

"for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Part of a Panorama of the Calhoun County Demonstration, Marshall, August 8th.

What the Tractor Shows are Doing in Michigan

TRACTORS, which are a strong arm of machine farming, are jumping ahead by leaps and bounds, both in the interest of business farmers and in actual production and successful use. When 5,000 people, mostly farmers representing nearly all counties in the southern half of Michigan, turned out at the big tractor demonstration near Marshall the other day, there was no doubt as to the interest of farmers in the new mechanical wonders of agriculture.

There are other tractor shows being held in Michigan and nearby states which exhibit the same thing. Not only is there a great amount of interest in tractor shows, but there also is a mighty value in them to the farmers. Many farmers have just about decided to discard Old Dobbin for most of the plowing and try out a tractor of some sort. So by actually seeing what the various makes of tractors can do when competing in the same field, the prospective farmer-buyer can better decide the kind he wants. One farmer may prefer speed; another, low costs; another, excellence of the machinery; another, smallness and ease of handling; another, great bulk to cover the largest amount of ground. Of course, these haphazard desires may not be technical, but they represent some of the things buyers look for and demand.

Now when a farmer sees a dozen tractors of all shapes and sizes and prices and kinds running about on definite parts of a field with accurate results tabulated and with the privilege given to him of examining and having special demonstrations made—why, he will be twice as likely to be satisfied as he would be from studying several catalogs.

Shows Bring Farmers Together

One of the finest things about these great tractor demonstrations is the getting together of farmers from all parts of the state. Naturally many farmers will be present who have

already had experience with tractors and know them from A to Z. So there will be a helpful exchange of ideas and suggestions. A tractor show is a sort of experience meeting. If one make of tractor is a fizzle, farmers who

Monroe county is another center which held a tractor show during the same week that the Calhoun affair appeared. Other counties have been holding similar demonstrations and many more are taking shape. The expressions by many business farmers who attended one or more of these shows should prove to all the value of breaking away from the hard farm duties once in a while to attend one of these manifestations. The tractor industry is still an infant. There are still fewer tractors in all the nation, we are told than there are farms in our own state. With more than 30,000,000 farmers in the United States alone the potential field of the tractor is enormous. The business started just a few years ago, and already there are scores of great tractor plants booming up the industry which is expected to be a great factor in making farming a really paying business.

Little Giants Compete

The throng which came out near Marshall several days ago saw what is declared to be the largest tractor demonstration ever held in Michigan. Tractors still are a curiosity to many farmers, and they eagerly watched the little giants plowing up the big field, each machine doing the work of several horses. The demonstration was simultaneous with the annual farm bureau picnic, which aided in the drawing of the big crowd.

Paul C. Jamieson, county agricultural agent for Calhoun county, was responsible for most of the great success of the event. He had arranged for plenty of publicity throughout the lower part of the state, co-operating with farm organizations. And once that the crowd was present, the agent had seen to it that none would be disappointed. About a score of tractor companies accepted the invitations to be on hand with machines and demonstrators.

The event was given pep in the nature of a contest to prove the (Continued on page 5)

Some of this Issues' Contents:

WHAT THE TRACTOR SHOWS ARE DOING drives home a dollars and cents lesson to many farmers, as shown by the demonstration in Calhoun County pages 1, 5

FARMERS AND THE PACKERS—are in battle royal over the Kenyon Bill to curb the packing combine . . . page 3

GRANT SLOCUM, in his "Just Between Ourselves," rips open the food question.

AGRICULTURAL DIGEST tells what business farmers in many parts of Michigan are doing page 2

News of the State Fair, editorials, letters from readers, service bureau, departments for women and children readers and other valuable material round out an issue you can't well afford to miss.

have used them have the frankness to say so; and they have no incentive as a rule, to praise machinery unless it is tried and true. Just getting together to rub elbows with one another is one of the things farmers want to crystallize their views on public and business matters. It has always been hard for many farmers to get together in one place so that they can get really acquainted, due to the way the farms are spread out. But the coming universal use of the auto, rapid railways and so on, is eliminating space, and business farmers can turn out at least 5,000 strong to just one of the tractor shows.

Here are Some of the Tractors which Showed Up Well Before 5,000 Farmer Spectators.



CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

STATE FAIR PREPARES FOR MAMMOTH CROWDS

Record crowds, totaling considerably more than half a million persons, are expected by the Michigan State Fair, to be held August 29 to September 7, at Detroit. Farmers have been showing great interest in placing exhibits.

The Michigan exposition has just secured a sweeping victory through G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the State Fair, as the moving spirit of the committee of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions. Through this work the government railroad administration has broadened largely its ruling of the railroad return free privilege for fairs. The administration also has yielded to the fight which has been conducted for several years, and it has announced that the railroads would give a one and a third fare to all passengers to county and state fairs.

Prior to 1915 the railroad returned free, exhibits to fairs when the ownership had not been changed. During that year the privilege was taken away and full rates were levied up to last year, when Mr. Dickinson succeeded in having the return free privilege reinstated. However, the new reduced rate for exhibits, as now granted by the Railroad Administration goes farther than anything ever before obtained.

Under the old return free privilege an exhibitor making a circuit of a number of fairs was allowed to return free only from the last fair in the circuit to the original starting point. The concession obtained by Mr. Dickinson and other members of the committee this year is such that the exhibitor pays only half the fare when making the circuit or visiting a single fair. Horses were not included under the ruling of last year.

Practically every feature of the Michigan State Fair has been enlarged and improved this year. Free exhibitions especially will be more numerous and the management will cater more to the farmers, who are really the sum and substance of any fair.

Monroe Elevator Stops Buying

Monroe farmers and farmers in neighboring counties are left with this year's grain crop on their hands, unless they can find a new market besides the chain of Amendt mills which have refused to purchase any more until the present price agitations have quieted down, according to reports from Monroe. Geo. A. Amendt of the Amendt Milling Co., with mills in Monroe, Ida, Petersburg, Ypsilanti, Norvel, Trenton and Delta (Ohio), made the startling statement that he would not accept any more grain until the present lower price agitation settled and until freight cars become more available.

Under the existing conditions it is the only safe course we can pursue, said Mr. Amendt in connection with making the announcement that the Amendt mills would receive no more grain. He further stated that it was almost impossible for millers to do business nowadays, citing such reasons as shortage of cars and permits being necessary before shipments of grain can be made.

Cadillac Man Buys Oakley Elevator

The elevator at Oakley, formerly owned by G. W. Detwiler of Detroit, formerly of Owosso, has been sold to a Mr. Dean, of Cadillac, who has taken possession. Mr. Detwiler owned elevators at Oakley and Henderson for about 40 years. This deal disposes of all of his holdings in that vicinity.

Delta Farmers Hold Round-Up

Delta County farmer, in the Northern Peninsula, to the number of about two dozen, made arrangements to attend a novel farmer get-together known as the Farmers' Round-up at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, Chatham, August 14. The program included a land clearing demonstration to show the most economical method of clearing cut-over lands.

Rain Pours Down Golden Dollars on Farms in Michigan

Rain, rain, rain—over nearly every section of the state poured down what was as good as gold dollars to many farmers in Michigan during the last two weeks. A few sections may have had a little too much, and the forest fire regions need millions of tons of rain. But many crops thought lost have been saved. Calhoun county is one of the chief centers of farming which is congratulating itself.

P. C. Jamieson, county agent of Calhoun, states that it rained a million dollars worth just for the Calhoun farmers alone. He also stated:

"It would be difficult to estimate the real value the rains have been to the garden stuff and the late corn. We raise a great deal of the late corn in Calhoun county and this season with-

out the rains made it look as though the crop was going to be a failure.

"But I believe now that the down-pour will mean the salvation of the late corn crop. The early corn was hard hit by the dry weather. The clover and alfalfa seeding and rye and wheat also suffered from the drought. A great deal of it was burned up but these rains may prove a saving on some of the seeding.

"It will also be of help to the late potatoes. While we do not raise many potatoes in this county there is enough that we do not like to lose them through dry, hot weather. The early potatoes did not amount to much. There is a probability the late potatoes will turn out fairly good after this rain which has reached every part of the county."

NO PLACE FOR A POOR MAN



Here is the opinion of the Detroit News on one interesting phase of the coming Governorship race. The News manifestly honors the integrity of Herbert Baker, often suggested as the Farmer Candidate, above that of certain men who have climbed into power, leaving a strong suspicion of predatory wealth in their wake.

University Aids Better Roads

Better highway work was given a boost at the last meeting of the regents of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, when they created the chair of highway engineering, to be headed by Prof. A. H. Blanchard, formerly of Brown and Columbia universities. He is considered a great expert and the appointment is said to be the most important effected by the regents for some time. John H. Bateman, an engineer with the Michigan State Highway Commission, has been appointed as an assistant in the work. The highway laboratory will be expanded, new equipment will be added, and all testing of asphalt, oils, tars, stone, gravel, brick, cement and other road materials for the state highway department and cities and villages not provided with their own laboratories will be done free of charge.

Highland Park Finds Market

As an anti high-cost-of-living measure, Highland Park city council voted to establish a temporary public market to enable grocers to get fresh vegetables without being forced to travel five miles to downtown Detroit markets. Denler & Denler, a High-

land Park real estate company, in a letter to the council, donated to the city the use of a half-block site on Woodward avenue, between Beresford and Grand avenues, for the establishment of the market. The offer was accepted, and the superintendent of public works will be instructed to begin work of grading the site immediately. At the council meeting it was said that many Oakland county farmers go through Highland Park on their way to Detroit markets with produce, because Highland Park has no facilities for handling their wares.

Armada Boys to Judge Stock

The Armada Duroc Breeding Association held a special meeting recently at the home of John Corbin. Mr. H. V. Kittle, the county agent, was present. The members of the local club were given a chance to compete for a position on a judging contest at the state fair. A few days later, a trip will be made to several stock herds in the community, where the boys will demonstrate in the art of judging. The state leader will arrive in about two weeks to pass upon their work. Any boy between the ages of ten and eighteen years may enter the club and begin the work at once.

FIRES SWEEP FORESTS

IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

Both the northern part of the lower Peninsula and especially the northern Peninsula have been suffering terrible forest fires. Chippewa county is one of the chief sufferers this year from Demon Fire, Sault Ste. Marie being practically shut off from the world, and the splendid lock system being closed to traffic.

The worst tie-up of business ever experienced in the straits as a result of forest fires has occurred. The city has had practically no wire communication and not a boat passed through the locks. Many vessels anchored in the river because of dense smoke hanging over the section. Three large freighters are reported grounded in the river.

Lighter Reliance released the steamer, A. T. Kinney which went aground near Detour in the smoke and fog. The Kinney is reported leaking but sustained no serious damage.

Telegraph and telephone wires were cut as fire swept along the tracks near Soo Junction, but the Trout Lake service was partially restored. No villages are reported in danger, although Soo Junction was menaced for a time when one house was reported burned.

Forest fires have been at a lull for two weeks but again assumed threatening proportions in several localities.

Bad fires are reported along Canadian shores of Lake Superior.

City G. O. P.'s Want Cheap Milk

Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, Branch county, in his recent defense of 16-cent milk in the Detroit area, so that farmers could get at least cost of production, brought down the wrath of the Detroit Republican Club, which sent him a letter promising war to the knife on milk profiteering. The club assures Mr. Campbell that the fact he is a Republican will not shield him from their wrath, says a Detroit paper. They say they will insist on a grand jury investigation by state authorities. That's the very thing that's needed, say farm leaders, a thorough airing of the milk situation so that city folks can see how most farmers have been producing milk at a dead loss recently. Then maybe the farmers can get a fairer price.

Farm Bureau Finances Discussed

Financing schemes for providing for the Michigan State Farm Bureau were discussed at a recent meeting of the executive bureau in Grand Rapids. A membership fee of \$5 was considered. Recommendations included having the state board of agriculture provide an office or building with stenographic service for county agents, leaders and assistants, the advisability of the state bureau helping the statewide membership campaign for county bureaus, a new system of financing state and national organizations and individual memberships in the state bureau.

Kent Men Buy Plainwell Mill

J. F. Eesley, who has been engaged in the milling business in Plainwell for the past thirty years, has sold his entire business, including flour and buckwheat mills, to Messrs. Hansen and Warner of Grand Rapids, who are now in charge. When Mr. Eesley came to Plainwell he had but 50 cents in his pocket but by hard work and close application to business and honest dealing he has built up a splendid business, says the Otsego Union.

Australian Buys Michigan Bull

A Jersey bull, six months old, from W. S. Prickett's Roycroft dairy, farm at Sidnaw, is soon to start on a journey half way around the world. The bull has been purchased by cablegram by a prominent dairyman in Auckland, New Zealand, and will be shipped there via San Francisco. The animal is a home product of Roycroft dairy, being a son of the famous "King of Cloverland," Jersey champion who occupies the throne at Roycroft.

Shall the Government License the Packers?

THE INVESTIGATION by the Federal Trade Commission into the activities of the "Big Five" packers has led to the introduction of a bill in Congress known as the Kenyon bill, which proposes to license the packers and give the Department of Agriculture certain broad powers over them. The facts disclosed by the investigation have been pretty well covered in these columns before so it is quite unnecessary to go over them again. The conclusions that are well-justified by the testimony of the packers themselves, are that the practices of the packers tend to restrain trade, increase the cost of living, and constitute in effect a virtual control of the necessities of life. That such a monopoly as exercised by the packers is a menace to the people, if not to the very government, seems to be the opinion of many. They disagree, however, as to the steps that should be taken to curb this monopoly.

Such of the farm organizations as have studied the Kenyon bill, thru their representatives at Washington, seem to be generally in favor of the bill. The Farmers' National Council, which claims to represent the largest groups of organized farmers in the United States, is particularly strong for the bill. Its spokesman, Mr. Benjamin Marsh, has contributed a number of articles upon the disclosures of the Federal Trade Commission, and has urged the immediate adoption of legislation that will make it impossible for all time for large corporate interests to secure virtual monopoly of the things that are necessary to the welfare of the nation. Swift & Co., one of the "Big Five," takes exceptions to Mr. Marsh's statements and has asked us to publish the following letter in rebuttal thereof:

July 11, 1919.

The Editor, "Business Farming,"
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

"Mr. Marsh appears to be securing wide publicity for his syndicated articles and we notice that 'Business Farming' in its June 7th issue has lent its columns to this destructive propaganda."

"Mr. Marsh apparently has become a publicity agent of the Federal Trade Commission for all of his articles merely repeat the charges in the original report of the Commission. That Mr. Marsh has given close study to this report is evidenced by the fact that he has adopted Mr. Heney's methods and style. All of his articles are filled with unwarranted insinuations and misrepresentations of facts designed to place the packers in the worst possible light."

"The following two quotations taken from his article show an inclination to draw unwarranted conclusions and to warp innocent statements. Any fair-minded reader will draw his own conclusions. The quotations follow—the italics being inserted by ourselves:

(1) "The packers have made every effort to swing in live stock producers so that they would join hands with the packers in mulcting the public. On September 8th 1916, Mr. Arthur D. White publicity agent for Swift & Company, wrote to some of the packers: 'It seems that most of our trouble in the past year or so has come through misunderstanding by stock raisers and feeders of the packers' economic position, and it is deemed expedient that a campaign of education with paid advertising be directed particularly toward this class of public.'"

"The above recommendation was based on the fact that a great amount of prejudice has been built up against the packers during the last ten years and they felt that in order to get the facts regarding the business before the public it was necessary to use paid advertising space to tell the story. An honest effort of this kind should not be criticised or any sinister motive read into the recommendation."

