

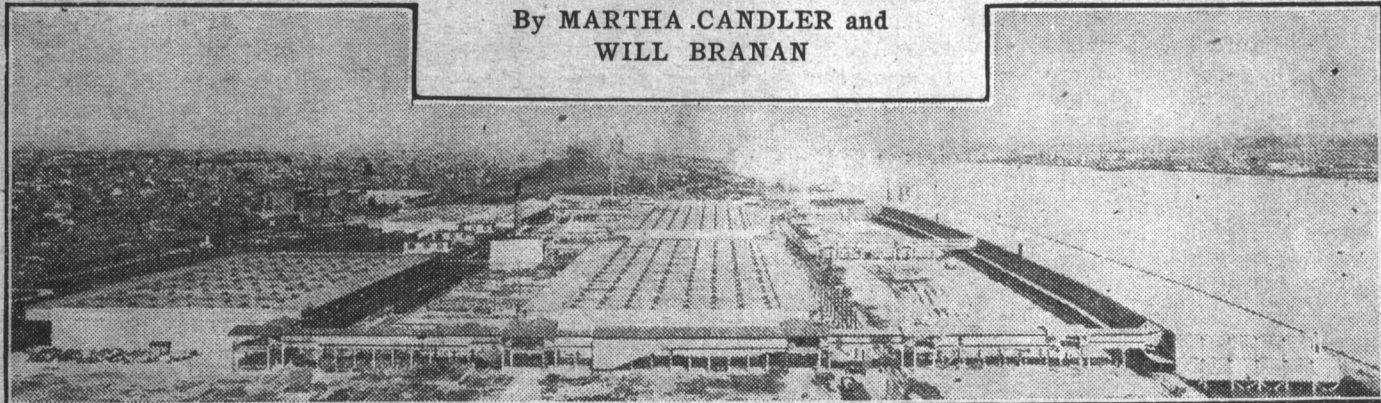
"for all the Farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Louisiana Justifies State Marketing

By MARTHA CANDLER and
WILL BRANAN



Here is a view from the sky over the great system of Louisiana's state terminals and warehouses at New Orleans. The marketing problems of farmers and city folks in Louisiana have gone a long way toward solution through this terminal system. Farmers in Michigan are doing some mighty hard thinking about having a similar system.

IF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN is to profit by a study of the Louisiana system of state-owned warehouses, we must first explain the purposes or objective of the development there; and from the Michigan viewpoint it will be interesting to consider the construction of the great cotton warehouse and terminal system at New Orleans.

While cotton as a raw commodity is little known to the farmers and business men of Michigan who are more familiar with grain, potatoes and beans, yet the lesson to be learned from the handling of this important southern staple on an efficient economical basis is one which could be readily adapted to the requirements of Michigan's leading agricultural products, with whatever modification of the mechanical equipment that might be necessary.

The main objective of the business men who engineered the public cotton warehouse proposition was the development of New Orleans as a great spot market—that is, a market handling the actual commodity, in contradistinction to the speculative market. It must be borne in mind that New Orleans is in strong competition as a cotton center with other southern markets, such as Dallas and Memphis; and the Texas railroad commission had erected a rate barrier at the Louisiana border for the benefit of Galveston in the export trade. To meet this competition, and to over-

come this handicap, it was imperative that New Orleans take the lead in a new direction, that of the public ownership and operation of warehouse facilities. Today there is a recognition of the far-sightedness of this move in the premier position of New Orleans in the cotton world, and incidentally in the insistent demand for public cotton warehouses throughout the southern states.

There was also a secondary objective—the displacement of Liverpool and Hamburg as markets of deposit for cotton consigned to European spinners of cotton goods.

These objectives have been attained, and the lesson to be learned is that the Michigan business men and farmers hold in their own hands the power to develop their own markets if they are dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them in other states. That power lies in the legislative provision of facilities that can not only compete with private warehouses, but outbid them for popular favor.

The Louisiana system was of course opposed by the private warehouse interests, but these interests were in the minority, and the great increase in the number of bales now being handled each season more than justifies the vision of those cotton men who were willing to sacrifice whatever interests they held in private warehouses to the public venture.

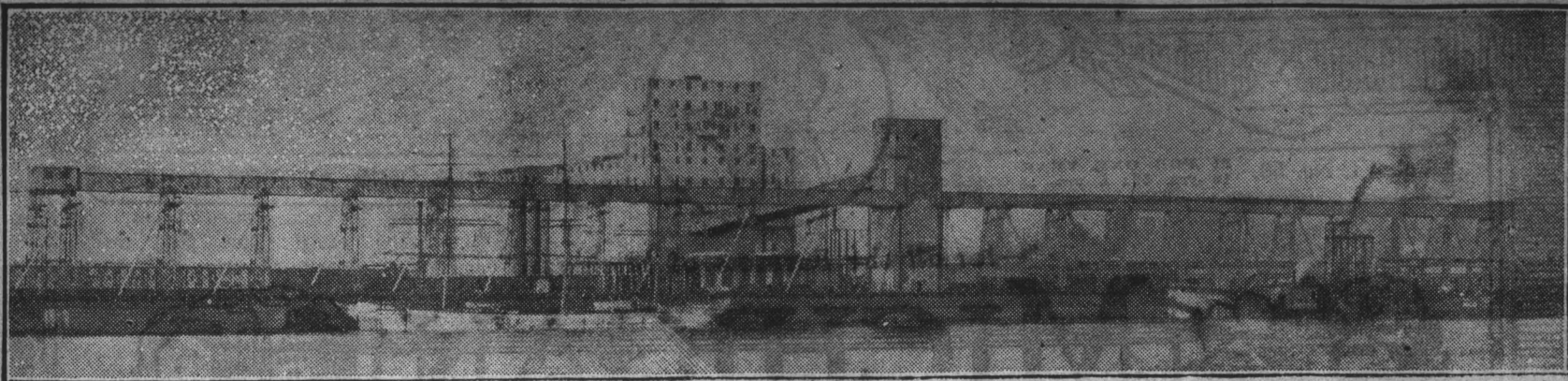
On the face of it, the southern planters and farmers who shipped

How Louisiana's State-Owned Marketing Facilities are Managed

TO AVOID any possible misuse of funds or other abuses which might result from mismanagement of their public facilities the following plan has been adopted:

All state-owned port and market facilities are under the direct control of a body of men appointed by the Governor of the state and known as the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. This Board of Commissioners is wholly responsible to the state for its policies and performances. It is required to render complete reports of all financial transactions, submitting all accounts to be audited by the controller of public accounts. Any irregularity in the management would in this way be at once apprehended. If the people of the state are not satisfied with the policies of the Board they may complain to the governor who has it in his power to remove the member or members who are delinquent.

Any state in adopting the system of public ownership would do well to safeguard the management of facilities in this way.



This photograph depicts the Louisiana State grain elevator from the Mississippi River, showing marine legs for loading grain direct into ship holds. New Orleans, the site of this splendid state enterprise, has forged ahead so rapidly, that it is now the greatest American port, excepting only New York City. Michigan has a mighty port in the heart of the Great Lakes, a fine site for terminal marketing.

to the New Orleans market were a secondary consideration; but as a matter of record they have been the immediate and principal beneficiaries. That this result was foreseen by certain big men of the cotton industry is indicated by the following statement that was made by Mr. W. B. Thompson, a leading cotton factor, who fathered the public cotton warehouse plan and is now serving as president of the Board of Port Commissioners:

"To most people the new cotton warehouse now being constructed by the Board of Commissioners of the port of New Orleans is merely an extension and improvement of the cotton storing and handling facilities of the New Orleans market. Although it is true that this new departure will, by reducing the costs and improving the methods of handling cotton and by investing the warehouse receipt with absolute security give the market of New Orleans a tremendous impetus and thereby benefit the merchants, the laborers, the bankers and all the allied interests of said city, still the local development phase is not the only, nor indeed, the most important phase of this great undertaking. It has a much broader and more comprehensive function. It is the first long step in an economic movement which will revolutionize the American cotton trade. Heretofore, we of the cotton south who supply the toil and money necessary to make the crop, have seen our commodity snatched from us at the minimum price and a large part thereof whisked to foreign centers of distribution, there to be handled and sold under the most favorable price-making conditions, all for the profit of foreign mercantile, laboring and financial interests. Hereafter, it will be possible to concentrate supplies at an American market or markets and distribute the same therefrom as needed by the trade of the world, leaving all the collateral profits of such concentration and distribution at home. In the new cotton warehouse we see the birth of the American Distributing Market, which means in turn the establishment of conditions under which the crop will yield the maximum profit and thru which the southern cotton farmer shall come, at last, into his own.

Too Much Expense, Too Little Profit

"Ever since I began to give the cotton problem any serious thought I have been struck by one melancholy and, at first, astonishing anomaly, which is this: In spite of the fact that the southern cotton farmer has a virtual monopoly in the production of the great staple necessity which clothes a large part of the world yet he has not profited by such situations as other monopolists do, but has, on the contrary, managed to eke out of his monopoly only a precarious and dependent living.

"Experience with the practical side of the problem brought me to the conclusion that the cause of this anomaly was two-fold. Briefly speaking, the reasons for the unprofitableness and dependency of the cotton farmer's condition are, first, that it costs him too much to make his crop; and secondly, that when made, he sells it for too little. The first is his fault, the second is his misfortune. To his own wasteful and uneconomic methods of farming, to his own stubborn partiality to his cotton crop without giving consideration to the cost of the things which are necessary to the making of the said crop, is due the fact that he must sell for a comparatively high price in or-

der to break even; but to the uneconomic methods of marketing, the lack of storage and financial facilities which should be supplied by those who handle the crop, and over which the farmer has no control, is due the fact that he does not secure a better price for his commodity. I am glad to say that during the past few years the farmer has, through the forces of necessity and the application of more intelligent attention to farm economy, taken a long step towards rectifying the fault for which he is responsible. I am equally gratified to be able to declare that the state of Louisiana through its Board of Port Commissioners has undertaken to solve the general marketing problem upon the most—and indeed the only—comprehensive, enlightened and promising plan yet inaugurated in the south. The state-owned and operated warehouse constitutes the solution of the problem. With these two fundamental faults reformed, the emancipation of the cotton south should not be far distant."

Buyers Have Advantage

The faulty marketing conditions that have hampered the cotton industry heretofore may be attributed largely to the fact that the crop, which the mills require twelve months to consume, is sold by the producer within a few months. This fact creates a situation entirely

in favor of the buyer and against the seller. The obvious remedy for this detrimental condition would be for the producer to market his crop gradually throughout the twelve months, or as the demand calls for it. In this case the producer would receive the reasonable value of his product. But it so happens that this orderly marketing was not, under former conditions, feasible. In the first place, the crop was formerly, and is now to a very considerable extent, made on credit. The obligations of the farmer, the merchant and the financial agents are all made to mature during the fall months.

When, therefore, the crop is gathered, it becomes necessary for the farmer to turn it into money in order to pay his merchant, who in turn, has his own maturing obligations to fulfill. In order to realize these necessary funds the cotton or a sufficient part thereof, must either be utilized as the basis of a loan or else sold. Here lies the crux of the trouble. The country has generally no adequate and inexpensive warehousing facilities which issue dependable or widely current certificates of ownership. Hence the farmer is not able to realize the necessary funds through these means, or if able he has to pay so high a rate of charges and interest that the transaction is unprofitable. (Continued on page 15)

Cow Testing Associations to be Demonstrated at State Fair

THE COW TESTING Association which will be demonstrated at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit, August 29 to September 7, will be one of special interest to farmers and dairymen just at this time when milk production costs are soaring. Feed costs are higher than ever before in the history of the dairy industry and labor presents a condition which is unprecedented both as to price and scarcity. Facing such a situation, the dairyman must look more carefully than ever to the selection of his cows and be sure that they are efficient milk-making machines, else the balance at the end of the year will stand on the wrong side of the ledger.

Most farmers can tell, in a general way, which are the best and which are the poorest cows in their herds, but there is only one sure method by which a line may be drawn between those animals which are producing at a profit and the ones which are producing at a loss and that is by a system of careful records and the use of the scales and the Babcock test. Such a system necessarily involves considerable time and labor and the average farmer, who is already quite overloaded with work, hesitates to undertake it. Cow testing associations take over this work at a minimum cost to the farmer and furnish the evidence against the cow that fails to do her share toward making the farm profitable.

The first cow testing association to be formed in the United States was organized in Newaygo County, Michigan, in 1905 and at the end of four years the average production per cow, including all the cows owned by members of the organization, had increased by 16% in milk and 23% in butter and profit over cost of feed had increased by nearly 100%. This movement has gained ground steadily and at the present time nearly all the dairy states have

such organizations helping the farmers to weed out the unprofitable cows. The report of J. A. Waldron, extension specialist in dairying at the Michigan Agricultural College, shows that on July 1, 1919, there were 13 cow testing associations in Michigan, representing 349 members and keeping feed and production records on 4,205 cows.

The demonstration at the State Fair will consist of a working herd, showing the actual methods employed in keeping the individual records of feed consumed and milk produced by each cow in the herd and the testing of the milk to determine the butter-fat production. The cows on exhibition will be selected from a herd that has already completed a year's work so that the record of each cow will be known. Farmers and dairymen who visit the exhibit, will be given an opportunity to examine the cows and place them, according to their best judgment, in order of producing ability, before the actual records are disclosed. This should prove an interesting and instructive feature, especially to the beginner, as the cows will be selected with considerable care to bring out the points of value to the dairyman.

The importance of this work can scarcely be over-estimated when we stop to consider that there are, in round numbers, a million so-called dairy cows in the state of Michigan, with an average production estimated at 4,500 lbs. of milk and 180 lbs. fat per year. This means that there are thousands of cows in the state whose production each year falls far below the above figures and whose board bill must be paid from the profits on the balance of the herd. The elimination of these unprofitable animals from the herd is a matter of utmost importance and every farmer and dairyman should visit this demonstration and study the cows on exhibition and become familiar with the cow testing association.—H. W. Norton, Jr.

Farmers Study How to Save Fertility of Soil

Convene at M. A. C. to Learn How to Assure Future Farm Prosperity

THAT THE FUTURE prosperity of Michigan depends directly upon the maintenance and increase of its soil fertility was the theme of talks given by several leading agricultural authorities at the first annual Michigan Soils Day, held on the campus of the Agricultural College at East Lansing, on a day in early August. Several hundred farmers gathered from all parts of the state, attended the meeting in search of information bearing upon the soils problem of their particular sections.

The morning was given over to a thorough inspection of the extensive demonstration and experiment plots on the college farm, the several groups of farmers being shown over the test fields by members of the College Soils Department. Visitors at the conference viewed at first hand the comparative results from different treatments of the soil in each field, the crops studied covering a wide range of varieties and kinds.

T. A. Farrand, of Eaton Rapids, presided at the general meeting, which was an open air affair, held on the college campus in the afternoon. President F. S. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, in welcoming the assembled farmers to the meeting, pointed out the unusual importance of soil fertility and emphasized the need for solution of the soils problems of the state. Dean R. S. Shaw, of the Agricultural Division, reviewed briefly the general agricultural condition of Michigan.

Only One-Fourth of State for Cereals

"Only about one-fourth of the total area of the state is included in its cereal crop acreage," said Dean Shaw. "We must increase our production by the reclamation of additional areas and by building up the fertility of the soil now under cultivation. These problems are concerned directly with soils questions, which are among the most important facing the agriculture of the state today."



Here are a few of the several hundred business farmers who attended the big Soil Day at the M. A. C., where soil prosperity was investigated from all angles.

