

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!

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Michigan's Fair Season Opens in Blaze of Glory

BY VERNE E. BURNETT

MICHIGAN'S season of fairs has opened with a sudden splurge. In these weeks when the hardest of farm labor has lulled a bit, the gates of scores of fairs are opening or preparing to open to the eager-eyed folks of Michigan, chief of all for the farmers, for they are the ones who make the fairs possible. Old folks take on the spirit of youth in the glory of the fair—the peanuts and pop-corn, the gambling wheels of the midways, the red lemonade, the pat-apat of the race horse, the roar of the auto daredevil, and the rattle of the airplanes, and so on through the thousand and one things of thrills at the fairs of Michigan. Then there are the halls of Agriculture, with exhibits of the power of the soil, and of all the wonders resulting from brain-work and hard toil.

Fourth of July has nothing on a noisy fair for racket. Easter can go it no better for style and colors in the crowds. Circuses are outshone by the fair which runs along for days with so much to see and hear and learn—and eat, that there's no comparison. The military parades and displays of war relics outshine Decoration Day. And if one doesn't watch himself he'll eat more during a fair than he would at Thanksgiving.

In fact Michigan's season of fairs this year is a sort of Victory Celebration. Crops have been at least fair to middling, and compared with the farmers in most of the rest of the world, we are the richest and luckiest and with the bumperiest crops of them all. The splendid victory of the great American armies came too late last year for their formal celebration during last fair season. So this year joy is to be cut loose in great quantities at the fairs to let the eagle scream with just pride over America's achievements.

More Than 70 Michigan Fairs

There are more than 70 fair associations in Michigan holding fairs on a big scale. They are headed, of course, by the great Michigan State Fair

which will continue through September 7. The West Michigan State Fair also ranks high among the fairs of the nation. This fair, held at Grand Rapids was given \$8,000, allowance

You'll Find In This Issue—

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JOKES IN MICHIGAN POLITICS, introducing a series of articles written by James Helme, prominent in the state Grange and state politics page 3

DOLLARS IN DRAINAGE, as demonstrated to several hundred farmers in St. Clair County page 5

JUSTICE FOR DAIRY FARMERS is set for by the Editor page 4

News from all sections of Michigan; notes on the Army worm, hog cholera and grasshopper eradication; live editorials by readers and editors; late market quotations; live departments for women and children; crop reports from all parts of the state; these and other contents make this issue of M. B. F. worth reading from cover to cover.

for premiums, by the Michigan Agricultural Fair Commission last year.

Right here it should be mentioned that Michigan has been looking after the interests of the farmers in at least one respect; that is in the agricultural fairs. Some states, no doubt, do better, but the \$50,000 which the State Treasurer turns over each year to the various fairs in the state is surely an encouragement. The

Michigan Agricultural Fair Commission, organized in 1917, is now attending to its third annual distribution of funds among the fairs in our state.

State Fair Heads List

The fairs which Michigan Business Farming has heard about include the list given herewith. There no doubt are new ones which will be reported later. The list follows: Michigan State Fair, Detroit, August 29, Sept. 7; Western Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids; fairs managed by the following agricultural societies: Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim and Arenac counties; Baraga and Barry counties; Brevort; Crosswell, Cloverland, Clinton county, Chippewa and Mackinaw District; Caro, Clare, Chippewa, Calhoun and Charlevoix counties; Davison; Delta county; Emmet county; Flint River Valley; Grangers, Gleaners and Farmers; Grangers Fair St. Joseph County; Greenville; Gratiot and Gladwin counties; Grand Traverse region and Grange Fair Association; Huron, Hillsdale and Houghton counties; Iosco, Iron and Isabella counties, and Imlay City; Jackson county; Kalamazoo county; Lenawee and Luce counties; Marquette, Mason, Missaukee, Midland and Manistee counties; Milford North Branch and Northern District; Oceana and Osceola counties; Ottawa and West Kent, and Otia; Presque Isle county; Saginaw, Sanilac and Schoolcraft counties; South Ottawa and West Allegan; Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac; Tri-County; Van Buren and Washtenaw Counties.

Washtenaw is one of the new fairs to be added on the long brilliant list of interesting fairs in Michigan. Saginaw county's fair has been given \$400 by the Bank of Saginaw in order to aid the farming interests in Saginaw.

Michigan State Fair, opening at Detroit, is greater than ever and farmers seem to be

showing more interest than usual. The Fair's history is of special interest this year.

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The Splendid Administration Building at the Michigan State Fair, which holds forth Aug. 29 to Sept. 7 at Detroit.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FARMERS MAKE LONG TOUR

FOR FARMING IMPROVEMENT

Four counties were covered in a tour of farmers in the interest of Better Live Stock and Better Farming, Jackson, Lenawee, Washtenaw and Livingston being the counties visited. County agents co-operated all along the way and many farms were inspected, with interesting results. Frank Sandhammer, assistant state leader of county agents, was with the tour during most of its course, and he is enthusiastic over some of the results of the work.

In Jackson county, J. A. Waldron, in charge of the Cow Test Association at the M. A. C., was secured for talks and demonstrations. Scores of autos left the court house at Jackson, the rendezvous of the tourists. Here is the Jackson County program, arranged by County Agent J. V. Sheap, county agent for Jackson:

Eight-thirty a. m., August 12, autos leave court house at Jackson; 9:15 a. m. Rice Seed Farms 2 1-2 miles S. E. of Grass Lake. Geo. Starr, Prop. Inspection of 1200 acres of seed crops; 10:30 a. m., M. L. and John Noon, 2 miles east of Michigan Center. Duroc Jersey hogs and self feeding experiments; 11:15 a. m., H. F. Probert, 2 miles south of Jackson. Inspection of Jersey herd and dairy barns; 12:10, dinner at Jackson; 1:30 p. m., St. Austell Farms, three miles north of Jackson. W. E. Parnall, Prop., inspection of Guernsey herd; 2:00 p. m., Boardman farms, inspection of Holstein herd; 2:30 p. m., W. E. Livingston farms, inspection of Poland China herd; 3:20 p. m., J. A. Campbell & Son, three miles north of Parma. Inspection of Holstein herd; 3:50 p. m., J. F. Thomson & Son, three miles southeast of Tompkins Center. Inspection of Hereford cattle and Percherons; 4:15 p. m. home.

Wednesday, Aug. 13, Lenawee county. 7:00 to 8:30 p. m., community market at Adrian.

In Lenawee a herd of pure bred Holsteins were tested and six reacted to the test for tuberculosis. A. E. and E. R. Illenden demonstrated the cost of production of corn, showing how dry weather causes the failure. After the visit to the Harwell farms, with pure bred Holsteins, a picnic dinner was served at the Harwood farm, at which Mrs. Dora Stockman, of the State Grange, gave a talk. Shorthorn cattle were later in the day inspected at the Bridewell farm near Tecumseh.

In Washtenaw county, the following schedule, prepared by the county agent, was followed out: August 14, Arrive A. A. Woods & Sons, 9:00 a. m.; this farm has two carloads of rams at Salt Lake City consignment sale. Sells about 800 breeding sheep per year. Leave A. A. Wood & Son 9:30 a. m. (Rambouillet and Hampshire Sheep.) Arrive Jay Smith, 10:00 a. m., leave Jay Smith 10:30 a. m., Shorthorns. Arrive Brookwater Farm, 11:00 a. m., leave Brookwater farm 12:00 a. m., Duroc Hogs and Jersey cattle. Dinner, Ann Arbor, 12:30 to 1:30. Leave Ann Arbor 1:30 p. m. Arrive C. & O. Deakes, 2:00 p. m., leave C. & O. Deakes, 2:30 p. m., Jerseys. Arrive Bazley Stock Farm, 3:00 p. m., leave Bazley Stock Farm, 3:45 p. m., Holsteins. Arrive Ann Arbor 4:45 p. m.

Livingstone county showed some splendid results. Its program was somewhat similar to the other counties mentioned above. Only pure bred stock was visited by the farmers making the tour. The need of making the tuberculosis tests for stock was one of the chief points emphasized in the trip. It is believed that much good was accomplished for the cause of better farming and live stock during the four days spent in the work.

Emmet Booms Livestock

Livestock improvement was one of the features of work laid out for 1919 by the executive committee of the Emmet County Farm Bureau, writes T. T. Vining, county agent. This work started early last winter when 13 farmers of Friendship town-

Army Worm Control

A RMY WORM troubles are breaking out in the Thumb district of Eastern Michigan, causing much alarm among farmers. The pest spreads rapidly, and precautions are imperative. Two methods are in common use in restricting the progress of army worms. One depends on a barrier to keep the worms from spreading into new areas and the other is by means of poison bait which actually kills the worms. The barriers or ditches are of most use when the worms are marching and threaten new fields. The commonest barriers used consist of two or three, deep furrows, plowed around the area infested, and spaced 8 or 10 feet apart. Turn the furrows toward the advancing worms, in order that when the worms tumble in the furrows they will have to climb up the smooth, land side in order to get out, then when these furrows fill up turn them under, thereby, leaving fresh furrows for the worms to fill. Now army worms work at night and during lowery weather and therefore, it will be necessary to keep watch of things all night for the few days that elapse before these worms get full size and descend into the ground.

Poison baits are most useful when the worms are scattered and also, they may be used in addition to the ditching. The following formula is one that has been very successful in the past and which is easily filled.

Mix together 1 pound of paris green or 3-4 pound of white arsenic (not arsenate of lead) and 20 pounds of bran; add half a gallon of molasses or syrup and a little water and stir in three oranges or lemons, ground fine in a food chopper, skins and all. This may be broad-casted over from 2 to 5 acres of land. It is very attractive to both cut-worms and to grasshoppers. Do not try to substitute any other poison for the paris-green or white arsenic. Neither arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium will do the work unless very large quantities of the poison are used. Neither should one use this bait where poultry are likely to pick up much of it, although the bait should be distributed in a finely broken up condition rather than in lumps.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

ship bought four pure bred Holstein sires, thus making the first township in the county to standardize upon one breed. Since that time, three more Holsteins have been brought in, four Shorthorn sires, and two Guernseys. In Bliss township some Shorthorn females were purchased.

In order to further the livestock industry and furnish credit for getting better livestock, the Emmet County Livestock Credit Association was organized. This association is composed of 54 business men of Emmet county who have loaned their credit to the amount of \$21,000. Three agents, G. N. Gould, Harbor Springs, A. H. Butters, Pellston, and C. A. Andrus, Petoskey, pass on the applications for loans. Sixteen head of dairy cows and three Holstein bulls have been purchased by this plan. Interest is growing in the loan association and it is expected that more pure bred livestock will be brought in this fall.

The latter part of August, the Shorthorn breeders in the county are planning a trip to Grand Traverse county to visit the shorthorn herds. The object of the trip is to see the herds there and to buy females and bulls where the same are available.

Twenty-Nine Counties Picnic

Twenty nine Michigan counties, scattered over the entire State, are holding midsummer picnic gatherings during the month of August. At these meetings the work of the past year is being reviewed and plans are being laid for a more progressive farmers organization during the coming seasons, the farm bureaus having reached a point in their organization where they are ready to take up various farm problems from a state-wide point of view. During the last four years the number of county farm bureaus in Michigan has increased nearly 400 per cent. At the present time there are nearly 75 active bureaus in the state, with a total of 570 local community committees serving as district organizations under the county groups, and being affiliated with the county bureaus. The impetus given agricultural work by the war, together with the demand from the farmers of Michigan for better organization has been responsible for the remarkable growth of the farm bureau system. At the picnics which are being held over the state as midsummer gatherings, the farmers of the different counties will compare notes on the running of their business, and also build up a social acquaintanceship with their neighbors.

Mecosta Breeders Organize

The Mecosta County Farm Bureau adopted as part of its year's program of work the improvement of livestock in the county and instructed the agricultural agent, Paul H. Smith, to spend considerable time along this line.

As a result of this work there was recently organized the Mecosta County Jersey Breeders Association. Very few of the charter members of this association owned registered Jerseys at that time. However, they selected a committee from the membership, to purchase a carload of registered Jerseys for distribution among the members. The committee spent two days driving thru Kalamazoo County, piloted by County Agent Jason Woodman and one day in Allegan County, under the direction of County Agent Bentall.

Twenty-four head were purchased as follows: from C. B. Wehner of Allegan, 5 two year old heifers, 1 three year old cow, two four year old cows, and one yearling bull. From C. F. Maskey, of Allegan, two two year old heifers, two yearling heifers, four three year old cows, one five year old cow and two six year old cows. These were distributed among 17 members of the association and in most cases are to be foundations for herds.

Form Co-Op. Elevator in Clinton

"During January and February about 300 farmers subscribed over \$35,000 for a co-operative elevator at Fowler," writes Theodore Bengel, Clinton County, "and during the month of March we were incorporated and also obtained the consent of the Sureties Com. for issuing stock to the amount of \$50,000. We have bought about 3 acres of ground and have nearly 300 yd. of gravel on hand for our building which will be started as soon as the sidetrack is surveyed by the R. R. surveyor. We have made an offer for the old elevator and flour mill and if this offer is not accepted by the owners, we will start building our elevator at once."

Farm Bureau Drives in Jackson

A matter receiving attention of farmers of Jackson county is that of the Farm Bureau augmenting its strength in the State of Michigan by forming new bureaus in counties and adding materially to the strength of those in existence. A campaign for membership in the organization of Jackson county will be launched now soon and it has been stated by County Agent Sheap, that present conditions point to a very successful result of such a campaign.

FARMERS FIGHT CHOLERA

OF HOGS IN SHIAWASSEE

Hog cholera has again broken out in Michigan and farmers are taking precautionary measures against the spread of this dread disease. News reports form the central part of Michigan say that, with the arrival of the season when the dreaded hog cholera seems to be most prevalent, Dr. C. T. Tawney, federal veterinarian for Michigan, with headquarters in Owosso, is taking every precaution to isolate any cases that appear and will soon issue a statement warning farmers of the dangers of hog cholera, giving the symptoms and telling what should be done.

Thus far, according to Dr. Tawney, there is only one case of hog cholera in Shiawasee county. It is near Durand. However, there are nine farms in Victor township, Clinton county, northwest of Laingsburg which are quarantined for the disease. The losses numerically have been small, but with hogs at record prices, the financial loss has been large. Local veterinarians are vaccinating the healthy herds near the quarantined farms.

"No one has yet been able to say positively why hog cholera thrives at this time of the year and why it spreads so easily," said the doctor. "However, I believe that one reason that it spreads easily at this time of the year is that farmers are moving around more than at any other time and as the cholera germ is easily spread, it is probably carried in this way. The arrival of cold weather usually checks the disease and there is as a rule little of it during the winter or spring months."

Meridian Road a "Lemon"

The Meridian Highway is a lemon declare papers in Northeastern Michigan. The Meridian line not only failed to connect communities, says a dispatch, but in many ways it was a "lemon" for the counties through which it passed and which were obliged to contribute quite large sums to help pay the cost of its construction, and on top of all that its construction presented many difficult engineering problems, costly if solved, which could be avoided by taking routes which often diverged from that line and which would at the same time reach cities and villages along the route which needed the good road.

Chippewa Honey Crop Injured

Forest fires this year have cut Chippewa county's output of honey in two. The fires have swept over the clover land and raspberry bushes, from which the bees derive their principal living, and the result has been disastrous to the bee raisers. These statements are made by E. L. Kunze, county agent, who has visited some of the county's principal bee raisers recently. Had there been no fires Mr. Kunze declares that the raisers of bees would have had their biggest year in history.

