

"for all the Farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

State-Owned Elevator Pays for Itself

A PHASE OF PUBLIC ownership in Louisiana, which deals concretely with the needs of Michigan, is the public grain elevator at New Orleans, because it applies the system to one of the specific products which Michigan has to handle and store. It proves that the farmer can market his grain better, and without paying extra taxes for the service.

Prior to the building of this grain elevator, the situation in Louisiana was much the same as it is in Michigan now. All the elevators were owned by railroads and private interests and were operated primarily to promote the business of these interests and used by them for competitive purposes. When the grain industry began to increase in the South, it became apparent that new grain facilities must be instituted, either by grants to private corporations to build elevators or by the erection of a state-owned public elevator. The unqualified success of public ownership, as exemplified in the public wharves and cotton warehouses, decided the preference of the people for the state-owned elevator which could serve all interests on equal terms. In this connection, it may surprise the Northern farmer to know that the value of the South's grain crops now exceeds that of King Cotton.

The project of building the elevator was, like all the other port facilities, placed under direction of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, and was financed by the issue of bonds backed by the state sufficient to cover the cost of the plant.

The plans first presented provided for a storage ca-

By MARTHA CANDLER and
WILL BRANAN

Solution Found for Michigan's Marketing Problems

IN THIS, the second story on the state-owned marketing facilities so successfully worked in Louisiana, and now urged by many farmers in Michigan for our own state, the authors state:

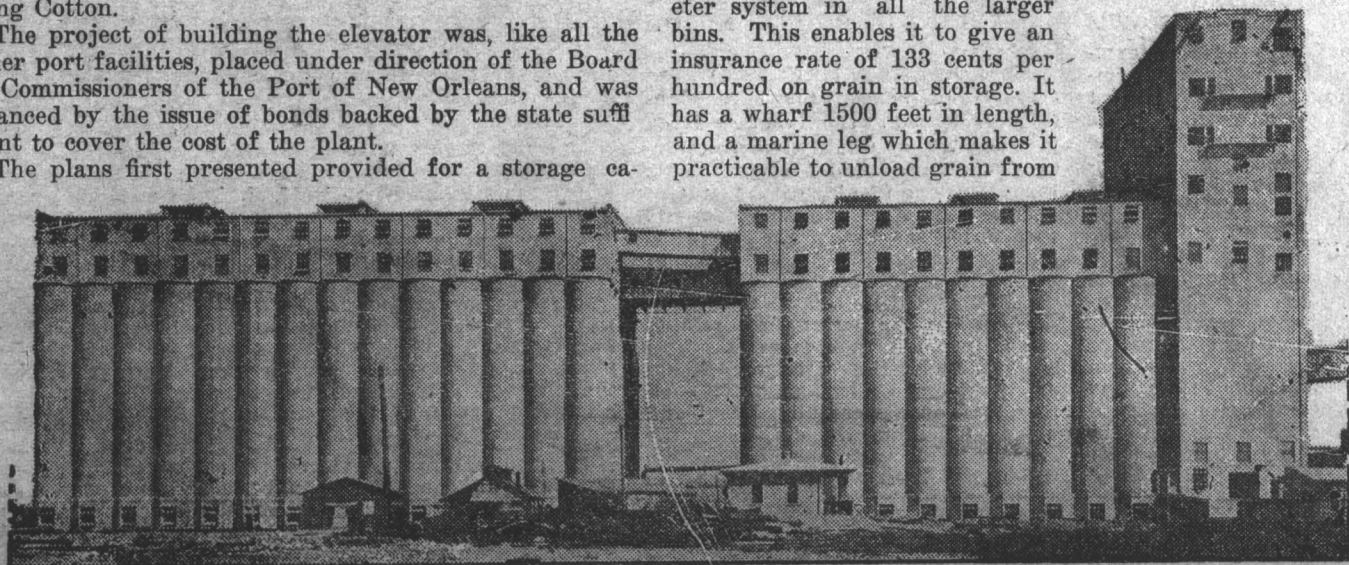
"The Louisiana state elevator is the most perfectly equipped grain elevator in the United States. Its rates are reasonable. It pays its own way. It has never cost the people of Louisiana one dollar in taxes or other assessments. And at the present time it promises never to do so."

The evidence in this article from brother farmers in the South refutes the arguments made by the enemies of the farmers in Michigan in the battle in the Michigan Legislature for state-owned marketing facilities.

capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, with four shipping legs, two receiving legs, one utility leg and adequate conveyors which would make it possible to unload 160 cars in ten hours, and to load a vessel at the rate of 100,000 bushels per hour.

After considerable discussion these plans were finally accepted, with the provision that they would be so arranged that the plant could be enlarged from time to time as the demand for space increased. Since that time the plant has been increased to a storage capacity of 2,622,000 bushels and covers thirty-seven acres of ground. In 1918 it handled \$40,000,000 worth of grain not only from the South, but from the Middle West and California as well. So far, it has cost \$3,200,000; and it has paid its current operating expenses, interest on its bonds and has set aside a reserve for a sinking fund, in spite of the fact that the rates are most reasonable.

In addition, it is considered by authorities to be the most perfectly equipped grain elevator in the United States. Considering this fact, a somewhat detailed description of its facilities may be of interest to the reader. It is built of reinforced concrete, is fire-proof and explosion proof, besides having the most modern fire sprinklers and Zeleny thermometer system in all the larger bins. This enables it to give an insurance rate of 133 cents per hundred on grain in storage. It has a wharf 1500 feet in length, and a marine leg which makes it practicable to unload grain from



This is an outside view of Louisiana's state-owned elevator and annex.