"The farmers of Michigan have gotten a hold of money. (I would scarcely say that they have made money) in four chief ways: 1. They have sold the fertility of the soil, robbing it in the production of their crops. 2. They have worked overtime, putting in tremendous hours in the effort to make a living. 4. They have denied themselves many of the luxuries and even comforts of life, and 4. They have profited because of the increase in the value of their land. In these ways they have gotten a hold of money, but the methods will have to change if the farming industry is to prosper in the future. Problems of soil fertility will play an important part in this development."

Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the Soils Department at the College, discussed the various soils problems of the state:

"Michigan has a diversity of soils many times greater than any of her sister states, and must meet the problems section by section. No generalizations can be drawn for the whole state. Some of the soil problems of the Michigan farmer are relatively simple, however, and the College is ready to co-operate with the farmer and suggest methods which will get results. I predict a great increase in the use of commercial fertilizers in the immediate future, in order that the added expenses of farming may be met by increased yields."

Prof. J. F. Cox, of the Farm Crops Department at M. A. C., pointed out that war conditions broke up systems of crop rotation in the state seriously, and urged an immediate return to normal rotations, in spite of difficulties brought about by high prices and scarcity of seeds, especially of clover.

Fertilizers Fine, if Used Right

W. D. Hurd, of the National Soil Improvement Committee, emphasized the importance of increased crop production in the country as a whole, showing that the very near future would bring

about a condition in which there would be only about three and one-half acres per capita to produce the foodstuffs of the country.

"Figures taken in other states show the tremendous value of correctly applied fertilizers," said Mr. Hurd. "Their function is to feed the crop, bringing about larger and better yields and hastening maturity, and to maintain soil fertility. Commercial fertilizers alone, however, are not enough. Questions of rotation, green and stable manure, tillage, moisture, etc., must be taken into consideration also. Upon the maintenance of soil fertility depend the living conditions of the future. Inasmuch as no two farms are alike in their soil problems I advise you to get in touch with your agricultural college and to make use of the help they give you in building up your farms."

C. B. Cook, county agent in Oakland County, and Jason Woodman, of Kalamazoo, presented the soils problems of the southeastern and southwestern parts of the state, respectively.

At the close of the speaking the meeting was thrown open by Chairman Farrand for general discussion and many questions regarding fertilizers and fertilizer prices were raised by the farmers present.

Plumb Plan for Public Operation of Railroads

Organized Rail Men Submit Proposal for Public Ownership of Transport

ONE NIGHT early last spring a dozen men met at the home of F. F. Ingram in the city of Detroit. One of these men was Glenn E. Plumb, general counsel for the organized railway employees of America. One of them was a well-known Detroit jurist; another the secretary of a national federation of farm organizations; three were well-known Michigan farm leaders; another was a farm paper editor, and there were still others representing various interests.

These men were called together to hear Mr. Plumb explain a plan he had drawn up and having the unanimous support of the organized rail men, for public ownership and operation of the railroads. After Mr. Plumb had read his proposal, the meeting resolved itself into a round table discussion and until long after mid-night these gentlemen went over the plan step by step, picking out the flaws, voicing objections or commendation as the case might be and when the meeting finally adjourned it was the sense of the majority that the Plumb Plan contained a thoroughly safe and democratic solution to the railroad problem and that it should be given a trial.

"Railways Belong to People"

In explaining his plan, Mr. Plumb said: "Railroads are public highways. They belong to the people. The people charter corporations to invest money in them, to operate them, and to tax the public for their use. Any

money corporations invest imprudently, any money they invest in other than the public interest, is money they are not privileged to tax the public for. So the private value of the railroads or of any public utility, is precisely the value of the money invested by the corporation in the public service. But I believe this theory was never even proposed in railroad valuation proceedings. The courts never denied these truths; they merely haven't been part of the records for the court to pass on. And the consumers went on paying in the high cost of living a tax to Wall Street.

"The new feature of this proposal is that it insures co-operation by management and men for economic and efficient service. What the men receive is a reward for new business created and for savings in operation. In the place of a railroad system run to make dividends for Wall Street at the expense of real service, it would be a railroad system that pays dividends only as service is improved. And as the plan provides for a steady decrease of rates, it cuts down the cost of living. It safeguards the capital honestly invested in the railroads; it protects the public, and it gives labor a voice in its own affairs, and a share of its increased output."

How the Plan Would Operate

First: The courts would decide upon the value of the private interest in the railroads. Then the government would issue bonds for

the purchase of this legitimate private interest.

Second: A board of fifteen directors would be named to operate the roads. Five of these directors would be named by the president in the interest of the public, five elected by the operating officers, and five by the classified employees. Thus each of the three parties having the major interest in the roads—public, management, employees—would be given equal voice in the management of the roads.

Third: After all operating expenses and other costs are paid the surplus is divided equally between the government and the men. The employee's portion would be divided between the managerial and classified employees, the former receiving double the rate received by the latter class.

Fourth: By pro-rating inversely the earnings of the management according to the increase of wages, the former is given a powerful inducement to keep wages at as low a level as possible. The chance for collusion between management and employees to boost wages is effectually guarded against.

Fifth: The rate-making power remains in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if wages were raised so high that rates had to be increased, the Commission could refuse to change them, and shippers might appeal to the courts for redress.

The railroad problem looms up menacingly just now and the political campaign of 1920 will undoubtedly center about this issue.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FARMERS GET MORE MONEY

FOR MILK THRUOUT MICHIGAN

Milk prices are on the fly in most parts of the state, largely due to the concentrated, earnest fight put up by farmers producing milk. Although farmers in the Detroit area probably won the highest price—\$4.05 per cwt., or a retail price of 16 cents per quart—other areas like those around Kalamazoo and Jackson raised the price to 15 cents per quart. Rises in prices of milk seemed almost general thruout the state.

Farmers, gathered for the meeting of the Jackson County Milk Producers' Association with the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, won out in their demands for higher prices. Increased costs of feedstuffs was one of the causes given for the greatly boosted cost of production in dairying. Mr. M. N. Moon, president of the organization, is reported to have stated that Herbert Hoover, during the war, prepared a statement showing that it cost the farmer \$4.07 to produce a hundred pounds of milk. But the bulletin was suppressed by the administration, according to the speaker, to keep the farmers from demanding an increase in cost of milk during the war. The new price scale began the first of this month.

Shiawassee county farmers are to sell milk which will hereafter retail at 14 cents per quart according to Owosso reports, and in the Lansing area the price has also gone up. Benton Harbor is another example of one of the areas which are lifting up the price enough so that the farmer can at least get cost of production.

Farmers nowhere appear to be overly elated about these rises in price, because they feel they have not yet obtained their just demands—to get cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

DETROIT BIG BIZ GETS SPANKED

Detroit Big Biz got a smart spanking in the wind-up of the investigations into the conduct of Jackson prison and the prison authorities and the farm organization involved won a clean bill of health. Judge Benjamin Williams, of the circuit court, gave a "black eye" to the Detroit Trust Company by dismissing charges against officials of the penitentiary on their management of the prison twine plant, under the grand jury investigation under him. The Gleaners who had been handling the output of the binder twine plant were thoroughly cleared of all suggestions of crookedness or sharp practice in their dealings with the Jackson institution.

JERSEY CLUB PLANS MEETING

A most excellent program has been provided for the summer meeting of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club to be held at the Agricultural College, August 20th. The club has been fortunate in securing very notable speakers, and a helpful meeting is assured. The program as planned is as follows:—

11:00 a. m.—Cow-judging demonstration by Prof. A. C. Anderson.

12:00 m.—Dinner.

1:00 p. m.—Movie, "Hearts and Jerseys."

2:00 p. m.—Feeding and testing by Prof. J. E. Burnett.

3:00 p. m.—Address by W. F. Taylor.

4:00 p. m.—Club discussion.

WARREN FARMERS FORM

One of the finest of buying and selling associations was worked out at Warren when twenty-two men got together and put their money into a position to do business for themselves in the line of buying and selling. The new as-

Milk Prices in Detroit Area

January, 1918.

\$3.35 per cwt. in first freight zone for entire supply. Retail, 14c per quart; 8c per pint.

February, 1918.

\$3.35 cwt. in first freight zone for 90 per cent of supply. \$2.75 cwt. regardless of zone for 10 per cent of supply. Retail, 14c per quart; 8c per pint.

March, 1918.

\$3.35 cwt. in first freight zone for 85 per cent supply. \$2.40 cwt. regardless of zone for 15 per cent of supply. Retail, 14c per quart; 8c per pint.

April, 1918.

\$2.85 cwt. in first freight zone for 80 per cent of supply. \$2.30 cwt. regardless of zone for 20 per cent of supply. Retail, 13c per quart; 7c per pint.

May, 1918.

\$2.45 cwt. in first freight zone for 80 per cent of supply. \$2 per cwt. regardless of zone for 20 per cent of supply. Retail, 12c per quart; 7c per pint.

June, 1918.

\$2.16 cwt. in first freight zone for entire supply. Retail, 12c per quart; 7c per pint.

July, 1918.

\$2.26 cwt. in first freight zone for entire supply. Retail, 13c per quart; 7c per pint.

August, 1918.

\$3.10 cwt. in first freight zone for entire supply. Retail, 14c per quart; 8c per pint.

September, 1918.

\$3.40 cwt. in first freight zone for entire supply. Retail, 15c per quart; 8c per pint.

October, 1918.

\$3.40 cwt. in first freight zone for entire supply. Retail, 15c per quart; 8c per pint.

November, 1918.

\$3.55 cwt. in first freight zone for entire supply. Retail, 15c per quart; 8c per pint.

December, 1918.

\$4 cwt. in first freight zone for entire supply. Retail, 15c per quart.

After fluctuations somewhat similar to last year the prices are now quoted:—

July, 1919.

\$3.40 cwt. Retail, 15c per quart; 9c per pint.

August and September, 1919

\$4.05 cwt. f. o. b., Michigan. Retail, 16c per quart; 10c per pint.

Above prices apply to milk testing 3.5 per cent, with four cents per point above and below that test.

FARMERS AND CONSUMERS OUST

MIDDLEMAN BY PUBLIC MARKETS

Marketing problems occupy a large part of the news from various parts of the state these days, not only in the organization of new co-operative marketing associations, co-op elevators, farmer get-togethers for discussions of their problems, but also in the replacing of the middleman through public markets and other means.

One of the new public markets where farmers sell direct to consumers is at Ypsilanti. From that town comes the report that the first market day opened with eleven farmers present and a hundred consumers, who quickly bought up the entire supply brought in from the farm. The following articles were demanded by the consumers: Eggs, flowers, potatoes, apples, cottage cheese, cream in bottles (buyers being willing to purchase the bottles), butter, buttermilk, green corn, squash, cabbage, green beans, peas, cucumbers, melons, rhubarb and raspberries. Considerable extensions and improvements are being prepared. The Ypsi market, at least in its first week or so, ran on Tuesday and Saturday.

Another public market, affording a tryst for farmers and consumers is to form at Red Jacket, a town of around 5,000 inhabitants. According to the plan farmers and truck gardeners would come to town certain days each week from Houghton and Keweenaw counties to exchange with the town folks. Produce could be sold from the trucks and wagons or from the specially erected booths.

WASHTENAW COUNTY STARTS FAIR

Washtenaw county business farmers are showing interest in the county fair which has just been organized, the first staging of which will be at Ann Arbor, Sept. 10 to 13. Although an infant among other county fairs, the Washtenaw county enterprise will hop off with an ambitious program, expected to rank well with the best. Washtenaw county, being a rather rich section, expects to make a hard fight for first place among Michigan's county fairs during the next three years.

IONIA FARMERS TO PICNIC

Ionia farmers will picnic at Belding, Thursday, August 21, when they will discuss "High Cost of Living From the Farmer's Standpoint." The Hon. H. E. Powell will lead the discussion and other prominent speakers are expected to appear on the program.

BAD SEASON FOR MACOMB BEES

This has been the worst season ever known for bee-keeping, according to certain farmers in Macomb county, the rains and droughts occurring at the wrong seasons, being given as the reason. There was a little too much moisture early in the year and too little of it recently, so that the honey crop has been hampered. A meeting of the Macomb Beekeepers' Association was called for last week-end at Armada, to hear a state apiary inspector give an address.

POSTPONE CAMPAIGN

It is very probable that the farm bureau campaign, which was to have been held some time during August, will be postponed until November. This action will be taken by the state executive committee, according to a letter received from Eben Mumford, state leader in county agents work, by J. V. Sheap, county agricultural agent. It is said that more time is needed to make necessary plans for campaign, and in view of lack of sufficient time the movement will be postponed.



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The farmer's wife, strong for economy, gives her spouse a powerful hint about his habit of leaving the farm machinery outside for months in all weathers.

Drawn by J. Hamilton Williams.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

FARMERS DON'T WANT RAIL SYSTEM OF PRE-WAR DAYS

THE FARMERS are vitally interested in the solution of the transportation problem which is just now commanding the attention of thinking men throughout the nation. Ask a hundred farmers this question, "Are you in favor of handing the railroads back to the owners to be operated on the same basis as before the war?" and an even hundred will promptly answer "No." Ask these same farmers "if they are in favor of Government Ownership" and you will find them evenly divided on the question; but just ask them "if they would favor Government Ownership under a plan which would eliminate all 'politics,'" and promptly and decisively an even hundred will answer "Yes."

The farmer pays the freight. Every pint, pound, bushel or ton of food products produced on his farm must bear the transportation toll, whether commodity be shipped to distant market or consumed at home matters not—consuming market less freight is his highest price. And through this plan of price-making, the farmer has been most peculiarly favored. He has been accorded the most gracious privilege of paying the freight on every commodity produced; and then of turning right around and paying the freight on every article purchased. He pays the freight as a producer, and pays the freight again as a consumer; and mind you, in neither case is he privileged to add this freight charge as a legitimate cost of production, and pass it along to the ultimate consumer.

And right here we have been standing; battling between two opinions—unwilling again to become the burden bearers for the railroad raiders, and yet hoping to avoid the political high binders, who would make a farce of government ownership, in order to more securely fasten the old system about the necks of the people.

* * * *

Right at this critical moment organized labor steps in with a proposal as startling as it is unique. It is not my intention to discuss the plan as outlined by the united railroad brotherhoods, but rather to lay their proposal before you, with the hope that it will have careful consideration. Here in Michigan we need not be told of the doings of the railway bandit financiers—the Pere Marquette was but recently raided by as bold a lot of pirates as ever scuttled a ship; and other intra-state lines are but water-logged hulks, ready for the scrap pile because of excessive moisture in their capitalization.

And again it must be conceded that under private ownership and the "public-be-damned policy," whole sections in northern Michigan are but partially served, while several roads have been abandoned causing millions of dollars of loss to farmers along the routes. The railroads are the nation's arteries of commerce. They are absolutely necessary for the progress and welfare of the people; both in time of war and peace, they must function with the business life of the nation or the scale system is out of joint, and the loss must be borne by the people. If so vital an agency for the common good can not be trusted in the hands of the people because of the fear of political spoliation, the question arises, "Is there a practical, workable alternative?"

* * * *

Organized labor has at last discovered that demanding and receiving an increase of wages simply keeps the laborer going round the circle. If he receives more wages, freight and passenger fares are increased to meet the demand. Shippers must add to the cost of their product to meet the extra charges, and soon the working man, as a consumer, finds his increased wages more than consumed by the profiteers along the line. Like the farmer who grew more corn to feed more pigs to buy more land, to raise more corn to feed more pigs, to buy—they have found that really there is a limit. The organized railroad brotherhoods, tired of the old plan of trying to lift them-

selves over the fence by their own boot-straps now ask:

First—"That private capital be eliminated from the railroads."