(2) "Mr. Butler's other statement—'If a small part of what the Commission says about the packers be true, the Department of Justice ought to be impeached from the attorney-general down'—shows that the packers themselves feel they are guilty * * *"

"It is a discouraging task at best to attempt to get together with producers and consumers and solve mutual problems. But the task seems at times almost hopeless when magazines and newspapers lend their columns to the publication of such obviously unwarranted charges and destructive propaganda as this article."

"Mr. Marsh's article is filled with generalizations and broad charges entirely unsupported by evidence and absolutely contrary to the testimony of experts. For example, he says—'A study of their methods will show that the whole meat packing industry * * * is conducted in a most unscientific way.' Even the Federal Trade Commission recognizes the operating efficiency of the packers."

"Much emphasis is placed upon Mr. Armour's testimony regarding the relative efficiency of the small packers. It stands to reason that the small local packing

Kenyon Bill, Now Before Congress, Proposes to Put Big Monopoly Under Wing of Dep't of Agriculture

house without heavy overhead expenses, transportation charges, etc., can operate in a small local territory at less cost than can the large packing house conducting a national and even international business. The point is that small local packing houses could not begin to serve all sections of this country, and the big packers are needed to supply dressed meats in congested centers of population far from stock raising sections. The big packers are performing a specialized service which the small packers cannot meet. Both large and small units are essential and each fills an economic need.

"Mr. Marsh criticizes the amount of money spent for advertising by the packers. As a matter of fact the total amount spent by Swift & Company last year for both commodity and institutional advertising averaged about 1-15th of one cent on each dollar of sales, which is probably a far smaller ratio than any business doing national advertising. It is entirely too small to affect prices in the slightest. The public in general welcomes the evident desire of Swift & Company and other large corporations to explain their business methods and policies."

"Mr. Marsh charges that although the packers claim that part of their efficiency is due to their ownership of stock yards, they have not established any stock yards independently, but they have forced the owners to sell their yards to them. Parenthetically it may be remarked that this use of the word 'forced' is a good example of his attempts to lead the reader to unwarranted conclusions."

"It is perhaps true that, with one or two possible exceptions, the packers have not established the original yards at any of the principal points. These livestock markets developed naturally as the result of their strategic location, and when the packers established their plants some sort of yard facilities had already been provided. Usually these facilities proved inadequate for large-scale marketing and the packers helped to provide modern yards which would permit future development of the business. Absolutely no pressure was brought to bear upon the owners."

Several paragraphs of this article are devoted to the testimony of Mr. Wm. F. Bode regarding the special railroad services and transportation privileges enjoyed by the packers. Space does not permit a detailed reply to all of these more or less technical points. Suffice it to say that the Interstate Commerce Commission was appointed to correct just such cases of alleged unfair discrimination. The wholesale grocers are at liberty to present their case to the Commission at any time with the full assurance that all interests will be given a fair hearing. It would seem that charges of unfair practices of this nature should be tried before the Interstate Commerce Commission rather than in the columns of agricultural

"May we quote once more from Mr. Marsh's article.—'The labor leader, who organized the employees in the Chicago stock yards and elsewhere two years ago, stated to the writer that if all the directors and managers of the packing plants above the superintendents dropped out, the business could go on just as well, providing it was financed.' Mr. Marsh is apparently impressed with the principles of socialism and communism. Perhaps the readers of 'Business Farming' would do well to study Mr. Marsh's article with this thought clearly in mind."

"It is obviously impossible to answer in detail in this letter all of the points brought up by Mr. Marsh. They are merely extracts from the original report of the Federal Trade Commission, and have been answered fully by Swift & Company in pamphlet form. Copies of our analysis will be sent to any of your readers who will write to our Chicago office."

"We give the editors of 'Business Farming' credit for being sincere in their desire to give their readers the truth concerning all important national questions. In the interest of fairness we believe that the readers of 'Business Farming' will wish to know the facts on the other side of the case."

Very truly yours,

"SWIFT & COMPANY,"

Per L. D. H. Weld, Manager Commercial Research Department.

Would Business Suffer?

The claim has been made that congress would establish a precedent dangerous to other legitimate business enterprises should it put such a control about the packers as proposed in the Kenyon bill. The argument is that capital would hesitate to engage in large business enterprises lest in the course of time they be construed in the light of monopolies and placed under governmental handicaps. The answer to this is that the packers have been proven a monopoly, guilty of many immoral if not illegal practices. They have had a fair hearing. They have been given every opportunity to show that their business was not a menace to other competitive enterprises or to the public at large. But they have failed to produce the evidence, and having so failed they stand convicted in the court of public opinion which says that in the interests of the many a curb must be placed upon their activities. And any combination of capital which

hold upon the necessities of life that it may control the prices at will must be similarly controlled.

In a letter to "Business Farming" Rep. Ranger, who is chairman of the Agricultural committee, before which the Kenyon bill is now pending, admits the need of remedial legislation, but is not sure that the Kenyon bill is the proper thing. He says:

"Attention should be given to the packers' trust. The Federal Trade Commission's report clearly indicates its practice and open violation of existing laws. As to what can be done or just what should be done in the matter there are diverse opinions. In view of our recent experience, I seriously doubt the advisability of continuing government control under the license system as has been done recently."

"For instance, railroads were taken over and controlled by the federal government. As a result hundreds of millions of dollars have been paid to the roads in excess of a fair compensation, and a billion dollars of additional transportation charges have been added annually to the burdens of the American people, an amount equal to the annual expenditures of the federal government prior to the recent war."

"The report of the Federal Trade Commission regarding profiteering, June 29, 1918, reports the excess profit of four meat packers in the three years of 1915, 1916 and 1917 to be \$121,000,000 over their pre-war profits, and points out that they are soon to come under further governmental regulations approved by executive order."

"That government report clearly indicates two things: first that they are openly and persistently violating the law of our country; second, that under government regulation they are exacting more profits than ever."

"Attorneys having the matter in charge tell me that by proper and vigorous prosecutions our anti-trust laws can be enforced and that its violators, including the packers, can be made to pay the penalty. If our laws are inadequate, they should be strengthened. Instead of lax proceeding, acquitting and abating fines, it seems to me that what should be done in the matter is to prosecute, to enforce penalties and the collection of fines—to enforce the law instead of licensing them, thus making it possible for them to do the things condemned."

The National Marketing Committee advises us that it is receiving a great many requests for copies of Part 1 of the Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Control of the Meat Packing Industry. The National Marketing Committee has no way of securing this book in large quantities except by paying for them, and it advises all who desire a copy to write to their United States Senator or Congressman at once, as otherwise, owing to the large demand for this exhaustive investigation of the packer food monopoly they may find that all copies have been disposed of.

FRENCH FARMERS ASK REFORM

Four existing organizations of farm laborers have federated under the name of the Federated Land Union and joined the General Labor Confederation. They have asked for an 8-hour day, but it is recognized that this would present many difficulties, owing to the varied requirements of the different seasons.

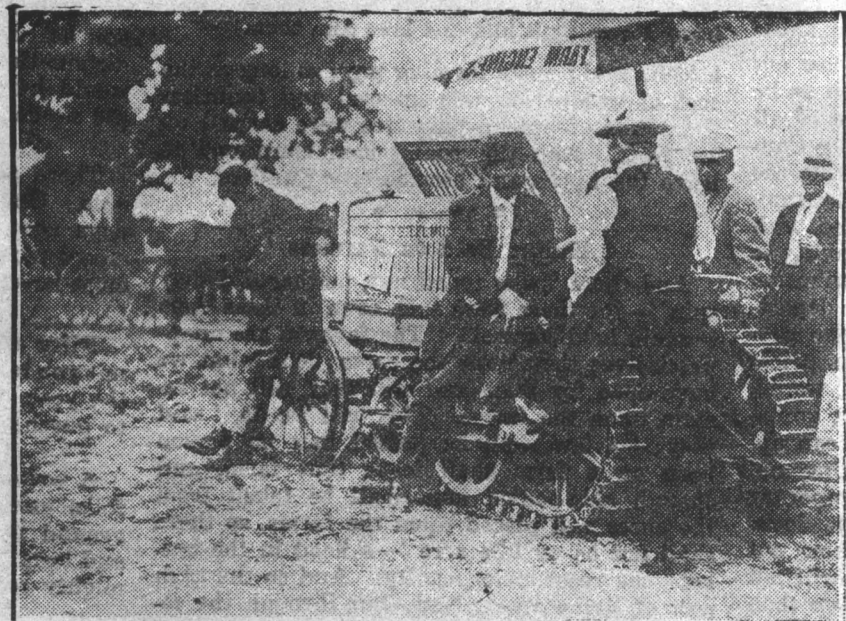
The alternatives are therefore offered of an 8-hour day, a 48-hour week or a 2,400-hour year, always on the condition that no day even in harvest time shall exceed 10 hours.

For administrative purposes France will be divided by the farm unions into districts forming agricultural units.

Questions of detail such as the distribution of the hours throughout the week to give the laborers a day of rest, or, if possible, a day and a half, are to be left to the regional councils composed of representatives of the laborers and employers, providing always that the arrangements do not conflict with the existing regional, national or international labor agreements.

RAIN HARMS POLISH CROPS

From reliable Polish and American sources we have received reports indicating that the excessive rainfall in June and July in various parts of Poland caused serious damage to the crops, thus complicating the food situation. This situation already was serious because large tracts of land were not cultivated during the war and which were Bolshevik refugee areas. The return of thousands of helpless peoples to these regions draws heavily on the food supplies of the other districts.



G. E. Eaton, of Lansing, is explaining to a good Calhoun County business farmer, why the Bates "Steel Mule" has all the "kick" when it comes to power, but none from its owners. Of course he is prejudiced being the successful state agent for this popular tractor.

Tractor Sales in the United States

To determine the allotment of steel to be made to manufacturers of tractors for the year 1919, the War Industries Board of the United States Government made a thorough investigation of the output and sale of all tractor concerns from January, 1916, to December, 1918, inclusive. The figures arrived at by that investigation are given you below—and these figures are on tractors made and sold in the United States and do not include tractors made and exported:

Tractors Made, Sold and on Hand	
1916 (made and sold)	27,819
1917 (made and sold)	49,504
1918 (made and sold)	85,866
1918 (on hand Aug. 1st)	11,388

Total 174,577

All available data, including government reports and reports and estimates from many leading tractor manufacturers, was used in the compilation of the above analysis of tractor sales and, it is generally agreed that it is as nearly accurate as it is possible to secure at this time.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

Crops That Aren't Crops

FOR THREE WEEKS I have been earnestly striving to get an insight into the food situation as affecting the great consuming centers of the East—and again I have gone round the circle and “back to the farm.” Ordinarily but little wheat is grown in the East; and yet, stimulated by the government guarantee the acreage last fall was doubled. I drove for several days through West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, and saw thousands of acres of wheat in the fields, the shocks tufted with the green of the growing grain—a total loss. The result of an unusual rainfall and no help to get the grain from the shock to the barn or stack. “One man and a team can cut the wheat, but to draw and place in the stack or barn, we must have help, so we waited to thresh in the fields, and there you are,” was the reply of the farmer as he pointed toward the fields of blackened shocks, now tufted with green.

Eastern Farmers Out of Luck

This complaint is heard everywhere. Right here, in the very center of the consuming population of the United States, there will be found ten idle acres, for every untilled acre in the middle west. Oats are an utter failure—late spring and no help to rush them in. Corn, the best-looking crop, and yet but little more than knee-high, and liable not to mature. Late for want of help, weak for want of care. Potatoes, fair and selling at round a dollar per bu. for the farmer—not enough to pay the cost of production. Vegetables offered for sale at the roadside by farmers; prices low; but the moment you ask prices at city retail stands, the “high cost of living” shows its horns. No more do you see cattle grazing upon a “thousand hills.” Dairy herds are as scarce as hen’s teeth all through the East. Ask the reason for this condition, and again comes the reply—“no money in the business—help scarce, feed high; we can’t get the cost of production let alone a profit.”

Wilson Out After 'Em

The other day President Wilson stated that he was going after the “high cost of living,” and Congress will be asked to enact a law enabling him to remedy conditions, as soon as he locates the real cause of the high price of all food products. After weeks of wrangling Congress has finally approved plans for selling the surplus food products purchased for the army and navy, and eastern papers are filled with articles which recount the wonderful saving to consumers through this plan of distribution which is to be made by the postoffice department. All food products secured by the government were purchased at war-time prices through speculators and if sold at cost, would, no doubt, require a price above current quotations. But great is Uncle Sam; if he can appease his clamoring cousins by the taking and giving process—let it be done as a temporary expedient, while we patiently await the decision of the “wise-men” who are to come out of the East, and tell us why farmers will not continue to produce food products at less than cost of production.

Rome Had the Same Trouble

In the long ago, Rome had a wonderful experience, and sometimes I have been foolish enough to think that we, of this age, should profit by the rise and fall of that mighty nation. Wonderful progress was made in agriculture during the earlier years of Roman history. And then came the era of commerce; the time when barter and trade offered the greatest inducements for men of initiative, industry and ability. In the course of time great centers of population grew and thrived, and these drew the people—the producers—like moths to the flame. A generation passed and right there and then little “high cost of living” was born. The populace began to com-

plain, and the “higher-ups” said: “We will investigate.” So the wise guys next to the throne got busy and after many weary years, came to the conclusion that the reason why the cost of living was so high, was because the cost of living was high—the farmers had left the farms and had located in the cities.

“His Nibs” Got Busy

“Well, well,” said his “Nibs,” “this will never do; the farmers must remain upon the farms.” “W-a-l,” said the wise men, “to keep the farmers on the farms, you must make farm-life more attractive.” “Good,” said his “Nibs,” “we will build community houses; we will have bull fights, music and dancing, and learned men to tell them how to farm; we will take the city bright lights out to these benighted farmers; then they will be happy and contented to toil on.” And Roman history records that his “Nibs” was true to his word, and all these things were done for the farmers. But the community gathering places fell into disuse; the learned men failed to show the farmer



The farmer in solving the food problem is making a steep climb on the hill of production. While bearing his heavy burden of high costs, many forces fight him and hold him back.

how he could make farming pay; so long as the cost of production was ignored and countless thousands of human parasites were carried on his back. And the young men continued to leave the farms and become city dwellers.

Kultur Used on Farmers

And those “who toiled not, neither did they spin”—for there were such even in those days—again held counsel. “The farmers are unappreciative; they want the earth; look what we have done for them and still they will not remain upon the farms. This will we do,” said they; “a law shall be passed that no person born on a farm shall leave that farm, and enough able-bodied men shall be taken from the cities and placed upon the farms, so there shall not be an idle acre”—a head in the basket—the reasonable penalty. And so the high cost of living was solved—but through the solution of this little problem, Rome, the mightiest of all nations, brought about its own dissolution. Farmers, peasants, serfs—classes, clashes, self-destroyed—Roman progress poised for a few generations on the brink, then tumbled into seething caldron she had so painstakingly prepared.

Houston Can, But Won't

Over in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, there sits a man today who could, if he would, take the first step toward solving the one great problem before the American American people. To contend longer that the cost of production has nothing to do with the question of food prices, is to ignore the fundamental principle of all business enterprises. And yet, David Houston, secretary of agricul-

ture, has refused to cause an investigation as to cost of producing farm products, and has even discharged from the service, Dr. Spillman, who had given years of his life to the study of this question. We must have a point from which to start this investigation. Isn't it passing strange that it has not occurred to the president, or to Congress, that we must have the “first cost first?” Let the consumer know the actual cost of production; the farmer has nothing to conceal. His books are open. No other manufacturer would thus permit an investigation of his manufacturing costs. The moment the consumer knows the cost of producing food products, that moment will he be in a position to locate the robber, providing he is being robbed.