Chippewa county is recognized as an ideal spot for bee raising.

Macomb Threshermen Meet

At a meeting of a goodly number of threshermen from Macomb county recently in Lowenstein's hall, a precedent for all threshing prices was established. Also the opinion of those present that while they would not make much money this fall, never-the-less they could operate their machines for 4c for oats and barley, 5 1-2 cents for wheat, and 7c for rye and \$7.00 for a set job. While there were some objections to this price, this decision was reached by the threshermen themselves.

Cheboygan Creamery Busy

For the first time in its history the Cheboygan Co-operative creamery has so heavy a demand for its butter that it cannot supply the trade. The dry weather has reduced the cream supply, though the creamery is making well toward two tons of butter per week. The management is paying more than the market price to get cream.

Michigan's Legislative Jokes of Last Session

JAMES W. HELME is writing a series of articles on Michigan politics for readers of *Business Farming*, emphasizing the farmer's side of the situation. Here is his first and introductory contribution.

ON WRITING a series of articles on the late Michigan Legislature, it is well that readers of *MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING* should at the outset get my view of legislatures in general. At one time I served four years in the Michigan State Senate during the Pingree administration—sessions that were historic and still referred to.

As a state official and officer of the State Grange, I have been a constant attendant at many legislatures since that time.

I have then, had a great deal of experience with legislatures, both from the inside and outside. Up to four years ago I used to take legislatures seriously as most people do now, but for the last four years I have regarded legislatures as a huge joke; even the members of most of them do not realize how little figure they cut in legislation. Legislatures seldom reflect the will of the people; the big business interests acting in conjunction with the party bosses, state and local, run the legislature and suppress such legislation as they regard as undesirable. Witness the fate of the income tax bill and the farmers' warehouse bill.

Legislators Are Human

The reason is simple. The average legislator is just a human being who is ambitious and wants to use his legislative career as a stepping stone to higher honors. He looks at the past and what does he see. Do you know of any reform legislator who persistently fought for the interest of the people—who persistently fought against the greed of corporate interests, the grafts of state officials and the waste of public funds, that ever attained higher positions? I cannot recall any. But I can name dozens of ex-legislators now holding high positions whose legislative careers and votes were such as to re-

Helme Tells How Farmers in Fighting Each Other Politically Are Losing Out

BY J. W. HELME

ceive universal condemnation. But, you say, good substantial farmers that we send to the legislature fail to represent us properly.

Certainly, the farmer is just an av-

erage human being who is ambitious. He looks around and sees that his nomination and election came not from the farmers generally, but he is dependent on the favor of the local

Fought All His Life for the Farmers

JAMES HELME was born more than half a century ago in the city of Adrian. His father was a business man, but he retired from business and moved to a small farm when "Jim" was only five years old. So it can almost be said that James Helme was born and raised on a farm. It was a pretty small farm, however, and even after it was enlarged its greatest size was 54 acres, which has run ever since as a dairy farm, wintering 40 head of cattle and three horses, with all the feed produced on the same farm.

Mr. Helme's farm sits just 30 rods west of the court house in the city of Adrian. It can be identified from the mower which stands out on the front lawn, the goslings which sit on the front steps and a pair of "Jim" Helme's rubber boots which usually grace the front porch.

Graduated from Adrian high school at 15 years of age, he ended schooling, because of lack of funds. Then he boarded round while teaching school for three winters, at \$20 per month. At 21 he was admitted to the bar, and then served for six years as City Attorney for Adrian. Never-the-less he clung to his farming, much to his financial detriment.

After serving four years in the Michigan Legislature in the State Senate, he says with a grin that he reformed and is now leading a better life. He served two years as deputy dairy and food commissioner under Governor Osborn and four years as commissioner of that department under Governor Ferris. Mr. Helme is now editor of the Michigan Patron, the State Grange paper.

"I have fought all my life for the underdog, especially the farmer," says Mr. Helme, "and expect to continue to do so until called to that place where there are no profiteers or potato bugs."—*The Editors.*



party machine composed generally of so-called business men in the cities and villages of his district; these he must cater to or loose all chance of political preferment. His farmer friends will vote the ticket anyhow, so why try to please them. And in these ideas he is absolutely correct and acts accordingly.

Year after year we denounce the legislative acts of various members and then they run for re-election and are re-elected in spite of their records by the same substantial majorities.

Mr. Farmer is to Blame

And you, Mr. Farmer voter, are to blame for this very state of affairs. For years you have been voting parties into office instead of voting ideas into action. Regardless of how good or how bad the record of your representative may be, you continue to vote your respective party tickets and then you are surprised at the results. To expect legislators elected under such circumstances to vote for reform or progressive measures is a good, big joke and the joke is on you. So I am not going to censure the members of the last legislature very much for their sins of omission and commission. They did what they did because of your failure to rise to the heights of good citizenship.

But if I can show in these articles the inside workings of legislatures and show how the average voter neglects his duty as a citizen, then something will be accomplished. At present the farmers of Michigan are divided in voting strength between the two leading political parties. Virtually they are voting against each other and as long as they continue to do so they can expect nothing from their legislature. When they can arise and find some way of voting together for good men and good measures, then their influence will be felt and respected, until then their influence will be zero.

Will that time come? Eventually, yes. But until that time legislatures will continue to be jokes and in future articles I will endeavor to show you where the jokes come in.

Dollars in Drainage Proved by Successful Demonstration Held in St. Clair County

RAINAGE MEANS DOLLARS for farm lands in many parts of Michigan. This fact was driven home forcibly to several hundred farmers gathered Friday afternoon, August 15, on the farm of Chris Stein in St. Clair county. The same conditions of bad drainage applies to a whole series of counties along the shores of the Michigan peninsula and to a great extent to counties not bounded by lakes. Bay and Saginaw are two counties greatly in need of better drainage, according to Prof. H. H. Mussulman, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who was on the program at the St. Clair demonstration.

Tiling will increase the value of farm land from \$50 to \$75 per acre, according to figures produced at the demonstration. The increased value of the land pays for the investment of tiling, and then the better crops are clear profit above the installing costs. Two farms in St. Clair county already have been gone over by the Buckeye Ditching Machine operated by Mr. Walter Van Hatzma of Zeeland, Mich., for the M. A. C., and other farms will be similarly improved according to Professor Mussulman, not only in St. Clair county, but in other districts where demonstrations are arranged. Farmers who have offered their farms for these demonstrations usually are greatly pleased with the results.

Mr. C. L. Brody, county agent for St. Clair had drummed up the affair; and besides Professor Mussulman, Mr. Frank Sandhammer, assistant state leader of county agents, was secured to give a talk on the various phases of drainage, in which he is very well posted. He and other speakers pointed out the value of using vitrified tile. They say that



These St. Clair farmers brought their families to the successful drainage show.

cement tile is all right in many cases, but certain makes of it have been too soft or weak and have crumbled up, impairing the drain system where used. Certain kinds of cement tile, however, they declare may be o. k.

40 Acres Drained Quickly

About 40 acres of the Stein farm were drained in quick time. The big Buckeye ditcher clambered over the grounds at a good rate of speed laying a neat, narrow trench at any depth required, down to the depth of five feet. On first speed the "tank" goes through two feet a minute; on second speed, five feet; third speed, seven feet per minute; and on fourth speed it shoots through 12 feet in a minute. When going along the road, the ditcher goes a mile and one-half every hour. It only consumes 10 to 15 gallons of gasoline when used through an entire day. So it can be seen that the upkeep of the machine need not be great, considering the large amount of ground it can drain. St. Clair farmers are discussing the possibility of throwing in together to get one of these machines on a co-op-

erative basis, or else hiring the services of one.

"We've simply got to do something in these counties on the lake and river front here," one farmer said at the demonstration. "This is the first time in several years I have seen a decent corn crop around these parts. Drainage seems to be the biggest trouble."

Ten feet of tile per minute for 100 rods of tile was the speed used at the meeting. A number of attractive signs had been arranged around the field by the M. A. C. and the Farm Bureau. One of them read "DON'T GAMBLE: GET IN A DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND STOP WORRYING ABOUT STORMS OR DROUGHT."

More Demonstrations Planned

Farmers present were free in giving credit to the work along drainage improvement done in St. Clair county by County Agent Brody. The night before the meeting, Mr. Brody did some work which farmers say he is doing habitually. He attended a meeting of 25 dairy farmers in

local of the St. Clair Dairy Council and obtained 23 of them as new members for the County Farm Bureaus, dues for which are only \$1 a year, and only 75 cents when taken out in groups. Drainage and fertilizer problems are being tackled vigorously by the farmers in St. Clair county and more demonstrations are planned. The value of a farmer's land usually jumps in value after one of these ditchings and the crops are practically certain of being much better. Farmers in other counties will no doubt be holding even bigger events of this sort to help make farming pay.

Here are some of the facts which good drainage systems have established in farms already gone over:

Drainage usually increases the yields and profits of crops.

It makes lands of uncertain production produce crops every year.

It brings worthless lands into profitable cultivation.

It improves soil by making it more granulated, porous and arable.

Drainage warms the soil, causes seeds to grow faster and makes a better stand.

Drainage permits earlier plowing or cultivation after rains.

Two excellent bulletins are available free to any farmer merely for the asking. They contain a lot of facts from actual experiments and give helpful suggestions upon drainage. They are: "Tile Drainage on the Farm," Farmers bulletin 524, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; "Tile Drainage," special bulletin 56, of 1911, M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan. Even those who don't have much use for books might find these worth looking over. They prove there are dollars in drainage.

Creamery Company Earns 18 per Cent in 1918

ACCORDING to a financial report published in the August 9th issue of the Detroit Free Press, the Detroit Creamery Company's net earnings last year on a capital stock of \$1,600,000 was 18 per cent., or \$288,000. In considering these earnings, the reader should remember that they were made during a period when thousands of farmers actually lost money and the distributors claimed they were barely able to make both ends meet. But 1918 was not the best year of the Detroit Creamery Company by any means. In 1903 it earned 24 per cent. on a capitalization of \$125,000; in 1908 the dividend was 50 per cent.; in 1916, 50 per cent. Other interesting sidelights on the earnings of this one company are found in the following figures which we quote from the report:

"The capital structure of this company consists of \$1,600,000 common stock all outstanding with no funded debt. Its capitalization was increased from \$125,000 by a 24 per cent. stock dividend in 1906 increasing capitalization to \$160,000. An additional increase to \$200,000 was made by sale in 1906 and in 1907 to \$400,000. A stock dividend of 50 per cent. in 1908 and one of 50 per cent. in 1916 with other increases by sale of stock in 1912 and 1917, a total increase of 1,280 per cent. has brought the capitalization to its present value. The stock has a par value of \$10 and an actual book value of \$13.82 with dividends payable quarterly. The annual dividend rate, starting from the company's incorporation, was 8 per cent. with 1 per cent. extra up to 1912 and then 8 per cent. plus 2 per cent. extra for the years 1912 to 1917. In 1918 the rate was 12 per cent. and to date in 1918, 6 per cent. in dividends have been paid, which suggests the annual rate of 12 per cent. for this year.

Surplus of \$612,313

"The total assets back of this stock at the close of its last fiscal year, were \$3,024,663. After deducting all liabilities, except the capital stock, and a surplus of \$612,313, there remained net tangible assets of \$2,212,313, which is an unusually sound basis for the amount of capitalization. At that time current assets were \$1,047,524 against current liabilities of \$793,351, which left a net working capital of \$254,173.

"Asset values have shown a steady increase, having gained approximately \$700,000 in net tangible assets from those of 1916 and with a gain of over \$250,000 in net working capital. The net earnings have been most satisfactory having averaged 15.7 per cent. on the present capital stock at par, for the last six years. The last three years have shown earnings on the present common stock at par of 16.1-2 per cent. in 1916, 18.9 per cent. in 1917 and 18 per cent. in 1918 after all federal taxes were deducted."

Dairyman Interested in Figures

We may accept these figures as absolutely correct. They were compiled by the statistical department of the well-known firm of E. E. MacCrone & Co., and published in a newspaper the controlling stock in which is owned by a large holder of Detroit Creamery stock. They are figures which give the lie to the repeated statements of spokesmen for the distributing concerns before the Milk Commission to the effect that the distributors were not making any money. Every advance authorized by the Commission to the farmers has been met by the milk trust with the same old argument that the milk dealers were losing money. And while the farmers were expected to and did submit authentic cost figures to substantiate their claims for higher prices, the Milk Commission has not to our knowledge secured similar data from the distributors. The Commission certainly would not care to have the dairymen think that they were in possession of the above figures when they at times refused to authorize the rates asked by the farmers because it was necessary to allow the distributors a part of the increase put upon the consumer. So then our only conclusion can be that

Published Figures of Profits of Detroit Milk Concern Not in Keeping With Claims Made to the Milk Commission

New York Press Calls Milo Campbell "Bolshevist."

UNDER THE caption, "Most Heartless Message Ever Written," the New York American— "A Paper for People who Think," publishes a telegram which Milo Campbell, as President of the National Association of Milk Producers sent to the Dairymen's League of New York. The message was short but graphic. It read:

"Neither poverty nor want of milk in New York should compel farmers to sell milk."

On the face of it, it is a "heartless message." Nothing but a heart of stone could fail to be moved by the picture of famished, blue-faced children, stretching out their hands for the milk which the president of the national federation says they must not have. It is great "stuff" for the press. It has a wonderful appeal to those who know nothing of the hardships and dreary lot of many a dairy farmer, who has produced milk for the children of New York and other American cities many years without a cent of profit. The picture touches the heart strings of those who do not know of the long, bitter struggle between the Dairymen's League of New York and dairymen organizations everywhere with the great selfish combinations of capital which have a monopoly of the distribution of milk and its products. And those who are not acquainted with the fact that, during the strike of the producers last year, the producers offered to sell thru stores and independent dealers the milk needed for the babies of New York, will gnash their teeth and see red as they read the Campbell telegram.

It is a long story—the fight between the producers of New York state and the distributors of New York City. And despite an expensive publicity campaign carried on by the producers in the New York press to show that they were losing money at existing prices, the public continues to put the blame for high prices and milk shortage, strikes, etc., upon them. Oh, for the day when the producers of milk may find a champion among the people or the press of the cities who will insist that the milk distributing trust show its hand and that the farmer be given a square deal. There is no corporation on the face of God's earth which would think of supplying clothes to freezing children or milk to famishing children at a constant, continued loss to its stockholders. Why then, in the name of common sense, do the people of New York City, of Detroit, of Chicago, of Cleveland and any other American city where there have been milk troubles expect the farmer to sell milk at a loss that the consumer may buy at a reasonable price and the distributor pile up fat profits?

If there is poverty in New York City and children go famishing for want of milk, the blame will not be upon the heads of Campbell and the Dairymen's League. Not at all. It will be upon the stupid heads of the New York public and the New York press who with asinine indifference to all laws of economy and justice insist that the farmer shall accept for his product a price determined by the milk combine of New York City.—The Editor.

the Commission did not have these figures, that it accepted the word of the distributors without question.