Second—"That the ownership of the railroads of the United States be vested in the public, not in Wall Street."

Third—"That the private owners receive Government bonds, with a fixed interest return for every honest dollar that they have invested."

Fourth—"That tri-partite control be established in corporations which shall lease the roads, and in which the people, the operating management and labor shall be represented equally."

Fifth—"That the public, the operators and the wage earners share equally all revenue in excess of the guarantee to private capital."

Sixth—"That the owners of the capital, who represent only a money interest as distinguished from operating brains and energy, be retired from management."

Seventh—"That those actually operating the roads in office, shop, yard and on the lines be given only such measure of control as they are entitled to through representation on the directorate of the operating corporations."

Squeeze Out Watered Stock

Here Mr. Farmer, you have a proposition that discounts your fondest dreams of the ultimate success of voluntary co-operation. The railroads to be owned by the people. Watered stock to be squeezed out; "shadow-crab" officials, with high brows and higher salaries, to be eliminated. Private cars of overfed presidents to be forever side-tracked; re-capitalization on a showing of wind and water to be done away with. The railroads and all rolling stock and properties to be purchased at their real inventoried values. These common carriers, owned by the people, to be operated by the people, and yet beyond political control.

A wage scale, agreed upon by the people, as represented in the tri-partite council to be established, and those who now furnish the energy, brains and labor; those who now assume the real responsibility placed in charge. Here co-operation begins. If satisfactory service is given and profits made, such profits go to those making profits possible. First interest on the dollars actually wasted; for that is all the dollar ever can or ever does earn. The remainder of the profits to be divided on a "pro-rata basis," between the people, the management and the employees.

We have become so used to applying the co-operative principle to the lines of business directly connected with farming, that this proposal from organized labor to apply this same principle to the operation of the railways of the nation almost takes one breath away. And yet, no other solution has been offered, for a problem that is bound to become harder to solve as the years pass. Here we have a plan, socialistic in a sense, to be sure, and yet requiring only voluntary co-operation on the part of all interested—and all are interested. Mr. Farmer, here is presented a problem, which you must aid in solving. Your interest is every whit as great as that of the men, who transport the products of your farm to the sea board and delivers all you consume at the near-by depot.

Ponder this question well. One of these days you are going to be asked for your opinion. And remember, the old world is going forward these days; there is no turning back, if we would.

* * * *

The food administrator is going to see to it that flour is sold at \$10 per barrel. With wheat at \$2.20 the dusty miller should not go back on making \$10-flour.

Evan H. M.

Banker Says County Farm Bureau Financing Needs Reform

THE FARM BUREAU represents a great step forward in the solution of the problems of the farmer and its possibilities for helpful service are practically unlimited, says R. C. Rothfuss, Adrian banker. In a few counties the Farm Bureau is already covering wide range of activities, while in others it is just beginning to function and in a great many instances, it has barely gotten beyond the organization stage.

In many counties the continued existence of the bureau is in doubt, because no adequate plan has been adopted for financing its annual budget. Experience has shown that approximately \$3,000 per year is required to cover the necessary expenses of a Farm Bureau. Of this amount \$1,200 is provided by the Department of Agriculture, leaving the balance to be raised locally. There is an amazing lack of uniformity in the methods of financing Farm Bureaus and this condition must be remedied or many Farm Bureaus will be abandoned for lack of proper support, and the movement as a whole will be given a serious setback.

Bankers Didn't Finish Job

This problem of financing the Farm Bureau, so that it will be assured a permanent annual income sufficient for all ordinary requirements, is one to which the well-to-do people in rural districts should give earnest thought. The preliminary work of organizing the Farm Bureaus was done to a large extent by the bankers, and they deserve credit for this service, but they did not finish the job.

At the present time the funds for carrying on the work of the various Farm Bureaus are derived from the following sources: Agricultural College, \$1200 per year, membership dues, contributions from banks and other business concerns and appropriations from the County Board of Supervisors. In my opinion, the first and the last named are the sources from which the full amount of the funds nec-

essary for maintaining the Farm Bureau should be derived.

Value of Bureau Recognized

For the same reasons the banks and other business interests should not be expected to furnish the funds to maintain the Farm Bureau after it has been established and put into operation. When the plan was first proposed, it was such an innovation that the farmers were actually hostile to it and it would have been impossible to secure an appropriation from a Board of Supervisors, made up principally of farmers. But the value of the Farm Bureau is now so generally recognized, that if the banks in any county are still carrying the burden, they should begin an active campaign to have an appropriation for the Farm Bureau made part of the annual budget of the county.

The Farm Bureau was first organized as a central bureau of information for farmers and should be made the starting point of all plans for better farming, or at least, all plans for better farming should be submitted to it for approval, so as to avoid duplication of effort, and waste of time and money on impractical plans.

The ideal situation would be to have the bankers and other business men join the Farm Bureau, leaving it to the Bureau to work out a comprehensive program of work covering the local situation in each county, to which they would give their whole-hearted support. The Farm Agent would then be the executive head and would assign to the bankers or other business men, as well as to the farmers' organizations, such parts of the program as they were in position to carry out. The entire program having been formulated by the Farm Agent, and carried out under his direction, would be more efficiently conducted and more productive of results than to have several agencies, working out plans for the betterment of farming conditions, with no correlation of effort.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Economical Production, Wasteful Distribution

AT THE LAST SESSION of the Detroit Milk Commission, Prof. Anderson, M. A. C. dairy expert, took mild exception to some of the cost figures submitted by a farmer from Macomb county. The good professor is from the southwest corner of Missouri and abundant proof must needs be produced that any figures not compiled under his watchful eye are supported by the facts. Perhaps, moreover, he considers it a travesty of a sacred Andersonian privilege that a mere farmer should dare to figure at all, or having figured to have the audacity to present the result of his work in comparison with the Anderson data. With due respect for the painstaking labors of Prof. Anderson and his corps of workers in arriving at somewhere near the average cost of producing milk in Michigan, we cannot excuse this absolute disdain of the claims and figures presented by individual farmers. The farmers should have free access to all gatherings where cost of production and cost of marketing farm products are discussed and should be invited to join freely in the discussion. Moreover, their remarks should be given respectful consideration.

The price allowed the milk producers by the Milk Commission is based upon the cost of production as determined by the investigations of the college. In the absence of all effort on the part of the farmer to determine these costs for himself, the college has performed a valuable service. But it must be recognized that the survey has been very incomplete; that it covers only a limited number of farms in local districts; that it may or may not represent the average cost for a wider territory; that it insists upon efficient and economical practices in the production of milk; and that producers whose costs have not been actually determined by the investigators and who keep any figures of their own may frequently question the findings of the college. But there is no appeal from these findings. Members of the association must accept them as correct, and they are usually satisfactory to both commission and distributors.

The distributors on the other hand are bound by no such data. No official or semi-official examination has ever been made of the cost of distributing milk in Detroit. The methods purposed are admittedly inefficient, wasteful and extravagant, and so far as the public has been able to discern no efforts have been made by the distributors to systematize and reduce the cost of distributing. Their cost fig-

ures cover the whole gamut of these operations and upon this cost the distributors ask and receive a return that pays them handsome profits.

If the producers of milk are required by commission, college or consumer to abide by the figures of expert cost finders who insist upon rigid rules of management, the distributors ought to be similarly bound. If the Milk Commission plan is to be continued, the milk producers should insist that the distributors open their plants, their offices, and their books to federal agents who shall after due examination fix the basis of cost upon which profits should be figured, and educate the dealers how to distribute milk more cheaply.

* * *

The Cost of Living High

THERE IS much loose talk about the "high cost of living." An impartial review of the facts leads us to the conclusion that the cost of living today is no higher than it was five or ten years ago, if indeed as high, in comparison with the greater returns on invested labor and capital. Despite the sharp advances in its cost to the consumer, food remains a minor item in the family budget, but because it is a vital necessity there is a howl against the natural advances in its cost. Were food a luxury, its cost might rise to the skies and there would be no complaint.

But an indulgent government is giving ear to the complaints, and there are to be investigations. Already the daily press proudly acclaims that the threat of investigation has driven down the cost of corn and pork. The government should be able to show that the cost of living cannot be materially reduced in the face of an unprecedented world demand for the products of labor. It should be able to show that wages and salaries have in the majority of instances kept pace with the increased cost of necessities. But there would be no appeal to the public mind in such practical constructive efforts. Politics decree that when the public demands something, heaven and earth must be moved to give it them.

What we need is a board of investigation to investigate boards of investigation and determine to what extent they are responsible for the high cost of living and other seemingly abnormal conditions. As many have truly pointed out, there have been investigations after investigations, but nothing has come of them. We predict the same outcome to present investigations to cut down the cost of living. There may be minor adjustments which may save Mr. Consumer a cent or two on the dollar, but it is unthinkable that a mere investigation or threat of prosecution for the violation of a moral law, will cause world prices to tumble so long as there are a few hundred million people hanging around to buy things at existing prices.

The cost of living is not so high, but the cost of high living is something "terrible." Mr. Consumer is not content to live the simple life any more. Automobiles, theater parties, expensive dinners, fancy household furnishings, chewing gum, the movies, costly cigars, etc.,—are now a part of his daily existence. Five years ago his wants were easily satisfied. Today his desires are insatiable. Nor is that to say that the man who works at day wages or a small salary should be denied the pleasures and amusements enjoyed by others. We are glad to see him indulge, and get something out of life besides the gray routine of work. But we don't like to hear him complain or blame somebody else about the "high cost of living," when after revising his own standard of living, he finds that the "cost of living high" leaves him with a flat pocket-book at the end of the month.

* * *

'Nother Argument Against Prohibition

ONE OF the high monkey-monks of the "anti-prohibition party" has just made public a brand new argument against prohibition. He says he has discovered that the W. C. T. U. is secretly planning upon a campaign against the use of tobacco. Anyone who would stoop so low as to entertain such vicious de-

signs against the noble weed, should, in the opinion of this gentleman, be repudiated by all liberty-loving people. In what manner could the W. C. T. U., be better curbed than by reserving booze, which it helped to outlaw?

We are glad that the W. C. T. U. emphatically denies the charge. Were every member of that splendid organization convinced that tobacco is an evil which should be legislated against, this is certainly not the time to agitate the matter. We have just won a great victory. Every man and woman who wants to see this state and nation remain forever free from the liquor traffic will rest on their oars and give prohibition a chance thoroughly to justify itself, before attempting any further conquests. The success of prohibition as a permanent condition still hangs by a thread and it would be very easy to bring about a revulsion of sentiment that would break that thread and destroy all that has been accomplished.

An anti-tobacco movement cannot succeed in this day and we doubt if it ever will. The thing that gave to prohibition its early popular appeal was the effect of liquor upon the moral senses. While it is well-known that excessive use of tobacco has a detrimental effect upon the physical and nervous systems, science has never claimed and there is no evidence to show that it produces a demoralizing effect upon the moral nature. There may be an exception to this when the user is a boy, but we already have laws against the sale of tobacco to minors. No one ever heard of a tobacco-crazed man wrecking his home, or ruining his business, or murdering a friend, or committing suicide. Tobacco does not, in fact, tend to encourage degenerative practices by the user or in the environment where it is sold. Consequently there is no social and very little religious objection to the use of tobacco. As people grow wiser in the care of their bodies and more exacting in the instruction of their children, tobacco may gradually lose its popularity, but we never expect to see laws passed against its use.



Mr. Bean Recovers From a Serious Illness

OUR OLD FRIEND, Navy Bean, who has lain high unto death's door for these many months, opened his eyes again the other morning and once more showed an interest in things mundane. He is still weak from the results of his spree with his Japanese and Pinto relatives and the drubbing he got at the hands of the highwaymen who sought to undo him while in his hapless state. But his pulse is growing stronger every day and old Doc Rumor says he'll be on his feet again by the first of September. Hail, hail, friend Bean. We welcome your recovery.

Five dollar beans are in sight. The jobbing market has advanced from \$7 per cwt. to nearly \$9 per hundred in the last sixty days, and still going strong. The farmers who wanted five dollars per bushel for beans and have held for that figure will be able to unload their holdings very soon. All that Business Farming has predicted would happen to the bean market has happened or is happening. The conclusions stated in these columns were based on simple, known facts and when once left free of manipulation, the bean market slowly recovered its equilibrium and has taken almost exactly the course we stated it would. It is perhaps a little premature for congratulations, either to ourselves or the farmers who are still holding their crop. But at no time since the high tide of 1917 has the bean market prospects looked more encouraging.

* * *

Take in the State Fair this year. You'll find your time and money well spent.

* * *

Hogs and corn took a tumble on the Chicago market last week, and now we suppose farm supplies will drop, too.

HIRED MAN'S STORY

In answer to the hired man's story in the July 12th issue of this paper I wish to give our side of it. The farmer's wife of Allegan county was so kind to let you read of us. I want to let you know some of their faults also. Regarding the farm, she tells of them paying for by hard work on their part, I know it was given them. We went to work for these folks not knowing the wages paid to help, for we never worked for outsiders or by the month before. The farmer told us help was getting \$35 a month, (which was not so, for a married man was getting \$50 a month).

My husband worked on the potatoes in fields that are nothing but hills, and anyone knowing what hills are to climb day after day, knows a man works hard. The fruit I got was what I picked on halves after they got the cream of all the trees and berries.

In regards to the house I will admit it was re-papered and painted, for it was used for a granary for some time and no one could have lived in it as it was when I saw it the first time. The outside was awful. I was ashamed to have folks come and see where we lived.

The potatoes were not given to us; we bought them.

I was in Chicago and I was under the doctor's care. My little boy was a baby then and not very well, so I was compelled to remain where I could have him attended to. Any mother in poor health with a sick baby, knows what a "good time" I had, such as the "farmer's wife" relates.

All who know either my husband or myself, know we are willing to do justice to anyone that will be half-way white with us. We left so we could work with people that would do to us as they wanted to be done by.

Always treat your hired help white. If you want them to do you justice.
—The Hired Man's Wife.

EXHIBITIONS OF GRAIN

Dear Readers of M. B. F.—

You will note by the Fair's premium list that you have a chance of winning one of three places in your county exhibit at the State Fair. If you are successful in this class, your grain will then compete for State Championship.

Look at the large number of grains eligible. Just figure how much larger your chances of winning a premium are than at any other big fair.

There is no entry fee, whether you have only one or 25 samples to enter. Only 4-quart grain samples are required and two inch sheaf samples.

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association is co-operating with the State Fair in putting on this exhibit solely so this big exhibit of farm products may be truly representative of Michigan's possibilities along these lines.

The name and address of each exhibitor will appear on each sample. Get into the game. Advertise your Farm, your County, your State.

The best exhibits and probably all will be taken to the West Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids, and possibly to the Jackson County Fair.

Save additional samples.

For further information write for premium list.—J. W. Nicholson, Sec. Treas., Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Your letter by S. S. on "Farmers and Labor Unions" is the truest and most concise statement I have yet seen on the movement and trend of labor unions and the resulting repeated boosts in prices. But too few of your readers read it.—C. T., Van Buren County.

ISABELLA WOOL MEN UNITE

The successful Isabella County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association was organized at the Central State Normal, Mt. Pleasant, at the farmers' week meeting. There was one day devoted to the sheep men. For that day our county agent had our state specialist on sheep, Mr. Freeman, with us. He gave us a fine talk on "Sheep and Care of Them." He also showed us the different grades of wool from samples.

He also explained how the farmers had organized in part of the state to ship their wool. I might say right



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

here that at Remus the farmers ship their stock and also their potatoes; at Barryton they ship their stock; at Weidman they also ship their stock and have a potato growers' shipping association well under way. They also have a stock shippers' association at Mt. Pleasant. Pretty well organized, are we not? Now say yes, for they are all doing business.