On With the Fiddling

It's an age-old problem, and yet we deal with fixed and unalterable principles, as old as the problem we seek to solve. Men will be attracted to that place, position or occupation which offers the greatest pecuniary reward—all things considered. Men engage in farming for profit, a livelihood. Farmers appreciate outdoor life, the glories of nature, and all those things; but these do not fully compensate them for raising food products to be sold at less than the cost of production. Many things need adjusting; profiteering and gambling must be eliminated; but first and foremost in the solution of any and every problem or question relating to final prices, is to determine, as near as human agencies will permit, the “cost of production.” But meanwhile “King David” sits in his spacious offices in the department of agriculture, contentedly “fiddling.”

The Prince of Wales is going to visit us—he is scheduled to spend some time with the nabobs of the East, after a tour through Canada. Ruler by divine right—not by a darn sight. Isn't it about time to cut out this king and prince stuff? What's the matter with Uncle Bill of Berlin?

It is said that the Government has millions of pairs of shoes, tons of clothing; millions of sox and tram loads of blankets on hand. Have you heard any great demand for the sale and distribution of these necessities at cost? One would judge from the commotion that all people needed these days was farm products.

There ought to be a law against tire blow-outs. One blew out in an eastern city a few days ago and nearly started a panic. The crowd thought it was a Bolshevik bomb. They must have been reading the newspapers.

Fifty cents buys you a license that will permit you to drive an automobile 365 days out of the year, providing you are sober. You have to purchase your own gasoline, however.

A writer in the Saturday Evening Post says folks used to be opposed to railroads on the ground that the trains would scare the hens and keep them from laying. Well, aren't eggs mighty scarce?

The happiest persons in the world are not the richest. Nine times out of ten a millionaire with the limousine is not as happy as a hard-working farmer with his flivver.

It must take lots of courage to drive along a main highway at night without a light. It's one of the most dangerous pastimes we know of.

One philosopher says: Everybody knows just exactly how scarce hen's teeth are, so they should give her grit to grind corn.

Discontent breeds trouble—trouble breeds broken noses and black eyes, so watch your steps.

Giant Slocum



There to see that Oliver plows do the work as Oliver plows should, W. L. Krummer was the general in charge of this husky staff. The plows dug up a field full of stones that had never been touched by the old horse-drawn outfit in the environs of Marshall.



The "Cletrac" has made an enviable record for itself in Michigan. It is of the "tank" or caterpillar, crawling type, and keeps the crowd running to follow it in the field. Their tent and the fourteen jovial boosters who manned it was a popular place at the Marshall demonstration.

(Continued from page 1)

efficiency of the various makes of tractors, with the farmers as judges. A field was chosen which was nearly a square, being 1,000 feet long and 900 feet wide. The soil was a medium sandy loam. There were a few fast stones which were responsible for the breaking of several pins. The land had been carefully divided up, so that each tractor would have a fair share of the land to plow. Tractors pulling two-bottom plows plowed one and three-tenths acres each. Tractors plowing with three-bottom plows, were allotted a full two acres to handle.

Farmers Pick Favorite

Although most of the tractors showed up well, some showed up decidedly better than others, and farmers were able to judge their favorites. Some of the tractors which did not do the best work were hampered in the test because of poor operators, and usually it is thought that the farmers present were keen enough to detect that fact. So, all in all, the farmer could just about size up fairly the best and the poorest makes. The Cleveland tractor showed a great deal of surplus power. The International and Case did very good work and won much admiration. The Huber also did

A Tractor Show That Made a Ten Strike

mightily well. Oil Pull, Moline, Heider, Hart-Parr, Bates Steel Mule, Fordson and Samson are among the tractors which were praised for good work.

The tractors which competed were set up along their headlands like racers at 8:30 in the morning, by field manager, Mr. John Wendt, county agent of St. Joseph county, and his assistant, Mr. C. L. Nash, county agent for Branch county. The fuel tanks were filled and the engines filled up, and everything put in readiness for the plowing.

The signal to start plowing was at length given, and every tractor started off in its plot. The great crowds of people surged out over the fields in the wake of the tractors. No rolling was needed—the thousands of spectators packed the ground down after it was plowed. Mr. Hills, owner of the field, was well pleased with the excellent plowing, which he considered unusual for a tractor demonstration.

Big Program Enjoyed

In the afternoon, following the close of the tractor show in the morning, the crowd adjourned from the field to the fair grounds, where the annual Farm Bureau picnic dinner

and program were held.

Dr. Eben Mumford, state county agent leader, gave an inspiring address on co-operation and organization. Milo D. Campbell, of Branch county, national leader of dairymen, gave an address in which he urged farmers all to get into some farm organization or other. He told of his experience in Washington, where too few farmer representatives are at work. He showed the great need of organization and more organization among the farmers of the United States.

Monroe Show Enthusiastic

At least three thousand farmers attended the tractor demonstration which was held in Monroe county on August 9. The demonstration was put on in connection with the farm bureau picnic of the county and brought out a big, enthusiastic crowd.

Edsel Ford superintended the work of the Fordson tractor in person at the demonstration held in Monroe county on August 9. Other makes represented were the Heider, Moline, Hart Parr, Indiana, Sampson, Cleveland and Titan. Three thousand people, the largest number ever gathered for a farmers' meeting in Monroe county, attended the meeting, which

was held as the summer picnic of the county farm bureau. H. H. Musselman, head of the Farm Mechanics Department at the Agricultural College, superintended the demonstration. Fifteen acres in all were plowed two-thirds of an acre being assigned to each plow bottom. The meeting was held on the farm of Will Nickel.

More Tractor Shows for Michigan

Harry K. Wrench, of the M. A. C., writes that there are other tractor demonstrations in sight in Michigan, which many farmers are expected to attend. Mr. Bishop, county agent for Lapeer county, was planning a tractor show to be held in connection with the farmer's picnic, August 21. The Imlay City fair and the Greenville Fair have been suggested as places to hold demonstrations. Prof. H. H. Musselman, head of the department of farm mechanics at the M. A. C. at East Lansing is to give further information on these subjects.

County Agent C. L. Coffeen, of Adrian, writes that a tractor demonstration has been planned for Deerfield, August 19. Farmers or others knowing of proposed tractor shows are urged to keep their neighbors far and near informed by sending in notices to M. B. F. a few weeks ahead of the affair.

Apple and Peach Crops Fall Below Prospects

MICHIGAN'S APPLE CROP, usually one of the largest and best in the nation, is turning out poorly this year, only 828,000 barrels being in prospect. Last year Michigan had 1,495,000 barrels.

The apple crop in Michigan this year will not exceed 36 per cent. of a full crop as compared to 62 per cent. of a full crop in 1918. Baldwins and Spys are generally light throughout the state. Greenings, Russets and Wagons have the best prospects for a crop of all winter varieties. The winter crop for the state will not exceed one-third of last year's crop. The early apple crop is about the same. With fewer apples and pears in the nation this year, better prices are hoped for.

Some Counties Producing Well

Western Michigan, comprising the counties of Van Buren, Berrien, Allegan, Kent, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, Ottawa, Muskegon, Manistee, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet and Che-

boygan, produces nearly two-thirds of the total commercial apple crop for Michigan. The crop in Van Buren county is estimated at 29 per cent. of a full crop, Berrien at 25 per cent, Allegan at 33 per cent, Kent at 44 per cent, or a total production from these counties of 246,000 barrels this year as compared with 485,000 barrels last year, centers of production in these counties being Fennville, South Haven, Benton Harbor, Hartford, Watervliet and Grand Rapids. Oceana, Mason, Manistee and Benzie have highest percentage of a crop of any counties in the state this year. Probably 65 per cent of a full crop or 178,000 barrels will be produced in these counties this year as compared with 116,000 barrels or 45 per cent of a crop last year.

The production in these counties centers around Shelby, Hart, Ludington, Manistee, Bear Lake, Arcadia and Elberta. The Dutchess and Wealthy crop in Western Michigan is estimated at 75 per cent of a full crop or approximately 195,000 bar-

rels as compared with 82 per cent of a full crop in 1918 and a yield of 213,000 barrels. Baldwins and Spys are very light, being a failure in many orchards. Wagoner, Steeles Red and Greening are fair to good crop. Jonathan is generally good where grown. Quality and size of the apples is good, although extreme dry weather has done some injury.

The salient feature of the August apple report, as issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates through its fruit crop specialists, is the very large crop indicated from the Northwest states, which have shown increase over the July 1st estimate. On the other hand conditions throughout the east have declined, particularly in western New York, New England, Ohio and the Virginias. The Maine crop, however, holds up well above the average. The Middle West has also shown a decline, with the exception of Arkansas and the Ozark section which have a good crop. The commercial production for the United States is now estimated at 23,075,000 barrels

as compared with 24,700,000 barrels in 1918.

Michigan's Peaches Beat 1918

The condition of the commercial peach crop in the United States has shown a decline over July estimates of about 300,000 bushels. This decrease has been throughout the east and north, Michigan, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia and Delaware, all declining a few points below July estimates. On the other hand the Georgia peach crop has held up to earlier estimates, while the Texas and Arkansas crops, due to excellent growing conditions have shown an increase, the Texas crop over-running earlier estimates by more than 300 cars. The Elberta crop in Colorado and the northwest promises to be heavy and the movement will be particularly heavy the last ten days in August.

The United States crop is now estimated at 29,784,000 bushels as compared with 20,597,000 bushels last year, or a 45 per cent increase

(Continued on page 15)

International, Cleveland, Bates and Heider Did Themselves Proud at the Marshall Tractor Show



—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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The Plumb Plan



THE Plumb plan for government acquisition and public operation of the railroads is constructed upon the theory that every man is entitled to a share of the profits which he helps to create. For that reason,

if for no other, the plan will make a tremendous appeal to the average individual who works with either hands or brains for a business in which he has no financial interest.

There are two things necessary in industry, capital and labor. Each receives a certain return for the service it renders. To capital is paid interest. To labor are paid wages. This is an equitable arrangement. But when this combination of capital and labor earns income in excess of what is necessary to pay capital its interest, and labor its wages, all of that excess is given to capital. This is not equitable.

The railroads of the country employ upwards of two million men, none of whom receives any portion of the railroad's earnings. These men have now embraced the principle that all men are entitled to a share of the profits they help to create and are asking that the railroads be operated in the future in such a manner as to permit the employees to participate in these earnings. This principle, it seems to us, overtops all other considerations in the settlement of the railroad question, and will form the issue upon which that question is eventually disposed of. The railroad employees have a powerful influence, not only because of their great numbers but because of their generally high intellectual and moral standards, and if it be true that they unanimously endorse the Plumb plan, they are in a position to force the country to accept that plan.

How far the public opinion of railroads may go in settling industrial disturbances, such as wage disputes, strikes, etc., is a matter of conjecture. It is the claim of the railroad men that the adoption of the Plumb plan will forever settle industrial questions as affecting railroad employees. According to the nature of things, we may readily agree with this conclusion, but it will require several years of actual trial before the plan can justify itself on that score. If the Plumb plan is tried and accomplishes all the wonderful things it promises, it will usher in a new era of industrial freedom in which wage disputes and working conditions are settled by arbitration, strikes are unknown, and class friction is supplanted by friendly co-operation among all concerned. It seems that the possible social and economic benefits that may lie in the Plumb plan are of so great importance to the future well-being of the country, that the plan may well be given a thorough trial.

The Middle Man Under Scrutiny

THE INVESTIGATIONS started by the Federal government into the high cost of living has brought the whole system of distributing farm products under scrutiny. The middleman is occupying a prominent, albeit uncomfortable, position under the public's microscopic spotlight, and let us hope that the public keeps him squirming there until he and his business have been thoroughly dissected.

The great American public has always been woefully ignorant of the source, the cost of producing and the cost of distributing the things it eats. It is only in times of hysteria such as we are now passing through that it shows a faint interest in the beginnings of such commonplace things as pork and beans. So it must be charged with neglect of duty when it permits middlemen and speculators to seize upon and hoard the necessities of life. That it has been recalcitrant in its duty in the past is as plain as the nose on the face.

The government and the public will learn two important lessons as a result of the present investigations. They will learn for one thing that they must pay the penalty for having neglected so important a matter as the distribution of food. They will learn that they can not overthrow in a single day a system that has taken years to build up. But more important still, they will learn that the farmer is not a profiteer that he suffers as much from the costly "overhead" of the elaborate enterprise of distributing farm products, as does the consumer; that the great consuming public is as much interested as the producer in simplifying this process.

They will learn these things but will they profit by what they learn? The opportunity is presented for the government to revolutionize the system of marketing farm products. The information that will have been gleaned from these investigations will give it all the excuse it needs to make an exhaustive study of this great question of economics and pass such legislation and disseminate such knowledge as may be required to bring about the desired reforms.

Frost Fear

AUGUST FIRST usually ushers in a period of frost fear. August of this year was no exception. The month opened with cool days and cooler nights. The days gradually became warmer and the nights colder. The lowest temperatures for the month were recorded on the nights of the eighth and ninth when the entire state narrowly escaped a killing frost. Traveling through a dozen or more counties from the south to the north we were unable to find any evidences of wide-spread damage from frost. There were brown spots here and there which looked as if they might have been touched by the finger of the hoary visitor, but lack of reports of frost damage from our crop reporters, indicates that the state passed safely through a period of low temperatures fraught with considerable danger.

There are few things that take the tuck out of the farmer more than a killing frost. It is like the assassin that creeps up in the middle of the night and sticks a dagger in the back of his victim. It heralds not its coming. It can not be prepared against. With a single lingering caress it stills the life of plants that have required months of constant care at the hands of the patient farmer to maintain. There is no tragedy visited upon mankind by the elements more complete in its ruin than the tragedy of the frost.

To insure against the losses occasioned by this common enemy is not an easy matter. The risk is so great that private capital hesitates to underwrite it. The adjustment of losses would be an extremely difficult and delicate task. Many obstacles stand in the way of a practical plan of insurance against frost, yet it is a much needed insurance and should be given the close attention of farmers and farm organizations. The question has frequently come up as to whether the state should carry insurance on crops against not only damage from frost but other harmful visitations of the elements. Some of the western states have very satisfactory insurance laws covering loss from hail, and there has been much agitation of late for state

insurance against any and all kinds of crop damage. There is, of course, the usual argument that this would be class legislation. Suppose we admit it. If the Creator, for mysterious reasons of His own, sees fit to unloose the destructive forces of nature upon a single class why should man hesitate to assist that class in building a protection against those forces? State or national crop insurance is founded on correct principles and should be put in force with all possible speed.



Peace and Plenty

PEACE AND PLENTY" is the comforting slogan of the Michigan State Fair this year. And it is a time of comparative peace and plenty. The Great War which shook our country scarcely a few months ago, is rapidly becoming only a memory. Its influences are far less than what we thought they would be, and the great scar is almost healed. There are those, of course, who suffer from the loss of dear ones in the war, to whom each new day brings fresh stirrings of grief and tumultuous heart-throbbings. But all in good time, even they shall wrap their sorrows in the winding sheets of forgetfulness and all shall be as before. So for the most part there is peace in the heart of the individual and of the nation.