It has been established beyond a reasonable doubt that the majority of farmers in the Detroit area have been making not only very small profits if not actually losing money on their operations. The fact that many of them are selling their cows and quitting the dairy business is pretty good evidence that the returns are not satisfactory. It has been the claim of certain officers of the Producers Association that the farmer should be satisfied with ten per cent. profit; and receiving that return, should not be concerned with the price the consumer has to pay or the profits the distributors' earn. That, of course, is not sound economic theory and should not be so accepted by the farmer. When the books of the leading milk distributing company of Detroit shows that it earns 18 to 50 per cent. in distributing an article to produce which the farmer lost money, or at best earned ten per cent. or less, it shows a decidedly unbalanced and unfair condition of things which must be righted before all parties,—producer, distributor and consumer,—will receive equal consideration.

Figures Show Profiteering

While the government is investi-

gating the high cost of living and profiteering in foodstuffs, it might do well to scrutinize these figures showing the profits of the Detroit Creamery Company. On the very face of them they show a condition of shameless profiteering. Not on a luxury, but upon one of the most vital of human foods—milk. These huge profits were piled up at the expense of those who could not afford to contribute to the money chests of the Detroit capitalists who hold the bulk of the stock of this concern. Hard-working farmers went without profits altogether and the poor people of Detroit were obliged to cut down their consumption of milk that the milk trust might earn its 18 to 50 per cent. dividends.

These figures constitute one more argument why the earnings and the methods of the Detroit milk concerns should receive the attention of the federal authorities. They constitute one more argument for the total elimination of this huge trust that stands between the producer and the consumer of milk. This piling up of profits with total disregard for the welfare of producer and consumer menaces the great dairy industry of the state, and unless some plan may soon be arrived at whereby the producer of milk may absolutely control the selling price in conformity with the cost of production, he certainly

cannot remain in the business. Other branches of agriculture today offer better returns with less investment and work, and sooner or later they are bound to attract the dairyman grown weary of price fights with the powerful trust which controls his output.

Agricultural Briefs

(Continued from page one)

Farmers See Tractors at Work

Farmers from all over Wayne county flocked to the Avondale stock farm east of Wayne on Michigan avenue last Saturday to attend the all day picnic of the Wayne County Farm Bureau. The picnic was the first annual event of its kind under auspices of the bureau, and a program apportioned with educational and amusement features held forth.

A practical tractor demonstration was held on a 20-acre field at 10 o'clock in the morning. An athletic meet for the sons and daughters of the farmers followed. An old-fashioned country dinner was served at noon.

In the afternoon talks on topics of interest to the farmer was given by G. B. Branch, municipal market director of Detroit; C. A. Bingham, of Oakland county, secretary of the Federation of Michigan Farm bureaus; Miss Estelle Downing, Ypsilanti Normal and Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater.

A ball game between the East Nankin team and a nine from Newberg closed the day's program.

"Old Gratiot" Isn't Starving

"Old Starving Gratiot" has mighty good crops with plenty of rain this year as a general thing," writes County Agent, J. H. Elliott. He says the largest corn crop in the county's history is foreseen, also wheat and oats were pretty good. Barley was so short the farmers harvest it with the bean pullers. Farmers are busy with threshing and hauling to market.

Highway Election In Isabella

The voters of Isabella county are called upon to determine at the special election on Sept. 2, whether the county highway system shall be adopted. Practically all counties of Michigan have adopted the county system as outlined in the county road act of 1917.

Sanilac Flax Harvested

Frank Smalldon, of Sandusky, reports that good progress is now being made in harvesting the flax crop. The crop has ripened unusually fast this season. Mowers are being operated by big crews, he says.

U. P. Ranch Exhibits 500 Sheep

The big sheep ranch of the Cloverland Sheep and Wool Co. at Spread Eagle Lakes was represented at the Marinette County, Wisconsin, New Settlers' picnic at Marinette last week-end, by an exhibit of 500 head of sheep which will be sold as breeding stock to farmers of upper eastern Wisconsin and Michigan points. The sheep exhibit and sale was only one of the several live stock features of the picnic. Another feature was a dairy cattle auction sale at which over 100 head of pure-bred and good grade dairy stock were disposed of. This was the largest dairy cattle sale ever known to occur in this part of the country. Col. Wesley Grages, of Oconto county, was the official auctioneer.

Farmers Buy Grass Lake Elevator

The Grass Lake Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company recently was organized with a capital of \$40,000, completing the purchase of elevator in Grass Lake owned by McLaughlin, Ward & Company, of Jackson, also the elevator at Francisco. Possession was to be given immediately and business will be carried on as usual. The price paid for the Grass Lake property is said to have been \$15,000. Although the company was only recently organized, over \$20,000 is already subscribed, it is reported.

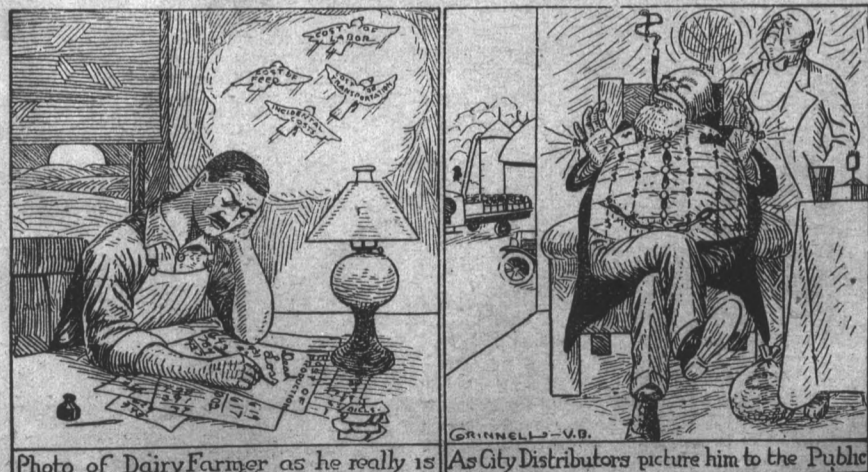


Photo of Dairy Farmer as he really is

As City Distributors picture him to the Public

Farmers in the dairy business in Michigan have been producing milk below cost of production. They have to burn the night oil to figure how to make both ends meet. In spite of this the yellow city newspapers assail the farmers for holding out to gain fair prices for their product.

Enemies of the farmer's cause would have the public believe that the dairy farmer is making great profits. The inefficiency and profiteering of the distribution system are responsible for much of the high prices to the consumer, and dead loss to the farmer.

State Fair is Indicator of Michigan's Progress

(Continued from page one)

A REVIEW of the history of the Michigan State Fair, during the past seventy years, would paint a mental picture of the advance, step by step, of the State of Michigan in the agricultural and industrial pursuits. The interests of the state fair are synonymous with those of the people of Michigan. This thought is emphasized by the huge crowds, including many farmers, thronging into the fair which is now open.

Since the inception of the fair, in 1849, the object has been twofold. First, the annual exhibition tries to be a physical report of the Michigan State Agricultural Society on the accomplishments of the state during the preceding year. Secondly, its function is educational and all the new and modern methods of advancing the agricultural and industrial industries are explained and demonstrated before the people.

The one phase of its objective follows in the footsteps of the state, while the other precedes as a guide. Students of the state fair readily can trace the influence of the fair in the phenomenal progress of the commonwealth, and as the State of Michigan has come to be recognized to be one of the greatest communities in the union, so has the Michigan State Fair arrived at that station where it is conceded to be the greatest exhibition in the United States.

When the annual exposition for 1919 opens in Detroit, on August 29, the ratio of advancement for the state during the past twelvemonth will be shown to be greater than at any time during the past half century. Michigan has gone forward by leaps and bounds during the past year and as the state progresses so does the state's institutions.

It took the war to bring Michigan into its rightful prominence. With the vast natural resources of the state necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and the cry of the country for assistance, the people of Michigan buckled down to show the world their patriotism and as a consequence Michigan jumped into the foreground as a leader in furnishing supplies for the boys at the front. And now, in this year of peace and plenty this initiative gained during the world's struggle is carrying the state's industrial and agricultural activities into greater fields.

Products of the farms, fisheries, the factories and the mines have not only increased in quantity but their quality has improved marvelously. G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the fair association, who is a close student of and an authority on the activities of the state, declares the people do not realize the wonders they have accomplished and he has accepted as his duty the task of

Great Exposition, Just Opened at Detroit,
Swarmed by Farm Folks; Fair's
History Interesting One



"Dick," the grand champion steer at the Michigan State Fair last year, was put up at public auction during the exposition. A record price for fat steers on the hoof happened as the auctioneer's hammer fell. He netted the owner \$896. This fall at the fair, August 29 to September 7, a great fat stock sale is to be held which all buyers should attend.

bringing these extraordinary results to the notice of everyone during the 1919 fair.

In this gigantic task Mr. Dickinson has the undivided support of John S. Haggerty, of Detroit, one of the outstanding large manufacturers of Michigan who is closely identified with and vitally interested in the agricultural projects of the state. As president of the state fair he is in constant contact with the farming interests and he spends a great deal of his time on his model farm near Detroit.

The State Fair president is an active worker in the good roads movement and is a member of the Wayne County Good Roads Commission. He believes that good highways are one of the greatest benefits to the agriculturists. Mr. Haggerty is the active head of one of the largest brick manufacturing companies in Michigan, but despite his business requirements he finds time to fulfill his duties as president of the State Fair.

In this great era of reconstruction,

through which the nation is being transferred from a war to a peace basis, the state and county fair of the country have assumed additional importance. While there can be no dispute about the influence they have wielded in industrial, agricultural and livestock enterprises during the past year, in the present revamping of commercial and social activities they have become the great clearing houses of ideas; the marts of industrial and commercial enterprises; the congresses of agriculturists and playgrounds of the masses.

Throughout the United States the fairs have never had a season which opened under more auspicious circumstances. From every corner of the country it is reported that the expositions will outstrip all previous records during the 1919 season.

With the world to feed, intensive farming was never so necessary. Never before has there been such enthusiasm among the farmers of the nation to secure record-breaking crops. At the fairs the latest and

most improved methods of securing one hundred per cent efficiency from the soil is to be one of the major exhibits. The government is taking a particular interest in this phase of the educational work of fairs and is lending every assistance to bring scientific farming to the direct attention of the people.

Industrial plants have finished their war contracts and are now able to give their undivided attention to the manufacture of their respective products. With capacity production in full swing they are turning their attention to bringing these products before the people. These exhibits at all fairs will greatly exceed any previous records.

Now that the peace treaty has been signed and the war clouds, which have hung over the world since the armistice, have disappeared, the people can turn their attention to a certain amount of pleasure. Recognizing this fact the fairs are expending greater efforts and more money on the amusements this year.

Outstanding among the fairs of the nation, as a striking example of the prosperity, is the Michigan State Fair. The Michigan State Fair is recognized as the largest and most influential exposition in America. As early as June 1 the sale of concessions for the 1919 exposition had outstripped that of the 1918 fair, the banner season of the seventy years the organization had been in existence.

Mr. Dickinson declares the influence of the State Fairs is on the rise. He asserts that the people of the nation are just awakening to the benefits to be derived by a study of the exhibits at the expositions of the country.

"It is but within the past few years," he says, "that the great percentage of people have begun to realize they could learn anything at fairs. In the past thousands have attended expositions merely as an amusement, but they are now realizing that in addition to being able to witness the world's premier attractions, they can come in contact with the great progressive ideas and innovations in all lines of human endeavor.

"The Michigan State Fair has never had such glowing prospects as it has this year. During the war, in 1918, we entertained over one-half million visitors and this year we expect the attendance to increase at least fifty per cent. We have been forced to put in many additional pavements and open up new streets on the grounds in order to take care of the concessions.

"The space in our buildings will be unable to take care of the exhibitors and the overflow will have to be placed in tents. This condition did not exist in one or a few departments but in every department of the fair."

Kenyon Bill Would Prevent Food Monopoly

THE KENYON bill, while aimed directly at the abuses in the packing business, would also regulate the buying, selling, keeping for sale and distribution of live stock, dairy products, poultry and poultry products. As stated in recent issues of Business Farming many powerful interests are opposed to this bill on the grounds that it would put a dangerous weapon in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, which if abused, might work an injury to legitimate business enterprises conducted in a legitimate manner.

Origin of the Kenyon Bill

It is probably safe to say that had not the Federal Trade Commission uncovered certain practices among the "Big Five" packers which had the effect of throttling competition and giving the packers a monopoly of food stuffs, the Kenyon bill would never have come into existence. But the investigations of the Commission disclosed such a state of affairs as was deemed harmful to the welfare of the people and showed the need of legislation that would put some kind of a check upon the vicious am-

bitions of the packers, as well as discourage others from engaging in enterprises of monopoly, hoarding and speculating in articles of food. It ought not to be necessary to engage in any considerable discussion upon this subject to convince the majority of people that it is not safe to permit the packers or any other combination of great wealth to use that wealth as they see fit. National welfare demands that restrictions be placed upon the avarice of capital, for otherwise all that makes life worth living might be subjected to the arbitrary disposal of those who possess it.

Provisions of the Kenyon Bill

Let us examine the provisions of the Kenyon bill. Broadly speaking it is in the first place, an anti-trust bill but applying only to commerce in certain restricted lines. The purpose of the bill as specified in its title is "a bill to stimulate the production, sale and distribution of live stock and live stock products, and for other purposes." Certainly no one could object to that. Now let us see how it proposes to do this.

Sec. 3 provides that "No person

engaged in the business of slaughtering live stock or preparing live stock products for sale, or of marketing live stock products as a subsidiary of or an adjunct to any such business, shall engage in or carry on any business in commerce of buying, selling or shipping live-stock for slaughter, or live-stock products, unless he shall secure and hold a license which shall be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture upon application in accordance with regulations prescribed under this Act.

Sec. 4 provides "that all persons shall also secure such a license who engage in or carry on the business of (a) conducting or operating a stock-yard in which live-stock is handled in commerce; (b) performing services in commerce with respect to live-stock handled on a commission basis in or in connection with a stock yard; (c) collecting in connection with a stock-yard and distributing in commerce live-stock market quotations or live-stock market news; (d) buying, selling or shipping dairy products in commerce. Provided, that subdivision (d) shall include only such persons engaged in the business of manufacturing dairy

products or of preparing poultry or poultry products for sale whose business shall exceed \$500,000 per year.

Why a License?

There is no practical manner in which the people may regulate the conduct of a business excepting through the power of the license. The license is the people's authorization for conducting a business. In this case the business is that of distributing articles of food that are necessary for human life. The importance of milk and its products to the human race is, in fact, so great that many have argued that the government should take over the delicate task of distributing these products instead of delegating it to private capital. But since private capital has assumed the responsibility, it is only fair that private capital should be given every chance to continue it, providing the people can reserve to themselves the right to regulate the discharge of that responsibility. It is to give the people such rights that the Kenyon bill provides for the licensing system, so that when proven abuses arise which may menace the interests of the people, they may be

(Continued on page 15)

—for all the farmers of Michigan

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Watch the Machines Go By!



THIS IS indeed a great machine-buying age for the business of farming in Michigan and neighboring states. Out of the great heaps of letters which the farmers write to the editors of these columns are numerous mentions of the vast amount of machinery of all kinds being bought, often by co-operative associations, for advancing the cause of making agriculture pay, irrespective of shortage of labor. One farmer writer complains that there is too much buying at war-time prices—but there seems to be little hope that prices of hardly anything are going to drop materially. And this farmer seems to be against the sentiment expressed by the majority.