The sheep and wool growers of Isabella county also formed a shipping association with the help of our county and state agents. Our wool was graded right here by a man from New York and I can say the grading was very educational to any of us who wished to learn the different grades of wool. For in that way we become a better judge of the ram we should use in our flocks. Our wool was taken in, graded and sacked in one day. The next day we took in wool at Mt. Pleasant. We received 75% for our wool when delivered. That is 75% of market price then. The balance we receive when our wool is sold. We

have not received returns from the wool as yet and cannot say what it will bring, but we do know, wool went up 5 cents on the local market that day.—W. W. Terry, Pres., and B. R. Stevens, Sec., Sheep and Wool Growers' Ass'n.

TONGUES

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak, Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"

The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

From Hebrew writ the maxim sprung "Though feet should slip ne'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole: "Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

Overworked ambition is a curse.

FARMERS' CLUBS TO HAVE PICNIC

State farmers' clubs' annual picnic will be held at the M. A. C. August 21. A trip around the farm at 10:30; dinner at 12; program commences 2 p. m., and consists of music, readings and speeches. Everyone invited whether members of clubs or not. This is a farmers' day at the farm college and a great deal of good can come from these "getting together" of farmers from all over the state. President Kedzie will talk to us about things he wants the farmer to know and will provide other speakers for the occasion. Come everybody.—Mr. C. Gordon, president, and Mrs. S. R. Holmes, sec-treas.

And what of the acreage of grains formerly turned into drink? Well, personally we never knew of a time when pork was so high, and corn will feed hogs—so continue to raise corn and turn it over to feed the nation instead of to intoxicate it. And if so much barley will not be needed for feed, then why not plant sugar beets? We are told that with the abolition of whiskey, more candy will be eaten, which means more sugar must be produced.—A Reader.

\$100 INVESTED TO MAKE \$1,000,000 FOR MICHIGAN FARMERS

That is what we expect to prove when the full reports are in next year from those who joined us in our plan to get details of the methods used by the best wheat growers in every county of Michigan who used the fertilizer that has been producing the banner wheat yields for 35 years.

Entries for the FEDERAL WHEAT GROWERS' CONTEST are coming in with every mail, and the men who have been using FEDERAL FERTILIZERS and learning by years of careful experience the proper analysis and the right quantity are reporting yields of 35, 40 and even 50 bushels per acre. They are positive proof that you can add 5, 10 or 15 bushels to your average yields by using the right method of soil preparation and seeding and the proper amount of the fertilizer that is best adapted to the soil on your farm.

We expect the information that is coming in from our \$100.00 VICTORY BOND CONTEST to be worth a million dollars to Michigan farmers because we believe that there are at least 1,000 farmers who read MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING who will write us for full details of the methods used by the best wheat growers of the State, and thus get full information about the FEDERAL FERTILIZER that will produce the largest yield on their farm. The increased yield on these 1,000 farms will add a million or more to the value of Michigan's next wheat crop.

WILL YOU BE ONE OF THE 1000?

You will want this information and we want you to have it. The booklet will be printed and sent to those who want to grow better wheat just as soon as the reports are all in, and if you send us your name and tell us how many acres of wheat you expect to seed this year, you will be one of the first to get it.

SEE THE WHEAT AND MEET THE MEN WHO MADE THE BANNER YIELD

Samples of the banner crops from every part of this State will be shown at our booth at the State Fair, and the men who made the banner yields will be there to tell others how they used FEDERAL FERTILIZERS to grow prize-winning crops.

A Million Dollars

Join the prize winners and make our booth your Headquarters at the MICHIGAN STATE FAIR and join us in the plan to use our 35 years of experience in the fertilizer business to add at least a MILLION DOLLARS to Michigan's next wheat crop. Be one of the first of the 1,000 farmers to get the "BOOK OF EXPERIENCE," written by Michigan's best wheat farmers.

If your dealers cannot furnish you GLOBE, or DAYBREAK BRANDS of the FEDERAL FERTILIZERS that produce Michigan's banner wheat crops, write us for prices.

Send us your name today and be sure to get the book that tells how these crops were grown. A one-cent postcard may mean a THOUSAND DOLLARS for you in the harvest of 1920.

FEDERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
LOUISVILLE, KY. COLUMBUS, OHIO NASHVILLE, TENN.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSE-WIVES

FROM A progressive Canadian farm journal we clipped this clever idea of an inexpensive home-made clothes hamper:

Clothes hampers are rather expensive things these days and the girl or woman who is handy can make one out of a barrel that will be very attractive.

First get a barrel that will be the right size. If you cannot get the right size, it can be easily cut down. In cutting down a barrel, one must remember to nail a hoop at the top to keep the barrel from spreading. Get a box of brass-headed tacks, some cretonne, white muslin and tape for a draw string or a heavy white cord that can be finished with tassels. Line the inside of the barrel with the white muslin and tack on the cretonne on the outside with brass headed tacks. Small box plaits should be laid at the top and bottom. Allow enough for a heading at the top so it can be drawn together with a draw string of tape or heavy cord. This makes a very good way of closing the top, and I am sure I would like it better than a cover as it would always be in its place.

This makes a very attractive clothes hamper and the covering can be carried out in any color scheme to match the hall or room in which it is to be used.

FROM A READER who lives in a city where pantry shelf room is at a premium, comes this helpful hint which can be adopted by the woman on the farm with equal success.

"Shelves are seldom neat when groceries are kept in paper sacks and then in the summer ants and those little weavels are apt to get in, no matter how clean you keep your shelves, so I saved my coffee cans until I had a number and then purchased a small can of paint the color of my kitchen walls and painted them, letting the first coat dry and painting them the second time. Then with the children's

them in dry earth, then wash them, and you will find the odor gone. And of course you will clean the broiler or pan with soft paper before putting it in your dishwasher, and then dust soda on it to remove both smell and taste from cooking utensils."

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

MEATS

The value of meat as a food depends on the presence of two classes

The aim is always to have a tender, juicy product, with a good flavor; but it is impossible to secure this result without a definite knowledge of the various cuts of meat, and the suitable methods for cooking each cut. For what is the proper method for cooking one cut is not at all the proper method of procedure with another cut.

Beef is the most nutritious of the meats. Mutton follows; veal and lamb being less nutritious than the flesh of the full grown animals.

Before we can discuss the methods of cooking meats we must understand something of the structure of the muscle, something of the position of the muscle in life; for if it hard work to do, like moving large portions of bone, we cannot expect a tender piece of meat.

The muscle of beef consists of very minute cells, the walls of which are called sarcolemma. The condition of these walls tells us whether or not we have tough meat. They are composed of a large percentage of elastin, which is with difficulty soluble in hot water; and a small percentage of collagen, which is readily soluble in hot water. Proper care and feeding of the animals makes tender walls to these cells; while, on the contrary, improper feeding or hard work, renders the walls tough and thus give a tough piece of meat. Age, also, causes toughness, for more elastin is deposited in the cell-walls.

These cells are filled with a semi-fluid called myosin. This is a protein substance and hot water hardens it and makes it indigestible.

Within the cell are nuclei which contain a protein known as nuclein protein, which dissolve and break down under the influence of heat and give off Nitrogen bodies known as extractives. Wherever there is an abundance of small cells, as in the liver, heart and sweet bread, we get a quantity of extractives. These extractives are not proteins, for they have no power to build the body.

We secure these soluble extractive in beef broth. The kidneys take them out of the blood stream and excrete them. That is why red meats are frequently denied persons with kidney trouble. The type of meat that gives these extractives is also denied such persons.

They are however, a stimulant to the whole digestive tract, for they are what give the meat its flavor, and from a psychological standpoint are an aid to digestion, as they cause secretion of the digestive fluids. These extractives are present in greatest abundance in the cheaper cuts of meat. That is why the round, which is highest in percentage of lean meat is used for "beef-tea" or "beef-juice." The arm-pie and shoulder-clod stand next to the round in value of extractives, with ribs and plate meat next; but the round clod, and chuck are at the head of the list.

Grinding several times removes some fibres and breaks others, making them appear shorter. Parts of the shank, the round, the arm piece and the gambo are good cuts. The method of cooking and seasonings can be varied so one does not become tired of a repetition.

Pounding breaks apart the material somewhat and causes it to appear tender. It breaks the cells and allows the escape of the juices. This can be obviated by using flour. This is a method frequently used on a cut of round. The meat is then seared a little water added, and cooked for a long time at a low temperature.

If we succeed in our cooking meats in retaining the moisture in the cell, it aids the changing the collagen.

Happiness.

IT'S NO in titles nor in rank,
It's no in wealth like London
bank,
To purchase peace and rest,
It's no in making muckle mair,
It's no in docks, it's no in lea,
To make us truly blest;
If happiness has not her seat
And center in the breast.

We may be wise or rich or
great,
But never can be blest;
Nae treasures nor pleasures
Could make us happy lang;
The heart's aye the part aye
That makes us right or
wrong.

oil paints, I painted on the outside the name of the contents—such as corn-meal, oatmeal, rice, pulverized sugar, brown sugar, etc. My shelves look neat now always."

of nutrients, protein and fats. The protein is essential for the maintenance of the body in the adult and for growth of the young. Both fat and protein yield energy and maintain the temperature of the body.

Meat is cooked, not to make it more easily digested, but to kill any bacteria that may be present, to make it more palatable and also more sightly.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use."

Undoubtedly the finest all-around flour in Michigan.

There is no waste to LILY WHITE FLOUR. It is all flour, every bit of it. All undesirable material is eliminated during the process of making.

The wheat is all cleaned three times, scoured three times and actually washed once before going onto the rolls for the first break.

The result is perfectly pure, clean flour. Our money-back guarantee is behind it.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich.



DEAR CHILDREN:—By the time this paper is off the press, the time limit for guessing the last of the ten men will have passed, so I want to tell you just a little something about the last one, which some of our little friends may not know.

The tenth, and probably the hardest of all the great men to guess is Dr. Frank Crane. For many years he was a minister, but so great was his power of speech that the papers kept insisting that they wished to print his sermons, so finally he gave up preaching altogether and for the past ten years has been writing many little articles which don't sound like sermons and which folks who never go to church are reading and which influence them to do better and make more of their lives. Through the papers which publish his little articles he reaches over ten millions of people every night, with articles appearing in forty of the largest papers in the United States.

There hasn't been in this series a single duplicate; that is, no two poets, no two presidents, or generals, preachers or singers, because I wanted to bring to your minds what a large number of kinds of great things men can do in this world.

When the letters are all opened and the count made, the prizes will be awarded and the names given out in our paper. Affectionately yours, "Laddie."

FROM OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Dear Laddie:—I think that this picture is Colonel House. He is the confidential advisor of President Wilson. He took the president's place at the Peace Conference while the president came home. This is all.—Arlene Schutt, Rives Junction.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before, and will now do so. I live on a 160-acre farm. We have lots of cattle and six horses also about 54 hens and around 100 young chickens. For pets we have two lambs and four little kittens. I have one brother whose name is Forrest and no sisters. I am ten years old and will be in the seventh grade next year. I have been going to the Mount Pleasant Training school the past year and I liked it very much. I have been enjoying the children's letters very much and I hope this one is not too long to be in print.—Dorothy E. Brewer, Clare, Michigan.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before so I thought I would do so now. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. Our school was out the 24th of May. My teacher's name was Mildred King. I will be glad when school begins. We are going to have a new teacher. I have a sister Mary older than I, who is a school teacher. When I grow up I expect to be a school teacher like my sister. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have two War Saving Stamps. For a pet I have a brindle bull dog named Buster who can sit up for his dinner and shake hands. He can play "Hide and Go Seek." He is a watch dog. We live on an 120-acre farm and have three horses, one pony, nine cows, eight calves and about 200 chickens I have two geese. I will close.—Ruth Conner Howell, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 13 years old and in the 8th grade. I expect to finish the country school next year and then I'll go to high school at Portland. After I graduate I am going to take up story, poem, and song-writing although stories are my favorite. I also like to write plays and I have several finished. I am going to write a book of short stories. I have a book nearly finished; it contains ten chapters; its name is "Mabel and Jake in the Andes," but I may change it to "The Berkleys in the Andes." I would like to write a short story for a paper. I hope to see this letter in print.—Florence Hayes, Portland, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—How are you these fine days? The storm we had blew our neighbor's back barn down. We have five kittens; we had six but the cow stepped on one. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the Doo Dads and the boys' and girls letters. I have four sisters and two brothers. I live on a 98-acre farm. I am a girl 10 years old and am in the 5th grade. I can not think of any more so will close for this time. I hope to see my letter in print.—Emma Kleinfeldt, Pigeon.

Dear Laddie:—I wrote to you before but didn't see my letter in the M. B. F., so thought I would write again. I think I am entitled to have my letter printed as my grandfather takes two of the M. B. F. I am 11 years old and am in the 6th grade. For pets I have two dogs, two cats and two rabbits. I am making my home with my grandparents on an

80-acre farm. I belong to the Methodist church and intend to live a Christian life; grow up to be a woman and help the people in our country all I can. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print this time.—Blanche Burton, Benzonia.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 9 years old in the third grade next year. My school let out the 29th of May. I live on a farm of 150 acres. We have three horses and six cows; also a Ford car. I have three brothers and one sister who is in the 10th grade. My father takes the Michigan Business Farming and I read the girls' and boys' letters. My teacher is Miss Rychman and I like her very much. We have 100 chickens. Well, my letter is getting long so guess I will close, hoping to see it in print.—Ruby Bell, Kalkaska.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am 11 years and in the 5th grade. I go to the Grandon school. My teacher's name was Miss Ida Sprague. Our school house is made

of cobble stone. We live on a 40-acre farm and have two horses, three cows and two calves. We have four pet rabbits; two of them belong to my brother, Howard; one to my twin sister and the other one to me. I can tat, crochet and knit. My letter is getting quite long so I will close hoping to see it in print.—Leona Heckathorn, Marion, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before because we have taken the M. B. F. but a very short time. I am a girl 13 years old. I graduated from the 8th grade when I was 11. I went to the same school last year and took up 9th grade studies. As I have graduated I will tell you of my plans for a good education. I intend to help my mother with the housework next year. After that my parents intend to send me to Business College and I will take a course in shorthand and typewriting. Then I am going to start forth in the world to earn my own living by being a stenographer. I hope to see my letter in print and that you will like my plans.—Ethel Fletcher, Linwood.

Dear Laddie and Young Folks:—I never have written to you before but have read "The Children's Hour" every time the paper came and thought I would try to write a few lines. I live on a 160-acre farm and we have three head of horses 15 head of cattle, 70 head of sheep and about 70 little chickens, so of course you see it keeps us all working. I help Daddy in the fields and they are working in the hay now but I am going to help mother wash today so can't help them. I drive the horses on the hay fork too. I have two brothers Clyde, 7, and Leslie, 9. We ride the horses to pasture and have great fun together. I am 13 years old and weight 128 pounds. I am going to my sister's this summer and attend the Chautauqua. My father and mother are Gleaners and have taken the M. B. F. or Gleaner Forum since I can remember. My letter is getting long so must close or it won't escape the waste paper basket.—Leah Gibbs, Shepherd, Mich.



Note How Everyone

*It Has Become a Familiar Car
on Nearly Every Highway*

Hails the Essex

Essex owners report the satisfaction they experience at the way people speak of their cars. It increases their pride of ownership. Motorists and even boys on the street hail the Essex with some such greeting as "There is an Essex."