Here is an Interior View of Louisiana's State-Owned Grain Elevator Which is a Material Help to the Farmers of that State



a ship as well as from a car, an appliance which brings river transportation of grain into competition with the railroads, to the very obvious advantage of the producer.

Efficiency Reigns Supreme

There as a daylight basement seventeen feet high, equipped with a steel drain at the lowest place, which insures dryness. The drainage is taken care of by an electric pump. There are four inclined gallery belts that lead to the marine tower or directly into the dock spouts. These can be discharged into one hold or split and discharged into as many as six holds, either in the same vessel or in three separate vessels.

In order to increase the efficiency of the elevator in loading and unloading vessels it has been decided that a pneumatic conveyor will be installed in the near future.

When grain is unloaded from the cars, it is weighed. For this purpose the elevator has three automatic scales and seven Fairbanks' Registering Beam Hopper scales. All weighing is done under the supervision of the New Orleans Board of Trade. Inspection and Weighing Departments.

Drying is done by means of two Morris Dryers, each having a capacity of 1,000 bushels per hour and connecting with the utility leg directly and indirectly by reversible conveyors with all the other legs. After the grain has been dried it is sent through the conveyors to the department where it is sacked. This is done on a floor built for the purpose ten feet above the main floor;

in this way, the cars can be loaded by gravity at the rate of two per hour without congesting the other operations.

Modern Appliances Galore

When cleaning and clipping are necessary, it is done by means of a Monitor Separator with a capacity of 3,500 bushels per hour and two Monitor Oats Clippers, each with a capacity of 1,500 bushels per hour.

There are a great many other modern appliances which go to make up the equipment of the plant, such as the ball-bearing motors, the splendid Journal Alarm System, et cetera, which might be described here, but this article is intended to deal primarily with the economic and commercial advantages of the elevator, rather than the technical details which enable it to do its work efficiently. It is sufficient to say that it has done its work well and has proven in every way satisfactory.

Since its opening on February 1, 1917, the Public Grain Elevator has handled:

	Bushels
Wheat	6,840,000
Barley	11,345,000
Corn	4,106,000
Oats	7,963,000
Total	30,154,000

Of course, had this elevator belonged to private interests, they would naturally have charged a considerably higher rate than has prevailed—in fact, all that the traffic would stand—but because this facility is public, the rates are even more

reasonable than those of inferior warehouses, as these rates are merely for the purpose of paying running expenses, interest on bonds, and creating a sinking fund sufficient to pay the bonds when they come due. It has never cost the people of Louisiana one dollar in taxes or other assessments and at the present time bids fair never to do so.

Because the Public Grain Elevator furnishes the best storage conditions for grain, its warehouse receipts form as perfect collateral as those of the Public Cotton Warehouse. Let us take a specific example of just how this is an advantage to both the producer and banker:

"A" in New Orleans buys a shipment of grain from "B" in Kansas and in payment arranges with his New Orleans bank for "B" to draw on that bank at sixty days sight, documents attached. The bank accepts the draft when presented, payable in sixty days after that date, and then returns it to "B" who can sell this acceptance immediately in New York or Chicago, realizing its face value, less the current rate of interest for sixty days on this kind of paper. Thus the producer would be paid for his grain while neither "A" nor the bank would have as yet paid out any money.

Excellent Security Provided

When the grain arrives in New Orleans the bank has it stored in the Public Grain Elevator and gets a warehouse receipt for it from the Board of Port Commissioners and a certificate as to the grade of the

grain from the New Orleans Board of Trade. This gives excellent security if a good margin above the market price of the grain is maintained. When the sixty days have expired, "A" must have the amount of the acceptance in the bank; or, in case he should wish to reship the grain, he may substitute any other satisfactory collateral to the bank as security for the acceptance.

In addition to the advantages already mentioned, this elevator has furnished the state of Louisiana with waterside grain storage equipment which co-ordinates all river, rail and sea-going activities.

Other grain states need state-owned grain elevators as much as Louisiana. Public elevators mean that grain is stored at lower rates and under better storage conditions. They mean a better balance of distribution and the more stable market which must inevitably result. Grain storage facilities could be operated on a larger scale—operated for the building up of the grain industry, so that every producer would benefit, however small his production. In a word, public grain elevators have already proven a business success, and are now proving almost a business necessity. It is only by means of them that the farmer can enjoy the greatest benefits of his produce.

(This is the second of a series of three articles on the terminal, state-owned marketing facilities of Louisiana, showing a way out for Michigan's market troubles.)

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

STATE FAIR OPERATING BEFORE RECORD CROWDS

Hundreds of thousands of farmers and city folks have been swarming day and night into the biggest exposition in America, which happens to be the affair gotten up due to the farm business of Michigan. In other words the Michigan State Fair is being packed to the gates with what is considered to be by far the biggest crowd in its history.

Women's activities marked the bill for Wednesday, and the Gleaners Day, of Thursday, was probably the biggest single eulogy paid to the farmers of the state. "Michigan Day" is on the boards for Friday, and Saturday is styled "Canadian Day." Sunday, the closing day, is to be made resplendent by championship races.

SMUT PREVAILS IN WHEAT

Stinking smut prevails in wheat in Michigan this last year, and the importance of planting clean seed, has led the botany department of the M. A. C. to establish a free wheat testing service for farmers. Samples of a pint or half pint will be examined by the centrifuge method. Information as to the proper smut treatment will be sent free to farmers.