Some reason the situation out this way: Even suppose it were a little extravagant to buy farm machinery; well, what in tarnation is a fellow going to do when he can't get any man labor at all? That was just the case with ever so many farmers this year—great shortage of labor, especially of competent labor and of labor which farmers can afford to pay. Next year it looks as though the shortage of man power is going to be even greater for those on the farm. So when Mr. Farmer, or club of farmers, buys a machine which will do for many years what several horses and men would do, it doesn't look so very foolish after all. In fact, it is a relief in some sections and on some farms.

Take the interest being shown in tractors in our fair state. Early this month there was a tractor demonstration at Marshall, which 5,000 farmers attended from all parts of southern Michigan. Then the next day 3,000 farmers thronged out to a similar event in Monroe county. These were among the biggest get-togethers of farmers in the history of the state. The glib talk of agents was substituted at these demonstrations by the actual competition of the various tractors on amounts of ground allotted in accordance with the numbers of plow bottoms used. So the farmers could judge for themselves as to actual results of the various kinds of machines. And when they buy, if they do, they will be satisfied that they are picking the one they like the best.

There are many tractor shows on the list of coming events in Michigan. A number of them will be in connection with the State Fair and county fairs, and others simultaneous with farmers' picnics and meetings of various sorts. Tractors and machinery of all kinds, in fact, will be demonstrated. So if you are planning to buy, it is a word to the wise to get around to the various demonstrations at least those at one or more of the fairs, in order

to see what kind can produce the results which will be most profitable on your particular kind of farm. See the various kinds in competition and pick the winner.

Food and the Government

THE GOVERNMENT is seizing vast stores of hoarded food, and forcing it on the market in hopes of breaking the high cost of living. Eggs, held in cold storage to supply the winter demand and valued at more than \$300,000 were recently taken from a single cold storage plant in the city of Detroit. And when the news became known there was loud acclaim and the cold storage proprietors were appropriately scored in press and pulpit.

The action of the federal agents in this and many similar cases looks like a piece of grandstand playing. One might think that these sleuths, intent on the trail of the high cost of living bugaboo, had inadvertently stumbled upon hoarded food and like the hero in the play exposed the whole plot with a single turn of the hand. But the records of the Depart-

Who Will Sell a Horse?

THE PRICE of horses has jumped up \$50 a head. At least, that's what distributors said, telling their hard-luck story to the Detroit Commission just before it fixed the price of milk. Now here is a chance for farmers to sell one or more horses at a good price if they want to. A Detroit distributor has just written us the following letter:

"At the last meeting of the Milk Commission in figures produced on the rising costs of the distributor, I made the statement that the price of horses was from \$250 to \$275. This is for a good, sound horse, from seven to eight years old, weighing about fourteen to fifteen hundred pounds, and 16 hands high. (These specifications, we understand, were not made at the Detroit meeting.)

"Some of the delegates who were at the meeting questioned my figures and stated that if I would come to their district, I could buy this grade horse for \$150. Mr. Bryce, of Romeo, was one of them. The other gentleman I did not recognize, and possibly you could furnish me with this information, as we are in the market for some eight to ten horses of this description, and would like to purchase them before September 1st.

"I will appreciate it very much if you will furnish me with the names of these parties who kindly offered to sell this grade of horse to me for \$150. I will even go farther than this, to pay from \$175 to \$200 for this grade of horse, as they cannot be bought in Detroit for less than \$275."

Do you take up the challenge, Mr. Farmer?

ment of Agriculture show that the government is familiar at all times with the amount of food products in cold storage, and that it knew of the hoarding, if such it may be called, and permitted the hoarding of the very products it has now seized. If the government now has the authority to seize food products in storage did it not have the authority and the means to prevent the hoarding in the first place? And if it did have such powers why did it not exercise them if it deemed the hoarding to be injurious to the interests of the consumer? Having permitted cold storage firms to lay in enormous supplies of eggs, dairy products, etc., should it now with one fell swoop glut the market with them for the sake of artificially and temporarily reducing the cost to the consumer? The farmer whose markets are affected by the sudden flooding with stored produce has a right to ask these questions.

A Case of Poor Judgment

WE MUST admire the President for his courage in vetoing the daylight saving repeal bill against the expressed wishes of the united farmers. At the same time we feel sorry for him because of his fatally poor judgment. A lesser man would have subordinated his convictions to the will of so mighty a political factor as the agricultural masses who are opposed to daylight saving.

A greater man might have used better judgment in so ticklish a situation. The daylight saving issue is a small matter compared with many other issues now and to be before Congress. But we have a feeling that the repeal

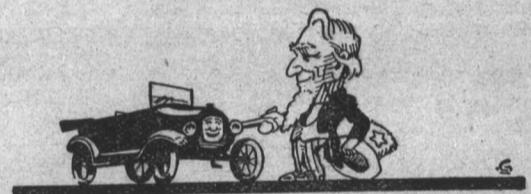
of this law, in accordance with the demands of the farmers would have patched up many sore spots and induced them to give more sympathetic attention to the bigger issues.

The Busy, Busy Junker

LESS THAN a year has passed since the world war came to an end, and the last of American youth shed its life-blood for freedom. When the Germans sounded the last retreat and signified that for them the war was over, we as a nation saw stumbling along in the wake of that retreat the human leeches and junkers who thrive upon the blood and the profits of war. We knew that Germany was a nation of militarists; that men lived there who held human life so lightly that they would use it as a pawn for self-advancement. We knew that German militarism had to be crushed before there could be peace and justice in the world. And when we crushed it, a great sigh of relief swept over us, for we were sure that we had torn the spirits of militarism out by the roots and that it could never again raise its ugly head. But we reckoned without the junkers inside our own borders.

We shudder for the future of the race when we behold the amazing tactics of the American junkers to embroil this country in a war with Mexico, Japan and Russia. In certain newspapers we read bold headlines like these, "U. S.—Japan War Sure to Come," "Germans as Arrogant as Ever—Talk Revenge," "Roosevelt Called League of Nations Quack Remedy—Wanted America Well Armed." Follow the news stories of these newspapers day after day and it is easy to detect the purpose of them all. And that purpose is not good. It bespeaks a policy that would repudiate the most important things gained by the war—a policy that makes a mockery of the colossal sacrifices which men and nations have just made. It respects the money-bags of the American junkers. It despises the heart's-blood of the American youth. Those who see war imminent with Japan, Mexico or any other nation are for the most part those who desire such a war.

Ford an American



THE CHICAGO Tribune said Henry Ford was an anarchist, but a jury of twelve men in this little city of Mount Clemens, where Business Farming is published, said that he was an American.

The Tribune is a great, powerful paper that has a wide circulation in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan. It calls itself the "World's Greatest Newspaper." If to be great is to pursue a policy always consistent with the wishes of the advertiser, then the Chicago Tribune is great. If to be great is to enjoy the confidence of the large financial interests of the country, then the Chicago Tribune is great. If to be great is to be a constant thorn in the side of the national administration because it differs in politics, then it is true—the Chicago Tribune is great. But if to be great is to have a heart that comprehends the problems of struggling humanity and sympathizes with the under dog, then we deny that the Chicago Tribune is great.

We suppose Henry Ford would admit today that he said and did many unwise things just prior to the entrance of this country into the war. But there are many more men prominent in the nation's affairs who would admit the same thing of themselves were they honest with themselves. It would be very amusing to go over the public utterances and records of our leading men the past three years and note the rash, foolish things they said and did. If Henry Ford had it to do all over again, probably he would have done it differently and better. So would we all. Where, indeed, is there a man who always does the right thing at the right time? We can usually forgive the man who makes mistakes of the head. But mistakes of the heart are not so easy to overlook.

THE GRASSHOPPER CAMPAIGN

On my first trip into northern Michigan I had occasion to walk over several hundred acres of land in Cheboygan county and was convinced that the grasshopper had become a serious pest in that section of Michigan, and having been informed of the strenuous effort being put forth by the counties through their agricultural agent or other authorized agent representing organizations, I immediately took steps to get authority from our Federal Manager to assist in fighting the "hopper" on our right-of-ways. I am pleased to advise you that I have this authority and have already started a campaign for the benefit of those counties north of Bay City through which our railroad operates.

It is a recognized fact that the proper mixing of the poisoned bait is of greatest importance in order to secure most satisfactory results, and since the county agricultural agent or any authorized agent representing organizations already combating the pest, have gained a greater knowledge through their practical experience, and also have the material on hand, I have decided to purchase the poisoned bait from these people and have our section men distribute it along the right-of-way. This plan should insure more satisfactory results than would be the case were we to have inexperienced men prepare the bait, and as you realize it is practically impossible for me to be in so many different points when the mixture should be prepared.

I have been advised that the bait costs approximately 12c per bushel prepared. I am offering to purchase it from the county at 15c per bushel delivered to the headquarters of our section foremen.

I hope by this plan to be of material assistance in the fight to eliminate the pest.

I note that a great many forces are being brought to bear in the fight against the pest through the efforts of the Farm Press, County Agricultural Agents, etc. I believe it is a campaign worthy of everyone's consideration and I shall be pleased to advise you of the results we obtain from time to time. Very truly yours,
—W. H. Hill, Agr. Agt. M. C. R. R.

THE BOLSHEVIK DOCTRINE

If the M. B. F. will grant space to lend a blow at the Bolshevik doctrine it may throw some light on same. Last April, reading an item that the government was going to crush Bolshevism out of existence, I saw that the same article stated that said doctrine came from the United States.

In the M. B. F., of June 7th you will find an article headed, "The League of Nations." Article 3 reads as follows:—"Find the right autocrat or as many as there may be, and bring them to a strict account; who should feel alarmed about that, except the professional war makers, autocrats and evildoers?"

How did the Russian people get said doctrine in September, 1917? The document I speak of, was drafted and mailed to the proper authority, Hon. William J. Stone, chairman of foreign affairs, with the request to give it a fair consideration and apply the appeal and demands made therein at the most convenient time to bring this man-slaughtering war to an end; punish the guilty and place a bar to prevent future war. From September to November of same year, the so-called Bolshevik government overthrew the Kerensky regime (which represented the Russian war lords and autocrats.) On Nov. 10 I read an item, that the Lenine and Trotzky governments were applying and enforcing this very doctrine.

The investigations which are taking place now, expose the evil-doers and they realize their favorite song about "Poor Little Belgium," is played out. So they resort to the wild cries, "Bolshevik, Bolshevik," to keep the people excited and alarmed.

Senator Johnson, of California, tells the people now millions of millions have been paid out of the people's treasury to deceive the people.

William J. Graham, chairman of the Committee of War Expenditures, finds a secret government appointed by the president, where all plans were made and ready two months be-

fore our country was involved in this war.

This Commission of National Defense was clothed with unlimited power, buying war material from themselves at their own prices against our laws. Mr. Graham also states that at the eleventh hour the War Department called "a man," Major-General Geo. W. Goethals to take charge and see that our boys were looked after ad taken care of.

How could this all be done?

Our great nation represents a powerful engine, the governor on said engine is our Constitution; the oil that engine must have is "truth and honesty."

Remove any part from the governor and the engine will run wild; take the oil away and the engine runs hot and squeaks. The man who spoke at the Potato Growers' Exchange, gave a talk which is substitute oil; the Espionage law has removed such important parts from our Constitution, in fact, it undermines the corner stone that our great nation is built on and has prospered for a century and a half. I have asked the proper authority the question and received no reply. Our Constitution is approved by the people, and it stands as our highest law at all times. The Espionage law is not approved by the people by vote and is hostile to our Constitution. How are you going to support both laws and remain a true citizen?—C. H. A., Iosco County.

THE COMMON MAN

Of hero president and king,
Of great and learned, rich and fair,
Our praises make the welkin ring
And they are honored everywhere.
'Tis well, but when of self we
we think,
Consider our allotted span
So nearly spent, should we then
shrink
In shame from being common man.

As we recall our homely joys,
Our treasured scenes, our friendships dear,
Our service for our girls and boys
Whose faces still make heaven
seem near.
For them and theirs with seer's
sense
We'll present past and future
scenes
In promise rare find recompense
For common lot of common man.

For us from first creation's dawn,
A laboring world has left its store
Of knowledge gained, of treasure
drawn
From nature, all its ancient lore
It's science, art and literature,
It's institutions nature's plan
To supplement and make endure
The heritage of common man.

Our lives to guide we've deathless
word
Of Him who taught beside the sea;
Whom common people gladly hear
In far-off land of Galilee;
Who gave the world in life divine
The vision of a Father's love;
In service bade our light to shine
On pathway clear to heaven above.

Our work, well done with hand
and brain
Brings pleasant word and kindly
thought,
And song to cheer, and living sane
And sweet repose, and there is
wrought
The substance of our faith and
hope.
Into our souls, what riches can
Serve better on the upward slope
Than those possessed by common
man?

As onward to our journey's end,
Our course we take, our duties
know
Our paths of service upward trend
And broader our horizon grow.
In large measure life unfolds,
Its guerdon to enquiring mind.
In active sympathy we hold
Our fellowship with human kind.

The past, our teacher, calm we
face,
Our future task, war's tumult o'er,

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

To make this world a better place,
Where warfare's woes shall be no
more,
Where faith shall take the place
of fears,
And hope a world's despair shall
ban,
To higher planes in coming years,
Lead thought and life of common
man.

—Martin Trapp, Benzie County

THE NEXT GOVERNOR

As the names of citizens who are to come before the people for their selection to the high and responsible position of Governor of Michigan, are being announced in the state press, it becomes every person possessing the franchise to become acquainted with the qualifications of aspirants for this position.

Michigan, being a Republican state the next governor will, doubtless, be selected from that political party. Several of our very prominent and worthy citizens have already "cast their hat into the ring" and there are others doubtless, who may be contemplating a like venture.

In view of the fact that all wealth comes, primarily, from the soil and Michigan agriculture is, therefore, the foundation up which rests the prosperity of her citizens; would it not be most wise and becoming to place, in the governor's chair, a practical farmer of which our state has an abundant supply of well qualified men.

The various farmer's organizations

within the state—The Grange, the Farmer's Clubs and the Gleaners—if united in one candidate may be able to name the successful candidate for governor and this matter is now being considered by the above organizations.

The very worthy records made by farmers who, in previous years, have served Michigan as chief executive, give assurance that from "the tillers of the soil" a candidate may be selected who will, by faithful discharge of official duties, prove the wisdom of the people's choice in this matter.

It is to be hoped that this question will be thoroughly canvassed to the end that a wise and satisfactory choice may result.

The above is respectfully submitted for consideration.—J. T. Daniels, ex-President of State Ass'n of Farmers Clubs.

HOLDER FOR BUGGY WHIPS

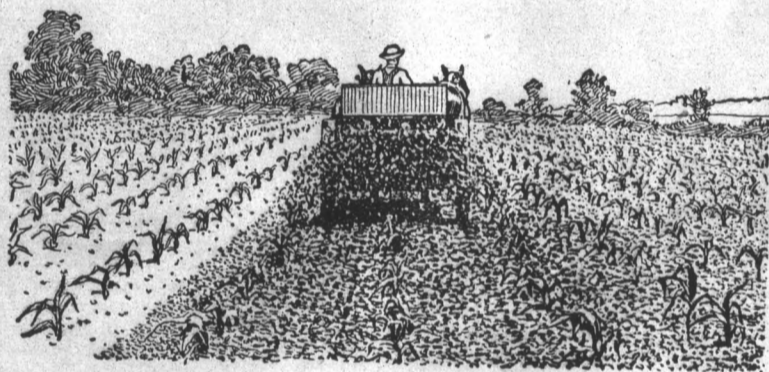
A good way to provide for a place for buggy or carriage whips is to bore several holes in a small, hardwood board and cut some old clothespins to fit. Make the holes slightly smaller than the shank of the pin, and then cut off the heads of the pins, and taper so that they may be driven into place with a block of wood.