There is plenty, too. Fret as we may about the seeming hardships of our lot and the never-ending struggle to keep the larder full and the balance on the right side of the ledger we must realize that what we have today is great plenty compared with what our forefathers had. And for that plenty we should be grateful if not satisfied.

It is a year for rejoicing. It is a year for merry-making. It is a year for the renewing of congenial fellowships. It is a year for fair-going, the one great annual event which brings more farmers together to look and talk upon things of agricultural interest than all other affairs of the year combined. The big state fair this year will eclipse any fair ever held in the state. The management is taking advantage of the times to swell the exhibits and pack the list of free attractions with events that should bring the farmers by the thousands from every section of the state. To educate, to instruct, to amuse and entertain,—these are kindred objects of the great State Fair. No man, woman or child who has the capacity to be instructed or entertained can attend the Fair this year without being richly rewarded.

Nearly everyone we talked to who lives anywhere near Detroit is going to get to the Fair this year. Join the procession—the more the merrier.

Prison Vandals

ISN'T IT about time that the people of Michigan ferreted out the scamps who periodically raid the state prison at Jackson and try to undermine the industries that flourish there. It is by no chance stumbling upon blind leads that the enemies of prison industry get their material for their sensational charges. It appears on the contrary to be a part of a deliberate plan to ruin the good name and the good work of the prison, and the miscreants stop at nothing to trump up charges which will insure a nauseating parading of half-facts and groundless accusations in the columns of the press.

The outcome of the recent farcical grand jury investigation into Jackson prison affairs ought to convince the good people of the state that the investigators of Jackson prison are the ones who need to be investigated.

Henry Ford Vindicated

HENRY FORD has been subjected to the most pitiless of inquiries by some of the best of lawyers, but the accusation of the Chicago Tribune, that he is an anarchist, has been declared by a group of a dozen citizens, practically all farmers, to be false and printed with malicious intent. Henry Ford is neither an anarchist before the courts of Michigan nor in the popular judgment of the public.

LETTER POSTAGE AND GRAFT

It seems good to get back to two-cent letter postage again, whether one writes to the papers or to his best girl, especially the latter, as he is apt to write to the girl oftener than to the papers, and even the cents have to be considered in these times of high prices. It would seem a lot better tho, if Congress would give us one-cent letter postage, as it ought to, and easily could do if it would cut out the Franking and Free Seed graft. They are both pure graft, and nothing else. The congressmen send their speeches to the people who elect them and I doubt if one in a hundred, if one in a thousand, reads them, but the Government has to waste money to print the stuff, and then waste more to deliver it. If the M. C. had to dig up the postage he would not send a fraction of what he now floods the mails with, and the government printer would have a lot less to do.

As for the free seed graft it is a disgrace to the country. The Government doubtless pays big prices for the seeds, and the congressmen sow them broadcast over the country, and the people who receive them do not sow them at all, in many instances.

Some congressmen own farms tho' and like the free seeds. A certain Michigan congressman has a large farm and a year ago last spring I was staying close to his farm-house, occupied by his tenant farmer, and saw the mail man deliver mail each day. One day the R. F. D. carrier piled the large mail box heaping full of government seeds, in packages large and small, a good half bushel, or more, and a few days later he drove in by the house, and carried a sack to the porch, and untying it he drew out qt. bags of seed corn. 32 of them at the expense of the government. As good seed corn, at that time, was almost as scarce as hen's teeth, and dealers in town were selling a bushel of ears at \$4 and some of the ears so poor they would have been classed as culls in ordinary season. It is probable that the Government paid a good big price for the bushel the congressman got free, transportation included. Is not that GRAFT spelled in capital letters?

Why should not the Gleaners, the Grange and the farmers' clubs take up the matter? If they tackle the job in earnest they could force Congress to abolish both those grafts and save hundreds of thousands of dollars that are now wasted.

Letter postage has always been profitable for the Government, and if it were reduced to one cent it would still yield a profit, so there is no valid reason why we should not have one-cent letter postage but let's abolish the graft any way.—*Apollo Long, Wexford County.*

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

Born of freemen's faith and daring, heroes's hopes and mother love, thou camest to bless the patriot, bearing Heaven's gift on wings of dove.

Into homes where precept holy governed thought and deed, thy grace came with claim of service lowly, found within true hearts a place.

Pilgrim sires from stony pillow in patriarch's vision saw beckoning hand; cradled thee on ocean's billow, brought thee to their promised land.

Thee to shield from cruel oppression, hewed an empire from the west with tender care their chief possession nourished at a nation's breast.

Graced with childhood's charm and beauty, thy life into the nation's grown, thine to defend from foe, their duty our fathers saw, and freed their own.

Neighboring shores thy freedom seeing, bade tyrant halt, they spirit called; a continent from oppressor freeing, and fairest isle with castles walled.

To thee from every clime and nation, each with store of treasured past, came kindred spirits, took their station to join and serve with thee at last.

As on some pleasant landscape gazing, we see the signs of coming storm, dim clouds our eastern sky were hazing, as distant lightnings gave them form.

With brutal force, a Hun's mad hatred broke o'er the earth in whirl-



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



wind breath; sparing nothing pure or sacred, left in its path but ruin and death.

Crushed in its coils, now westward creeping, were friend and neutral; from our land their lifeblood's stream in arteries keeping, undaunted still they made their stand.

When haughty foe for world dominion sought to destroy our liberty, rose in defense on eagle's pinion, thou, Spirit of Democracy!

Soul of the Nation! all thy glory reflected shone in form and face of man and maid, whose wondrous story on angel's page shall find a place.

In air, in trench, 'neath starry banner unfurled o'er watchdogs of the sea, in hut and ward with quiet manner, in service of humanity.

Thou gavest to our sons and daughters courage, vision, strength and zeal; undismayed by cannon's slaughter, they turned the tide of foemen's steel.

From Belleau Wood and Marne's fair valley, from Argonne's hills to famed Sedan, where heroes came their friends to rally, the cheering cry of "Victory!" ran.

To thee was highest honor given; to bear the news on ether wave to souls immortal, free in Heaven, who their lives for freedom gave.

Comfort their loved, the home fires keeping, kindled by hearts now laid to rest, with comrades 'neath their crosses sleeping in Flanders fields, forever blest.

Shall we forget, for pride's vain splendor ambition's snare or languid ease, the precious gift of our defenders, the price paid for our liberties?

Shall traitor tongue with poison reeking pollute the wellspring of thy life? Destruction of thy virtues seeking, sow seeds of discord, hate and strife?

One in heart and thought and action; ne'er in defense did spirit lag; our motto still, thy soul's attraction: "For God and Country, Home and Flag!"

Shall we withhold from friend and brother thy larger service for mankind? Leave cause of world war for another, with scourge of dead and maimed, and blind?

Hope of the nations! all the yearning of human kind for life and peace and human welfare, now is turning

to thee for help that warfare cease.

Give to all lands thy favor wooing their portion due, a mother be to kindred souls the paths pursuing of truth and right and liberty.

Our Father, grant us, too, thy blessing; with larger, broader vision to see; in patient faith our Soul possessing, in service to become like Thee.—*Martin Trapp, Benzie County.*

Prepared for the Worst

Just as two Irishmen were in the middle of a large field, one of them turned and saw an angry bull making for them.

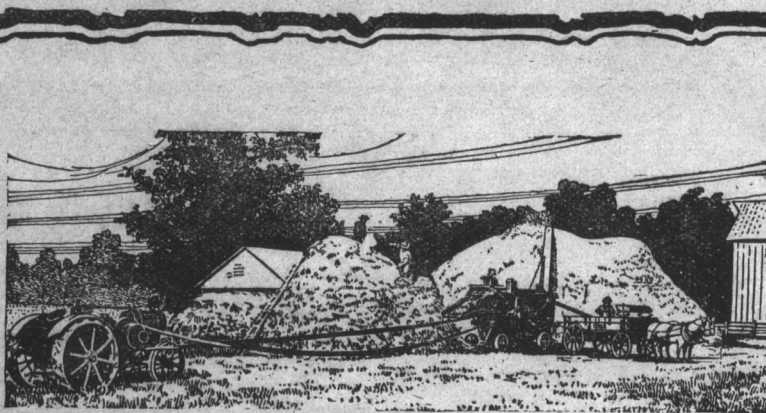
With a yell of warning, Pat bolted, and just managed to clear the hedge. His companion, Mike, less nimble, ran wildly around the hedge to find an opening.

Twice Mike went around without escaping. Then, as he passed his anxious friend for the third time, he shouted:

"Pat, tell the missus my insurance policy is in the bottom drawer. This is my last time round."

You cannot hope to succeed without teamwork AND harmony. Simon Legree had teamwork but no harmony.

Investigate a well-established law carefully before condemning it.



Where the Titan Comes In

IT PAYS to do farm work at the right time. There are only a few days when plowing, seeding, haymaking, harvesting, threshing and other essential jobs can be done to best advantage. To be able to take care of these operations at just the right time often means the difference between success and failure with a crop; between a big profit and, perhaps, no profit at all.

The uncertain factor in most cases is the amount and kind of power the farmer has at his disposal. That is where the Titan kerosene tractor comes in. You can depend upon it to furnish ten horsepower of drawbar power, or twenty of belt power, any time you need it. Many a farmer has told us that even if his Titan cost him twice as much as horses he would use the tractor by preference because of this one advantage of being able to get his work done at the right time.

Instead of costing twice as much as horses, the Titan operates at considerably lower cost than horses or any other kind of farm power. Besides being more dependable and more generally useful for field and belt work, it is also cheaper.

After harvest most of your power needs will be for belt work. The Titan makes it easy. It has a large pulley, high enough to keep belts from dragging, giving the proper belt speed, easy to line up, to start and to stop.

The Titan is our 10-20-H. P. tractor. There are two other sizes of International tractors, 8-16 and 15-30-H. P., all operating on kerosene and other cheap fuels. Write us for catalogues and full information.

The International Line

Grain Harvesting Machines

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

Tillage Implements

Tractor Plows Riding Plows
Walking Plows
Disk Harrows
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows Cultivators
Culti-Packers

Planting and Seeding Machines

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

Haying Machines

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

Belt Machines

Ensilage Cutters Corn Shellers
Huskies and Shredders
Hay Presses Stone Burr Mills
Threshers Feed Grinders
Cane Mills

Power Machines

Tractors Engines
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

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

Beet Tools

Seeders Pullers Cultivators

Other Farm Equipment

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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

U.S.A.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



HAPPINESS

"It is not how much we have, but how much we enjoy, that makes happiness."—Spurgeon.

BORN WITH false pride surrounding her, it was no wonder that dainty little Louise grew up, an only child, demanding everything she saw and forever longing for the things not within her reach. Early in life her father died, leaving her a very modest inheritance, which had it been invested, would have proved sufficient possibly to take care of her later in life, but never having learned to give, she spent it as fast as it was received, while the widowed mother encouraged her in her folly, the chief ambition of both being to "make a good match" for the daughter. And to this end every effort was bent. Small wonder then that finally a young English boy, alone in the country, should fall into the net woven for him. For while in his own right he had nothing but what he earned from day to day, he came of a wonderful old English family whose name you would immediately recognize should I tell you it. And wealth would one day be his—for the present he had the name—and sufficient unto the end this seemed to the mother and daughter who exerted every influence to the end. Parties were planned, week-ends were indulged in at the beach, always financed by the mother who acted as chaperon, and it was not long before the wedding date was set.

This little girl who couldn't even boast of a home, coaxed a rich uncle into letting her be married in his beautiful home. The night of the wedding came—florists had decorated the rooms—awnings were spread from the door to the entrance where a carriage man opened the doors of the vehicles which brought the guests—a door man silently opened the door and motioned the guests to the chamber where a colored maid deftly helped the ladies with their wraps. Caterers served the perfectly appointed supper following the wedding, and the couple left amid showers of rose petals, furnished by the mother, to take the place of confetti.

A couple of years have passed—this young couple are still endeavoring to live up to the standard she set for them—her fortune has been used—was all used in fact on that last "splurge"—called a wedding—and he is earning the wage of an office man—and not an office manager either—while rentals and price of food continues to soar.

Their little matrimonial venture is about to founder on the rocks—the pretense cannot longer be kept

up—and the man at least realizes that could he but get his wife to relinquish the elaborate apartment and take a less expensive place, did she not want as pretty clothes as a millionaire's wife has—they might yet be happy—but she won't give up—she insists that he should be clever and earn more—oh, of course, I forgot to mention that she thinks they cannot afford to have children, and so with nothing to do all day, she simply waits for night to come and then demands to be taken to a dancing party or a theatre. A little child might have bound the tie—as it is there is nothing to fasten to and nothing but a miracle can save the home.

From Sunny California comes a letter from a friend who has been teaching in the university out there

WASHTENAW COUNTY BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Washtenaw County Farm Bureau has in previous years felt and seen the need of Junior Extension work with the boys and girls especially in the rural districts in the county. The boys and girls in the city are well organized in various lines as Y. M. C. A., with the large Y buildings, Boy Scouts, Girls' Y. W. C. A., sewing clubs and other organizations that are open to them at any time. The boys and girls in rural districts were unable to reach the city organizations, so by the lack of some rural organized work they were deprived of some form of organization. The parents of the boys and girls are members of some rural organizations as Grangers, Farmers' Clubs and Gleaners.

The big, busy and progressive far-

mer county. The hub is composed of the clubs in and about the center, Ann Arbor city. As the work progresses and the demand for more clubs, we will organize clubs that will represent the spokes or the district between our rim and our hub.

Largest Pig Clubs in the State

With the aid of the Farm Bureau and other men and women interested in the success of our club work, the county leader found a way to organize and to place pigs at the Pig clubs, so that today Washtenaw county has the largest enrollment in Pig projects in the state. The Pig and Calf clubs in this summer's work are raised for the purpose of placing and bettering the pure-bred live stock conditions in their community.

The Divboro Registered Duroc Jersey Pig club, one of the first clubs to be organized is a good example of our Pig clubs. The boys and girls in this purely rural district range from the age of ten to eighteen years. The club was organized April 22, 1919, with sixteen charter members. The next morning there were applications from twelve boys and girls near this community to join their club. At the following meeting these boys and girls applying were given an opportunity and voted into the club. The breed and the purpose of raising the pigs having been decided, means were taken to buy pigs as soon as possible so that the club may get a good growing start before June 15th, at which time the contest starts. The county leader and the president of the Pig club, Ivan Galpin, a graduate of the Ypsilanti High School, and a member of the agricultural class, took a trip of 125 miles with a Ford truck and purchased thirty-one March farrowed pigs, eligible for registration. The members of this Pig club, both boys and girls, assembled at the Community church prepared with bags, boxes and crates for their pigs. The young pigs were distributed by placing numbers in a hat and the boys and girls would choose his or her pig by the number drawn in rotation. Different prices were paid for the pigs. The average price was eighteen dollars per head. At the club meetings which are held twice per month, such topics as, Care of Pigs, Feeds and Feedings, and Registration are fully discussed. There were 82 per cent of this club who took the advantage of giving their notes for the purchase of the pig or pigs to the local bank in the county. Majority of these pigs are being registered.

Specialist Scored County Pigs

On June 16th, Washtenaw County Club pigs were scored by Professor W. E. J. Edwards of the Animal Husbandry Department, M. A. C. Two days were spent in this work. The various clubs arranged to centralize their pigs at their meeting place at an hour scheduled by the county leader. Professor Edwards, County Agent H. S. Osler, and the club leader visited these clubs. Each pig was weighed and officially scored at this meeting. Lectures and demonstrations were given to the eager groups. Special attention was given to records, feeds and feedings. The purpose of the scoring of the club pigs in the county is to give each boy or girl an equal opportunity to develop the best pig.