With Michigan's County Agricultural Agents

More than 5,000 farmers in Wayne County and from all Southern Michigan assembled at the Avondale Stock Farm in Wayne County, where County Agent Gregg had arranged a big Farm Bureau Picnic, with a tractor demonstration in the morning and with speeches by prominent farm leaders in the afternoon. Bate's Steel Mule, Fordson, Cleveland, Tilton, Moline, Oil-Pull, Case and Sampson were on the list of the machines competing. A track meet was held for boys and girls. Grangers, Gleaners, Farmers' Clubs and other community groups were all present and dined together to emphasize the growing get-togetherness-to-win which has been found necessary in Michigan.

Otsego County has good prospects for its corn crop this year, according to A. C. Lytle, Otsego County Agent. Favorable weather in August did much good to crops, though hoppers and other pests have done considerable damage. He recommends a method of shipping butchered lambs to market by parcels post, due to the success of this method in another

state. The Farm Bureau picnic was held August 29.

Macomb County is to have a new county agent, due to the resignation which took effect Sept. 1, of H. V. Kittle, who has been working in the county for a long time. Mr. Kittle has shown tremendous activity in his work for organizing clubs and contests, in securing labor for farms, in work for the Dairy Councils and in numerous other lines, which has won him a large number of friends among the farmers. He intends to resume his farm work in Livingston County.

Mecosta County farmers report purchase of considerable purebred stock. Paul Smith, county agent, has been working with them in this crusade for better breeding in Michigan, and writes of the purchase of a large number of purebreds in Ontario, which were taken to Mecosta.

Shiawasee farmers are welcome to the services of an expert in poultry culling, according to a report of H. E. Dennison, county agent at Corunna.

LEAF HOPPERS DAMAGE NORTHERN SPUD OUTPUT

Leaf hoppers are doing great damage to potatoes in the northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan and in the upper peninsula. Dry weather is said to be responsible for the excessive number of the pests, which have caused a million dollar loss in the Upper Peninsula alone. The hopper causing the injury is a little green leaf-hopper which causes the leaves to curl and become brown at the tips and edges, producing tip-burn.

PRESQUE ISLE ALSIKE PAYS

John G. Krauth, of Millersburg, Presque Isle County, writes that the returns on alsike clover seed averaged \$7 per acre, not counting the value of the straw and chaff which remained after the clover was hulled, and which was worth for feed purposes, at least \$5 more per acre.

John W. Egbert, secretary-treasurer of a new Farmers Union, recently organized at Munger, Township of Portsmouth, Bay County, has sent a report of the organization. This is one of a series of Farmers' Co-operative Unions being organized through the state.

Bankers Push Partnership Work With Farmers

By LEON F. TITUS

Cashier First National Bank, Traverse City, Michigan, and Chairman Agricultural Commission Michigan Bankers' Association

FOR MANY years the bankers of the United States have been working along fairly well defined lines for the improvement of agriculture. Although haphazard to a certain extent, lacking co-ordination in some essentials, their methods have served their purpose well enough in the past.

Now, however, the problems of the farmer, arising from the war and the reconstruction period, have assumed new angles and phases of bigger import which the plans of the past, formulated originally as a solution, no longer fit.

Recognizing these facts—really for the first time—and realizing the need as never before for the development of a program of constructive effort, based on the underlying principles of a sound platform, for the support of national agriculture, the National Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association and the association's state agricultural committees convened in joint conference in Washington recently with officials of the Department of Agriculture, the United States Bureau of Education and the Farm Loan Board. There were present sixty bankers representing the agricultural committees of thirty-seven state bankers' associations, including thirteen state secretaries, two state presidents and representatives of a number of clearing house associations.

Historic Conference Held

That conference, in my opinion, will go down in history as the most remarkable of its kind ever held in American banking. For out of it has emerged a program more specific than any yet conceived whereby the bankers of America may be genuinely helpful to the farmer in his time of need. It means, virtually, a standardization of effort with the bankers and the government as partners; a clear outline of the specific things the banker must do in every phase of banker-farmer helpfulness in order to accomplish the desired results; and it establishes definite sources of information—agencies from which or from whom the individual may seek and find the solution of the problems peculiar to his own locality.

First, it is recognized that the labor question is so dependent upon the high cost of living that all our national social problems can be safely laid to its successful solution. To this end the bankers are working, establishing concrete co-operative effort in every agricultural locality in the United States, outlining such plans that an active and constructive program can be worked out by the local bankers, and helping to solve the problems existing in their own home communities. The plan of organization adopted by the Michigan Bankers' Agricultural Commission is the plan to be suggested to all state associations that are not so organized.

Farming Source of Prosperity

If the foundation of national prosperity rests upon agriculture—that is, the production of food at lower cost to the consumer and with more profit to the producer—agriculture must prosper, and in order for agriculture to prosper, it is imperative that:

1. The boys and girls must be kept on the farm.
2. In order to keep them there, home conditions must be vastly improved, affording the young people on the farm the same facilities making for comfortable and happy living that the city boys and girls enjoy.
3. Rural education must be bettered and broadened; consolidated schools must be installed.
4. Good roads must be constructed to make easy access to the social and educational advantages of the city; the use of the automobile (and the good roads resulting) occupies an important place in cementing the social and community advantages of town and country.