The slots in the pins should be in a vertical line when the board is tacked in place.

A small nail driven down through the pin after it is in place will hold them securely.

This may be nailed in some convenient place and high enough so that the whips will hang in a straight line.—Reader.

After all, what is success in life but happiness.



Buy Your Spreader Now

A GOOD manure spreader, properly used, will undoubtedly earn its full cost and more on any average farm this year. Besides doing that, it gets you into the habit of fertilizing your land regularly and so building up a soil condition that makes your farm more valuable with each succeeding year.

Everybody expects prices of farm products to be high this year. The market will absorb everything you can raise and pay you well for it. Occasional top dressings of growing crops will increase yields this year, probably more than enough to pay for your spreader, and will also give you even greater assurance of bigger yields next year. Buy your manure spreader now and get busy.

For best results, get a light-draft Low Corn King, Cloverleaf, or 20th Century spreader, whichever the dealer sells. All these machines spread beyond the wheel tracks, yet are so narrow they can be driven right into the barn for easy loading. There are three handy sizes, small, medium, and large. Each can be adjusted to do the heaviest spreading ever required, or for the lightest kind of top dressing. The spread is wide enough to dress three rows of corn at once.

You cannot expect land to grow bumper crops on an empty stomach. This year it will pay you well to feed your crops. Buy a Low Corn King, Cloverleaf, or 20th Century spreader now. At harvest time you can charge the full cost off your books and have a spreader that has cost you nothing and that will do good work for years to come. See the local dealer or write us for catalogues.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY



CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

USA





The Farm Home

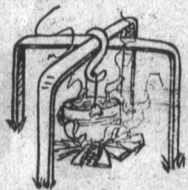
A Department for the Women



VACATION TIME

TO MANY women on the farm the word "vacation" simply brings to mind visions of city relatives flocking to the farm to rest and add to the already heavy burdens which the summer season imposes on wife and mother. To her it is a round of house work with the extra task of canning, caring for little chickens—and perhaps just once in awhile stealing a thought of what a vacation might mean, and wishing that she might find time to take one. But what, with the chores, the young stock and the thousand and one things, she simply doesn't see how this can be done. And for the farmer and his wife who are doing their own work without assistance, a long vacation will be impossible, but any one can so plan it, that out of life's busy season, at least a day may be stolen, when with the break of morn, they pack their lunch and steal away, over new roads either to the nearby city to see the circus or just for a picnic to some resort within easy reach. For vacation doesn't mean resting in the sense in which we commonly think of it as going to bed, but rather it means a change from our regular habits and the mind as well as the body needs this change.

To those who have a machine the question of a trip which may be long or short as the time will permit, is an easy one. If you are a true sportsman and love the out-of-doors, no better change can be found than to go a-gypsying—carrying with you one of those three sided tents which fold up into a small compass and are easily packed under the rear seat when not in use, but which can be quickly fastened to the side of the machine and serve for a dressing room if you pass a lake and desire to bathe, or may shelter a bed of boughs or one of those folding cots. However for those who are at home the year around a good change will be found for the wife and mother to visit a hotel and this can be done without too great an expense if you will stop at the small towns on the outskirts of the larger cities. The breakfast can be secured here and then with provisions for the day, if your trip is over a country road



where you will be allowed to build a fire, no more fun can be found than the picnic lunch of hot weiners and coffee with the buttered rolls which you have brought all wrapped. And the little device shown here can be prepared easily by "friend husband" and when not in use, folded up and placed with the rest of the luggage.

If time and money will permit and you can motor east, then your ways will lead along pleasant paths. Indeed for it is over the Lincoln Highway that the motorists will find the best beaten paths. The way is marked all along the course and the trip will take you through the famous coal mines of Pennsylvania; the blue mountains and the White mountains, and through all those cities and villages where history was made when our own United States was in its infancy. The trip east is well worth your while and you will find her people courteous and ever ready to point you to the places of interest.

For those who love the lakes and rivers with the attendant opportunity for trout and bass fishing, the trip to the Soo and Duluth over Michigan's incomparable lakes will make its appeal. At the Soo one of the world's wonders can well claim your attention in that wonderful engineering feat, the locks, while those who have never before visited Duluth will marvel at the never-to-be-forgotten rows upon rows of elevators which mark the entrance to the harbor at Duluth where the wheat from the fields of Minnesota are stored, and

of course this trip gives you an opportunity also to visit Michigan's copper mines and college of mines.

There of course there is the west—calling—calling, with that insistency which finally gets us all and makes us yearn to view at least once the awe-inspiring snow capped Rockies, the grandeur of the canyons, the wonders of our National Parks, any one of which may well claim our trip as its destination; the wonderful Great Salt Lake, and in fact, as the booklets all say "all the glories of the measurable west" to visit any of which will furnish us food for day dreams for months to come.

However, no matter which way you go, and whether it be north, east or west, if you are a true Michigander; if your farm was cleared by yourself and your home built there, you will return from the east and view your broad acres, after seeing their tiny little play farms, so small are they, with a feeling of being king of all the earth. Or if you have visited jack plains and passed thru some of the "traveling farms" as some of those light, sandy soils

are spoken of with nothing on them save some pine stumps, you will be glad that your farm is all under cultivation, and that the hardships of blazing the trail have been done by others. And unless you are enamored with the west entirely, you will return to Michigan to welcome the ever-refreshing rain storms after being in a country whose lands have to be cultivated under the irrigation system entirely. In fact, if you are a true lover of home; the trip will do you worlds of good, no matter where you go. But if your trip leads you to the busy, bustling city, I vouch that you will return and say with Riley:

"I'd rather lay out here among the trees
With the singin'-birds and bumblebees,
A-knowin' that I can do as I please,
Than live what folks call a life of ease
Up thar in the city."

WERE YOU BORN IN AUGUST?

We are told that superstition belongs to the dark ages, but be that as it may, most of us have some pet superstitions which we take pleasure in keeping alive. Others who are

not very superstitious as to the everyday things of life such as beginning a new undertaking on Friday or picking up horseshoes, still have a firm belief in astrology, and few of us are not so human that we can resist the desire to learn some of the so-called fortune tellers draw aside the curtain of the future and foretell for us the unknown.



Mother's and Dad's Vacation

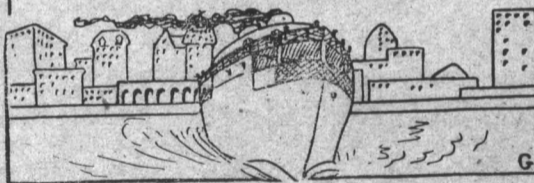
By C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK

Up to her elbows in foamy suds,
Stood mother dear at the laundry tubs
When father said with a sudden jerk,
"Liza, I'm tired of all this work,
Folks by the hundreds are spinning by
Bent on vacation, let's you and I
Spend a couple of weeks in town,
We'll visit the movies and see the clown
And laugh with the rest of the foolish jokes.
Nothing's amiss in vacation folks."

Member the day that I bought the ring,
Took in the opera and heard them sing
Some foreign lingo they thought was grand
That nobody tried to understand;
And how we went to the island park?
Life in those days was a merry lark.
We've sort-o' forgotten how to play,
'Tis twenty years since I heard ye say
'I will,' as I clumsily held your hand—
Gee! but I thought you was looking grand

Mother was filled with dread alarm,
At dad's antipathy for the farm,
And wanted to phone for the doctor quick;
I reckon she thought that dad was sick.
But dad held on like a mongrel pup—
That blamed vacation, he wouldn't give up
He gave us the wink and we all joined in.
'Till the neighbors threatened to end the din.

Ma stopped the washing then and there
As though she hadn't a want or care,
And started packing her Sunday duds.
She wanted to board at the Green's or Judd's,
But dad said "no sir, the best hotel."
Ma nearly fainted and almost fell.
Gracious, she blushed like a bashful bride.
And dad was that tickled he almost cried—
When four days later they landed home,
Solemnly swearing no more to roam.



netism, sympathy and generosity. They are good nurses, good cooks and good story tellers. Their intuition helps them often to escape from the consequence of their actions. They may become powerful for good in moulding the opinion of the public by their eloquence. Prejudice, arrogance, laziness and a love for creature comforts they must fight against; also a taste for borrowing and prevaricating. But if their faults are great, so are their good qualities, and when carefully trained, these people are the salt of the earth.

The birthstones for this period, the wearing of which is supposed to bring good fortune to the wearer are rubies or diamonds, and the colors which belong to this sign are red and green.

KINDERGARTEN HELPS

In large towns and cities, kindergartens are abundant, but in the country, often the child must wait until he or she is of regular school age and then start in to school at

the regular rural school, where time will not permit the one teacher to devote the whole day to the kindergarten work.

And so to offset this difficulty and to bring to the parents direct the best methods in use in successful kindergartens, the government have hired some experts to prepare a series of helps for parents so that they may assume the role of kindergarten teacher at home. Not only will this help the children with their first schooling but if followed by parents, will build a strong companionship between parents and children. It is certainly time well spent.

From time to time we will publish these articles and trust that enough good may be derived from them to warrant the space being used for that purpose.

If you enjoy them; if you would like the series published, please drop me a card, and the whole series will be published. Remember this is your section of the paper, and in it we want to publish that which will bring to you the most good and enjoyment.

Fit Your Punishment to the Child and to the Act Committed. Do Not Punish in Anger

By Mary E. Dozier

A child of four years who was in the habit of pinching her neighbors, was asked by her kindergarten teacher: "Would you like to have Alice pinch you?" "No." "She doesn't like it either, Dorothy, and will not care to sit by you if you continue."

But the talk did no good, for the little tot went on repeating her offense. Then the teacher quietly took her handkerchief and, wrapping it around the offending member, said: "Suppose we cover up this little hand and not let it be seen until it can remember not to pinch."

After a few minutes the child came over to the teacher to say that the hand could take care of itself now. Smilingly the teacher unwrapped it and said: "I am so glad!"

A mother, for a similar offense, was seen to slap her child's hand and jerk his arm. Which do you think the better method to follow?

In a kindergarten room of forty children, the story hour was in progress. The room was small, hence the attention of all was a necessity. Two boys, half listening, half playing, were continually rocking their chairs. The teacher's efforts to gain their complete attention proved fruitless. She stopped long enough to say: "Those who cannot sit quietly on their chairs must sit on the floor." One of the boys immediately gave perfect attention, but the other continued his noise. When the teacher reached over to take his chair, he resisted, then went off by himself in a distant corner.

Knowing the disposition of the boy, the teacher let the matter pass until the next day when he asked for some work which he specially liked to do. Then she replied: "I will be glad to let you have it, John, after you have obeyed about sitting on the floor."

For three days the boy rebelled, and for three days this teacher of forty children did not forget the individual problem, refusing all of John's requests for the things he desired—always, however, in a pleasant manner.

The fourth day a dramatized story was on the program and the boy longed to be "the old troll." "May I be?" in his enthusiasm he asked. "I am sure you would make a fine troll if you would first obey your teacher." He looked at her, smiled and slid down onto the floor.

Too much attention devoted to such a simple act? Not when a child learns thereby that disobedience is not worth the price of forfeited companionship, and that to be an active and desired member of the school group he must comply with its necessary laws.

DEAR Children:— Fairs have either started or are going to start in practically every part of your state. Take the big State Fair which has just opened at Detroit, for instance, and which will continue until September 7. It is by no means intended only for the grown-ups. Young men and women and children are taking as much part in much of it as are the old folks. There are the physical culture stunts and we are showing here a picture of Walter Heston, of Wayne county, who won the contest last year. He is just 6 years old. There is also a school for boys and many fine, interesting and instructive things for them to see. The boys also will be interested in the agricultural exhibits and demonstrations of all kinds. There is some mighty good stuff at the fair about bee raising and dairying and fertilizing of crops, for instance. For the girls there are of special interest the canning, sewing, cooking and housekeeping demonstrations. Of course both the boys and the girls will find interest in practically everything at the great exposition. Most of these things apply to the county fairs, which are being held in nearly every county in the state.

Somehow it seems as though the fairs are a great, glorious ending for the big vacation of summer which is just closing. Now we are going to give two prizes for the best stories written by our young readers describing what they liked best about the fair they visited. Send your stories to Laddie, care of Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, and the prizes will be awarded quickly.

Now we are going to run quite a few letters. Some of them are somewhat old. And even now there isn't room for a half of the splendid letters which have been written in. If your letter fails to get in the first or second time, try, try again, and at last you are bound to succeed.

Letters From Our Boys and Girls.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before, but we are now taking the M. B. F. and I read the "Children's Hour" every time. I am a girl 12 years old and I am in the 8th grade. I have blue eyes and light hair. I have 6 pet rabbits and a kitten. We live on a farm of 80 acres and have two horses and two colts. We have 15 head of cattle. I see you have a contest of the "Great Men," and I joined it recently. The enclosure is about the great man you have pictured in the paper. —Teresa Gabler, Sherman, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. We live on an eighty acre farm. I have one brother his name is Edwin. I also have a sister Florence. My brother Edwin is three years old and my sister is sixteen years old. I am eleven. I read the Children's page and like the Doo Dads and the letters from the boys and girls very much. I have a mile to go to school. I am in the fifth grade. I have four little cats for pets. They are cunning to play with. —Evelyn Manley, Meuwataka, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. We live on an eighty acre farm and have four horses and six cows. For pets I have a dog and cat. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the letters and Doo Dads. My letter is getting long, so I will close hoping to see my letter in print. —Vernon Minard, Marlette, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have not written to you before so I thought I would write. I am a girl 10 years old and in the 6th grade. My friend is going to write to you. Our school teacher's name was Olive Foster. We live on a 40 acre farm. We have two horses and one cow and one calf. We have 21 hens. I have one hen setting and one hen that has got 7 little chickens. There are 7 children in our family. There are four girls and three boys, here are the names: Frances is 14 years old and in the eighth grade but did not pass and then Edward is 12 and in the sixth grade and then I come next and then Willard he is eight years old and in the 4th grade then Floyd he is six and in the 1st grade then Sarah she is three and then Ella. The baby she is 10 months old. My birthday is in October, the 19th. We have a Ford car. My mother's name is Mabel and my father's name is Dick. I have not got any grandfather but have two grandmothers. I broke my right arm four or five years ago. I wish some of



Walter Heston, a Wayne County boy, 6 years old, is last year's physical culture champion of the State Fair. Watch him this year.

the children of your members would write to me. I stay with my grandmother nights. We live the next house to her. I didn't put in my garden until late. If some of the girls would write to me I would write back to them. I like to read the Doo Dads very much. —Florence Baxter, Vassar, Mich.