Curiosity in the car that possesses quality and performance at moderate cost and without the expense and weight of such cars as formerly were the only ones that possessed those advantages, has given way to openly voiced admiration.

Essex Owners Are Its Salesmen

At first it was what people who had seen the Essex said about it that led to its popularity.

Now owners—and there are thousands of them—are endorsing it on every hand. People stop Essex owners to inquire about their car. The answer is unanimous. When asked as to its performance they make no reservations. Admiration of its riding qualities is never lacking.

Every wanted quality in an automobile seems to have been met in the Essex. Ask the first Essex owner you meet.

Essex Performance Is Always Mentioned

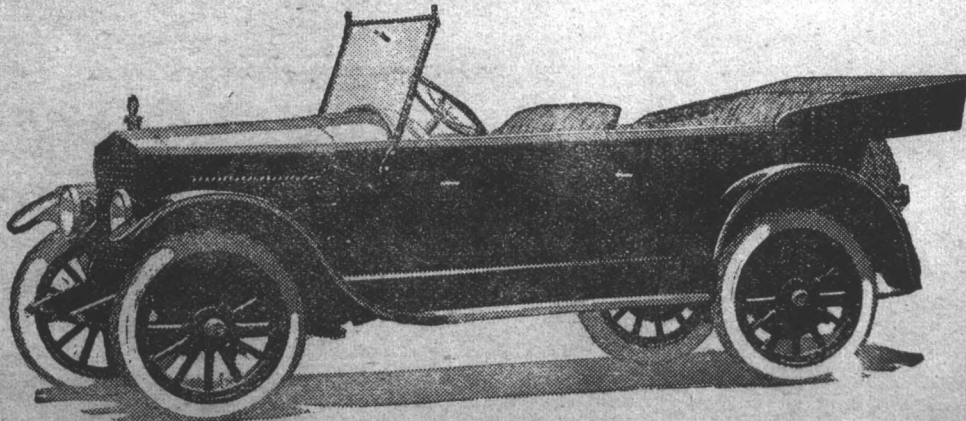
There is no uncertainty to the owner as to Essex performance. Drivers know positively that their cars will meet any acceleration or endurance test they impose.

They know they can match the performance of whatever car they encounter.

There are now enough Essex cars on the road to permit you to note their performance. They are always in the lead when quick acceleration is desirable. They hold their own on the road against cars regarded as the fastest. They keep going and require little attention.

The repair shop is no place to learn about the Essex for it has little need to know the repairman.

Won't you make some inquiry about the Essex? You will find it interesting and convincing.





MARKET FLASHES



BUSINESS AND TRADE

The country was surprised somewhat during the past several days by the sudden depression of the markets. Agitation for reducing the cost of living in the cities, threatened legislation against profiteers, strikes and unrest were causes of the big drops in prices.

Although one of the weaknesses of our American finances at the present time is the large amount of paper money in circulation, nevertheless there are forces counteracting danger in the system. The gold stocks of the Federal Reserve banks have decreased during the past week, but a cheerful sign was observed when Germany paid in gold for American food. The United States Grain Corporation opened an 85 million dollar account with Netherlands and Belgian banks, agents for Germany.

Certain legislators are talking of reducing the amount of money in circulation and in this way cutting down the cost of living. But wages would also have to fall, and it is not likely that any workers would care to reduce their wages to get cheaper food. A certain amount of economy and efficiency can be installed with beneficent effect. Take for example the distribution systems of farmers' produce handled in Detroit. The middleman may be absolutely necessary, but their duplications, laxity and profiteering should be reduced and the farmer could get what is his just dues—cost of production plus a fair profit.

The threatened railway strike has caused a great deal of uncertainty in business and trade. Without transportation everyone would suffer. Few communities produce mostly for local needs. They invariably produce mainly for people in other parts of their state or nation. What good is industry of any kind unless there is transportation? The appalling possibilities are evident to farmers as well as city business men. Even suppose a few days should be taken up by a general rail strike, both farmers and city folks would both suffer.

Certain farm leaders have pointed out that the effect of a threatened rail strike upon the public is a good lesson to show what a powerful factor in our industry can do to get its rights. The farming industry is even more vital than the rail transportation business. Without food there could be no life. The work of the farmer comes before all other industries in basic importance. Now suppose the farmers should be organized enough to threaten a great strike—a threat with teeth in it. Wouldn't the public then be willing to get busy and give the farmers cost of production and profit which are the inherent rights of people in any business?



WHEAT

Grade	Det't	Chi'o	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23 1/2	2.33 1/2	2.34
No. 2 White	2.21 1/2		
No. 2 Mixed	2.21 1/2		

Grains opened strong on most markets this week, after the recent weaknesses, due to depression over profiteer investigations and strikes and threatened strikes. The latest government report on grains is considered as especially bullish. The winter wheat is estimated as 715,000,000 bushels; and spring wheat, 225,000,000 bushels. Corn is placed at 2,788,000,000 bushels; oats will pass a billion and a quarter bushels. The market already had been strong and the government figures tended to strengthen the prospects for prices of grains.

Julius H. Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation, has issued a statement in which he presents the following as salient facts in the world's wheat situation:

Shrinkage in North American promises since June 1, of probably 400,000,000 bushels.

Shrinkage, the result of lesser acreage and of soil deterioration in European wheat and rye production

The Effect of High Cost of Living Investigations Upon the Markets

THE FIRST THREAT of the government to investigate the high cost of living and force down the prices of food unsettled the markets on practically every important farm product. As the investigations proceeded and the press got into action with its glaring head lines, this panicky feeling became more marked and for a few days prices rode the toboggan. Corn was the most affected. In a single week it dropped all the advance it had made the previous two months. Then it partially recovered. Oats, rye, barley followed suit, though did not fall so far. Meat products were in sympathy. Beans said, "me too" and joined the procession, but later changed its mind and climbed right back to its former position. The Grain Corporation blocked the toboggan when it announced that wheat could not be sold at less than the minimum price because the foreign countries were bidding at that price and even higher. Then he bakers bobbed up and repeated their former statement that \$10 flour could not reduce the price of bread. Various other constructive influences have appeared since the first agitation in the markets, to stem the downward trend, and as we go to press this week it appears that the panic is over and prices will quickly return to their former level.

Ever since we entered the world war the nation has been in a more or less pronounced state of hysteria, and it has required nothing more than a whisper to send a shiver thru the nation and arouse the people to hasty, unwise and sensational acts. The food cost investigation is of that calibre. For a few days yet the grand-stand politicians, the government, the press and the excitable public will rush around like chickens with their heads cut off, creating a great fuss, promising great reforms and all that, but the novelty of the "investigation" will wear off soon and the populace will smooth out its feathers and settle down again to its routine. We repeat once more that the cost of farm products is no higher than natural conditions decree they shall be, and they cannot be lowered without great injustice to the farmer unless the cost of everything else is lowered at the same time.

promising, outside of Russia, a total bread grain yield of 1,500,000,000 against a normal production of 1,800,000,000 bushels.

The elimination by war and famine of Russia, Roumania and India, formerly contributing to consuming Europe 300,000,000 bushels of bread grains.

The advance in Argentine prices under world demands until today, with longer voyage and higher freights, Argentine wheat costs delivered Europe fully 50 cents per bushel more than American wheat delivered to Europe.

A very broad survey of the wheat price actual and guaranteed, in various countries, indicates an average farm price to American wheat grower under the guarantee price, \$2.05 a bushel; average farm price in the United Kingdom during last calendar year, \$2.28 a bushel; average farm price for four big producing countries, United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, producing 1,500,000,000 bushels, \$1.94 a bushel; Average grower price (largely guaranteed) of Europe's 15 consuming countries, producing 800,000,000 bushels of wheat, \$3.75 a bushel; average of all wheat growers weighted

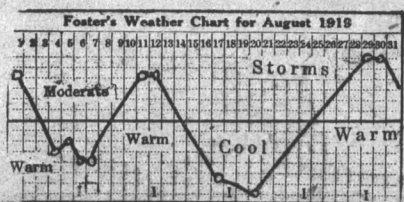
according to the size of their contribution to the total crop of the world, works out an average world grower price \$2.46 a bushel.

The farm movement, this new crop to July 25, has already totaled 108,000,000 bushels, and of this, at the guarantee price, the Grain Corporation has bought not over 15,000,000 bushels. It has no authority in law to get it except by purchase from growers who can not find a better buyer. For four months, there have been buyers above the guarantee basis.

There is still considerable uncertainty about the grain trade so not very many big deals have been made in that section, at least in the Detroit markets. Uncertainty has also reigned at Chicago. The doubt as to what officials at Washington are going to do is keeping the trade in hot water.

Country offerings are pretty light these days, until the railroad labor problem becomes more settled. Nebraska reports troubles in threshing where only nine bushels has been attained per acre. Labor troubles still upset the Chicago stockyards at the opening of the week. But these are considered as of slight import-

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, 1919. Last Bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross crest of Rockies Aug. 16, meridian 90, 18, eastern sections 20; storm wave to cross crest of Rockies Aug. 17, meridian 90, 19, eastern sections 21; cool wave to cross crest of Rockies Aug. 18, meridian 90, 20 eastern sections 22.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Aug. 21 and 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of August 22 and 27, plains sections 23 and 28, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio Tennessee valleys 24 and 29, eastern sections 25 and 30, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 26 and 31. Storm waves will follow about one

day behind warm waves and cool waves.

The three disturbances described in above two paragraphs will dominate the weather of North America from about Aug. 16 to 31. During the wave covering several days in each week centering on Aug. 19 a large cool caly will cross continent from west to east and during the week centering on Aug. 29 a large warm wave will similarly cross continent.

During the week centering on Aug. 20 the most severe storm wave of August will cross continent. These are not expected to be great storms but they will cause the greater part of the August rains and near Aug. 20 severe thunder storms are expected. Thunder storms and tornadoes belong to the same class but I am not expecting tornadoes. If a tornado occurs its most probable date is Aug. 18. That is also the date for hail but the storm forces will probably not be sufficient to cause hail.

W. T. Foster

ance on the market when compared with the great declines in the crop expected. Expert news also is a strengthening factor in the grain market.



CORN

Grade	Det't	Chi'o	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	2.03	1.94	2.07
No. 3 Yellow	2.01	1.94	2.07
No. 4 Yellow	1.98		

Crop losses and export news have been the chief strength in the corn market recently. In the Chicago market corn opened 4 cents higher this week than it was after the big drops of last week. The government report estimates that the corn crop will be 27,000,000 bushels less than it was expected to be in the middle of July. This naturally bolstered the price of corn. It is expected that there will not even be enough corn for consumption in America, so that short supply will rule. President Wilson's speech last weekend was considered in some quarters as one of the causes for the temporary raise in prices.



OATS

Grade	Det't	Chi'o	Toledo
Standard	.79	.76	.80
No. 3 White	.78	.75	
No. 4 White	.77	.74	

Oats have been strengthened after their last week slumps because of the same reasons affecting corn. One of the dangerous elements, of course, is the labor troubles and government action which are threatened. One of the factors tending to lower the price of oats is the fact that the government reports show the oat crop to be larger than anticipated. Dealers state, however, that the threshing returns will cut down the government prospects.



RYE & BARLEY

Detroit's market reports the shipping demand for rye is good. The market opened this week firm at \$1.50 for cash No. 2. This is a rise of two cents over the last Saturday's opening and several cents over the low level which rye reached in the slumps last week. Eventually the rye market is expected to be strong.

The barley markets are rather quiet without much stirring except when there are startlers in other grains. Detroit quotes cash No. 3 barley at around \$2.40 to \$2.50 per hundred weight.



BEANS

Beans have kept up a steady upward kiting, except for a dip last week which has been recovered. There are factors in the bean market seeking to topple the rising tide of the prices of beans, and they are partly to blame for the drop of fifty cents last week. But a general recovery of the markets brought beans up on its crest, and the price opened this week well over eight dollars per cwt. for prompt shipment. The uncertainty of the times may cause fluctuations, abetted by manipulators; but the general prospect is optimistic. Detroit quoted beans early in the week at \$8.25.



POTATOES

People in the cities are complaining over the high prices of potatoes. Consumers expected that when the

retail price of potatoes got down to around 60 cents a peck, for the new spuds, the trend would continue in the downward way. But lo and behold, the price to the consumer has now leaped to 95 cents per peck. So the early birds in the Michigan market will catch a cream of prices, it is expected. Southern growers in many places report short or depleted crops of potatoes, and on the market spuds are extremely scarce. Virginia cobbles are bringing around \$9 per bbl. in Detroit. Chicago reports potatoes are strong. Early Illinois Kansas, Missouri and Ohio have been dribbling into Chicago and bringing as high as \$5, when sacked and in car lots. California varieties are bringing as high as \$5.50 in the Chicago potato market.



HAY

	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	31.50	32.00	30.00
Chicago	36.00	37.00	34.00
N. Y.	44.00	46.00	42.00

	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	29.00	31.00	26.00
Chicago	35.00	38.00	30.00
N. Y.	43.00	46.00	42.00

The old crop is almost cleaned up and this week's movement is very small. Markets are strong and higher under light supplies. New hay is not taken regularly on all the markets and at these points stocks are exceedingly short. Some of the markets have been getting new hay from nearby points on wagons, either loose or loosely pressed and this helped out the short stocks, but bad weather during the past ten days has greatly reduced this source of supply. The possibility of a railroad strike has had some effect on the demand and as consumers and dealers were anxious to prepare for such a contingency, they bought freely the first of the week. The market is far from stable and it is not anticipated that prices will hold at the present level for any length of time.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The wool market has experienced a week of midsummer dullness, sales being in spot futures heavier and maintained on a steady basis. The foreign markets are all reported steady the English government has allotted 19,000 bales of colonial wool to American purchasers out of the sales commencing August 11. The goods market is strong with comparatively little excitement.

Quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed 59@60; delaine unwashed, 78@82; 1-2 blood unwashed, 75@78; 3-8 blood unwashed, 70@71.

THE DAIRY MARKETS

Chicago reports butter firm with creamery bringing from 48 to 53½ cents. Eggs are reported as unchanged. Poultry is somewhat lower. Springs bring from 33 to 36 cents and fowls get 31 cents.

DETROIT—Butter: French creamery, 51½ to 52½c per lb.

Eggs: Fresh candled current receipts, 32 to 43c; fresh candled firsts in new cases, 44 to 44½c; extra firsts, candled and graded, in new cases, 46 to 46½c per doz.

Cheese: Michigan flats, 32 to 32½c; New York flats, 34½c; Michigan single daisies, 33c; brick, 36c; long horns, 34½c; Wisconsin double daisies, 33c; Wisconsin twins, 33½c; limburger, 33 to 34c; domestic block Swiss, 40 to 42c; domestic wheel Swiss, 50 to 54c per lb.

NEW YORK—Butter steady; creamery higher than extras, 55 to 55½c; creamery extras (92 score), 54½c; firsts, 52 to 54c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 46c. Eggs: fresh gathered extras 54 to 55c; extra firsts 51 to 53c; firsts, 47 to 50c; state Pennsylvania and nearby western hennerly whites, fine to fancy, 67 to 70c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly whites, ordinary to prime, 55 to 66c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly browns, 53 to 62c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, 52 to 55c. Cheese dull; state whole milk flats, current make specials, 31½ to 32c; do., average run, 32c; state whole milk twins, current make specials, 32½ to 32½c; do. average run, 31 to 32c.