City Garden Club

Washtenaw county city boys and girls are organized into Garden and Canning clubs. Ann Arbor City School Board furnished five large gardens in the city limits at various points. Three of these city gardens are located in public parks. Each garden is fertilized, plowed and seed bed prepared for Junior Extension Workers. The work is carried on in a systematic manner this year. The two thousand uniform stakes were made by the manual training boys in the city and furnished by the school board.

If—

*IF LIFE were always pleasant
with never a care or loss
Hidden upon our pathway to
check us as we cross—
If there were no joy or sorrow
but always that placid calm
What joy would there be in the
morrow, or need of the
healing balm?
What proof would we have that
our metal was pure enough
to stand—
No matter how fierce the battle
were all at our command?
If there were no temptations to
lure us from the way—
Or losses or disappointments, or
the price of sin to pay,
Life would be scarce worth liv-
ing were there no higher goal.
Or promise of home in Heav-
en—with rest for a weary
soul.*

*Each bitter care and sorrow is
only a hidden way.
Of strengthening for the mor-
row—the heart that is weak
today.
How trivial the heaviest bur-
den, and how much light-
er the cross—
If we willingly learn God's les-
sons and count them as
gain not loss;
And how much sweeter the
blessing if only we learn to
think
That each little added burden
is only another link
In the cable of Life's pathway
(if we will, a golden strand)
Which leads from earth to
Heaven and a seat at God's
right hand.*

By SHIRLEY DILLENBACK

now for five years—a jolly, red-headed, fun-loving girl.

Thrown on her own resources early in life, she worked her way through a normal training and each summer since has taken special subjects to fit herself better for the work she did.

And because every penny counted, and expenses were climbing, four teachers went out in the country—a short trolley ride from the city, bought a lot near the water, and built their own house. Of course, it was only a two-room house, but build it they did. There was no base-

(Continued on page 15)

Drink
Coca-Cola
DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

QUALITY tells the difference in the taste between Coca-Cola and counterfeit imitations.

Coca-Cola quality, recorded in the public taste, is what holds it above imitations.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Sold Everywhere

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN:—Vacation is almost over—soon again will you be going to school, and taking up the studies which will aid you to take your place in life as men and women.

We have been studying the lives of men who, with no more wealth than any of you have to begin with, and with no better opportunities still made of their lives, something so big that the whole world knows them simply by looking at their pictures. Let us try and make the most of every opportunity, so that, when we plan what we want to be when we grow up, we shall work to the end, doing the tasks set before us each day, for if we shirk the little tasks we have now, we never shall be able to do the big things.

As you begin to go to school again, you will undoubtedly walk past the houses of many who do not take M. B. F. Now if you want to earn some Christmas presents, just write to "Laddie" and ask how you can do it, by getting subscriptions for the very best farm paper published. It won't take much work, and any farmer who doesn't already take the paper ought to be glad to get it. Does it seem early to begin to plan for Christmas? By the time you write in and ask for the information and get the letter giving you details, a week or two will have passed and ninety days slip by very rapidly. If you wish to know more of this plan, just put our name and address on the slip below and send it in.

Affectionately, yours—"Laddie."

"Laddie,"

% MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Please send me particulars about getting subscriptions for M. B. F. and earning Christmas presents, by return mail.

Signed _____

P. O. Address _____ R. D. _____

State _____

Letters From Our Boys and Girls.

Pigeon, Mich., July 21, 1919

Dear Laddie—We had a big storm here and it blew a lot of trees down. We had a little pet pig but it is just about dead. We have 12 goslings with the big geese. I was down to Owosso but I come back. I had quite a nice time. We have six horses and one colt. My sister and I drive the horse on the hay load. When are we going to have the Doo Dads in the paper again? We are going to camp meeting this year. Will you put my sister's and my letter in the paper. From Miss Lucile Kleinfeld.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to the M. B. F. My father takes it and he likes it very much. I have four sisters and two brothers. I live right close to a lake called Lincoln and we go in swimming most every day. Papa has caught lots of fish this year. We live on a 180-acre farm. We have five cows and three horses.

Mary Nowland, Cedar Springs, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 83.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy six

years old, and in the first grade at school. My school lets out the 23rd of May.

I live on a farm of 100 acres. We have four horses and seven cows and six calves.

I have eleven little chickens. For pets I have four little kittens and one rabbit. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to see the Doo Dads. My letter is getting long so I will close. Thomas Bowen.

Plymouth, Mich., July 25, 1919

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am eleven years old and will be in the sixth grade at school.

I have one sister and two brothers. My oldest brother takes the M. B. F. We have one hundred and sixty acres of land. We have ten horses and twenty-one head of cattle.

My brother has two rabbits. I will close hoping to see my letter in print—Mabel Greene.

Hartford, Mich

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so thought I would write now. I am a girl ten years old and in the sixth grade when school commences. I have two sisters and two brothers. I live on a hundred acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it very much.

We have seven horses, 12 cows and a pony which I ride. I like the Doo Dads very much, they are so funny. My letter is getting long so will close, hoping to see it in print. Yours truly, Aline Day.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl, ten years old and in the fifth grade at school. My school lets out the 23rd of May.

I live on a farm of 100 acres. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have four horses, Honey, Bunny, Polly and Pet. We have seven cows whom we call Boss, Blossom, Red Heifer, Nig, Nelly, Spot and Pete. For pets I have one little kitty called Nigger and one rabbit. I have three brothers

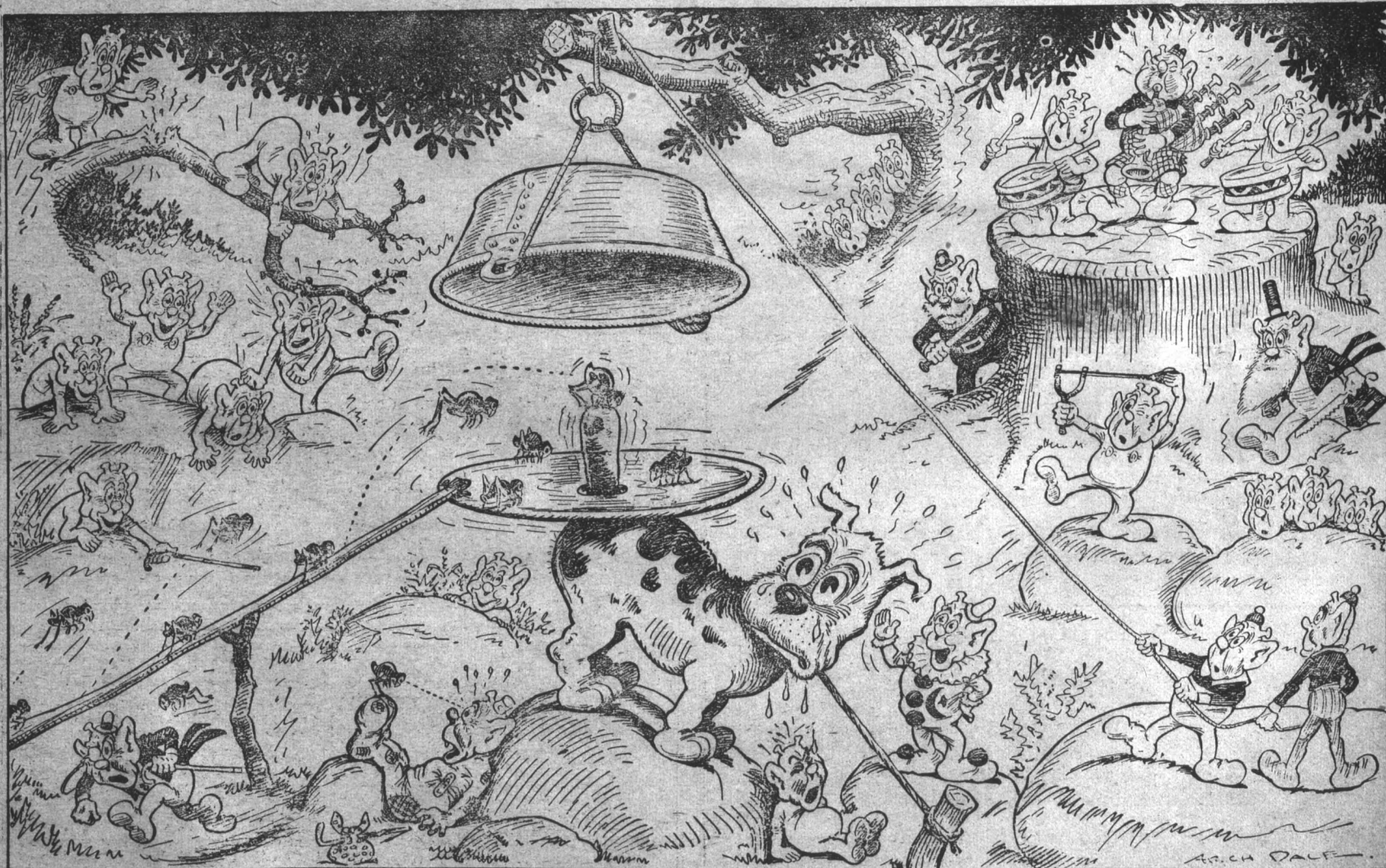
called James, Lewis and Thomas. As my letter is getting long I will close.—Bernice Bowen, Brown City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl that lives on a 180-acre farm. I am 10 years old. My school left out the 1st day of May. I am in the 5th grade next year. My uncle takes M. B. F. I love to read the stories and letters the boys and girls write.

I guess my letter is getting long. Will some of the girls write to me? Goodbye, hoping to see my letter in print. Miss Rosa Morgan, Chesaning, Mich.

STATE NICKNAMES

- 1.—Which is the Hoosier State? (Indiana.)
- 2.—The Wolverine State? (Michigan.)
- 3.—The Nutmeg State? (Connecticut.)
- 4.—The Keystone State? (Pennsylvania.)
- 5.—The Buckeye State? (Ohio.)
- 6.—The Palmetto State? (South Carolina.)
- 7.—The Pine Tree State? (Maine.)
- 8.—The Prairie State? (Illinois.)
- 9.—The Sucker State? (Illinois.)
- 10.—The Lone Star State? (Texas.)
- 11.—The Lumber State? (Maine.)
- 12.—The Mother of States? (Virginia.)
- 13.—The Mother of Presidents? (Virginia.)
- 14.—The Old Dominion? (Virginia.)
- 15.—The Old North State? (North Carolina.)
- 16.—The Buckeye State? (Iowa.)
- 17.—The Green Mountain State? (Vermont.)
- 18.—The Granite State? (Vermont.)
- 19.—The Firestone State? (Connecticut.)
- 20.—The Empire State? (New York.)
- 21.—The Diamond State? (Delaware.)
- 22.—The Creole State? (Louisiana.)
- 23.—The Corn Cracker State? (Kentucky.)
- 24.—The Blue Hen State? (Delaware.)
- 25.—The Bay State? (Massachusetts.)



It is only a few weeks since the Doo Dads had a terrible time of it clearing the snakes out of the Wonderland of Doo. When they got rid of them they thought their troubles were over. But they were mistaken for what do you think happened? A band of fleas have invaded their country. But as usual they are equal to the occasion. They have heard that fleas are very fond of biting the end of a puppy's tail. This gave them an idea. Why not use a puppy's tail for a bait and trap all the fleas as they arrive in the Wonderland? Here they are with the wonderful

The Doo Dads Trap Invading Host of Fleas

trap in operation. Wherever they found the pup is a mystery. He looks as if he had strayed away from home. But he has a short, stubby tail, just the kind they were looking for. They promised him that if he would help them catch all the fleas they would give him a big supper. He thinks he is earning it, for the fleas are coming in droves. First, they hop up that stick and onto the plate. Then they start biting the pup's tail. When

they are all clustered together Roly and Poly will drop the big pan down over them and they will all be captured. Then they will take the pup away to his supper. See how Smiles, the Clown, is petting the pup so that he will not run away. That young rascal with his catapult is taking aim at one of the fleas. Sandy, the Piper, is furnishing the music for the proceedings. He has got a couple of drummers to help him.

Flannelfeet, the Cop, is peeking around the stump to see what is going on. He thinks that he should arrest some of the Doo Dads for cruelty to animals in torturing the puppy so. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude is running for his life for fear some of the invaders will get on him. And if here isn't Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. He is getting another scare. He was having one of his nice little dozes and upon waking up there he saw that flea on his toe. Won't it be fine if the Doo Dads succeed in clearing the invaders out of the Wonderland of Doo?



MARKET FLASHES



BUSINESS AND TRADE

Industrial unrest is still widespread and new strikes affect many thousands of workers; the agitation over price conditions continues, accompanied by numerous seizures of food in warehouses or stores and the prices of many staples, especially in speculative markets, are still unsettled.

On the other hand, however, there seems to be rather less tension in the situation as a whole, the stock markets appears to have reached something like an equilibrium, the shopmen's strike, with all that it involved in the way of checking the current of the country's trade and industrial life has been called off, some of the weakness in prices, as for instance, in corn and hogs, has been aided by the better trend of crop reports. The great mass of trade reports, while testifying to the considerable unsettlement ruling, particularly in the markets for foods, are almost unanimous in showing that distributive trade in many lines has not been greatly checked and indeed is of a very full volume for an ordinarily quiet mid-summer period.

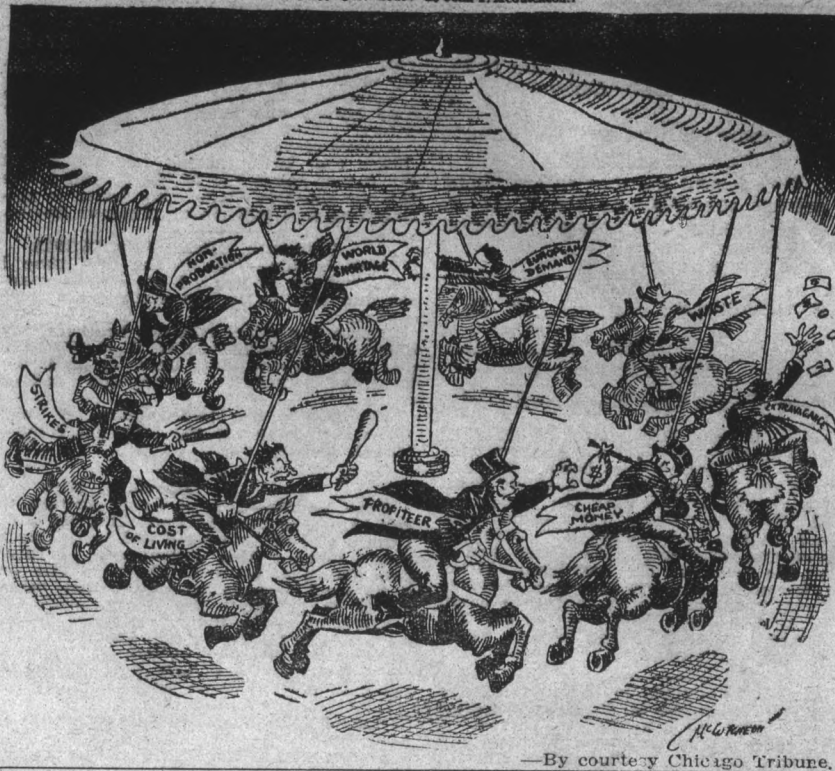
Warning was given by representatives of farmers' organizations testifying before the House and Senate that unless conditions from profiteering in foods and wages, and from strikes were settled soon, the country would face a far worse situation from the high cost of living next year than at present.