Dear Laddie—We enjoyed your letters in last weeks M. B. F. very much and look forward to each issue of your interesting paper. I am 11 years old and passed into the sixth grade this year. I have one sister but I have no brothers. After finishing my school course I hope to take a business course. I live on a farm of 160 acres. I enjoy the flowers and the birds. I am the secretary of the poultry club. I have 11 War Savings Stamps. I also have a \$50 Liberty bond. Hoping you will publish this letter which is my first attempt. I am sincerely yours, Anna McGuigan, Fostoria, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy of eleven years of age and am in the sixth grade at Gaines. I enjoy the Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo. My father is taking the M. B. F. and we all enjoy reading it. I used to live in Gaines but this spring we moved to the farm. My two brothers my father, the hired man and I are going to farm two hundred and sixty acres of land. My brother lives on our one hundred and sixty acre farm and we are living on a rented farm of one hundred acres. My brother and I found an ox-yoke. We went to the woods and got hickory to make bows. My father keeps a jersey cow here and fifteen head of registered Holsteins. We also have six horses. Respectfully yours, Harold Bronson, Gaines, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the letters of the boys and girls and enjoy them very much. I like to read about the Doo Dads very much. I am a little girl eight years old. I go to school every day and am in the fifth grade and will be ready for the sixth grade next year. My teacher's name is Alta E. C. Field and I like her very much. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. We have a nice black cat at our house. I live on a farm of 265 acres. We have six horses, two colts, three cows, nine head of young cattle. We have twenty three sheep, 32 lambs. We have chickens, turkeys and geese. Trusting to see my letter in print. I remain your little friend, Gertrude Katherine Brennen, Brighton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl, nine years old and in the 4th grade. Our school let out the 16th of May. My papa takes the M. B. F. I like to read the Children's

hour. I have two brothers, Harold, age seven years and Clair age 19 months. We have a dog and a cat. We live on a farm of 160 acres. We have three horses and 12 cows. Also 100 little chickens that I help take care of. I gather the eggs every night. I have two war savings stamps. Will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Ethel Detwilen, Weston, Michigan.

Dear Laddie—This is my first attempt to write a letter to any farm paper or magazine, but I am going to try my luck in getting prizes. I am very glad vacation has come, but I will be glad when school commences again. I am eleven years of age and was promoted into the sixth grade. I go to a village school. My sister, one and a half years older than myself have each got a hen and her family of little chickens. We set 26 eggs and we hatched 20. They all got sick and we only have 13 left between us. We are to have the roosters and mama the pullets. We have 14 little guineas, five white ones and nine brown ones, which will be a speckled gray when they grow up. We also have 11 little banties. My sister and I have a garden all our own. We have put it into pop corn, beans and a few peanuts, and the rest into potatoes. We are going to see how much we can get from it. A few days ago mama gave us a penny for every burdock we cut down and put a few drops of kerosene on the hearts so that they would never grow again. We got \$1.60 each. Last summer we drove the horses on the hay loader, as I suppose we will do this year. Mama is going to get us a pair of overalls so we can get around better. Later on we helped father plant potatoes with the planter and he gave us four rows when they were harvested we had thirty-four bushels from them. When we received the payment for them it amounted to \$23. We got a camera with some of the money and expect to have lots of fun with it this summer taking pictures. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it almost better than any other farm paper. We have a beautiful span of horses. They are bays with white feet and white faces. I take music lessons once a week. I like it better than anything else. I have completed the first, second and third grades of Matthews and now am nearly half way through the first book of Bach. I have taken about two and one-half years.—Marian Dovey, Union City.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

For exacting women who place quality above price; who realize true economy is practiced when complete satisfaction is obtained.

Of course, a good cook will be able to bake good bread and biscuits from the ordinary good flour.

But if you desire something A LITTLE BETTER, more light, flakier—with a delicious flavor and splendid color — LILY WHITE should be used.

Money back if it does not give complete satisfaction.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



BUSINESS AND TRADE

The public and the market seem to be getting somewhat accustomed to the government price agitation and investigations. New strikes and threatened troubles and demoralization of the foreign exchange could hardly have failed to cause some influence on business and trade. There have been great orders placed in the mercantile trades; in hides and leathers notable shrinkages have occurred, as well as in other important lines.

The efforts of various agencies to lower the cost of living have been essentially futile and may tend to boost it considerably in the long run. Farmers as a rule show signs of being unsettled as to future prospects. The attitude of both of the government and the various state investigations has been on the whole hostile to the farmers, and as it is the city man who is at the helm of the queries, it is natural that the side of the farmer is not understood or sympathized with. By glutting the market with necessary reserve supplies of foodstuffs in the big cities the farmer's business is impaired. Many farmers have been giving up dairying gradually, and together with bad seasons, the profiteer investigations and actions as unintelligently conducted at present will be the last straw to some dairymen. Thus in the long run the consumer is the sufferer.

One of the failings of investigations in too many places is the blindness to the inefficiency of the marketing and middleman systems. A ray of hope is seen, however, when our state investigators make the retailers in Lansing and Detroit and other cities show their books without any holding back or camouflage. When the middlemen, the distributors, show their books face out to the public, then the farmer can expect more of a square deal in the setting of prices.

Take for example the Lansing retailers. A shoe dealer admitted that he was making 50 per cent profit on his business. The farmers in our state average less than three per cent profit.

Take an other example of the findings of the investigations: The prosecuting attorney in Detroit rung the confession from the Detroit restaurant men that they are making a profit of 183 per cent per glass on the milk they sell to the public. The item from the Detroit News follows:

Restaurants which sell milk at 10 cents a glass make 183 per cent profit; those which sell it at 7 cents make 87 per cent, and those few which are still sticking to the lowly nickel get 25 per cent gain, according to some problems in arithmetic worked out today by Matthew H. Bishop, prosecutor, from the restaurant men's own figures.

And this is the profit after the cost of labor and the loss in volume are deducted. Milk costs the restaurateurs 52 cents a gallon of 128 ounces. The restaurant men add 10 per cent of this price for labor and 5 per cent for wastage, making the total cost 59.8-10 cents a gallon, or 37-10 cents a glass.

The restaurateur gets 16 glasses out of a gallon, whether he sells for 5 cents or 10. At 5 cents he makes a fraction over 20 cents a gallon, at 7 cents he makes a little better than 52 cents, while at 10 cents his net profit is an even dollar.



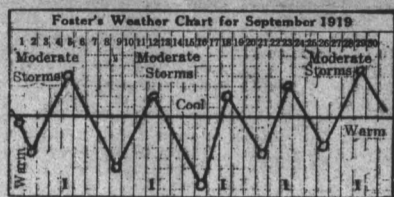
WHEAT

Grade	Det't	Ch'go	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24		2.35 1/2
No. 2 White	2.22		2.32
No. 2 Mixed	2.22		2.32

The wheat crop, supposed to have been such a bumper one, has dwindled and dwindled, along with the prospects for other foodstuffs. Although 940,000,000 bushels seems assured, probably only 800,000,000 bushels will be fit for use. Smut and shrinkages of various sorts have

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—The heavy horizontal line represents the normal of temperature. The zig-zag line is the predicted movement of temperatures up and down. Dates at the top are for their time at meridian 90. If you are east of that line these weather features should reach you one or two days later; if west of it one to three days earlier. The I marks date of warm wave's arrival at meridian 90. Last Bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent Sept. 3 to 7, meridian 90 4 to 8, eastern section 5 to 9; 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. 9 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It

made frightful inroads into the wheat harvest. As for spring wheat, black rust and blight have made such injuries that the condition by a few weeks ago was the lowest on record. Part of the poor wheat will no doubt be used for feeds this year, especially where the oats and barley have been so poor, as they have been in Michigan. With corn up around \$2 a bushel, wheat will be about as cheap as most grain feeds in many sections.

Had there been no government guarantee, tying down the price of wheat, it is believed that the price would soar high. When the fixed price is lifted next spring, therefore, it is hoped that the wheat markets will take wing and soar skyward. A great deal more wheat is being exported this summer than last.

The U. S. Grain Corporation announced there will be no storage premiums added to the basic prices in its buying scale, for the present nor until the Grain Corporation accumulates enough to secure a reserve necessary for future home requirements.

Contracts are being refused which foreign buyers are eager to tie up so as to assure their getting a large amount of American wheat in the future at the present price.

On the basis of these and other facts, it seems quite a safe bet to put in winter wheat. Mr. Barnes ought to know as much as anyone about the wheat situation and he says the price will go right on up after the guarantee lifts. There are some, however, who are dubious for high prices on grains next year. The present disturbances of strikes and price agitations certainly complicate the outlook on the wheat market.



CORN

Grade	Det't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	2.10	2.00	2.15 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	2.08	1.98	2.13
No. 4 Yellow	2.06	1.96	2.11

The month of July did some terrible things to the corn yield, as well as for other grains. Just in the one month it is estimated that 200,000,000 bushels of corn were lost from the total prospects in this country. Corn continues to be of a very high price. In New York corn sells at around \$2.15 per bushel, which is only about 15 cents lower than wheat in that city. In Detroit, the corn market has crept up a little higher than a week ago. The market opened this week in Detroit at around \$2.07 for Cash No. 3.

Prices of corn have been jumping up and down in one of the most nervous conditions in history. The news concerning labor, especially the railroad unions, has been the deciding factor. Now that the noise

will cross crest of Rockies Sept. 10 plains sections 11, meridian 90, great lakes middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 12, eastern sections 13, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Sept. 14. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The two disturbances described in above paragraphs, will control the weather of North America from near Sept. 3 to 14. The fluctuating temperatures of the two weeks will trend downward more than the season suggests and will reach the lowest of the month during the five days centering on Sept. 15. During those five days frosts are expected to reach some parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Montana, North Dakota and northern Minnesota. Not much damage is expected. More rain is expected from Sept. 1 to 15 than from 15 to 30; most rain in cotton states east of Mississippi and east in the state and provinces mentioned in reference to frosts.

W. T. Foster

about the railroads has hushed temporarily on the surface, the prices of corn have crept up again. But it is felt that new startling news tending to tie up transportation may topple the price again. But old Supply and Demand is going to keep the price of most grains high for a year or so at least, according to experts, due to the shortages in the expected wheat, corn and other cereals, in the face of the biggest demands ever made on the American market. Take the ruinous weather for crops in Poland and the crop fizzes of Russia. They must get fed from somewhere, and ultimately a lot of the grain of Mr. U. S. Farmer is going to find its way to suffering regions.



OATS

Standard	.80	.76	.87
No. 3 White	.79 1/2	.75	.86
No. 4 White	.78 1/2	.74	.85

Oats, as usual, rolled and pitched along with the storm in the corn market. But the price ranges in oats have been less than ten cents, while divergencies of around 30 cents have been noted in the corn section. The week opened with a few cents gain over what it was several days ago. Although the oat crop has been poor, it is coming out somewhat better than had been expected, according to government reports, and this tended to keep down the price. Much more of the oat crop is needed to meet pledges to foreign buyers and an eager demand has accompanied a generally bullish tone. Detroit received the least of the eleven primary grain markets, during two weeks of August, thus showing the poor condition in the Michigan oat fields. The price in Detroit for oats hovers just below 80 cents.



RYE & BARLEY

The rye crop is about the lowest it has been for the past twenty years, according to government reports, although it was expected to rank high with preceding records. Naturally the effect on the market was bullish. Likewise news of reduction of the wheat prospects also raised the hopes of the rye bulls. Rye did its share of teeter-totter in the nervousness caused by threatened rail tie-ups and big strikes and unscientific profiteer fighting. The demand for rye has increased in Detroit markets. This is partly due to the heavy calls from Europe for American rye. Thus rye is firm and expected to advance. The

Detroit market for rye opened this week with Cash No. 2 at around \$1.54.

Most cities report bullish or strong conditions in the barley market. In Chicago the reports are of lower prices for the common grades, although the choice varieties went quickly to malsters and the industries. Barley prices have made a steady gain for the last several months. One of the bullish factors in most market just now is the transportation difficulty. Along with this the crop prospects have fallen from rosy prospects to one of the smallest in the last two decades. Detroit opens this week with Cash No. 3 at around \$2.45 per cwt.



BEANS

Rains have saved many farmers in Michigan from losing much on their bean crops this year. It has also benefited bean growers in neighboring states. California, however, has reported less optimistic reports of the crop of the Far West. The bean market is steady and inactive. The price has edged off a little again and is around \$8.10. With the harvest of beans only several weeks off, there is much uncertainty. Mr. Nixon, editor of the Bean-Bag, the only paper devoted exclusively to bean interests, writes us that there are so many uncertain factors in the outlook, that prophesy right now is hard to make with much assurance. In general, however, his letter is rather optimistic for better bean prices.

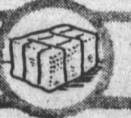


POTATOES

Michigan's potato report is not so encouraging just now, when many tell of small sizes and few to a hill for the early potato crop. Our neighboring states have suffered from dryness and various pests. New England, in several parts, reports good weather for potatoes. As a general thing the whole country reports fairly good potato crops. In the Chicago market potatoes are reported steady with early Wisconsin and Ohio, sacked and in carlots, selling at around \$3 per cwt. In Detroit, however, the arrival of earlies is knocking the market down. There has been plenty of active trading as well as good supplies with early Ohio selling at over \$5 for 150 lb. sacks. New Jersey cobbles sell at more than \$6.

PEAS

Adverse growing conditions, chiefly the drought, have impaired the pea output of the nation this year. The Northwest growing sections have suffered from lack of irrigation water. It looks now as though the total will fall below last year. Prices ought to be pretty good accordingly.



HAY

	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	31.00	32.00	31.00
Chicago	28.00	30.00	27.00
N. Y.	39.00	40.00	36.00
	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	25.00	26.00	24.00
Chicago	25.00	26.00	24.00
N. Y.	30.00	36.00	31.00

HAY TRADE CONDITIONS

The market conditions during the past week have shown a decided falling off due largely to increased supply at all points. The outlook is for slight advances temporarily, due to conditions affecting certain sections. The car shortage in the West is becoming more acute, and in the Eastern markets the permit system is being restored to help control congestion. The price levels are due to fall however, as the season advances.

the average prices from all sections showing a decided decline. The timothy grades show very small proportion of No. 1, most arrivals being No. 2 grade. Clover mixed grades are in fine condition as is alfalfa. Prairie hay in Western markets is reported arriving in good condition.

NEW YORK BUTTER LETTER

The most noticeable feature in the butter market at present is the scarcity of high quality butter and the preponderance of undergrades. As a result of the abundance of poor butter the margin in price between an extra and a second is widening to a marked degree. While the tendency of the market has been upward all the week, there has been no change in the quotation on seconds. One can readily judge from that that seconds have been in very scant demand. In fact, there was practically no movement of undergrades during the week. On the contrary, extras and higher scoring butter have been in insufficient supply to meet the demand. As soon as there were fresh arrivals they were greedily purchased by local buyers.

On last week Saturday, extras were quoted at 54 1-2c. On Monday, there was a scarcity of high quality butter and the price advanced 1c. On Tuesday, the scarcity continued and there was a further advance of 1-2c. The market continued strong on Wednesday but there was no change in quotation. On Thursday, the price again advanced 1-2c but on Friday, because of a slight increase in receipts that advance was lost but the market closed firm with quotations as follows: Extras, 56c; higher scoring than extras, 56 1-2@57c; Firsts 52@53 1-2c; seconds, 50@52c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS

DETROIT—Butter: Fresh creamery, 51 1-2@52 1-2c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh candled, current receipts 42 1-2@43 1-2c; good fresh eggs, 45@48c, according to quality.

Cheese—Michigan flats, 31@31 1-2c; New York flats (June make) 34c; Michigan single daisies, 31 1-2c; brick, 35 1-2c; long horns, 33c; Wisconsin double daisies, 31 1-2c; Wisconsin twins, 31c; Limburger, 23 1-2@24 1-2c; domestic block Swiss, 40@42c; domestic wheel Swiss, 45@60c per lb.