Each of these "musts" is absolutely necessary (each dependent upon the others) in giving stability to the

entire program. In every phase of each of the points mentioned, the banker is among the active factors in getting results. And results are being obtained, not as swiftly as might be desired in some quarters, perhaps, but none the less surely.

Of inestimable importance in the method of operation proposed is the county agricultural agent.

Of 2,500 agricultural counties in the United States, 2,200 now have county agents, all conscientiously performing their duties.

Only a few of the counties in Michigan have no county agents and the Michigan Agricultural Commission is now preparing to supply them and "make it unanimous." A bill has already passed the house of the Michigan state legislature and will probably pass the senate, repealing all former and contradictory laws and providing authority for boards of supervisors to co-operate with the Michigan Agricultural College and with the federal government to appropriate money to be raised by taxation for this purpose. Under the bill the county board may establish

a farm bureau to act as representative of the board in co-operative work of this character.

Real Co-Operation Wanted

Laws passed by other states, notably Iowa and Kansas, are somewhat of the mandatory character and have therefore automatically reacted upon the public sentiment so as to prevent the desired results to some extent. In some cases the opposition of supervisors has resulted in litigation. In the opinion of the attorney general of Michigan, such a measure was deemed unconstitutional for Michigan.

After home and community conditions have been corrected, the next important step in promoting farm prosperity is improvement of conditions that govern marketing.

While the home market is the one upon which the individual depends, the constructive program starts in Washington, the Bureau of Markets having outlined plans the success of a farmers marketing association depends on the quality of co-operation received from the farmers and bankers in each locality. In other words,



Bankers in Michigan have begun a campaign to provide real co-operation

the energy and effort expended by the county agent and the co-operation of the bankers determine the efficiency of the association and are the only factors that limit the association's scope. The licensing of handlers affords protection at the point of delivery—and the licensing of handlers, by the way, is now an accomplished fact.

The Bureau of Markets is providing improved methods of distribution, refrigeration, etc., and through this bureau it is certain that the present wasteful cross-firing of transportation will be eliminated eventually. Michigan potatoes will be consumed nearer home than Pittsburgh. New Jersey potatoes will not be shipped to Indiana. Neither will western-central potatoes be shipped to other central potato-producing sections.

It is the desire and the aim of the Bankers Association working with the Bureau of Markets co-operate with state authorities to bring about uniformity in warehouse receipts and to standardize storage practice. Eventually, too, the association expects to enable persons holding staple non-perishable products to place them in a warehouse and receive a receipt showing the ownership, location, quantity, grade, etc., so that the receipt can be used readily as security for loans at any bank.

Regulations for cotton warehouses have already been completed and regulations for grain and tobacco warehouses will be completed in the near future.

For a long time bankers and warehousemen have realized the desirability of having warehouse receipts as nearly uniform as possible in all of the states. Several years ago a commission for the purpose of securing uniform state legislation was organized. This commission is composed of representatives of the American Warehousemen's Association, the American Bankers Association, and the American Bar Association. After the subject was studied carefully, what is known as the "Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act" was prepared and, largely through the efforts of this commission and the associations mentioned, the act has been adopted by thirty-nine states, Alaska, the District of Columbia, and

(Continued on page 15)

Vegetable Growers of America Will Convene in Detroit Next Week

THE VEGETABLE Growers Association which holds its eleventh annual convention this fall, will convene at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Sep. 9 to 12. Many Michigan members are expected to attend the elaborate program. The program follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 9: 10:00 a. m., Address of Welcome, Mayor Couzens of Detroit; response, President Howard W. Shelby; business session; report of Secretary; report of Treasurer; President's Address and announcement of annual committees. 11:00 a. m., report of standing committees; membership, R. W. DeBaun; Vegetable Nomenclature, T. C. Johnson; Agricultural College, A. T. Erwin; Weights and Measures and Organization, C. W. Wald.

Tuesday afternoon: 2:00 p. m., "Co-operation Among Producers," Hale Tenant, in charge of government and state co-operative work in Michigan, East Lansing; 2:45 p. m., "A Producers Organization that Co-operates," Dorr Buell, manager of Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac, Michigan; 3:15 p. m., "The Ashtabula Lettuce Growers Association," E. A. Dunbar, Ashtabula, O.; 3:45 p. m., "Co-operation Among Toledo Gardeners," Louis F. Miller, Toledo, Ohio; 4:15 p. m., "Co-operation in New England," Howard W. Selby.

Tuesday evening: 8:00 p. m., "Vegetable Growing in Foreign Countries," illustrated lecture, Alfred Vivian, Columbus, Ohio.

Wednesday, Sept. 10, Market Gardeners' Section, H. W. Selby, chairman; 9:30 a. m., "Experimental Work in Connection With Ontario Vegetable Growing," Prof. A. H. MacLennan, Toronto, Canada.

Wednesday, 10:15 a. m., "Developing Improved Strains of Varieties of Vegetables," Prof. J. W. Crow, Guelph, Canada; 11:00 a. m., "The Use of Commercial Fertilizers and Lime in Connection with Vegetable Growing," Prof. E. O. Fippin, Ithaca, New York.

Greenhouse Section, Prof. H. F. Thompson, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Past, Present and Future of Vegetable Forcing," Mr. Frank Luce, Ashtabula, Ohio; 10:15 a. m., "Vegetable Forcing at Cleveland, Ohio," H. H. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio; 11:00 a. m., "Better Crops for the Greenhouse," an experience meeting led by Chairman Thompson.