Farmers, they said, were preparing now for next year's crops and under present conditions they could not estimate what the probable market would be. Fear was expressed that there would be decreased production both on this account and because of President Wilson's statement, in his message vetoing the repeal of the daylight saving law, placing industrial production ahead of farm output.

Michigan has been having its share of unsettled condition due to food disturbances. More than eight million eggs were seized in Detroit in one day by investigators. Sales of army surplus supplies will no doubt have a further depressing affect in some lines.

PICK THE LEADER

(Copyright: 1919: By John T. McCutcheon.)



—By courtesy Chicago Tribune.

From the crop phase of the situation, there is some encouraging news for many farmers in Michigan, where crops have fared better than in the average run of the states, although Michigan's prospects were too high. Now news comes that wheat in some western states is bringing only 3 to 10 bushels per acre, while Michigan is well above that. Utah is suffering its longest drouth, while the dryness has been broken in most parts of Michigan by good rains. The crops in the east have failed badly, so Michigan enters bulish market with pretty fair crops, excepting a few items like fruit and oats.

WHEAT

Grade	Det't	Ch'go	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23 1/2	2.34	2.32
No. 2 White	2.21 1/2	2.32	2.32
No. 2 Mixed	2.21 1/2	2.32	2.32

The report by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State, and Verne Church is so good that we are reproducing it here:

From the excellent prospects that prevailed on July 1, a marked decline in all crops has taken place since. The drouth that began in June continued until after the 20th of July before general rains came to relieve the situation. In the meantime pastures had dried up, the growth of all cultivated crops checked, the ripening of hay and grains hastened, and fruit prospects decreased. This is the substance of the joint report issued by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State, and Verne H. Church, Michigan Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates. Harvesting is nearing completion and threshing is in progress. Yields of wheat are generally good, but rye is disappointing many growers. Oats and barley are light in yield and short in straw. Corn, potatoes, beans and sugar beets withstood the severe drouth remarkably well and are in a condition to improve except in occasional local areas. Fruit prospects show a further decline.

The estimated yield of winter wheat is 19.5 bushels per acre, which is considerably above the ten-year average and the largest crop in the last fif-

teen years except that of 1915. The total production is placed at 19,247,000 bushels. Extremely hot weather, rust and smut have produced some shrunken grain in localities but, on Based upon the reports of mills and the whole, the quality is fairly good. elevators, 990,000 bushels of wheat were marketed during July, which practically cleans up the 1918 crop. The condition of spring wheat is 66 per cent, indicating a crop of 915,000 bushels; the yield per acre is 14.40 bushels as compared with 19.2 last year.

CORN

Grade	Det't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	2.08	2.04	2.05
No. 3 Yellow	2.06	2.01	
No. 4 Yellow	2.02	1.97	

Corn withstood the effects of the dry weather to a remarkable degree, and only small local areas "fired" to an extent beyond recovery. The condition during the month declined from 97 to 85 per cent. Allowing 40 per cent of the acreage to be cut for silos, the estimated grain production on the remainder is 34,000,000 bushels.

OATS

Standard	Det't	Ch'go
No. 3 White	.81	.75
No. 4 White	.80	.74
No. 4 White	.79	

The condition of oats has declined 11 points to 62 per cent since July 1st. This represents a yield of 24.5 bushels per acre and a total production of 38,180,000 bushels as compared with 66,320,000 last year. The crop with unfavorable weather conditions from the beginning, developing a thin stand, short straw and light heads. The estimated amount of last year's crop still in farmers' hands is 4,642,000 bushels.

BARLEY

Barley suffered similarly with oats, the condition declining from 76 to 65 per cent during the month. The yield will be about 19 bushels per acre, which will give a total production of 5,359,000 bushels. The estimated amount of last year's crop remaining on farms is 250,000 bushels.

RYE

The threshing returns on rye show disappointing yields. There is an abundance of straw but the hot weather during the filling period reduced the quantity and lowered the quality of the grain. The estimated yield is 16 bushels per acre, giving a total production of 9,166,000 bushels. This relatively large production is the result of an abnormal acreage rather than of high yield.

BUCKWHEAT

The acreage of buckwheat is estimated to be 20 per cent less than last year, and the hot and dry season has given it a poor start. From the



AS STEADY AS THE
MILL WHEEL!

It works all day—every day

The Mill Wheel turns as long as there is water in the chute. You must know that your tractor will "go" as long as there is fuel in the tank.

12 H. P. on
Draw Bar

25 H. P. on
Belt Pulley

THE
HUBER
Light Four

Draws three
bottoms

Turns an acre
an hour

is known for its dependable service. A steady stream of power flows from its mighty motor through all spur gear direct to the draw bar. Light tractor weight combined with great traction power; high wheels that roll easier and increase the amount of surface "grip"; center draft on all loads, preventing loss of power from side pull. The combination of all these—with a dozen other Huber features—makes the Light Four the last word in tractor dependability—and fuel economy, too.

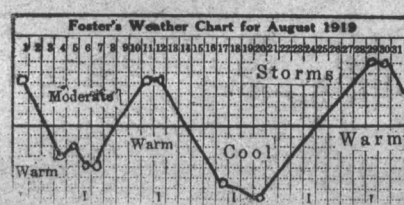
Write for "The Tractor in the Making", an interesting story of the development of the tractor as reflected in the successive models of the Huber for more than twenty years.

THE HUBER MFG. COMPANY
225 Center Street Marion, Ohio
Canadian Branch, Brandon, Manitoba
Makers of the Huber Junior Thresher
Good territory still open for live dealers

Weight 5,000 pounds;
pulls three 14" bottom
plows; 12 h. p.
delivered to the draw
bar; 25 h. p. at the
belt; Waukesha, four-
cylinder motor; Per-
flex Radiator; Hyatt
Roller Bearings;
burns gasoline, kero-
sene or distillate; cen-
ter draft; two speeds,
2 1/2 and 4 miles
per hour.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23, 1919—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm waves to cross crest of Rockies Aug. 22 and 27, meridian 90 23 and 28, eastern sections 24 and 29; storm waves about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Sept 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies Sept 3, plains sections 4, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 5, eastern sections 6, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Sept. 7. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The three disturbances described in above two paragraphs will control the

weather of North America from near Aug 22 to Sept 7. An extensive warm wave, coming from extreme northwest, will be central over meridian 90 near August 30, temperatures rising for several days before and falling for several days after. These conditions will cross continent during the five days centering on Aug 30. An extensive cool wave will similarly cross continent during the five days centering on Sept. 2. Moderate rains are expected Aug 23 to Sept 7 in about same sections as for last half of July.

Temperatures and rain for September will be about the average of many years past for the continent, but the locations of the rains will be about as for middle of July to middle of August 1919. Middle of September will be its coolest part and some frosts are expected during the five days centering on 16, near meridian 90, in northern tier of states and middle Canada. First and last weeks of months will be warmer than middle week. Storms are not expected to be severe. Fair crop weather for harvesting, threshing and sowing winter grain.

W. T. Foster

present condition of 73 per cent, the 62,000 acres sown should produce a crop of 792,000 bushels.

POTATOES

While early potatoes are yielding very poor returns, the late crop withstood the drought fairly well except in some southern counties. The recent rains will undoubtedly cause some improvement in the prospects. The outlook was reduced during the month from a crop of 31,250,000 bushels to one of 27,545,000.

HAY

	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	31.50	32.00	30.00
Chicago	38.00	40.00	36.00
N. Y.	43.00	46.00	39.00

	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	29.00	30.00	27.00
Chicago	35.00	36.00	32.00
N. Y.	40.00	42.00	36.00

The hay crop was secured in excellent condition, and is estimated to be 5,282,000 tons. The total acreage is five per cent less than last year and that of clover is 14 per cent less. The yield of clover is 1.15 tons per acre. The conditions of the several markets throughout the country have not materially changed from that of a week ago. Supplies of the old crop have generally moved forward and have become smaller and nearly exhausted. The congestion at the principal terminals of Greater New York have been reduced and with the raising of all embargoes at that point, the remaining stock of old hay will be moved promptly, with a possible recession of recent high levels. There is a disposition on the part of many shippers to start in the new crop, but owing to lateness of the securing of the crop and weather conditions unfavorable will retard the movement of same for a short time at least, and it may be well to exercise precaution in early shipments. Prices of the new crop are not yet established and a wide range of opinion still exists between the buyers and the farmers. There has been reported purchases of a few small lots of new hay at \$30, although this seems like an exorbitant price. The labor difficulties of the several different roads, preventing the prompt movement of hay, tended to influence the recent advance in prices. The opinion of many of the trade is that under normal conditions hay must reach a lower level.

BEANS

Beans have suffered less than most of the other crops, only occasional fields showing yellow leaves which is the first sign of maturing. The present outlook is for a 77 per cent crop, or 3,262,000 bushels, a decline of 13 points during the month. The condition declined in New York one point, to 90; Colorado, four points to 70; New Mexico, two points to 90; and California, four points to 73 per cent.

FRUITS

There has also been a decline in fruit prospects. Apples are now estimated at 39 per cent of a full crop; peaches, 26; pears, 50; grapes, 85; and raspberries and blackberries, 75 per cent. Winter apples are scarce except in occasional well-kept orchards and where the crop happened to be light last year. Early apples, particularly Duchess, Yellow Transparent and Wealthy varieties are more plentiful. The prospects for peaches, apples and pears are the best in Oceana, Mason, Manistee and Benzie counties, the percentage of a crop decreasing in all directions from this area. The commercial apple crop of the United States is estimated at 23,100,000 barrels as compared with 25,404,000 last year; the commercial peach crop, 29,800,900 bushels as compared with 38,269,000 and the commercial pear crop 8,400,000 bushels as compared with 10,342,000.

SUGAR BEETS

The condition of sugar beets is excellent in portions of the "Thumb" district, but they have suffered more or less in other sections from dry weather, insects, disease, and a shortage of labor for thinning. The present condition is 72 per cent as compared with 85 last month and 89 one year ago.

NEW YORK BUTTER LETTER

The butter market continues to be as keenly sensitive at the present time as it has been at any time this year. In fact, during the early part of the week, it was extremely sensitive for the reason that the District Attorney subpoenaed all dealers guilty of hoarding to appear before him to testify as to the reasons for their having such quantities of butter in storage. As a result of the action of the Federal Agent, the market became very weak and irregular at the outset of the week. After a day or two when receivers had had time to think the matter over it dawned on them that the methods employed this year were practically those that had been in vogue in the market for several years and that the government could not reasonably expect that no butter would be placed in storage. It is not generally expected that any investigation which the Department of Justice may instigate will have any material bearing on the price of butter. Under practically any conditions, the law of supply and demand governs the price of the commodity. That will undoubtedly apply as far as the price of butter is concerned this year unless some arbitrary price is fixed by some agency of the government during the period

of post war re-organization. However, it is not generally expected that the government will resort to any price fixing during the present period of reconstruction.

There is a marked shortage of fancy fresh creamery butter which has a tendency to cause a stronger feeling in the market. In addition, shipments were embargoed last week and the delays in transit held back the arrival of a large quantity of butter which ordinarily would have been received. Jobbers have been active during the latter part of the week and many outside orders have been placed. Last week Saturday, witnessed a weak market, because of the agitation against high prices. On Monday that weakness developed still further and the price declined one full cent and the tone of the market was decidedly unsettled. On Tuesday, however, receivers had recovered from their scare and the price recovered 1-2 cent. The quotations continued the same on Wednesday and Thursday, but on Friday because of the scarcity of good butter and the appearance of marked buying strength, the price advanced another 1-2 cent. At the close established quotations were as follows: Extras, 54 1-2c; higher scoring; than extras, 55 and 55 1-2 cents; firsts,

52 1-2 cents and 54c and seconds, 54 and 52c. The price differential of unsalted butter remains at practically 3 cents.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle, slow. Calves, active; \$1.50 lower; \$6 @ 23.50. Hogs, 50c to 75c lower; heavy, \$21.75; mixed, \$21.75 @ 22; yorkers, \$22; light yorkers and pigs, \$20.50 @ 21; roughs, \$18.50; stage \$12 @ 16. Sheep and lambs—lambs slow; other active and steady. Lambs \$9 @ \$18.25; others unchanged.

DETROIT—Cattle dull; best heavy steers, \$14; best handy weight butcher steers, \$12.50 @ 13; mixed steers and heifers, \$11 @ 11.50; handy light butchers, \$9 @ 9.50; light butchers \$8.25 @ 8.50 best cows, \$9.75 @ 10; butcher cows, \$8.50 @ 9; cutters, \$7 @ 7.50; canners, \$8; best heavy bulls \$9 @ 9.50; bologna bulls, \$8 @ 8.50; stock bulls \$7 @ 7.50; feeders, \$10 @ \$1.50; stockers, \$7.25 @ 9; milkers and springers \$7.50 @ 12.5. Veal calves dull; best \$22; culls \$14 @ 18; heavy \$8 @ 10. Sheep and lambs steady; best lambs \$16.50 @ 17; fair lambs \$14.50 @ 15; light to common lambs \$12 @ 14; fair to good sheep, \$8.50 @ 9; culls and common, \$5 @ 6.50. Hogs, none on sale, prospect much lower.

Let 100 of Michigan's Best Wheat Growers tell how they made their Banner Yield!



THAT information rightly used will put into your pocket the money from ten or fifteen more bushels per acre.

It will be the greatest help to wheat raising yet made available, for it is a record of how it has been done—the actual experience of a hundred men who did it!

You want this information—and it will be yours if you will only ask for it.

See for Yourself

At the State Fair samples of the wheat these men raised, with the actual record per acre, will be displayed for your information.

Gathering these experiences and making them available for you is a part of the service we are offering the farmers of this State. We are getting together the best possible information from the leading wheat growers of the State and sending it on to you that you may make your fields pay you better.

Don't fail to see the exhibit at the Federal Booth of the Michigan State Fair. You will learn something that will pay you for your trip to Detroit over and over again when you put it into practice.

Get this Information

Write us now so we will know how many to print, because the book will be sent first to those who send for it. Don't delay.

Remember, too, our thirty-five years experience and our big factories at Louisville, Ky., Columbus, O., and Nashville, Tenn., are at your service.

Federal Chemical Company

Incorporated

Columbus, Ohio

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

344-ACRE STATE ROAD MICHIGAN Farm \$5,000, with splendid 10-room residence, steam heat, house alone estimated worth \$7,000, large barns, &c., near R.R. town, 8 miles large city. Productive ber, orchards. Borders river, motor bus passes door. To settle now, low price \$5,000, only \$1.00 down, gets all. Details page 78 Catalog Bargains 19 States copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE 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 \$6,000—\$3,000 down, balance payments. Call or write to Fred Kruger, R 1, Harrisville, Mich.

FOR SALE—80-ACRES NEW LAND, Genesee county, Gaines Twp. Best of land, 2 1/2 miles to RR station. Methodist and Polish Catholic churches. High school. Wire fenced. Drive well and well milled. No buildings. Used as pasture. \$4,500. Thos. Martin, owner, Swartz Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—60 ACRE FARM CLAY loam all improved. Good house and barn. Running water: good schools and markets. \$5,000.

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.

ADVERTISEMENT

65 acres good loam land, located one-half mile from Edmore. Excellent location. All stumped. Seven room house. Large new barn, garage, corn-crib, hen-house, hog-house and windmill. Water in the barn and automatic watering dishes in stalls. Four acres of corn and two acres of potatoes and all straw included if sold at once. Write or see, Andrew W. Orr, Blanchard, Michigan.