LIVE STOCK

Live stock prices have recovered somewhat after the big set-backs they received in the general dumping of last week's opening days. The price of hogs was one of the notable gymnasts in the live stock market. After quitting the high perch over \$23, the price of hogs went down to around \$22. By the opening of this week the price of heavyweights was around \$22.65 in the Chicago market. Quotations follow:

EAST BUFFALO. Calves, \$1.50 lower, \$6@22. Hogs, 25c higher; heavy, \$23.25@23.50; mixed and \$23.65; light yorkers, \$22.25@22.50 \$23.65; light yorkers, \$22.25@22.50 pigs, 22@22.25; roughs, \$20.25@20.75; stags, \$12@17. Sheep and lambs, active. lambs, 25c lower; lambs \$10@17.25; yearlings, \$8@14; wethers, \$10.50@11; ewes, \$4@10; mixed sheep, \$10@10.50.

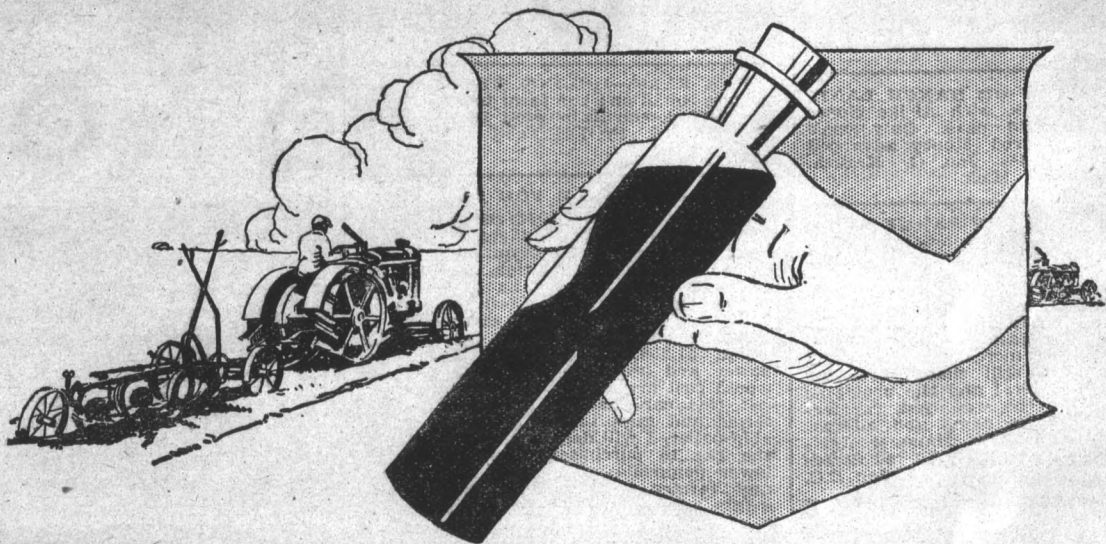
CHICAGO—Hogs: market higher; top, \$22.65; heavyweight, \$20.35 to \$22.60; medium weight, \$20.60 to \$22.65; lightweight, \$20.50 to \$22.60; light lights, \$19 to \$21.30; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$19.40 to \$20.25; packing sows rough, \$18.50 to \$19.25; pigs \$17 to \$19. Cattle: Compared with a week ago, killing steers mostly 50c to \$1 higher;; better grades of the stock, 75c to \$1 higher; others and canners and bulls, 25c to 50c higher; handy weight calves mostly 50c to \$1 higher; better \$1 to \$2 higher; stockers and feeders, 25c higher; westerns, 25c to 50c with a week ago, native lambs mostly 25c higher;; westerns, 25c to 50c higher; ewes, steady to 25c higher; yearlings and wethers mostly 25c higher; feeders mostly 25c higher; breeding ewes, 25c higher.

DETROIT—Cattle, receipts last week 1,628, market steady; best heavy steers \$14@14.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$12.50@13; mixed steers and heifers, \$10.50@12.50, handy light butchers, \$8@9; light butchers, \$7@8.50; best cows, \$9@10; butcher cows, \$7.50@8.50;

cutters, \$6.25; canners, \$5.50@6; best heavy bulls, \$3.50@10; bologna bulls, \$8@9; stock bulls, \$7@8; feeders, \$8@10; stockers, \$7@8.50; milkers and stringers, \$75@125. Veal calves: Receipts last week, 1,323, best \$22.50@23; others, \$10@20. Sheep and lambs: Receipts last week, 1,320, best lambs, \$15.50@16; fair lambs, \$14.50@15; light to common lambs, \$12@13; fair to good sheep, \$8@8.50; bulls and common, \$5@7. Hogs: Receipts last week 2,787, market steady; pigs \$21.50; mixed hogs, \$22.50.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Apple prices cover a wide range owing to the difference in quality. Recent receipts show great improvement and bring higher prices. There is plenty of demand for the best. All good fruits are firm and supplies are not large. Huckleberries are in good supply, but other small fruits are scarce. Vegetables are active and nearly all lines are in fair supply. Potatoes are scarce and firm. Poultry is easy and in good demand.



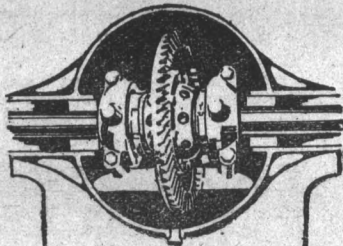
TEXACO

TRACTOR OIL

Its Quality Is Easily Recognized

Farmers everywhere are choosing this oil for their tractors

No MATTER how unfavorable the soil conditions, the tractor must continually give proof of a large capacity for work. It must be positively reliable. Its failure to operate at a critical time might cancel all its previous usefulness. The tractor must be kept in the "pink of condition," and the easiest way to do that is to use just ordinary care and Texaco Tractor Oil. Known to all farmers as one of many excellent products marked with the red Star and green T; it is the perfect tractor lubricant. Its quality is easily seen in its curable good body. It is a lasting oil that thoroughly does its work of reducing friction to almost nothing. This means more motor pep and less engine overhaul. Test Texaco just once. You'll use it thereafter. Supplied in wooden barrels and halves; 15, 33, and 54 gallon steel drums, and one and five gallon cans.



Texaco Thuban Compound

THE economy lubricant for transmissions, differentials, and worm drives. One of the family of quality petroleum products. Some others are:

Texaco Motor Oil
Texaco Axle Grease
Texaco Crater Compound
Texaco Cup Grease
Texaco Gas Engine Oil
Texaco Harvester Oil
Texaco Separator Oil
Texaco Home Lubricant
Texaco



THE TEXAS COMPANY

Petroleum and Its Products

General Offices—Houston, Texas. Offices in Principal Cities

DISTRICT OFFICE—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, McCORMICK BUILDING

THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right. Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

NOTE:

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

FARMS AND LAND

176 ACRE MONEY-MAKER WITH 10 cows, 3 horses and manure spreader, reaper, drill, potato digger, walking, sulky plows, long list implements wagons, harness, 1 3/4 mile RR town. Heavy crop loam tillage 30-cow wire fenced pasture, wood, fruit. 10-room house, 110-ft stock barn, horse barn, corn houses, etc. Aged owner to retire at once sells all. \$5500, easy terms. Details page 35 Catalog Bargains 19 states, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg. Detroit.**

FOR SALE ACCOUNT OF ILL. health, good 78 acre farm. 68 acres cleared, 10 acres pasture, good orchard, 7-room frame house, stone foundation. Cellar and wood shed. Fine well. Two barns, 30 x 50 and 30 x 35. On good road 1 1/2 mile to market. Price \$6000—\$3,000 down, balance payments. Call or write to Fred Kruger, R 1, Harrisville, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—120- acre improved farm; good soil; good buildings. 1 1/2 miles from village. For particulars write Theodore Andreas, Walkerville, Oceana County, Mich.

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

FOR SALE: ASHERY \$850—OUTPUT last year \$3,000. Could be easily increased. Owner's health having failed must sell. Capable man here to operate. Also several stock farms for sale. Prices right. **Maple Rapids Realty Co., Maple Rapids, Mich.**

FOR RENT ON SHARES TO RES-ponsible successful dairy farmer 200 acre dairy farm convenient to public schools, colleges and university, with or without tools, equipment and registered Holstein. Two good homes, immediate possession. **William B. Hatch, Ypsilanti, Michigan.**

113 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. SAND and gravel soil. Good location. Fair buildings. \$6,000. Chas. Weber R1, Otsego Mich.

120 ACRES, 3 MILES STATION, ON condenser route. Good 7-room house; nice maple shade; good basement barn cemented throughout; 14 cow stanchions, silo, hog house, corner, chicken coop, rock well, windmill, large apple orchard; plenty wood for home use. \$55 per acre if taken soon. James Souden, owner, Cass City, Mich. R. 1.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, HILLS-dale county. 70 acres under cultivation, balance pasture. Wood lot and orchard. Good buildings. Good soil. Cheap at \$8,000. For terms write or call, R. J. Hahn and Son, Rout No. 1, Jonesville, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

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

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

SEEDS WANTED

Michigan Grown

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

I am sending you my renewal and also my neighbor's to the best farm paper in the state. It is the only paper that I have got hold of that stands for the farmer all the time.—J. L. Youleh, Charlevoix county.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

WHAT CAUSES STRINGY MILK?

Prof. A. C. Anderson, of the M. A. C., has kindly answered for us a letter from a subscriber asking the cause of stringy milk. Prof. Anderson's letter follows:

"I am in receipt of your of the 10th concerning stringy milk. Several species of organisms are capable of producing this condition in milk. Since these organisms grow more freely in an abundance of air, the cream usually becomes slimy before any changes are noticed in the underlying layers of milk.

"These groups of organisms are very resistant to heat and often pass

\$2.60 and \$2.75 and some as high as \$3.05.

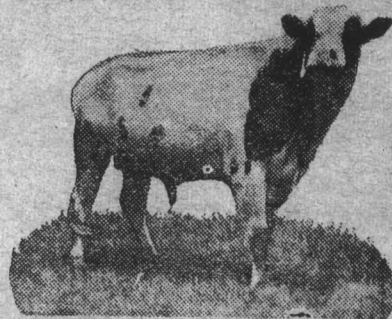
"In regard to your second question, would say that the office of this association is located in Howell, also the editorial office.

"Question three, concerning the pure-bred heifers, nine and four months old, that you purchased two years ago. I would think that it would be just good business judgement for this man to deal courteously with you in regard to these heifers and give you all the information that he can, but as he has furnished you the registration and transfer, that may be all that you could compel him to do. As, however, you desire more information, you may write to E. M. Hastings Co., Lacoma, N. Y., and he will give you all the information you desire.—R. C. Reed.

OWNS AN ARISTOCRATIC BULL

Vernon E. Clough, of Parma, Mich., owns a herd sire that is a real aristocrat in pedigree and beside that it's some bull.

Colantha Coronis Pauline Vine, No. 181,361, pure-bred Holstein Friesian bull, born 3 1/2 years ago, and old



enough for service, is sired by a grandson of the famous Colantha Johanna Lad winner of the "World's Fair" prize. Although there are some good females in the herd, the sire is the pride of the group.

CHILDREN SENT TO COLDWATER

I have read your paper a long time and see you are in to help the farmer. As I am in trouble I thought I would write your legal advisor. They took my seven children to Coldwater State School as the mother will not take care of them or allow me to hire a woman to help. There is no fault on my part. I am a gentleman and a good father. The judge of probate said he would help me get them back if I would clean up and fix my home. I have done everything and have employed a lawyer but they are all in together. The county agent is not a fair man. I own a 400-acre farm and make plenty of money to care for my children and always did.

I got up a petition and about 100 men signed it, all the best men in the county. I sued for a bill and they turned it down because we lived together. If you can advise me please do so as I must get my children together at home. I am not in fault in any way. There is no one who knows me that can say a word against me.—C. H., Clinton County.

If the children were committed to the Public School at Coldwater, under a proper complaint and commitment, they are likely to be adopted from the school into families, in which the father will lose track of the children entirely. If they have been thus adopted he will not be informed of their whereabouts.

After the Court has passed upon the question, either the parents must appeal, or the decision of the Court becomes binding.

I would suggest that the father should consult the superintendent of the Home for Children at Coldwater, and follow his advice, unless the attorney employed by the father has advised other methods to follow. In such case there is no other course to pursue, except to follow your attorney's advice. They should know the law, and know how to dispose of the question for the Court.—W. E. Brown legal editor.

uninjured through the ordinary methods of cleaning and scalding which are used in connection with dairy utensils. Since this is true, about the only remedy which one can have for this trouble is to put the milk pails, milk strainers and other utensils which are used in connection with the handling of milk into a big copper boiler with a small amount of water for 15 to 20 minutes with the cover on top of the boiler. This will thoroughly steam the utensils and will usually kill the spores. These spores stay about on perfectly clean surfaces so it is not due to any lack of cleaning but due to the fact that infection gets in that this trouble exists.

"Further, see that all the milk stools, clothes used at milking time and the milker's hands are very carefully washed."

PRICES OF MILK

A subscriber of M. B. F. has sent the following inquiries which we have had answered through the courtesy of R. C. Reed. The correspondence follows:

"Will you kindly give us the Mich. Milk Producers' Association price of milk per hundred weight for remainder of the year including July? Also tell us where the association is located as we wish to join the same; also what does it cost to join? Another question is this—Some two years ago we bought two registered heifers, one 9 months, the other 4 months, and now, of course, both are milking. We have written the man we bought them from several times, asking them for their pedigree. All the information we can get is, that they are out of his best cows, but nothing more. Where can we secure more information as to their ancestors and all about them? We have their registration papers, also numbers, but we would like to know all about their breeding, so will you please tell us where to secure same?"—"A Subscriber."

The letter from the Mich. M. P. A., reads as follows:

"The Detroit Commission, which has the fixing of the milk prices in the city of Detroit, convened July 30, in the Board of Commerce, in the city of Detroit. They then determined the price of the August milk at \$4.05 per one hundred pounds of milk. Other matters were taken in consideration at that time. (The prices are announced elsewhere in this issue.)

"The price for July milk in Detroit was \$3.40 a hundred pounds. Many of the up-state factories were paying

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

Western Canada for years has helped to feed the world—the same responsibility of production still rests upon her. While high prices for Grain, Cattle and Sheep are sure to remain, price of land is much below its value. **Land capable of yielding 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre can be had on easy terms at from \$15 to \$30 per acre—good grazing land at much less.** Many farms paid for from a single year's crop. Raising cattle, sheep and hogs brings equal success. The Government encourages farming and stock raising. Railway and Land Co's. offer unusual inducements to Home Seekers. Farms may be stocked by loans at moderate interest. Western Canada offers low taxation, good markets and shipping; free schools, churches and healthful climate. For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or **W. V. McINNESS** 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Canadian Government Agent.

WESTERN CANADA
Farm Lands at Low Prices
The Wheat Belt of America

Farmers Suffering From Long Drouths

But Heavy Rains Moisten Soil During Last Week

All sections of Michigan report the lack of rain up until last week. Although some grain crops are good, many farmers have suffered from the droughts. A few counties report the good crops.

MANISTEE—Farmers are threshing grain and hauling it. They are also picking cucumbers and blueberries. The rain commenced to come again to some extent. Grain is yielding from 9 to 10 bushels per acre. There is some plowing. No grain to speak of yet on the market. Not much building is going on. Grass has been brightened up.—H. A., Aug. 8.

LIVINGSTON, (N. W.)—Farmers are finishing cutting oats after the rains of early in the week. Farmers are selling wheat and rye and milch cows. Considerable damage from lightning, barns being burned and stock killed in pasture. The following prices were paid at Howell, Aug. 6:—Wheat, \$2.12; corn, 12; oats, 65; rye, \$1.25; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, new, \$2.75; hens, 25; springers, 30; turkeys, 30; butter, 55 to 57; butterfat, 60; eggs, 43; hogs, live, \$19; dressed, \$22; beef steers, 12 to 14; beef cows, 8 to 10; veal calves, 15; wool, 50 to 60.—G. A. W., Aug. 7.