Muck Land Section, Prof. H. C. Thompson, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Promising New Crops for Muck Lands," Mrs. Osborne, Ann Arbor, Michigan; 10:00 a. m., "Growing Drug Plants on Muck Soil," E. L. Woodhams, Menasha, Michigan; 10:30 a. m., "Muck Land Problems," Ezra Levin; 11:30 a. m., "Commercial Fertilizers on Muck Land," Prof. E. O. Fippin, Ithaca, New York.

Wednesday evening. Theatre night. "Pay your money and take your choice."

Thursday, Sept. 11: 7:00 a. m., inspection trip to East Market, Detroit. Market Gardeners' Section, Pres. Shelby, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Work at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station," Prof. T. C. Johnson, Norfolk, Virginia; 10:15 a. m., "Work on a Two Thousand Acre Vegetable Farm," R. W. DeBaun, Bridgeton, N. J.; 11:00 a. m., "Musk-melon Culture," illustrated, H. B. Blandford, Fremont, Michigan. Greenhouse Section, Louis F. Miller, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Development

of Vegetable Forcing at Toledo, Ohio," Geo. Bayer, Toledo, Ohio; 10:15 a. m., "Experimental Work in the Greenhouses at the Ohio Experiment Station," Prof. W. J. Green, Wooster, Ohio; 11:00 a. m., "Some Diseases of Greenhouse Crops and Their Control," Prof. A. D. Selby, Wooster, Ohio. Muck Land Section, Ezra Levin, chairman. 9:30 a. m., "Growing Celery in the Kalamazoo Region," Ezra Levin, East Lansing, Michigan; 10:15 a. m., "Onion Growing on Muck Land," C. E. Downing, Vermontville, Michigan; 11:00 a. m., Round Table discussion on diseases of muck land crops, led by Prof. G. H. Coons, East Lansing, Michigan.

Thursday afternoon. 1:00 p. m., boat ride, courtesy Detroit Market Gardeners' Association.

Thursday evening. 6:30 p. m., banquet, Statler Hotel. Toastmaster, Pres. H. W. Shelby.

Friday, Sept. 12, "All Together Meeting," Pres. Shelby, presiding. 9:30 a. m., "Storage of Vegetables," Prof. H. C. Thompson, Ithaca, New York; 10:10 a. m., "Extension Work for Vegetable Growers," C. E. Durst, Anna, Ill.; 11:00 a. m., "Possibilities of State Association Work," Prof. L. M. Montgomery, Secretary Ohio Vegetable Growers Association; 11:30 a. m., Round table discussion of diseases of vegetables and their control, led by Dr. G. H. Coons, East Lansing, Mich.

Friday afternoon, 1:30 p. m., business session; report of special committees; election of officers.

Saturday, Sept. 13, inspection trip to James B. Rice Seed Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan. Courtesy of Jerome B. Rice Seed Company.

Farmers Outwit Drouth with Overhead Watering



OVERHEAD IRRIGATION is being tried out successfully on farms in various parts of Michigan and many of those in the business of farming are showing great interest in the new stunt of outwitting drouths and making farming pay in spite of bad weather. In the Northern part of Michigan, one may see these devices over potato tracts. In Western Michigan they are used in the Fruit Belt. In Central Michigan, vegetable and seed farming is made a paying proposition for many by the artificial rains. And in Southern and Eastern Michigan, various sorts of farming are known to be benefitted by sprinkling systems.

The business of overhead irrigation, of course, is really only an infant thus far, but it promises to become a powerful giant before long in the business of farming. We have yet to hear from a farmer in Michigan who has put in this device correctly without getting profitable results therefrom. Overhead irrigation is not yet to be urged as a cure-all for the many ills of farming, by any means, but when used wisely over small areas of crops which should pay especially well, it surely is tried and true as a profit-maker.

Take, for example, the farm of M. W. Lennon near Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw County. Overhead irrigation is used not only in connection with greenhouses, but also over a very large garden area, where the crops are growing luxuriantly. The writer passed the little farm one evening about sundown recently when the water had been turned on. Of course, as everyone knows, it is better to water plants early in the morning or in the evening when the sun is not glaring full blast on the fields.

The fine sprays of water on the Lennon farm, shot far and wide, covering practically every part of the growing field. The sprays were fine so that they did not wash out roots of the plants, and still were sufficient to insure good root-soaked irrigation. It is best when the wind is up, as it was this particular evening. The sprays were scattered thoroughly over the flourishing crops. Two illustrations shown herewith, indicate the appearance of the Lennon system.

Many of the overhead irrigation systems in use in Michigan are more extensive and up-to-date (we understand that the Lennon system has been operating for several years.) But it is typical of what can be done with overhead irrigation.

M. A. C. Advocates System

The Michigan Agricultural College has done some good work along the lines of overhead irrigation and for the asking will provide farmers who are interested with much more complete data than can be given here. The same is true of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Anyone interested in learning more of the practicability of the various phases of overhead irrigation is urged to write to one of these sources.

The Michigan farm college has provided an illustration of a truck farm in Central Michigan, showing the water turned on and spraying over the furrows. The pipe lines in these pictures are around 50 feet apart, which is considered a handy distance. They can be used to spray the crops with paris green or almost any bug poison. The cost is reasonable, and the figures submitted by various farmers show that often within a year the system pays for itself. And after that time when the thing has paid for itself, the system brings in clear profit.