NEW YORK—Butter unsettled; creamery higher than extras, 56 1-2@57c; extra, 92 score, 55 1-2@56c; first, 52 1-2@55 1-4; packing stock, current make No. 2, 46c. Eggs steady; fresh gathered extras, 54@55c; do extra firsts; 51@53c; do firsts, 47@50c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western henery white, fine to fancy, 67@69c; do ordinary to prime, 50@55c; do brown, 58@62; do gathered brown and mixed colors, 53@56c. Cheese steadier; state whole milk flats, current make, specials, 30 1-2@32c; do average run, 29 1-2@30c; state whole milk twins, current make specials, 30 1-2@31c; do average run, 29 1-2@30c; Poultry: Live steady; chickens, 38@40c; fowls, 38c; old roosters, 30 1-2@31c; turkeys, 35@30c. Dressed steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO—Butter steady; creamery, 48@53 1-2c. Eggs, easy; firsts 41@41 1-2c; ordinary firsts, 36@37 1-2c; at mark, cases included, 38@41c; storage packed firsts, 42@42 1-2c.

DETROIT PRODUCE LETTER

An improved demand on the part of housewives, and a smaller supply of tomatoes caused prices to advance slightly over those which prevailed the previous day, at both municipal markets. Best tomatoes selling freely to fancy grocers at \$1.50 a bushel. A large quantity of good stock for canning purposes sold at from \$1 a bushel up to \$1.25. Some low-grade cracked stock sold below the dollar but the tendency of the market was toward a higher range of prices, as canners are getting actively into the market.

Cabbage was a drug on the western market and sold as low as 50c a bushel for some soft stock, with 90c for the very best. At the eastern market the price was 10c higher, best bringing \$1 a bushel, and good average stock going well at from 80c to 90c a bushel. Cucumbers continue to move slowly, the supply being heavy and demand only moderate. Largest sizes went at 50c

to 75c a bushel, and medium from \$1 to \$1.25. Dills brought around \$1.50 a bushel. Sweet corn is improving in size and quality over the class which has come to the markets during the past week. Prices were slightly higher for the best grades, the top prices at which sales were made, being 25c for large good ears. Inferior watermelons went at \$3 a dozen. Root crops were plentiful.

Apples No. 1, \$2.50 to \$3 bushel; No. 2, \$1.75 to \$2 bushel; beans, wax \$1.75 to \$2 bushel; green beans, \$2 to \$2.50 bushel; beets, \$1 to \$1.50 bushel; cabbage, 50c to \$1 bushel; carrots, \$1.50 bushel; corn, \$10c to 25c dozen; cauliflower, \$2.50 dozen; cucumbers, 50c to \$1.50 a bushel; celery, 40c to 65c dozen; local cantelopes, \$1.25 dozen; endive, 50c bushel; eggplant, \$1 to \$1.50 dozen; elderberries, \$1 bushel; huckleberries, \$7.50 bushel; kohlrabi, 45c to 50c dozen; leaf lettuce, 50c to 65c bushel; osage melons, \$2.50 to \$3.50 dozen; onions \$2.25 to \$3 bushel; potatoes, \$2.60 to \$2.90 bushel; peppers, \$1 to \$1.25 bushel; pumpkins \$1.25 to \$2 dozen; pickles, 35c to 50c hundred; peaches, \$2.50 to \$3.50 bushel; pears \$3 to \$3.50 bushel; plums, \$2.50 to \$4 bushel; radishes 40c dozen bunches; summer squash, 50c bushel; spinach, \$1 bushel; turnips, \$1.50 to \$1.75 bushel; tomatoes, \$1 to \$1.50 bushel live poultry, old, 32s; broilers, 36 to 37c pound.

RECORD U. S. WOOL STOCKS

Manufacturers and dealers held more wool on June 30, 1919, than at any time since quarterly wool stock reports have been issued by the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report shows a total of 674,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, on hand June 30. Compared with stocks on March 31 of this year dealers on June 30 held 170,000,000 pounds more grease wool, 15,000,000 pounds more secured wool, and 4,000,000 pounds more pulled wool. On June 30 manufacturers held 75,000,000 pounds more grease wool, 3,000,000 pounds more secured wool and 5,000,000 pounds of pulled wool than on March 21. Total stocks on June 30, 1919, in pounds by class, were: grease wool 455,834,958; scoured 60,626,823; pulled 32,439,943; tops 14,637,444, and noils 12,406,916.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The market for wool has been dull for the most part during last week although there is a fairly good demand for choice fine staple wools. The strong undertone is keeping prices generally firm. London closed with prices 10 per cent above opening rates on all grades above 50s. The manufacturing situation here and abroad is exceedingly strong. Quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces, fine unwashed 63@64c; delaine, unwashed, 78@82c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 75@78c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 68@69c.



LIVE STOCK

Live stock transactions have been cut off considerably by tie-ups and threatened tie-ups from labor troubles. The strikers in the yards at Chicago were infuriated by the placing of military and civil police in the yards, thus accentuating the trouble. The situation is thought to have been considerably cleared by this time, however, and last minute news tells of considerable jumps in price. The high price on hogs is still about two dollars lower than the record set just before the H. C. L. investigations cut loose full blast. Quotations follow:

CHICAGO—Hogs, generally 40 to 50c higher; top \$21.85; heavy weight \$19.50@21.80; light weight \$19.60@21.85; light lights \$18.75@21.50 heavy packing sows, roughs, \$17.50@18.25; pigs, \$17.75@19. Cattle: native and western beef feeder steers, canners, cows, bulls and veal calves steady; fat she-stock slow to unevenly lower; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime \$16.50@18.75; medium and good, \$12.75@16.35; common, \$10.25@12.75; light weight; good and

choice \$14.25; butcher cattle; heifers \$7.50@15; @18.25; common and medium \$9.75 and cows \$7.50@13.50; canners and cutters \$6.25@7.50; veal calves, light and handy weight \$19.75@21.25; feeder steers \$8@13.75; stocker steers \$7.25@11 western range steers, \$9.50@16.50; cows and heifers \$7.75@13. Sheep: lambs strong; sheep steady; lambs, 84 lbs. down, \$14.50@18; culls and common \$9.50@14; yearling wethers \$10.50@13; ewes, medium, good and choice \$7.75@9.50; culls and common, \$3@7.25.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Market slow and steady on heavies and 25c to 50c higher on the lighter grades. Heavy hogs sold at \$22.00; medium and mixed \$22.50 to 22.75; light mixed and yorkers, \$22.75 to \$23.00 according to weight and quality. Sheep and lambs. Choice lambs sold at \$17.00 with a few fancy bunches up to \$17.25. Cull lambs \$12.50@13.00; yearlings 13.00@13.50; wethers \$10.50@11.00; ewes \$9.50 to \$10.00. There were around 1100 head of calves on sale. Choice calves sold at \$25.00 cwt. with a few extra choice up to \$26.00; throwouts 120 to 140 lbs. \$18.00 to \$20.00; 160 to 190 lbs. 13.50 to \$14.50; heavy fat veal calves \$17.00@18.00 as to weight and quality. We quote: choice to prime weighty steers, \$17.50@18.00; medium to good weighty steers, \$16.00@14.00; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$13.25@14.00; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14.50@15; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers \$13.50@14.00; choice to prime yearlings, \$15.50@16; fair to good yearlings, \$14.00@14.50; medium to good butcher steers, \$13.50@14.00; fair to medium butcher steers, \$12.00@12.50; good butcher heifers, \$12.50@13; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$10.50@11; good to choice fat cows, \$10.00@10.50; medium to good fat cows, \$9.00@9.50; fair to good medium fat cows, \$8@8.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$7.00@7; canners, \$5.50@6; good to choice fat bulls, \$10.00@10.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$9.50@10.00; good weight sausage bulls, \$8.50@9.00; light and thin bulls, \$7.00@7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$10.00@10.50; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$7.50@8.00; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$9@12.00; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$7.50@8.00.

DETROIT—Best heavy steers \$13@14; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.00@11.50; Mixed steers and heifers, \$9.50@10.50; handy light butchers, \$7.50@8.50; light butchers, \$6.75@7.75; best cows, \$9.00; butcher cows, \$7.50@8.00; cutters, \$6.50; canners, \$6.00@6.25 best heavy bulls, \$9.50; bologna bulls, \$8.00@9.00; stock bulls, \$7

@8.00; feeders, \$9.00@10.00; stockers, \$7.00@8.50; milkers and springers, \$75.00@125.00. The veal calf trade was active and anything having quality was 50 cents to \$1 higher. Common and heavy was steady. The quality continues to improve and the meat inspector says he now finds few to condemn. The drover is evidently wakening up to the fact that there is little use buying those under age and cull for food to have them taken away from him here.

Prices averaging as follows for the entire week:

Best grades, \$22.00@23.00; culls, \$14.00@19.00; heavy, \$8.00@11.00.

There was a good fair run of sheep and lambs and the quality was better, while good lambs brought last week's prices generally. The bulk of sales was from \$16 to \$16.50 for good grades with a few bunches at \$17. Thin half fat buck lambs were extremely dull. In fact, it was next to impossible to dispose of them. Sheep held steady to strong all week. Closing prices averaged as follows:

Best lambs \$16.00@17.00; fair lambs, \$13.50@15.00; light to common lambs, \$11.00@12.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@9.00; culls and common, \$4.00@6.00.

PITTSBURGH—Hogs, higher, heavies, \$21.50@22; heavy Yorkers, \$22.75@23; light yorkers and pigs, \$21@21.50. Sheep and lambs.—steady, top sheep, \$11.25; top lambs, \$16.50. Calves.—steady; top \$22.50.

County Crop Reports

(See Crop Report Section, page 12)

JACKSON—Weather for the last week has been rain a day and fine a day and has kept farmers guessing. Crops still out are doing well. Potatoes and corn are the best, but blight has hit some fields of late potatoes and will no doubt cut the crop considerably. Farmers are making marsh hay for feeding and baling, some threshing and other plowing for rye and wheat. Little being marketed except rye and as usual eggs and cream. Very little butter made in this locality.—A. F. W.

MONROE—Weather same warmer, no rain. Farmers are busy threshing, hauling manure, discing oat stubble while waiting for rain to plow. Wheat acreage will be small this year for the ground is not in good condition and farmers are afraid of the price next year. Help also is very scarce. About every other farm is for sale around here. Several old places have changed hands. The prices are from \$150 to \$200 per acre. Market for grain is still no good. No buyers, which gives one not much courage for next year.—G. L. S.

MISSAUKEE—Farmers are preparing ground for rye seeding. The ground since the rain is in fine condition. The late potatoes and corn are doing finely. Corn will need two weeks yet to be in first class shape for the silo and potatoes will need until the middle of September to be out of danger of frosts. Farmers that have rye to spare are selling as soon as they can at \$1.25 per bushel. No sale for live stock now. The buyers claim prices for hogs and cattle are going to pieces.—H. E. N.

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34x4	9.75	3.25
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Co-Op. Wool Dealing

In response to inquiries of readers about a co-operative wool association, we have obtained the following:

The Plainwell Association is located about 18 miles from Wayland and had nothing to do with handling wool of the Plainwell Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, except that we used their warehouse to take in wool. Mr. A. Bentall, Allegan county agent, helped to organize them on a \$10 membership fee and \$100 collateral note plan. Mr. Walter Hazelwood, Plainwell, Mich., is president of the Association.

I believe this is the first Association organized on this plan in the state to carry on a general mercantile business and from the success they are meeting with I think it would be well worth one's time to investigate their methods. In regard to the wool sales will say that they were handled by a co-operative farmers association known as the West Mich. Sheep Breeders Association, which has nothing to do with any other co-operative association, except that we are friendly with all other co-operative movements. We have just finished our sales for the year and have made a success of it in every way. In the near future I will write you a full account of our experience and you may publish same if you think worth while. I will send you a full account of the wool sales in the near future.—G. Heydenberk, Wayland, Mich., Secretary Treas., West Mich. Sheep Breeders Ass'n.

Shall I Sell Steers Now or Hold Them

I have four head of good thrifty steers. Would it pay better to keep them a couple of months or sell them sooner. I might have sold them for 8 cents the first of June, but they will weigh 155 pounds each more now. Please advise me through your paper.—H. M. D., Manton, Mich.

It is almost impossible to advise readers what to do in cases like this where the information is so meagre. In order to intelligently answer a question of this kind it is necessary to know something of local conditions, such as the amount of feed necessary to use, cost to owner, condition of pastures, etc. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," is an old but very true saying. Present prices on young steers are good and the economical feeder should be able to make a fair profit. The next two or three months will see cattle of all kind rushed to the markets, and we cannot see any hope of higher prices until the flush of the season is over. Moreover, the government's agitation against the high prices of eatables, is quite likely to have a bearish influence on the live stock markets. You know what it costs you to feed this stock, and should be able to determine for yourself what course you should pursue.—The Editors.

Outlook For Peas

I would like to see the pea market in the M. B. F. as there is a lot grown around here. Potatoes blighted around here.—H. B. H., Arenac Co.

Michigan's July growing conditions were as unfavorable as reported on the first of the month. The present growing condition is considered to be 45 per cent of normal and 50 per cent of last year. Growers are reticent about estimating the yield under existing conditions but it is thought that the yield will probably not exceed 5 to 6 bushels per acre. Reports would indicate that from 20 to 25 per cent of the acreage planted has been abandoned as a total failure.—The Editors.

Cure for Sick Sheep

Will you kindly let me know what ails my sheep, the following are the symptoms: The ewes lag behind, no cud chewing, run at the nose, do not eat hardly anything, get gaunt.

I have raised sheep for a number of years but this is a new malady to me. Wish to state that these sheep have all the fresh water, new pasture, all the sulphur, salt and tar at all times.—M. B. Russell, Twining.

This ailment ordinarily results from exposure to the cold rain; dipping or shearing too early, or from an invasion of parasites as I am inclined to think is the cause in this case.

Treatment: Mainly consists in removing the exciting cause. Pine Tar may be smeared over the nostrils, and the animal given clean, dry quarters. The following given for several day may prevent attack of pneumonia as a complication:

Rx.: Creosoti, Beech, two drams; Spts. camphorae, one ounce; Ol. lini q. s. ad, ounces eight. M. Sig. Give one tablespoonful three times a day

August 16, 1919.

Michigan Business Farming.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of the 6th instant in which you inquire whether there is any law compelling the owners of threshing machines to clean their machines after every job, or after threshing dirty grain, would state that on examination we do not find any such statute. This, however, would not prevent farmers from stipulating with the owner of the threshing machine that he must clean his machine before he commences the job contracted for.

Yours very truly,

A. B. DOUGHERTY,
Deputy Attorney General

Michigan's Divorce Laws

What are the grounds for divorce in Michigan?—Subscriber.

Ans.—Adultery; impotency at the time of marriage; imprisonment for three years in any prison, jail or house of correction; habitual drunkenness; obtaining divorce in another state; desertion for two years; neglect and refusal of the husband to support the wife when of sufficient ability so to do and extreme cruelty. To the person asking for the above we wish to state that it is our opinion that a divorce could be obtained on the grounds of non-support and extreme cruelty.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

Common Law Divorce

Where a man and woman make up their minds to get married and thereafter lived as husband and wife, holding themselves out to the public as such, altho no license was obtained, and no ceremony performed by a duly authorized officer, would a divorce be necessary if the parties stopped living together and either wished to get married?—A Reader.