FIGURE ON THE MAIL

In starting our county reports again, M. B. F. finds that many are coming in too late to be printed. This is mainly due, we believe, to the mail service. But if each reporter will figure to get the reports to us by Saturday or Monday morning preceding publication they can "make" the editions.

GRAND TRAVERSE, (East)—We are having cool weather at present. Considerable work is being done on the road. Farmers are cultivating; some are putting grass seed in their corn fields. Late crops look fair.—C. L. B., Aug. 8.

JACKSON, (N. E.)—The past week has been a quiet one for the farmers of this locality. A heavy storm has benefited late potatoes and corn, but the early potatoes are practically a failure as are the early planted beans. The late beans may produce a small crop if no early frost appears. Farmers had started marsh haying previous to the rain, but so much water fell that marshes are still quite soft, although a little has been attempted. Huckleberries are still being shipped and prospects are for a few pears and some peaches. Very few apples and the quality none too good. Rye is being sold direct from the machine but prices off on the recent slump of the market.—A. F. W., Aug. 9.

MONTCALM, (S. E.)—The crops are in a fine condition at the present time as a heavy rain was received in this vicinity recently. Cultivating is being done in the potatoes and beans which have improved to a great extent since the rain, and the late crop of potatoes has every prospect for a good yield unless a frost or the blight is received later on. The corn is not being cultivated as most of the farmers have cultivated the last time in this crop and have a large amount of ears on the stalks. The oats and a small amount of the rye were left in the fields during the rain but are in a favorable condition yet.—W. L., Aug. 8.

LAPEER, (E.)—Somewhat cooler at present; had a nice shower this week. Oat harvest over and they are very short; are going about 20 to 25 bushels to the acre; some are so short that a binder will hardly cut them. Lots of barley had to be cut with the mower. Some hay moving with the price at \$22 to \$23 per ton for good hay. Lots of wheat going to market about as fast as threshed.—C. A. B., Aug. 8.

ST. JOSEPH, (S.)—Farmers have been hauling manure and since we had such a nice rain, are beginning to plow. It was so dry before it was impossible. Weather cooler also, and that helps some. People of this vicinity are trying to help take care of the huckleberry crop. Two Ford cars went to Vicksburg with nine people and were in the marsh about six hours; picked 207 quarts by box measure and sold them from 20 to 25c. Potato crop doesn't look very promising; corn fair.—M. V., Aug. 7.

Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

(Formerly known as the Cleveland Tractor)

Plows on the heels of the Harvest

The actual experience of farmers everywhere proves conclusively that wheat yields are increased from 5 to 8 bushels an acre by plowing immediately after harvest.

But this is usually the hottest and busiest season of the year when men and horses tire easily.

With the Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor you can actually plow *right on the heels of the harvest*—and do it so quickly that you will not interfere with cultivating, haying or other routine work.

Through the most extreme heat the Cletrac contentedly and steadily does a job that would kill a team. It will work all day and all night if necessary. You can drive it unmercifully—and in return get an *increased yield of better quality*, that will often pay the whole cost of the tractor in one season.

Prompt plowing after harvest enables your soil to soak up and store away moisture that would otherwise be lost.

But remember the Cletrac does far more than merely plow. That is *only the beginning of its work*. Its distinctive tank-type construction en-

ables it to go almost anywhere—particularly over soft plowed ground or moist or sandy soil where the average tractor would flounder or "dig itself in". All the power of the Cletrac is used to *pull the implement*. And because of its 600 square inches of traction surface it doesn't leave two packed down tracks of earth behind it.

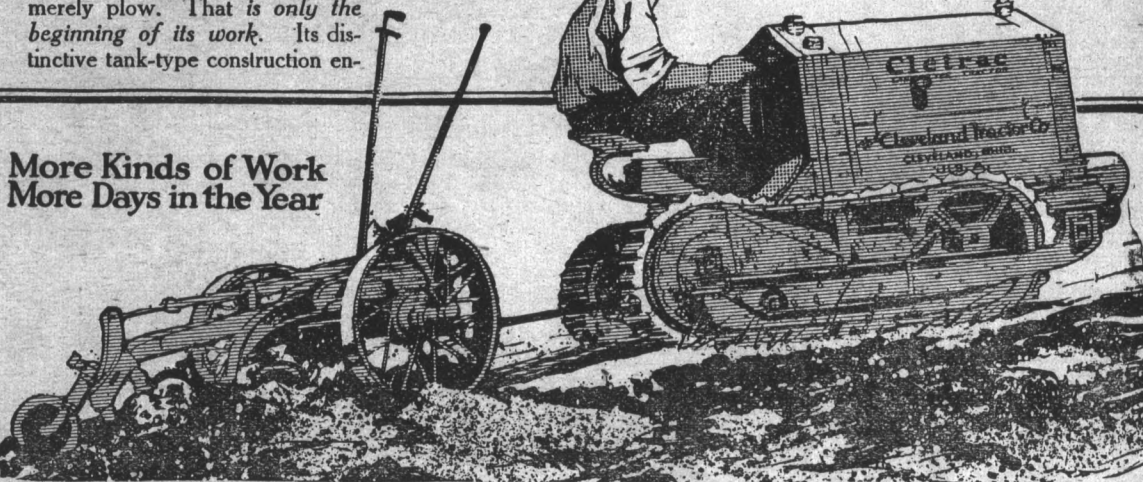
The Cletrac is extremely economical to operate, using kerosene, distillate or gasoline. Most owners are using kerosene or distillate.

Send for our booklet "Selecting Your Tractor". It will be a real help in solving many of your most difficult problems. And order early as we cannot promise prompt delivery later on.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

18939 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

The largest producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the world.



More Kinds of Work
More Days in the Year

5,000 Mile Guarantee Tires

AT 1/4 THE USUAL TIRE COST

EVERWEAR DOUBLE TREAD TIRES are made doubly durable by our secret reconstructed process used in the manufacturing and have double the amount of fabric of ordinary tires, which make them practically puncture proof, and rarely any blowouts.

Many owners of EVERWEAR TIRES get 5,000 to 10,000 miles of service.

Look these prices over and order while stock is complete.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	..... \$ 6.00	\$2.00
30x3 1/2	..... 7.00	2.25
32x3 1/2 S. S. only		
31x4	..... 8.00	2.50
32x4	..... 9.00	2.75
33x4	..... 9.25	3.00
34x4	..... 9.50	3.10
34x4 1/2	..... 9.75	3.25
35x4 1/2	..... 11.25	3.75
36x4 1/2	..... 11.50	3.90
36x4 1/2	..... 12.00	4.00
37x5	..... 13.25	5.00

RELINER FREE WITH EVERY TIRE

Your first trial makes you a customer as long as you drive a car.

When ordering state whether you want a straight side or clincher; plain or non-skid tire. Send \$2.00 deposit for each tire and \$1.00 for each tube ordered. Balance C. O. D., subject to examination.

We allow a special discount of 5 per cent if you send full amount with order. **EVERWEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc** 3935 WASHINGTON BLVD., Chicago Illinois. Reference: Madison & Kedzie, State Bank.

I think the M. B. F. is the paper for the man who wants a good farm paper.—Robert C. Vroman, Cheboygan county.

Your paper is the only real farm paper I ever saw.—E. L. Newell, Oceana Co.

We like the paper very much. Cannot get along without it.—Archibald Bare, Ingham county.

Will do all I can to get new subscribers to your excellent paper.—Mrs. Cynthia Winters, Otsego county.

I received a sample copy of the M. B. F. and was well pleased with it. I am enclosing one dollar for which please send the paper for one year.—H. M. Weider, Kalamazoo county.

Michigan Business Farming gives the farmer more good advice than any farm paper I ever read.—Wm. Gooch, Tuscola county.

With best wishes for the best farm paper.—Frank Campbell, Kalamazoo Co. cola county.

I like your paper fine, so keep it coming.—Elmer Tobin, St. Joseph county.



ABSORBINE

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

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curls, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by **W. F. YOUNG, Inc.** 169 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr., No. 276. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on **30 Days' FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2260 Marshall St., Chicago

We all think M. B. F. fine; don't want to be without it.—Clarence Hulbert, Leelanau county.

"KEEP M. B. F. COMING!"

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

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

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Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for..... years for for which I enclose herewith \$..... in money-order, check or currency.

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

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

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

Sale Dates Claimed

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SIRE IN SERVICE

Johan Pauline De Kol Lad, sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, a son of Flint Bertjusea 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. P. W. Alexander, Vassar, Michigan.

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. \$5 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 194008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Powlerville, 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.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.

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

WANTED

A bull calf from a healthy herd where A. R. O. work is being done. The dam to have a 35 lbs official record, and the sire preferably of Hengerveld breeding.

Serradella Farm Oscoda Mich.

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Kornlyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 23.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

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

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

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

E. L. Salisbury Breeds High Class

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Twenty dams of our herd sire Walter Lyons average 30.11 lbs. of butter in seven days. Nothing for sale at this time but young bull calves.

E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

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

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.

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

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. GLITS 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, GLITS 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 Glits, bred for fall farrow.—H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

Large Type Poland China Hogs

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

WM. J. CLARKE, Eaton Rapids, Michigan

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 Glits 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 Fanny King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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REGISTERED DUROC BOARS FROM prize-winning Golden Model family, smooth type, adapted for mating with the coarser-boned females for early maturing pigs. Subject to immediate acceptance and change without notice I will crate and ship for 25c per pound. Papers if desired \$1 extra. Send \$50. Will refund difference or return entire remittance if reduced offer is cancelled. Pigs will weigh from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

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

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O. I. C's.

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

BERKSHIRE

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

CHESTER WHITE MALES. Big type Chester White spring male pigs. Registered. Write for reasonable terms. J. T. Yankie Breckenridge, Mich.

SHEEP

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.

PURE BRED BELGIAN HARES. Prices reasonable. Paul C. Hafer, R. 1, Freeland, Mich.

SPECIAL SALE ON PEDIGREED Red Belgian Hares. All are pure-bred and in perfect health. Write for special prices. Claude Greenwood, R. 10, St. Johns, 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. Bloomington Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

"More than double the replies than from any other paper."

July 14, 1919
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Our ad. in M. B. F. was very satisfactory, receiving more than double the replies from it than from any other paper used.

Sheridan Poultry Yard,
Sheridan, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

LEGHORN

YEARLING LEGHORNS

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

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

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomington, Mich.

**SACRIFICING 2,000 PURE BRED EN-
lish Strain S. C. White Leghorn year-
ling 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 cat-
alogue free. Write us your wants. Fruit-
vale Leghorn Farm, Zeeland, Mich.**

FOR SALE: SINGLE COMB WHITE
leghorn Cockerels; 12 weeks old, \$1.00
each. R. E. Terry, Remus, Mich.

WYANDOTTES

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

CHICKS

**CHICKS WE SHIP THOUSANDS, DIF-
ferent varieties; Brown Leg-
horns, \$13 hundred; booklet and testi-
monials. Stamp appreciated. Freeport
Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Mich.**

HATCHING EGGS

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

**LOUISIANA JUSTIFIES
STATE MARKETING**

(Continued from page 2)

The cost of cotton warehouses and terminal, including the immense yards of the Public Belt Railroad, is estimated to be approximately \$3,500,000. In order to finance such a development the Board of Commissioners had been authorized by a constitutional amendment, which was approved by the people of Louisiana in the fall of 1910, to erect and operate warehouses and other structures necessary for the commerce of the port, and to that end to issue bonds, which could be secured by mortgage on the warehouses and by the net receipts from the operation of such warehouses. This provision was later amended by the Constitutional Convention of 1913, so that the entire revenues and receipts of the port would go to pay these bonds in the event the warehouse receipts were insufficient—that is, after payment of other operating expenses and prior bond obligations. Acting under this authorization, the board approved an issue of \$3,000,000 40-year 5 per cent bonds which were purchased by three of the New Orleans banks, and the money deposited with the trustees May 1, 1894. These issues have since been covered by legislative provision for bond issues to the amount of \$25,000,000 for all port improvements.

The Louisiana cotton warehouses and terminals are located on the east bank of the Mississippi river, 110 miles from its mouth, near the heart of the city of New Orleans. The site embraces about one mile of river frontage by 1,600 feet in depth. With the completion of the three units ten thousand tons of steel will have been used in the construction; the concrete walls would extend for a distance of over five miles, end on end, and twenty acres will be under roof. They are the largest and most modern cotton warehouses in the world, with a capacity of 500,000 bales; and they will handle 2,000,000 bales annually.

This great plant co-ordinates river, rail and ocean transportation and consists of six large storage units divided into compartments. Two of the units consist of thirty-six compartments each; two of twenty-six compartments each; and two of fifty-two compartments each. These compartments are thirty-two feet wide by one hundred feet in length and forty feet from floor to roof line; well-lighted with modern skylights; and they will accommodate four piles of cotton with two five-foot aisles between piles. By piling cotton ten bales high, each pile will accommodate 400 bales or 1,600 bales to each compartment. The storage units are only one story in height, but are entirely surrounded with double story

concrete runways, sufficiently wide to permit twenty operations on the same runway of trucks, trailers and tractors.

All inward movement of cotton is on the lower runway; outward movement is handled on the upper runway, so that cotton may be moved to wharfhouse without interruption or interference by the switching of the trains.

In addition to these storage units the plant has a large compress room 200 feet by 400 feet, and a sawtooth roof with the windows facing north, making an ideally lighted receiving and handling room. Ten thousand bales of flat or uncompressed cotton can be received and held in this room on the head until it is compressed. This room is paved throughout and is equipped with three modern high density compressors, where cotton is compressed to a density of thirty-four pounds or better to the cubic foot.

Besides the storage units and press room, there is a modern double-story warehouse, divided into compartments, with a capacity of 5,000 bales each held on head. The wharf is also equipped with every modern convenience and mechanical device for the rapid and efficient handling of cotton received by steamboat or barge, or for the delivery of cotton to ocean steamers for export.

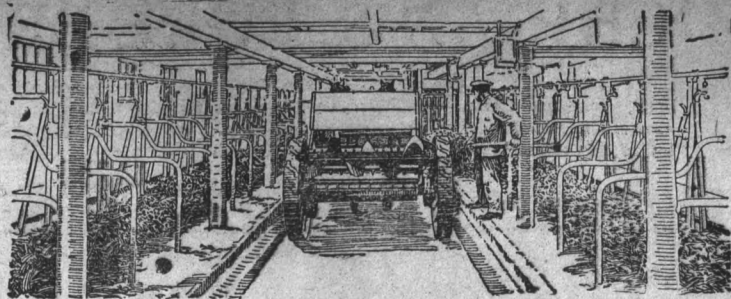
The entire plant is constructed of reinforced concrete and steel; has automatic sprinklers throughout and is modern in every respect, and the lowest rates of insurance prevail. In fact, the shipper effects a saving of at least one dollar on every bale of cotton stored in these warehouses, considering the combination storage and insurance rates. Approximately 650,000 bales were handled last season, the third, which meant a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the storers.

The plant is equipped with modern mechanical devices for handling cotton; has electric cranes for placing cotton in and out of storage (on a demonstration one of these cranes stored one hundred and sixty bales in an hour); and has modern electric trucks and trailers for transporting cotton from one part of the plant to another, or from storage to shipside. Cotton is handled rapidly in these warehouses, and the trade is well pleased. It is received by car, boat or barge, and is immediately tagged, sampled and inspected and samples are delivered to storer with list showing country marks, etc. Warehouse receipts, which are current in financial centers everywhere, are also sent out immediately.