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

I HAVE A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE for sale. 8 1/2 acres, 5 1/2 miles of Plymouth, S. and W. Good soil. 8 room house in good repair. Good cellar. Horse barn; wagon shed; corn house; new garage. Small chicken house. All in good condition. Running water on west end. Fine location. Lots of nice shade. Price \$3,500. Will take half down. O. H. Westfall, R. F. D. No. 3, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FOR SALE—32 1/2 ACRES IN THE best farming section of Northern Michigan. With or without crops. Nice location. New 5 room bungalow with fireplace and 3 closets. Good barn and out-buildings. Price \$2,000. Come and look it over yourself. (Will also sell implements and 50 swarms of bees.) Schreiner & Veitengruber, R 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE—90 ACRE IMPROVED farm, good land. For description write owner. Albin Beckstrom, Tustin, Mich.

EIGHTY-ACRES OF LAND FOR sale cheap if taken at once. Write for terms. C. J. Smith, R 3, Gladwin, 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.

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.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

FOR SALE—RED ROCK SEED Wheat at \$3.25 and \$3.50 per bushel. M. C. I. A. inspection. Class I, registration No. 9012. Recleaned at "Fertiland Farms," ready to sow. Sacks at cost. W. T. Bandon, R 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

ENGINES FOR SILO FILLING

16 h. p. Huber Steam Traction.
16 h. p. Stevens Steam Traction.
15-30 Bates tractor.
Here is a chance for you to get a good serviceable engine at a bargain figure. Description and prices sent on request. **THE HUBER MANUFACTURING CO.,** Lansing, Mich.

BUY TAMARACK FENCE POSTS direct from forest. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED, RELI-able married man with small family to work on dairy farm, wages \$60 per month, good house, garden, milk, etc. Must be well recommended. Good chance for right man. J. M. Barnes R. F. D. No. 2, Washington, Mich.

RED ROCK WHEAT GROWN FROM certified seed free from rye, no foul stuff. 10 bushel lots—\$3.00. Bags, extra. Valley phone. Bruce W. Brown, Mayville, Mich., R. 3.

Michigan's Harvest Nearly Completed

Michigan's grain harvest is about over, so corn, beans, potatoes and sugar beets are among the chief items left, and they were helped in many places by recent rains. Reports by sections follow:

NORTHERN—Pasture, hay and clover rather dry. Oats less than half crop. Wheat, rye and beans fair. Apples light crop. Peas acreage light. Potatoes looking fair.

NORTHEAST—Pasture, hay and clover very good. Oats, sugar beets, fair. Apples not very good. Wheat, rye, beans, potatoes and dairying good. In general crops are the best they have been in years.

SOUTHEAST—This section has had showers, although it needs good, thorough rains. Oats and barley are light. Wheat and rye good. Early potatoes not very good. Much hit by blight. Corn looking fine. Fruit is a light crop. Wheat and rye harvest about over. Barley and oats being cut. Wheat and rye threshing in full blast, mostly from the field. Weather, warm and seasonable.

CENTRAL—Pasture, hay, wheat, beans, potatoes, good. Oats, rye, sugar beets fair. Sugar beets poor stand. Some rain.

WESTERN—Pasture, wheat, dairying, rye, beans and potatoes good. Hay, clover, pears fair. Oats short, but well filled. Apples half crop. Grapes extra good.

Individual crop reports follow:

MONTCALM, (S. W.)—The threshing of grain still continues in this vicinity and is being done very rapidly. The rye is being sold direct from the separator and the hauling is being done mostly by trucks. A small acreage of buckwheat was sowed this year, which is in blossom now and is looking fine. The farmer is busy plowing for wheat with a medium acreage being sowed, the soil was very dry and many had discontinued plowing on account of this reason, but a heavy rain was received Wednesday night last week, so this work will be continued again. Beans are in about the same condition as other crops except the early beans which were affected by the dry weather and the yield will be poor. The following prices were offered at Greenville on August 13: Wheat, \$2.06; corn, \$1.95; oats, .73; rye, \$1.40. Poultry: Hens, .20; springers, .23; butter, .50; eggs, .40. Live Stock: Beef steers, .10; beef cows, .08; veal calves, .11—W. L.

MANISTEE—Farmers are now busy picking their cucumbers. We have an acre of nice ones which made \$50 already from same. Some are plowing, threshing and picking apples. Weather is moist. Farmers are selling cucumbers and some potatoes. The farmers have most of their rye and fall crops to sell later. Not much building being done around here now.—H. A.

GRAND TRAVERSE (W.)—Farmers in Peninsula township are mostly all busy with their fruit and harvesting their grain. Some plowing being done for fall wheat and rye, but rather dry for plowing as yet. Cherry crop all marketed. About 200,000 16 quart cases were sold in large lots, besides the local trade and express and parcel post shipments. Apples, pears and plums are looking good, but the crop is light—about 60 per cent. Corn and beans are doing well. Potatoes are a poor stand generally on account of seed rotting in the hot ground after planting. Potatoes need rain badly. Wheat and rye fair crop, oats very short and light. Considerable building and repairing being done, also lots of farm machinery and autos coming into the township. The following prices were offered at Roadside (or taken to Traverse City by truck) on Aug. 11: Beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$7.00; Potatoes, \$2.00 bu.; Apples, \$1 bushel; plums, \$2.00 bushel; pears, \$2.00 bushel.—A. C.

SANILAC (N. E.)—Harvesting progressing nicely. Grain mostly all cut. Some farmers preparing land for fall wheat. Some threshing being done—mostly wheat, samples seem to be good, but yield not so good as expected. The bean crop which is small through this locality promises to be bumper crop. Corn looks good. If early frost does not destroy, it will yield some good, hard ears. The army worm has showed up in Township of Wheatland doing damage to late crops.—G. A.

MONROE—Quite dry again, rains did not do much lasting good. Farmers busy threshing, yields no better than before reported. Wheat going to market as fast as elevators will

Red Rock

The Hardest and Heaviest Yielding Winter Wheat

Has yielded 37 bushels average per acre at the Michigan Experimental Station. Record yield of nearly fifty bushels per acre. Other varieties to suit every type of soil.

Rosen Rye

Outyields common Rye 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Nice long heads well filled with large kernels. Ordinary yield 30 to 40 bushels. **Clover, Timothy, Vetch, etc.** for fall seeding. **WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES AND FALL PRICE LIST.**

Fall Bulbs

Beautiful new Darwin Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Lilacs, Crocus, etc. Plant these bulbs this fall for winter and spring blooming.

WRITE FOR ISBELL'S FALL CATALOG

S. M. ISBELL & CO.

Box F20

Jackson, Mich.

DON'T SOW

SMUTTY IMPURE SEED WHEAT

For a number of years the Inspected seed growers of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association have been rousing their fields freeing them from mixtures and weeds.

All the wheat to be eligible for inspection must be treated for smut and must pass field and threshed grain inspection for presence of it or any other disease or impurity.

Grow Red Rock Wheat Inspected and Approved by the

Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n

Write for the Inspected Seed Requirements and for a list of growers to the Ass'n Sec'y.

J. W. Nicholson, East Lansing, Mich.

Ditch for Profits

Insure big crops every year. Don't let crops drown out. Drain with

OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO.

All steel, reversible, adjustable. Cuts or cleans ditch down to 4 ft. deep—any soil—does labor 100 men. Write for free drainage book.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Box 162, Owensboro, Ky. Model 20

Don't Wear a Truss



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

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

THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL

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



take it. No one will buy oats, corn or barley. Some elevators will buy wheat. Dairy farmers are looking up corn fodder, silo corn and hay. Will not be any feed to ship out of this territory, as there is some who need what others have to spare. Most farmers have given up plowing as the ground is too hard.—G. L. S.

CLINTON, (W.)—Some farmers are selling wheat at present. Some wheat may be fed to hogs as it is worth from \$2.50 to \$3 for feed at the present prices of hogs. Beans will yield an average crop but acreage is smaller than last year. We have had a soaking rain which was of great benefit to all crops, especially potatoes. The following prices were offered at Fowler on August 9: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, .70; Beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$7.25; potatoes \$1.50; butter, .45; butterfat, .54; eggs, .42. Livestock—sheep, \$8.00; lambs, .13; hogs, .21; beef steers, .10; beef cows, .08; veal calves, .13; wool, .60.

--is YOUR farm for sale?

Read this letter

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

Yours respectfully,

E. S. GRISWOLD.

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

WANTED—CURE FOR ANTS

Can you please advise me what to do to get rid of ants and spiders? They have entered my bee hives and caused great trouble.—C. S., Gage, Michigan.

(Editor's Note: Any reader knowing of a good remedy for the trouble mentioned above, is requested to write to "Service Bureau, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens.")

ANOTHER DUCK REMEDY.

I saw in the M. B. F. that a reader was losing her ducks. If she will put some kind of meat scraps in the feed, it will stop the trouble for her, as little ducks have to have some kind of meat and they don't get bugs and worms enough to supply their need. A little of any kind of meat in their feed will save them.—Mrs. Fuller, Mears, Mich.

CAUSES OF BLOODY MILK

As I am a reader of the M. B. F. I know you will answer my questions. I have a cow 6 years old that came fresh two months ago and was all right until a few days ago when she began to give bloody milk out of one front udder. She runs in pasture. Hoping to hear your opinion and suggestions for a remedy.—Lizzie Cruthers, Bay County.

In regard to bloody milk which your correspondent asks about, I will say that bloody milk cannot be prevented or stopped by a specific remedy as it is caused by the rupturing of small blood vessels in the cow's udder. This is caused by an injury of some kind such as a blow or having the udder stepped on by another cow or injury from heavy brush while at pasture. The presence of bloody milk is very common although it generally escapes detection because it is only present in very minute quantities. Small blood clots may frequently be seen in separator slime left in the bowl after the milk has been run through. Bloody milk does not indicate an unhealthy cow or a diseased condition. It usually stops in a few days although certain cows may continue several months.—J. E. Burnett, Assistant Professor of Dairy Husbandry.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW

As you will see by the enclosed clipping I have been trying to do something about the Mortgage Tax Law. Senator M. H. Defoe, of Charlotte, tells me that the Senate and House think it all O. K. as it now stands and no chance of repealing it in any way. Would you write me your opinion on it?—W. H. D., Eaton County.

Supervisor Dodgson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Which motion prevailed.

Whereas, we, the members of the Board of Supervisors for the county of Eaton, do consider the present mortgage tax law of the state of Michigan to be unjust, unfair, and unsuitable in that it does not permit the taxation of personal property on an equal basis, and

Whereas, we believe the said mortgage tax law should either be repealed or so modified that mortgages should bear their just proportion of the taxes of the state of Michigan,

Be it therefore resolved, that we request our Representative and Senator in the State Legislature to use their influence, work for and vote for any measure that may bring about a more equitable method of taxing real estate mortgages.

Supervisor Dodgson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, a resolution was adopted by this Board asking that our Representative and Senator in the State Legislature be urged to use all honorable methods to repeal or amend the present Mortgage Tax laws, during the past week, and

Whereas, it appears to be advisable to send a copy of this resolution to each and every member of the State Legislature,

Be it therefore resolved that our County Clerk be authorized to certify to the said resolution and have the same printed and mail a copy to each and every member of the present Legislature.

Which motion prevailed.

My personal opinion is that Senator Defoe is right. It does not involve

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.)

a legal question, but only a question of policy, as to what and how you shall levy a tax. I believe the legislature has the right to levy the mortgage tax, in the matter in which it is now levied.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TENANT MUST CUT WEEDS

Where a farm is leased on shares, but nothing said in the contract as to who should cut the weeds in the crops on the lands leased? Is the tenant bound to do so?—P. E.

Ans.—Yes. There is an implied covenant in a lease or in the absence of express covenant or promises in the contract that the lessee or tenant will not commit waste and that the land shall be farmed in a husbandlike manner and that the soil shall not be unnecessarily exhausted by negligent or improper tillage.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

SHEEP VS. TRESPASSERS

A and B live across the road from each other. B's sheep go on A's land who has fenced against cattle, but not sheep. A has planted potatoes and put poison to kill bugs on the

vines. B complains because his sheep will be poisoned if they go on A's land and eat the potato plants. The sheriff ordered A to build a fence against the sheep and the prosecuting attorney says that stock can run at large in the state. Kindly advise me as to the law.—W. H. E.

Ans.—Section 7,285, C. L. 1915, provides, "That from and after the year 1867, it shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, sheep or swine to run at large in any public highway of this state: Provided, That this act shall be inoperative only in those counties or parts of counties in which it shall be so determined by resolution passed by the board of supervisors of such county." Under this section unless the board of supervisors have passed the resolution mentioned therein it would not be lawful for B's sheep to be on the highway running at large without restraint. If the sheep went upon A's land they would be trespassing and A is under no obligation to fence against them. B must keep his sheep upon his own premises. He can use the highway to drive them from place to place. He is not entitled to use the highway for a pasture not to pasture opposite the

lands of others even tho the sheep were in charge of a keeper. If the resolution has not been passed by the board of supervisors it is the duty of the overseer of highways to seize and take into custody animals forbidden to run at large and it is lawful for any person to take into custody animals running at large in any public highway, and oppose the land owned or occupied by him and animals trespassing upon premises owned by him. The law further provides for the sale at public auction of animals so taken by complying with the procedure set forth in the statute. Space does not permit the setting forth in this part of the statute.

Section 2050, C. L. 1915 provides that the inhabitants of each township may at any legal meeting by a vote of qualified electors make all such orders and by-laws for determining the time and manner in which cattle, sheep, horses, swine, etc. shall be restrained from going at large in the highways.

It should be ascertained what steps have been taken by the board of supervisors of the township relative to animals in the highway before taking action.

Even in the absence of statute covering the subject the Common Law rule would make it incumbent upon B to keep his sheep upon his own premises and A would not be bound to fence against them. We do not agree with the prosecuting attorney or the sheriff and advise that a good lawyer be consulted to protect A's rights in the matter.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor

Its Savings Pay Its Way

The savings which Lalley Electric Light and Power makes, in money and time and labor, actually do pay its way on any farm.

We make this statement, not on any say-so of our own, but entirely on what Lalley owners tell us.

Right now the opportunity to save by installing the Lalley without delay is greater than it ever was before.

It will pay you to see the Lalley dealer at once, and learn why farmers are buying Lalley-Light at the rate of almost 1000 plants per week.

No farmer, we believe, has ever considered Lalley-Light a downright expense.

Most of our owners possibly installed the Lalley primarily for its comforts and conveniences.

They figured that these advantages more than offset the investment. And so they do.

But these men soon discovered that electric light was only one of the benefits of Lalley ownership.

They had an ample supply of electric power. They turned it to use in churning and cream separating, fanning out grain, and other light work about the barns.

Their women used it to sweep with suction cleaners; to run the washer; to do the ironing in less time.

Then the Lalley savings began to show. The men could begin the day earlier, and do more after dark, because of the fine light.

Certain tasks were done in a third or a half the time they used to take.

So the preference for Lalley grew greater and greater, until now, as we have said, it is expressed in sales of close to 1000 plants a day.

The least you can do is to see the Lalley dealer at once.