Some farmers in Michigan had a little hope for the dynamiting experiments conducted near Battle Creek a few years ago. The idea was to explode dynamite or other high explosives, so as to cause sufficient commotion in the atmosphere to precipitate rainfall. At one such experiment, rain fell quite abundantly, only

Pipe Lines Provide Timely Rain for Thirsty Crops on Michigan Farms

By VERNE E. BURNETT



Here is the Lennon irrigation system used in Washtenaw County, near Ann Arbor. It has been in operation for some years, and some excellent results have been obtained.

it fell heavier in nearby districts where no blasting had been committed. The theory was based on the idea that great amounts of rainfall occurred near a battlefront.

But overhead irrigation with pipe systems is far more successful and farmers are considering it seriously, especially when they see a neighbor really making the business pay. There probably are a few who have not worked the thing successfully, although we have not yet heard of any specific cases where it didn't pay. Of course, there are some fizzles for nearly every good kind of venture.

Schemes are being worked out whereby big fields can be irrigated from overhead by movable pipes. In seasons of excessive drouth a large field could be irrigated a section at a time, by removing the system to various parts of the field. Supposing a farmer had merely one long

that the crop is not one which covers too extensive an area of ground, the so-called overhead system of irrigation has proved itself within recent years to be a tried and practicable institution. In Michigan the use of overhead systems is as yet practical-

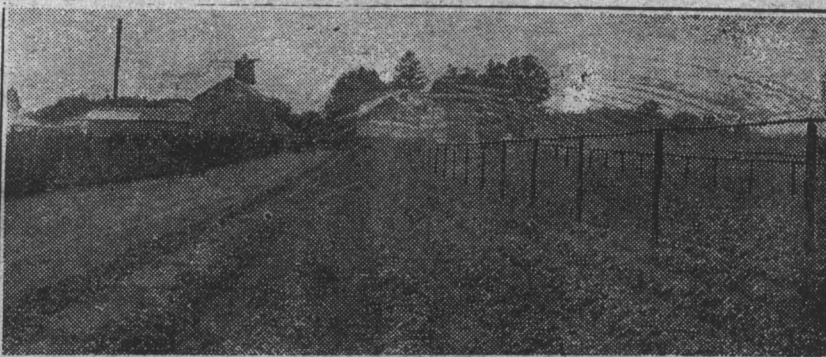


This isn't a fancy new kind of fence. It is a row of parallel pipes, several feet off the ground and about fifty feet apart, which throws out fine sprays of water over the crops almost any day when the ground gets the least bit dry.

ly limited to greenhouse use and truck gardening where the necessary expense connected with the installation of the equipment can be justified by the forcing of profitable small-area money crops.

"Overhead irrigation systems are commonly called Skinner Systems, because of the fact that the Skinner Irrigation Co., of Troy, Ohio, has been the pioneer in such work and is today the leader in overhead work. Other reliable companies are, of course, in the game now, but the name "Skinner" has stuck in the general language of overhead irriga-

This Isn't a Garden ; It's Part of an Irrigated Farm



The Michigan Agricultural College has furnished this illustration of a truck farm actually being watered by the overhead sprinkler, or Skinner, system.

pipe line over his field. Say the water squirted out 25 feet from each side of the pipe, making a strip fifty feet across the field. When that strip was watered the pipe could be moved, it is suggested, to a new line fifty feet away, and so on, till the field was watered. The prop posts could be left permanently in place and only the pipe would need to be moved, so long as the connections with the tank were O. K.

J. B. Hasselman, in extension work for the M. A. C., has gathered the following data:

"Under conditions which require that the crop being raised have an assured water supply, and provided

tion. A new name has yet to come.

"The benefits of overhead irrigation may be summed up as follows:

"1. The water falls on the crop in a fine spray; thus preventing washing or caking of the soil.

"2. The foliage of tender crops is not injured by the force of water, as would often be the case with hose or heavy spray watering.

"3. The water is distributed uniformly over the area to be covered.

"4. The overhead system effects a very considerable saving of labor in the care of a crop.

"5. Insecticides, fungicides, and liquid fertilizers may be applied through the overhead systems.

"Among the requirements for the

installation of an overhead system is, of course, a network of pipes with the accompanying nozzles and fittings. Prices of such equipment are so variable at present that it is difficult to get an accurate estimate of the cost of installation. Estimates of a few years ago gave from \$90 to \$150 as the average cost per acre, but present day estimates have been given at around \$250.

"Pipe lines are generally strung 50 feet apart in outdoor irrigation of this type, the distance varying somewhat with the water pressure available. The size of pipe used varies from 3-4 inch to 1 1-2 inch, according to the length of the lines. Supports are commonly made of 2 inch pipe posts, placed at 25 foot intervals. The nozzles are set in the pipe line at about 4 foot spaces for outdoor work.

"The water supply is of prime importance in the overhead system. A pressure of from 20 to 25 pounds per square inch is necessary for the nozzles to work properly, while a pressure up to 40 pounds is considered better. This means that unless water can be obtained from a city plant some equipment must be installed to furnish the necessary pressure. Sometimes the water is fed to the system from reservoirs which will furnish the desired pressure. More commonly, however, the water is pumped directly into the system, gasoline engine furnishing the usual power.

"In many sections of the country, especially in the East, overhead irrigation has quite revolutionized the gardening industry. With the increasing demand for large production from small areas, it seems likely that the overhead systems will continue to increase in popularity. Aside from other advantages, they are an efficient insurance against the danger of crop failure during dry seasons."