The Public Cotton Warehouses are operated by the Board of Commissioners of the port of New Orleans, and consists of five gentlemen appointed by the governor of Louisiana, who serve without pay or remuneration of any kind. The superintendent is Mr. J. J. Loblanc an experienced cotton man. With the exception of weighers, inspectors and samplers, all monthly employees of the public cotton warehouses drawing salaries of over \$75 per month are selected as the result of civil service examinations. These examinations are held by a board of examiners, a body created by legislative enactment and appointed by the governor of Louisiana.

From this survey it will be seen that the state-owned cotton warehouse system at New Orleans had its origin in the far-seeing brain of a business man, who was eminently successful from a worldly point of view but had the humanity and breadth of vision to conceive a scheme that would not only benefit all interests, agricultural and commercial alike, but would in reality be the forerunner of what he terms the 'American Distributing Market.'

It is true that this plan had a splendid foundation in the system of public ownership already established at New Orleans, the state of Louisiana having begun its expropriation of the sites of private industries and the construction of modern steel wharves as far back as 1895, but to so extend the system that it would benefit the farmers and shippers of the south called for a comprehensive development that might well serve as a model for other American states. The question of state socialism has never been injected into the issue, which has always been regarded as a co-operative proposition of direct dollars-and-cents value to all interests, consumers as well as producers.



Spreaders Worth \$500

IN 1916 two 40-acre fields of corn grew side by side in Illinois. On one an International spreader had been used consistently for three years. The other had seen no manure for seven years.

That was the only difference between those two fields. One produced a matured crop running just over 80 bushels to the acre, the other averaged barely 30 bushels of soft corn. If both crops sold at the same bushel price, the fertilized field produced \$2,000 more than the unfertilized one.

Was that spreader worth \$500? Yes, because just scattering manure on a field will not accomplish the same results. That field of 80-bushel corn was properly fertilized by a man who knows his business. He feeds his crops a balanced ration. He feeds just the right amounts at the right time and that cannot be done without a good, wide-spreading manure spreader. A Low Corn King, Cloverleaf or 20th Century will do it. That is one reason why we sell so many of them.

It pays to study fertilizing, to know what to do and to practice what you know. See the local dealer or write us for a copy of "Feed Your Hungry Crops" and full information about our spreaders, or about any other machines in the list below.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines	Haying Machines	Corn Machines
Binders Push Binders Headers Rice Binders Harvester-Threshers Reapers Shockers Threshers	Mowers Tedders Side Delivery Rakes Loaders (All Types) Rakes Bunchers Combination Side Rakes and Tedders Sweep Rakes Stackers Combination Sweep Rakes and Stackers Baling Presses	Planters Drills Cultivators Motor Cultivators Binders Pickers Ensilage Cutters Shellers Huskies & Shredders
Tillage Implements	Planting & Seeding Machines	Other Farm Equipment
Disk Harrows Tractor Harrows Spring-Tooth Harrows Peg-Tooth Harrows Orchard Harrows Soil Pulverizers Cultivators	Corn Planters Corn Drills Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills Fertilizer & Lime Sowers	Cream Separators Feed Grinders Manure Spreaders Straw Spreader Attachments Farm Wagons Farm Trucks Stalk Cutters Knife Grinders Tractor Hitchers Binder Twine
Power Machines		
Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines Kerosene Tractors Motor Trucks Motor Cultivators		

International Harvester Company of America



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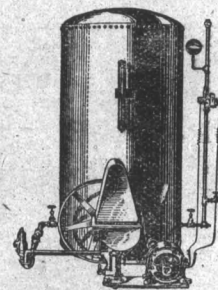
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For every farm home

there is a Hoosier System of just the right size to care for all water supply requirements. Every farm home owner may enjoy the benefits to be had from convenient water supply.



HOOSIER SYSTEMS are easily installed, simple to operate, and use any kind of power. Pumping equipment suitable for shallow or deep well pumping.

Ask for Bulletin F describing many complete Hoosier Systems

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.
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STAR WINDMILLS HOOSIER PUMPS

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

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

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MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 15, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

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

Sale Dates Claimed

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SIRE IN SERVICE

Johan Pauline De Kol Lad, sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, a son of Flint Bertjuseia Pauline (33.11lb.) and from Johan Pauline De Kol 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 Maple-crest 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 Ypsilant Sir Pontiac DeKol whose dam at 5 yrs. has a record of 35.43 and 750.20 lbs. in 7 da. Price, \$100 F.O.B.

Write for extended pedigree and photo. L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Michigan

PREPARE

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

STOP! READ AND INVESTIGATE!

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

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lande 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 NEAR- est 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.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

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

WANTED

A bull calf from a healthy herd where A. R. O. work is being done. The dam to have a 35 lbs official record, and the sire preferably of Hengerveld breeding.

Serradella Farm Oscoda Mich.

Bull Calves

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

JERSEY

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 REA- sonable 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 SE- lect from. Write me your wants. Prices reasonable. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

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

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, EITH- er 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.

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BERKSHIRE

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

CHESTER WHITE MALES. Big type Chester White spring male pigs. Registered. Write for reasonable terms. J. T. Yauke Breckenridge, Mich.

SHEEP

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.

PURE BRED BELGIAN HARES. Prices reasonable. Paul C. Hafer, R. 1, Freeland, Mich.

SPECIAL SALE ON PEDIGREED Red Belgian Hares. All are pure-bred and in perfect health. Write for special prices. Claude Greenwood, R. 10, St. Johns, 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

MUD-WAY-AUSH-BA 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.

"More than double the replies than from any other paper."

July 14, 1919
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Our ad. in M. B. F. was very satisfactory, receiving more than double the replies from it than from any other paper used.

Sheridan Poultry Yard,
Sheridan, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

LEGHORN

YEARLING LEGHORNS

S. C. White Leghorn Yearling Pullets.
Write for fall price list. Standard breed
Cockerels, Guineas, Ducks, Geese, Tur-
keys, for fall delivery.
Rabbits—Belgians, New Zealands, Ruf-
us Reds, Flemish Giants.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomington, Mich.

SACRIFICING 2,600 PURE BRED EN-
lish Strain S. C. White Leghorn year-
ling 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 cat-
alogue free. Write us your wants. Fruit-
vale Leghorn Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

FOR SALE: SINGLE COMB WHITE
leghorn Cockerels; 12 weeks old, \$1.00
each. R. E. Terry, Remus, Mich.

WYANDOTTES

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

CHICKS

CHICKS WE SHIP THOUSANDS, dif-
ferent varieties; Brown Leg-
horns, \$13 hundred; booklet and testi-
monials. Stamp appreciated. Freeport
Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

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

LOUISIANA JUSTIFIES
STATE MARKETING

(Continued from page 2)

The cost of cotton warehouses and
terminal, including the immense
yards of the Public Belt Railroad, is
estimated to be approximately \$3,500,-
000. In order to finance such a de-
velopment the Board of Commission-
ers had been authorized by a constitu-
tional amendment, which was ap-
proved by the people of Louisiana in
the fall of 1910, to erect and operate
warehouses and other structures nec-
essary for the commerce of the port,
and to that end to issue bonds, which
could be secured by mortgage on the
warehouses and by the net receipts
from the operation of such ware-
houses. This provision was later
amended by the Constitutional Con-
vention of 1913, so that the entire re-
venues and receipts of the port would
go to pay these bonds in the event
the warehouse receipts were insuffi-
cient—that is, after payment of other
operating expenses and prior bond ob-
ligations. Acting under this author-
ization, the board approved an issue
of \$3,000,000 40-year 5 per cent bonds
which were purchased by three of the
New Orleans banks, and the money
deposited with the trustees May 1,
1894. These issues have since been
covered by legislative provision for
bond issues to the amount of \$25,000,-
000 for all port improvements.

The Louisiana cotton warehouses
and terminals are located on the east
bank of the Mississippi river, 110
miles from its mouth, near the heart
of the city of New Orleans. The site
embraces about one mile of river
frontage by 1,600 feet in depth. With
the completion of the three units ten
thousand tons of steel will have been
used in the construction; the con-
crete walls would extend for a dis-
tance of over five miles, end on end,
and twenty acres will be under roof.
They are the largest and most mod-
ern cotton warehouses in the world,
with a capacity of 500,000 bales; and
they will handle 2,000,000 bales an-
nually.

This great plant co-ordinates river,
rail and ocean transportation and
consists of six large storage units di-
vided into compartments. Two of
the units consist of thirty-six com-
partments each; two of twenty-six
compartments each; and two of fif-
ty-two compartments each. These
compartments are thirty-two feet
wide by one hundred feet in length
and forty feet from floor to roof line;
well-lighted with modern skylights;
and they will accommodate four piles
of cotton with two five-foot aisles be-
tween piles. By piling cotton ten
bales high, each pile will accommo-
date 400 bales or 1,600 bales to each
compartment. The storage units are
only one story in height, but are en-
tirely surrounded with double story

concrete runways, sufficiently wide to
permit twenty operations on the same
runway of trucks, trailers and tract-
ors.

All inward movement of cotton is
on the lower runway; outward move-
ment is handled on the upper run-
way, so that cotton may be moved to
wharhouse without interruption or
interference by the switching of the
trains.

In addition to these storage units
the plant has a large compress room
200 feet by 400 feet, and a sawtooth
roof with the windows facing north,
making an ideally lighted receiving
and handling room. Ten thousand
bales of flat or uncompressed cotton
can be received and held in this room
on the head until it is compressed.
This room is paved throughout and
is equipped with three modern high
density compressors, where cotton is
compressed to a density of thirty-four
pounds or better to the cubic foot.

Besides the storage units and press
room, there is a modern double-story
warehouse, divided into compart-
ments, with a capacity of 5,000 bales
each held on head. The wharf is also
equipped with every modern conven-
ience and mechanical device for the
rapid and efficient handling of cotton
received by steamboat or barge, or for
the delivery of cotton to ocean steam-
ers for export.

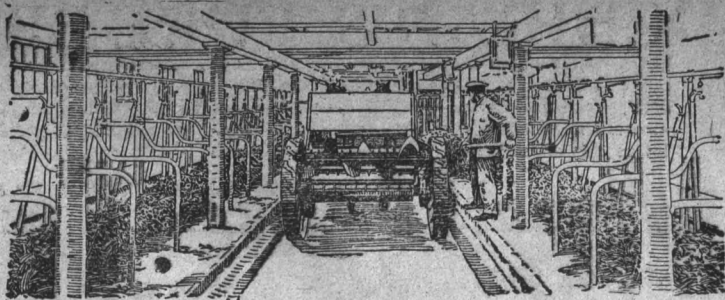
The entire plant is constructed of
reinforced concrete and steel; has
automatic sprinklers throughout and
is modern in every respect, and the
lowest rates of insurance prevail. In
fact, the shipper effects a saving of at
least one dollar on every bale of cot-
ton stored in these warehouses, con-
sidering the combination storage
and insurance rates. Approximately
650,000 bales were handled last sea-
son, the third, which meant a saving
of hundreds of thousands of dollars
to the storers.

The plant is equipped with modern
mechanical devices for handling cot-
ton; has electric cranes for placing
cotton in and out of storage (on a
demonstration one of these cranes
stored one hundred and sixty bales in
an hour); and has modern electric
trucks and trailers for transporting
cotton from one part of the plant to
another, or from storage to shipside.
Cotton is handled rapidly in these
warehouses, and the trade is well
pleased. It is received by car, boat
or barge, and is immediately tagged,
sampled and inspected and samples
are delivered to storer with list show-
ing country marks, etc. Warehouse
receipts, which are current in finan-
cial centers everywhere, are also sent
out immediately.

The Public Cotton Warehouses are
operated by the Board of Commission-
ers of the port of New Orleans, and
consists of five gentlemen appointed
by the governor of Louisiana, who
serve without pay or remuneration of
any kind. The superintendent is Mr.
J. J. Lebrane an experienced cotton
man. With the exception of weigh-
ers, inspectors and samplers, all
monthly employees of the public cot-
ton warehouses drawing salaries of
over \$75 per month are selected as
the result of civil service examina-
tions. These examinations are held
by a board of examiners, a body cre-
ated by legislative enactment and ap-
pointed by the governor of Louisiana.

From this survey it will be seen
that the state-owned cotton ware-
house system at New Orleans had its
origin in the far-seeing brain of a
business man, who was eminently
successful from a worldly point of
view but had the humanity and
breadth of vision to conceive a
scheme that would not only benefit
all interests, agricultural and com-
mercial alike, but would in reality
be the forerunner of what he terms
the 'American Distributing Market.'

It is true that this plan had a splen-
did foundation in the system of pub-
lic ownership already established at
New Orleans, the state of Louisiana
having begun its expropriation of the
sites of private industries and the con-
struction of modern steel wharves as
far back as 1895, but to so extend the
system that it would benefit the farm-
ers and shippers of the south called
for a comprehensive development
that might well serve as a model for
other American states. The question
of state socialism has never been in-
jected into the issue, which has al-
ways been regarded as a co-operative
proposition of direct dollars-and-
cents value to all interests, consum-
ers as well as producers.



Spreaders Worth \$500

IN 1916 two 40-acre fields of corn grew side
by side in Illinois. On one an International
spreader had been used consistently for three years.
The other had seen no manure for seven years.

That was the only difference between those two fields. One
produced a matured crop running just over 80 bushels to the
acre, the other averaged barely 30 bushels of soft corn. If
both crops sold at the same bushel price, the fertilized field
produced \$2,000 more than the unfertilized one.

Was that spreader worth \$500? Yes, because just scattering
manure on a field will not accomplish the same results. That
field of 80-bushel corn was properly fertilized by a man who
knows his business. He feeds his crops a balanced ration.
He feeds just the right amounts at the right time and that
cannot be done without a good, wide-spreading manure
spreader. A Low Corn King, Cloverleaf or 20th Century
will do it. That is one reason why we sell so many of them.

It pays to study fertilizing, to know what to do and to
practice what you know. See the local dealer or write us for
a copy of "Feed Your Hungry Crops" and full information
about our spreaders, or about any other machines in the list
below.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines	Haying Machines	Corn Machines
Binders Push Binders Headers Rice Binders Harvester-Threshers Reapers Shockers Threshers	Mowers Tedders Side Delivery Rakes Loaders (All Types) Rakes Bunchers Combination Side Rakes and Tedders Sweep Rakes Stackers Combination Sweep Rakes and Stackers Baling Presses	Planters Drills Cultivators Motor Cultivators Binders Pickers Ensilage Cutters Shellers Huskers & Shredders
Tillage Implements Disk Harrows Tractor Harrows Spring-Tooth Harrows Peg-Tooth Harrows Orchard Harrows Soil Pulverizers Cultivators	Planting & Seeding Machines Corn Planters Corn Drills Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills Fertilizer & Lime Sowers	Other Farm Equipment Cream Separators Feed Grinders Manure Spreaders Straw Spreader Attachments Farm Wagons Farm Trucks Stalk Cutters Knife Grinders Tractor Hitches Binder Twine
Power Machines Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines Kerosene Tractors Motor Trucks Motor Cultivators		

International Harvester Company of America



CHICAGO

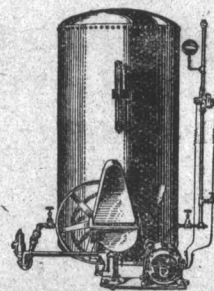
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We have just published a 100-page book, "Tractor Lubrication," prepared by our Engineering Staff, which you will find a valuable reference book, and we believe it will save you many days of tractor idleness with the resultant money loss.

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