Ans.—Yes. In our opinion the parties have effected what is known as a Common Law Marriage which is as legal and binding as the one performed with all the formalities of the law. Hence before getting married to another a divorce would have to be obtained or the party so marrying would be guilty of bigamy.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

Readers: Will You Help Answer This

Would like to know if there is any thing I might do to save the plums on the tree. They become prematurely red and drop off. I find holes eaten in them, or just bored through sometimes even in the stones or pits, apparently done by a small worm. Some plums seem to be only pierced. There are some plums on the tree yet which are green and not damaged. I sprayed the tree with Bordeaux mixture when the blossoms were on. Would appreciate an answer by return mail but you may publish it if it would help others.—Mrs. LeDuc, Midland County.

NO!

Where several farmers own a grain separator can they be compelled to thresh the grain of anyone else?—H. M., Stanwood, Mich.

Ans.—No.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

Michigan State Fair

DETROIT

Aug. 29---Sept. 7

The Mecca of

STARTLING AMUSEMENTS

BATTLE OF CHATEAU THIERRY

The Outstanding Pyrotechnical Display of the World. A Reproduction of that Famous Battle with Fireworks. Returned Soldiers will participate each evening.

RUTH LAW,

America's Celebrated Military Aviatrix, in competition with Louis Gertson and World's Leading Auto Racers.

LOUIS GERTSON,

Dean of American Aviators, who became Famous through writing his name in the Sky with Fire.

WILD LIFE IN MICHIGAN

This Second Annual Exhibit of Native Mammals, Birds, Fish and Forests will be one of the Leading Features of the Fair. Every wild native of Michigan will be included.

ADDITIONAL AMUSEMENTS

Horse Races, Automobile Races, Auto Polo, Horse Show, Acrobatic Acts, Free •audeville, Many Bands, Hawaiian Singers, Dancing Girls, Clowns, Dog Show, Con T. Kennedy's Midway Shows, and innumerable other acts will be a part of this

Seventieth Annual Exposition

10 DAYS—10 NIGHTS

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 18, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

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

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

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 near-est 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

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

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.

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESH 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.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRE
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

Bull Calves

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

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.

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.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, \$250.00 to \$300.00. Bulls, \$200.00 to \$250.00. 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 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKESIDE 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
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

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.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED POLAND China boars, four months old. Prices reasonable. Jas. H. Collins, St. Charles, Mich.

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.

Wonderland Herd

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and Col. Porter Calstock, Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

Wm. J. CLARKE
R. No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

WITH QUALITY Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291317, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygants, 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. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

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

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

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SER-vice, 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.

Big Type Poland China Boars of April 1st farrow at farmer's prices, sired by Foxy Commander, first prize Junior Yearling at West Michigan Fair 1918, from litters of 7, 11 and 12.
W. I. WOOD, Middleville, 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.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fa'r's.
Bred Gilts all SOLD.
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.

O. I. C. SWINE Extra Large Boned. One boar nearly 2 years old. Also fine lot of spring pigs, shipped C. O. D. E'm Front Stock Farm, Will Thorman, Prop., Dryden, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

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

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breeding and good quality. Sired by Mose's boy and Col. White. The latter has never been defeated in the show ring. For price and description address, Gus Thomas, New Lothrop, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

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

CHESTER WHITES

NOTHING TO OFFER AT PRESENT. Orders booked for Sept. pigs. I wish to thank my customers. Ralph Cosens, Levelling, Mich.

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

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY boars, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, 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.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sire McKerrows-Holker 276 (014259R) 377379. Limited supply. Dan Booher, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

LAWDALE FARM HAMPSHIRE Spring pigs for sale, male and female. W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Big, Lusty Rams—Ewe Lambs 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.

"—very much pleased with results and did not expect the number of inquiries and sales in such a short time"—

Bloomington, Mich.,
August 14, 1919.
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Gentlemen:
I have made some very good sales and have closed out all the stock I can spare for the present. I will again send you some advertising later on as I am very much pleased with the results and did not expect the number of inquiries and sales made in such a short time.
Yours very truly,
Valley Rids Poultry Farm,
Frazer Miller, Prop.

RABBITS

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PED-
ingred and registered stock. Prices right
and satisfaction guaranteed or money re-
funded 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.

POULTRY

Yearling Pullets and Cockerels

We offer 200 S. C. White Leghorn Year-
lings—stock guaranteed to please you.
Cockerels—Barred and White Rocks;
White Orpingtons; S. C. Black Minorcas;
S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leg-
horns; Anconas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys,
Rabbits, four breeds. Please send for
price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomington, Mich.

LEGHORN

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 EN-
ish Strain S. C. White Leghorn year-
ling pullets with long deep bodies large
combs at \$1.75 each. Weight 5 lbs. each.
Most profitable layers. Records from 200
to 272 eggs per year. Large valuable cat-
alogue free. Write us your wants. Fruit-
vale Leghorn Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

WYANDOTTES

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

HATCHING EGGS

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

KENYON BILL WOULD PREVENT FOOD MONOPOLY

(Continued from page 5)

in a position to revoke the licenses
of the guilty ones.

When Licenses May Be Revoked

The packers profess to fear plac-
ing the licensing system in the
hands of the Secretary of Agriculture
lest he abuse the authority. As a
general thing public officers lean
quite the other way—they are if
anything, lax in the performance of
their duties. But the Kenyon bill
gives the Secretary of Agriculture
few discretionary powers. The
grounds on which licenses may be re-
voked are specified in the bill. If
the packers or any other group of
men desire to do those things which
the Kenyon bill would make unlaw-
ful, it is high time that the people
know about it. The bill provides
that it shall be unlawful for any li-
censee, to

(a) Engage in any unfair, un-
justly discriminatory or deceptive
practice or device in commerce; or

(b) Sell or otherwise transfer to
or for any other such licensee, or
buy or otherwise receive from or for
any other such licensee, any live-
stock or live-stock products for the
purpose of apportioning the supply
between any such licensees, or un-
reasonably affecting the price of, or
creating a monopoly in the acquisi-
tion of, buying, selling, or dealing in,
live-stock or live-stock products, in
commerce; or

(c) Engage or participate in any
manner, either directly or indirectly
in the business of purchasing, manu-
facturing, storing, or selling any
foodstuffs other than live-stock pro-
ducts, where the effect of such parti-
cipation in such business may be to
substantially lessen competition, or
to restrain commerce, or to tend to
create a monopoly in any line of
foodstuffs, or

(d) Conspire, combine, agree, or
arrange with any other such licensee
to apportion territory for carrying on
business, or to apportion purchases
or sales of any live-stock or live-
stock products, or to control prices
thereof, in commerce; or

(e) Conspire, combine, agree or
arrange with any such licensee to
engage in any course of business or
to do any act for the purpose of pre-
venting any person from carrying on

a competitive or similar business in
commerce; or

(f) Otherwise act or refuse, ne-
glect or fail to act or conspire, com-
bine, agree, or arrange with any
other person to do or aid or abet the
doing of any act contrary to the pro-
visions of this Act and the regula-
tions made hereunder.

Are these the provisions to which
the packers object? Do these gen-
tlemen wish the public to understand
that they want to be left free to em-
ploy or to continue such practices as
the above provisions expressly for-
bid? Is this the reason why big
business has a powerful lobby at
work in Washington to defeat the
Kenyon bill?

Licensees May Appeal

The authority of the Secretary of
Agriculture in imposing the penal-
ties of this act is not final. The bill
gives the licensee ample protection
in this respect. Any licensee whose
license shall be cancelled for alleged
violation of the act may have re-
course to the courts. By petition to
the United States Circuit Court of
Appeals he may require that the evi-
dence upon which the Secretary of
Agriculture revoked his license be
reviewed and this court may have
jurisdiction to affirm, modify or set
aside the verdict of the Secretary.

On the part of the Secretary of
Agriculture, he is required to assist
all licensees in various ways. He
shall—

(a) Prepare standardized plans
and specifications for grounds, build-
ings and other facilities suitable for
the business conducted by a licensee
and shall furnish same to licensee
without charge;

(b) Furnish to licensees reports
embodying existing knowledge con-
cerning satisfactory and economical
appliances and methods of food pres-
ervation by cold storage, freezing,
cooking, de-hydration or otherwise;

(c) Co-operate with licensees in
procuring for them adequate service
by common carriers by rail or other-
wise, including provision for special
cars needed in the transportation of
live-stock, live-stock products, or
perishable foodstuffs;

(d) Furnish to licensees all avail-
able information as to supplies of
foodstuffs handled by such licensees
and the location and movement and
transportation of such foodstuffs.

Bill Has Many Merits

These are the most important pro-
visions of the Kenyon bill. It is
the first attempt to commit the gov-
ernment to a policy of regulating the
commercial handling of food. No
other country in the world is quite so
liberal as ours with respect to the
investment of private capital in en-
terprises having to do with commodi-
ties that are necessary to the public
health, comfort and even existence.

The governments of nearly all for-
eign countries have adopted meas-
ures for the close supervision and
regulation of the marketing of farm
products and have reduced the
spread between the producer and
consumer to a minimum. Many of
the abuses now existing in the dis-
tribution of food could be done away
with an enormous saving to the
consumer and less loss to the farm-
er, without endangering one whit the
legitimate investments of private
capital. The Kenyon bill, it appears
to us, is a step in that direction.

OGEMAW COUNTY REPORT

Way up in old Northeastern Mich-
igan, writes W. E. McCarthy, county
agent of Ogemaw, is a county that
until recently has been heard of but
little. Ogemaw county is now on the
map and is fast taking its place
region. Over 80 per cent of the
among the foremost counties of that
county is of the heavier type of soil.
Ogemaw has the organization "bug"
and the population being made up
of the farmers of the strong, per-
manent type, they have gone in to
make agriculture pay, and they be-
lieve they can do it. Last spring
they organized a county farm bureau,
hired a county agent, and the prog-
ress has gone on rapidly. One strong
marketing organization has been or-
ganized at West Branch, in which all
farm produce that can be handled by
the local has been pledged. Another
local is in the process of organization
at Rose City. Both of these locals
will tie up with the Cadillac Ex-
change for the disposal of their po-
tatoes and probably other things.
The county has a strong Live Stock
Shippers Association which handles
a large percentage of the stock.

HERE'S FREE POWER



Wind power, being
free power, is the
most economical
power.

Use it with Model 12
Star Windmill and eliminate the
cost of fuel oils, now high in price.

The NO-OIL-EM BEARINGS pro-
vide effective lubrication and require
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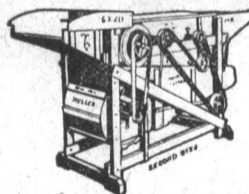
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WITHOUT LADDERS

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More Than 150,000 New Butterfly Cream Separators Now in Use

How the COUPON Saves You \$2

By ordering direct from this advertisement you save all expense of catalogs, postage, letters and time. And we give you the benefit of this saving if you send the coupon below. Furthermore, isn't it better to have one of these big money-making machines to use instead of a catalog to read? Wouldn't you like to compare the New Butterfly with other Separators in your neighborhood regardless of price? Wouldn't you like to see just how much more cream you would save if you owned a Separator? We believe you would, so we send you a machine from our factory to try 30 days. Then if you decide you want to keep it the coupon counts the same as a \$2 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on any size Separator you select. For example—if you choose a \$38 machine, you have only \$36 left to pay in 12 easy payments or only \$3 a month. If you select the \$47 machine you will have only \$45 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$3.75 a month—and so on.

The Coupon Makes First Payment And the Separator Itself Pays the Rest

You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours, and you own one of the best separators made—a steady profit producer the year 'round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime against all defects in material and workmanship and you won't feel the cost at all. If you decide to keep the separator we send you, you can pay by the month, or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as \$2 just the same. The important thing to do now is to send the coupon, whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your State on this liberal plan.

Pick Out the Size You Need

Order Direct From This Advertisement on Thirty Days' Trial. Use the Coupon.



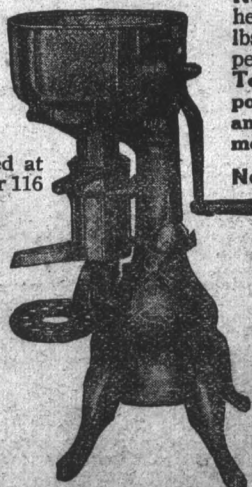
You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. Every machine we build carries a written Lifetime Guarantee against defects in material and workmanship.

No. 2½—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$38.00.

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.00 a month for 12 months.

No. 3½—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$47.00.

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No. 4½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$56.

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No. 5½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$65.00.

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

No. 8—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$69.30.

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It is Always Best— to select a larger machine than you now need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember, the larger the capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

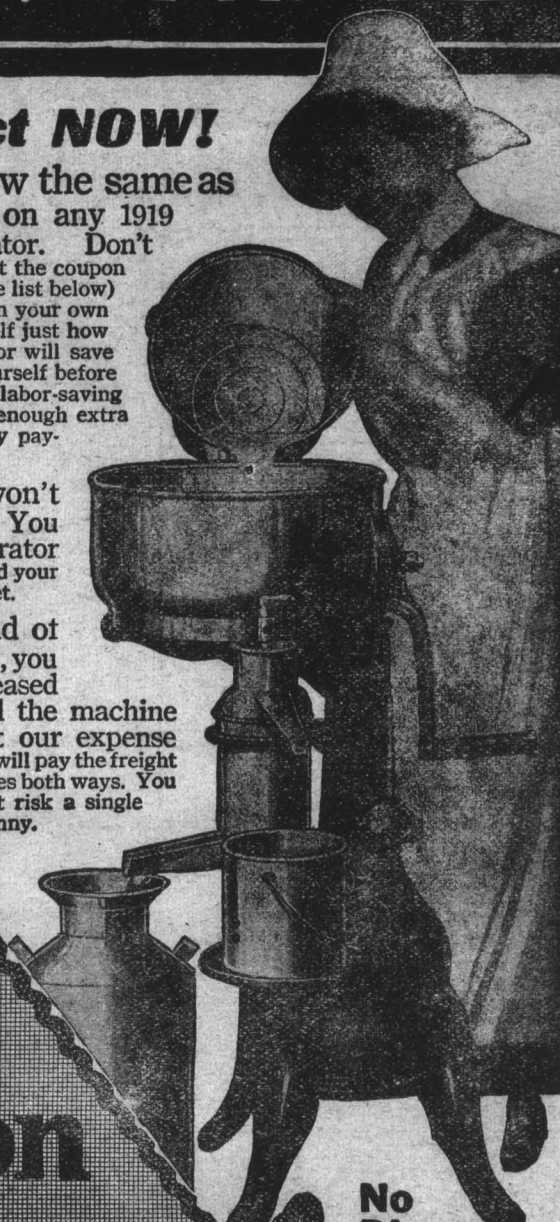
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. MANUFACTURERS 2260 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

—But You Must Act NOW!

We will accept the coupon below the same as cash for full first payment of \$2 on any 1919 model New Butterfly Cream Separator. Don't send a single penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon telling us which size machine you want (see list below) and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much a New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you. You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this great labor-saving money-making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due.

In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You will have the Separator to use on your farm and your money in your pocket.

If at the end of 30 days' trial, you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense and we will pay the freight charges both ways. You don't risk a single penny.



No Discs to Clean

The New Butterfly is the easiest cleaned of all Cream Separators. It uses no discs—there are only 3 parts inside the bowl, all easy to wash. It is also very light running with bearings continually bathed in oil. Free circular tells all about these and many other improved features.

\$200

FREE COUPON

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

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I wish to buy on.....terms.
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