MECOSTA GETS SHORTHORNS

Thirty-five head of registered shorthorn cattle were recently purchased for distribution among farmers of Mecosta County. Jacob Klinefelter, supervisor of Colfax Township, R. W. Wigle, cashier of the Big Rapids Savings Bank, and Paul H. Smith, county agricultural agent, for Mecosta County, were selected as a purchasing committee and made the purchases in the vicinity of Myrtle Station, Ontario. The car was made up partly of eight-month old heifers which will be used for Junior Calf Club work, a number of two year old heifers, a few three year old cows and three young bulls. The cattle arrived in Big Rapids Sunday, August 24, and were exhibited at the Fair Grounds until Friday, August 29, at which time they were distributed to farmers from nearly every part of the county.

CHESANING FARMERS SUCCEED

Saginaw County farmers who belong to the Chesaning Farmers' Elevator Company, made a net profit for the year of \$11,286.31, upon sales totaling \$634,024.31 for the past year. A dividend on capital stock of eight per cent was declared. Only \$22,660 of capital has been invested in the last four years, and a total of \$33,798.56 has been earned. At the annual meeting in August the farmers emphasized the value of sticking together, avoiding petty jealousies and working together with and efficient manager in order to succeed.

OAKLAND FARMERS S. O. L.

Oakland County farmers, many of them are working long hours at the hardest kind of labor, but the high prices prevailing everywhere are not even making decent wages for the farmer this year, according to C. B. Cook, county agent for Oakland, writing in the newspapers. "The hardest kind of labor, but with high necessary to his success," he writes. "As a matter of bread and butter it is good business for everyone to help play into the hand of the producer, for our country must live on what the farmer can spare."

Farmers Not to Blame for High Cost of Living

Farm Bureau Federations Discuss Causes and Remedies for Hard Times

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING is not due to the original price of the farm product to the grower. The Government minimum price for wheat does not determine the cost of a loaf of bread. Fixing a re-sale price at \$1.50 per bushel would effect, if reflected to the consumer, very little the cost of living for the average family. Average wheat consumption in this country is about 6 1-2 bushels per year per person. Reduction in price to \$1.60 per bushel would mean a saving of \$4.94 per person, or \$24.70 for a family of five. This is nothing at all compared with the reduction of wheat acreage and correspondingly small crop next season, which would result from discouragement of the producer.

The high cost of living is not due to the storage of meats, vegetables, fruits, eggs and poultry in the season when these are produced in surplus against the season of short supply. Popular as is the hue and cry against storage of foodstuffs, it is a palpable fact that modern storage methods are the greatest food savers in the world; at one and the same time saving food in time of plenty and supplying it in time of scarcity, and moreover, maintaining a steadier level of prices throughout all seasons for any given commodity. Indiscriminate restrictions on food storage will serve only to wastefully glut the market in the harvest season of meats, vegetables, fruits, eggs and poultry, at a price disastrous to the producer and create a dearth of these products out of season at prohibitive price. Food storage for speculative purposes is intolerable.

The high cost of living is not due to exportation of food and clothing any more than it is due to our heavy exports of manufactured goods, machinery, etc., of which the farmer is a heavy purchaser. An embargo on foodstuffs to bring down the high cost of living will be as demoralizing to American agriculture as the embargo placed on foodstuffs was to French agriculture in the time of Louis XIV. Moreover, the high cost of living is not merely a local or National consideration. It is a world matter. Applying a first aid remedy at home to create a foster anarchy and revolution abroad should not be the policy of the United States even at this critical juncture.

The high cost of living is not due to lack of desire or effort on the part of the farmers to produce to the limit of their physical ability. Not within the knowledge of the present generation have all the farmers of the country extended their every energy in a consecrated effort to produce to the last kernel and pound all the grain and wheat products needed to feed a hungry world. The operation of the short hour day in industrial centers and a talk of shorter hours and ever-advancing pay has made it well nigh impossible for anywhere near the normal supply of help to be maintained on farms. The daylight saving plan has mitigated against maximum production by reducing materially the practical working hours of the day on the farm, especially in so far as the hired man's labor is concerned. Following a beautiful promise of a bountiful wheat harvest, a most destructive attack of scab and rust cut the wheat yield very materially. Untimely heat and drouth shortened the oat crop and adversely affected the corn crop. The long hours and strenuous diligence of the farm operator have, in spite of these adverse circumstances, put the crop across; as he harvests and markets it he wonders somewhat if he, with his disregard of the time clock and his recompense based on a gambling game in which the natural elements deal the yield and the middlemen deal the price, has not been pulling the short end of the hitch. The farmer has not struck, walked out or otherwise slackened in production. He has increased his effort, extended his operations to the limit of physical ability and financial credit, and striven to feed the world, believing the world would fairly and gladly recompense him. Instead, he finds in many prominent places those

Who is to Blame for it All?

WHO IS TO BLAME for the high cost of living? is the question everyone is asking. Naturally every individual wishes to put the blame upon another, so there is a general consensus of opinion that an unknown entity called the "profiteer" is at fault. Every man who deals in commodities is suspected of being a profiteer until he proves otherwise. But we think the answer is best provided by a group of state farm bureau federations who have been investigating the causes of the high cost of living and suggest remedies for the same. Their conclusions are identical with those stated in recent issues of *Business Farming*. "The high cost of living," say they, "is due to the failure of practically all folks to practice even ordinary economy in public and private life." The article, which is endorsed by officers of the Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation is published herewith.—THE EDITOR.

who, in their eagerness to find an answer where there is none, and to shun the real facts of the situation, who point to him with scorn and malice, saying, "Thou art the culprit."