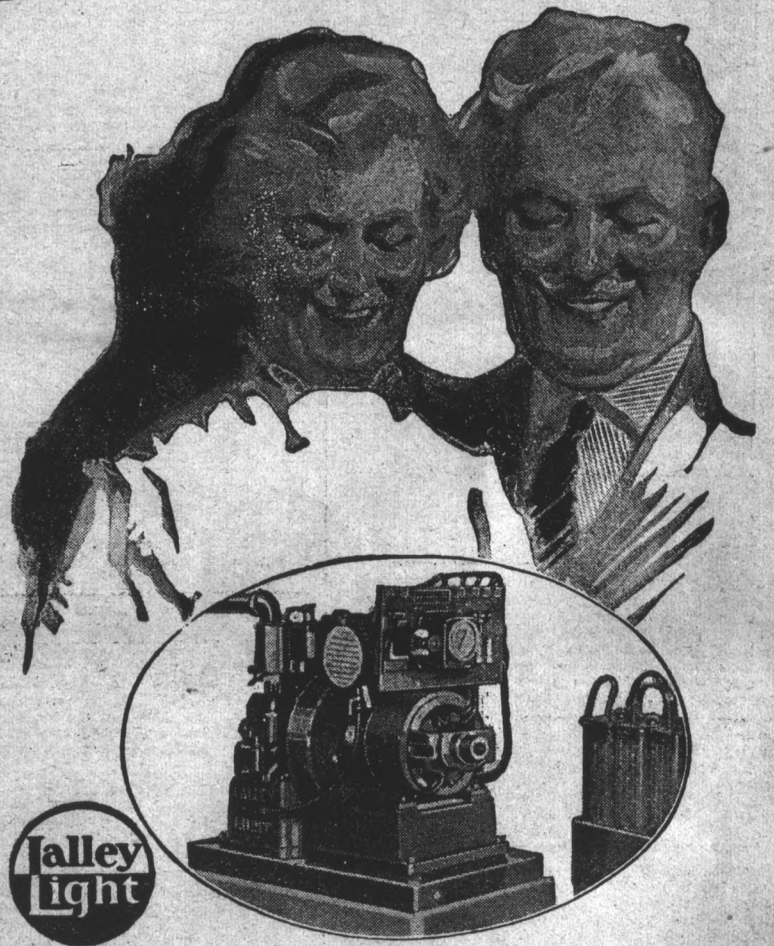
It is actually true that the Lalley will begin to save for you the day you put it in. Therefore you can't afford not to have it.

Go to the Lalley dealer now, and he will install the plant without undue delay.

Lalley-Light Corporation

797 Bellevue Avenue

Detroit, Michigan



See the Lalley-Light Exhibit in the Machinery Building at the Michigan State Fair—Detroit—August 29th—September 7th

Lalley-Light Distributors for Michigan

Ann Arbor Garage
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LALLEY-LIGHT

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FOR EVERY FARM

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

Sale Dates Claimed

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

Oct. 6-8 Holsteins. Quality Holstein, Chicago, Ill.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



\$150,000 for Prizes Publicity and Extension Service.

Breeders of Holsteins unanimously voted to quadruple the fees for recording transfers of their cattle sold, and spend the income therefrom to place the merits of this greatest of dairy breeds before the public. If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE send for our booklets and inform yourself on how to make money in breeding dairy cattle.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 295, Brattleboro, Vt.

SIRE IN SERVICE

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

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

ROY F. FICKIES Chesaning, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

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

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. \$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 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

\$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3. Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS, HOLSTEINS, SHROPSHIRE, ANGUS, DUROCS.

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

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.

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.

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHEN in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves, Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

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.

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.

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

SHORTHORN

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Mich.

HEREFORDS

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

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

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

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

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

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

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE, Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage. A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

I HAVE A NICE FALL GILT

will farrow in September, priced at \$100. Also a yearling sow, had 9 pigs this spring, price \$150.00, that will farrow in September. C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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.

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291847, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC

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

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

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

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

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

PEACH HILL FARM

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

O. I. C.

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

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

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

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

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

BERKSHIRE

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

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

SHEEP

KOPE-KON FARMS

Coldwater, Mich., will not exhibit at any Fair this Fall. We are offering about 100 Shropshire and Hampshire rams and ram lambs. Better than ever and as good as you can buy. Order early it always pays. Also bred ewes for December delivery.

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

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sire McKerrrows-Holker 275 (014259R)
377379. Limited supply. Dan Bocher.
R 4, Ewart, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Big, Lusty Rams—Eve Lamba
Yearling ewes and age Ewes.
THESE ARE EXTRA GOOD—\$25 to \$40
J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.

DOGS

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

RABBITS

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PEDIGreed, 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.

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.

POULTRY

Yearling Hens, Pullets & Cockerels
S. C. White Leghorn and S. C. Brown Leghorn Yearling Hens now laying at \$1.50 each. S. C. and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn twelve weeks old pullets at \$1.50 each. Cockerels of above breeds at \$1.00 each. Will ship on approval.

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

LEGHORN

COCKERELS AND PULLETS

All standard breed Cockerels, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Yearling White Leghorn Pullets and a few other breeds. Rabbits—Belgian; New Zeelands; Rufus Reds; Flemish Giants. Send for price list and catalog.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomingdale Mich.

MAPLECREST FARM OFFERS A limited number of May hatched Barron S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels 275 egg strain @ \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Order direct from this ad at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. BRUCE W. BROWN, Mayville, Mich., R3

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

WYANDOTTES

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

HATCHING EGGS

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

HAPPINESS.

(Continued from page 8)

ment or cellar for that was not necessary in California, but these energetic girls simply made black sateen bloomer suits, and went to it, calling on a real-honest-to-goodness carpenter to do the very heaviest work, which was only two days. Needless to say the resorters all around came to gaze and advise, and sometimes moved to admiration, to lend a helping hand.

The house finished; vacation was spent canning fruit to beat the high cost of living during the coming winter. And in the evenings, after the hard day's work was over, the girls attended the Chautauqua, or a moving picture show—or perhaps just entertained the many girl friends who came down from the city. Gradually the boys heard of it too and begged to be included—so a chaperon was provided and this little cottage was the most popular place along the beach.

One of these guests was the postmaster in the city nearby—a brother of one of the girls—well, of course you know the story—he fell in love with the ambitious, clever little red-

headed school teacher, and this summer they were married.

There were no door men, no carriage men no maids at their wedding. "Let's get married right where we have had so much fun," said she. "It will seem like beginning our lives right, and besides it will be cheaper. And so, with the help of her pupils, and her teacher-friends, the wedding was arranged. Using the nearby woods as a background, wild roses were gathered and made into an arch for the couple to stand under. Then pupils made a daisy chain, between which the couple walked to their places. "And," wrote the happy bride "it wouldn't have seemed in keeping at all to have had a satin wedding gown, so I just had a dainty, flowered washdress, and all the girls wore their pretty summer wash dresses. Fruit punch was made by my chums, who also made all my cakes, and that was all we had to eat—served picnic style—in God's own out of doors. The girls had a wonderful surprise for me in the shape of a wedding cake, three stories high, and decorated with the choicest of California's roses."

A modest little bungalow with wllow furniture, all bought and paid for, was where the groom took his bride, and it is safe to say that they now have more money saved than the other couple had to start with, but they have it all saved now—and the wedding is over.

Can anyone imagine anything but happiness in store for this last couple who will live together—for each other—and be content with what they have?

APPLE AND PEACH CROPS

FALL BELOW PROSPECTS.

(Continued from page 5.)

over the crop of 1918. Michigan's peach crop is nearly four times that of last year, but only 135,000 are now expected for this state.

Continued drop, on account of dry weather, through the peach counties, has lowered Michigan prospects in the last month. The carlot movement out of the state will not exceed 250 cars of 400 bushels each, the balance of the commercial crop going to market via truck or express. Movement will commence about August 20 to 35. Berrien county, which normally produces 45 per cent of the state's commercial crop, will have a production of not to exceed 23,000 bushels or about the same as last year. Allegan and Van Buren counties which together normally produce 33 per cent of the state's crop will have less than 22 per cent of a crop. Oceana and Mason counties promise better than 65 per cent of a crop compared to a failure last year.

Pear Prospects Improved

The commercial pear crop of the United States shows a five point increase over last month, and the commercial crop in the important states is now estimated at 8,351,000 bushels as compared with 7,589,000 bushels last year, or 110 per cent of last year. The feature of the report is the very large crop in California and the west generally. California has the largest commercial pear crop in its history, and the production is estimated at considerably over 4,000,000 bushels.

Thinks Her Dishes Just Fine!

"I received my set of dishes which you sent me for getting twelve new subscribers to Business Farming and was very well pleased with them. I think they are just fine. I thank you very much for them." So writes Mrs. Fannie Johnson of Amadore, Michigan, in a letter dated August fifteenth. We are mighty pleased to know that without exception every reader of Business Farming who has worked for a set of dishes has been pleased with them and surprised how easy it was to get the twelve new subscribers from among her friends and neighbors.

There is no reason why any home which our weekly reaches should not be graced with a beautiful new set of dishes in one of the modern patterns which we offer and which are the very latest on the American market.

If you would like to earn a set, simply write the Circulation Manager, care of Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich., and he will send you everything necessary and also color plates showing the beautiful designs to be selected from.

To be sure of a
Saginaw Silo
order now / Tomorrow may
be too late / Write today

McClure Company, Saginaw, Mich.
Saginaw Silos and Whirlwind Silo Fillers

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

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

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

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, 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.

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5,000 Mile Guaranteed Super-Service Tires

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SIZE	NON-SKID	TUBES
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30 x 8 1/2	14.50	2.50
32 x 8 1/2	17.05	2.85
34 x 8	21.50	3.50
34 x 8 1/2	22.15	3.50
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36 x 8 1/2	22.95	3.80
38 x 8 1/2	28.85	4.65
38 x 9	32.20	4.75

All other sizes in Plain and N. S. 3% discount for cash with order. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Order today. Specify Clincher, Q. D. or S. S.

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

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- 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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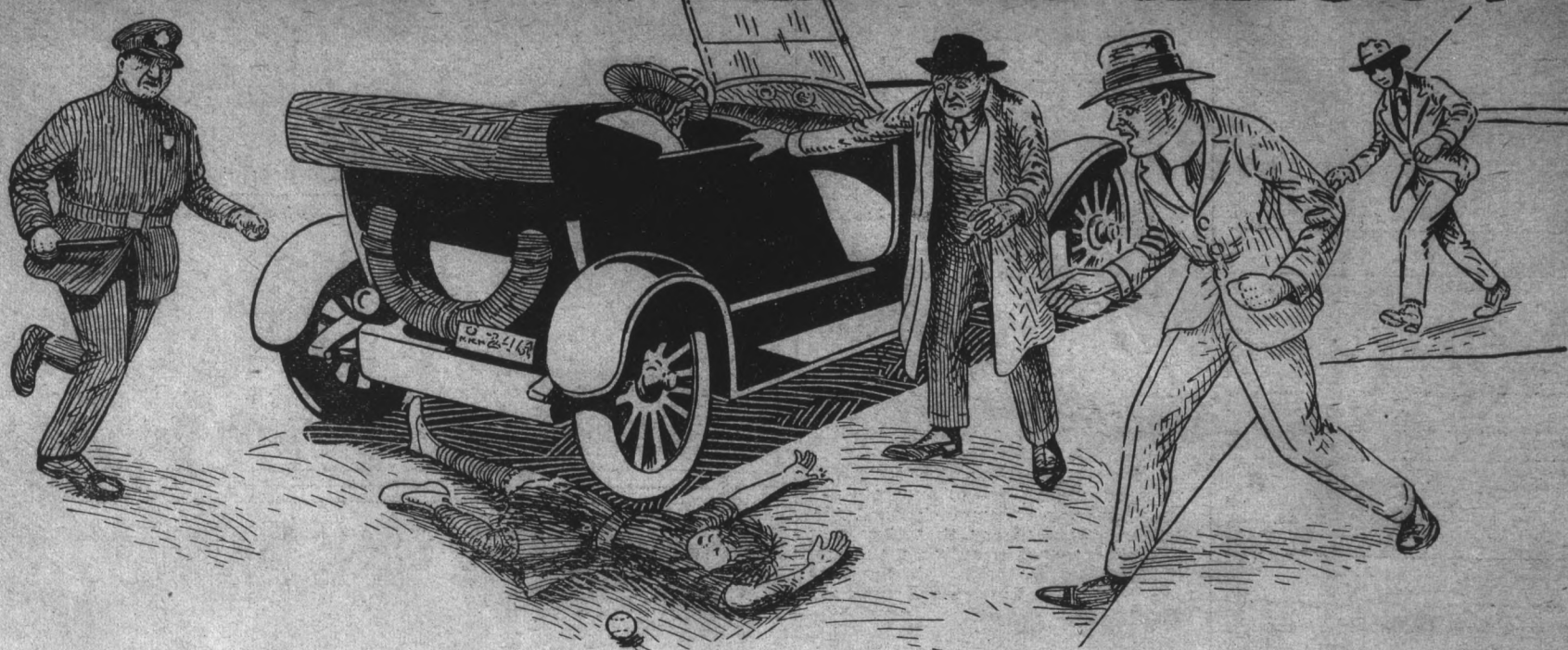
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CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

When the accident happens—and accidents will happen to all of us! What will you do?

Of course, you didn't mean to—no one ever means to have an automobile accident, but they come to good drivers and bad drivers alike,—a child darts out from back of a wagon, or roller-skates out in front of you—You try to stop, but too late,—she is under your machine.

Will you add to the anguish of that moment by the knowledge that you are in no way financially able to do all you should for the person injured?

Then, there are the thousand and one minor accidents which WILL happen that destroy the property of another person. The courts say that the auto owner guilty MUST PAY every dollar of the damage—what if you ran into a \$6,000 limousine and wrecked it? Such things are possible to YOU, because they are happening to other auto owners just like you every day.

OUR STANDARD POLICY IS WRITTEN FOR FIRE, THEFT AND LIABILITY!

At a cost of One Dollar for the policy and 25c per horse power you can be insured against all of these calamities which are liable to happen to your automobile.

And you can be insured at this low cost in Michigan's pioneer and today the world's largest automobile mutual insurance company.

YOU SHARE YOUR RISK WITH 46,000 OTHER AUTO-OWNERS!

We do not like to present ugly pictures of calamity, but they become necessary to drive your attention today to the need of auto insurance.

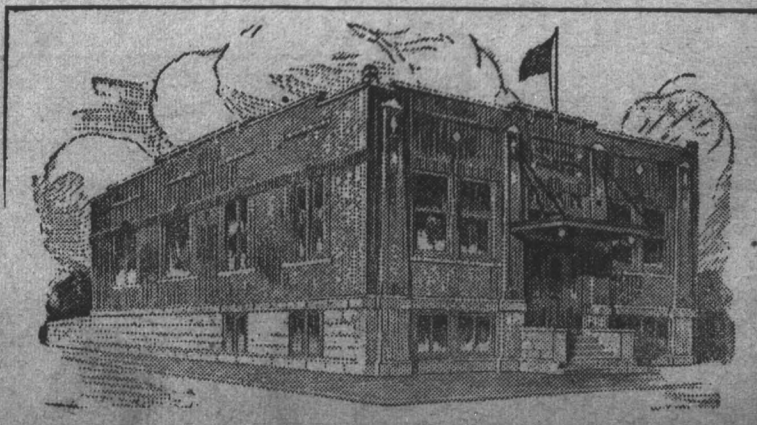
Don't drive another day and risk it!

Write us, giving only the name and model of your car for full information which we will place in your hands without any cost or obligation to you.

WM. E. ROBB, Secretary,
Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.,

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

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