The high cost of living is due to a stagnation in production of manufactured goods and prepared foodstuffs. Every labor strike that shuts down any plant engaged in the preparation of foods or the making of clothing, that shuts down a mine or a mill, adds to the high cost of living. Shortly after a strike of the U. S. Yards and packing plant employees, the wholesale price of fresh meats advanced 15 to 35 per cent., directly due to the short mill and consequent small supply of fresh meats. In Chicago 100,000 men have been out of work for months and all building operations have been at a standstill because the carpenters refuse to work for 92 1-2 cents an hour. This strike tied up building operations in many small towns, within a radius of 100 miles of the city, as well as in Chicago. Following the Chicago street car strike, a strike of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Electric Railway employees, which threw thousands out of em-

ployment on account of lack of electric power in the towns along this line, left the small Aurora meat packing house without power to run its refrigerating plant. There were about 10,000 pounds of meat spoiling. It is said the manager appealed to the head of the union for power to keep this refrigerating plant running and prevent the spoiling of this meat, and the insolent reply hurled back was—"I don't give a damn if all the meat in the United States rots." Such are few, the daily press records the many instances of premeditated stagnation in production which shortens supply and plays into the hands of those who fix the price to the consumer.

The high cost of living is due to price manipulation and extravagant profits of middlemen. Referring again to a Chicago situation. A small group of milk wagon drivers at one of the milk distributing plants struck for \$44 per week and regular commissions. All the other milk distributors at once declared a lock-out against their drivers. After two or three days of sparring, the employers agreed to meet the demands of the men, and announced a 1 cent per quart advance in the price of milk

to the consuming public. Analysis of the arithmetic of the case shows that it took about four-tenths of that cent to pay the employees and that six-tenths of each cent was added to the profits of the distributors. Food on the table costs out of all proportion to the price to the producer.

Part of the reason for this is due to the short hours and high wages for labor, part to the exorbitant prices of the several middlemen between the producer and the consumer, and a considerable part to the extravagant practices of the consumer in methods of purchasing supplies. Without going into an analysis of who gets it, compare the difference in price of choice beef on the hoof at 18c per pound with that of a moderate meal for five at one of Washington's modest hotels, the meal consisting of steak, potatoes, corn, bread and butter and coffee and costing \$11. Of this \$11, the producer of the food, the farmer, get about as follows: Beef, two pounds 30 cents; potatoes, 13 cents; bread, 2 cents; butter, 7 cents; coffee, cream and sugar, 4 cents; corn 20 cents; making a total of 83 cents. This is about 7 per cent of the total cost. A 50 per cent reduction in the price of these products to the producer would have lessened the total cost of the whole meal on the hotel table only 41 cents; smaller by half than the customary 10 per cent tip, which by the way is not included in the above price for the meal. This illustration shows the extremes of exorbitant profits of the middlemen and of extravagant practices of the consumers in purchasing, including probably all the evils that are contributing in large measure to the high cost of living to the consumer. A reduction to the producer in the price of these foodstuffs to a point which would stagnate production of grains, produce and meats, would have an inconsequential effect upon final prices to the consumer.

The high cost of living is due to the failure of practically all folks to practice even ordinary economy in public and private life. A program of hard road building, contracted at almost twice pre-war costs per mile, due to advance of price of material and labor, has been delayed and interfered with because of the fact that delivery of building material has been delayed by tying up transportation facilities.

This question of lack of economy in public spending was brought within the focus of the American public's attention early in June, when the railway brotherhoods demanded of President Wilson that he bring down the cost of living immediately, threatening a demand in wage increase amounting to a total of \$800,000,000 a year, payable necessarily from one or two sources, revenues from increase of freight rates or from a deficiency appropriation, either of which would add to the cost of living. A lack of practicing economies in private life may be illustrated without end. Theatres and places of amusement, resorts and watering places are crowded with beautifully gowned women and handsomely tailored men. The price of shoe shines has doubled and trebled, yet one must wait his turn, though he could shine his own shoes at home for less than one cent. So illustration might be multiplied, all showing that lack of practicing plain economy is a great contributing factor in maintaining the high cost of living.

The high cost of living is due to shifting individual responsibility for the present state of affairs and each component of the people of the nation seeking self-satisfaction rather than the answer to the great world question. This is our National state of mind. Instead of doing our National and individual best to produce more goods, so that there will be enough for all at a reasonable price, each is trying to better his own condition at the expense of the other fellow. There is a limited supply in the world. Just now we are quarreling over the division of what we have. If we would stop quarreling and go to work, we would soon increase production, so that all would have plenty.

Home of Nat'l Board of Farm Organizations



Here is the first Washington headquarters building of the greatest class of American business—namely, farming.

THE NATIONAL Board of Farm Organizations, which represents several hundred thousand farmers at the national capital, and has been very active in shaping legislation of interest to farmers, has recently purchased a building in the city of Washington for the sum of \$60,000. It is the first farmer's organization to own a structure of that kind at the seat of government. It is to be greatly regretted that all the farm organizations of the country cannot be represented by a single agency at Washington. But the farmers and their organizations have not yet learned their lessons. Jealousy still exists in the rank, and

while there are at least two big central agencies at Washington claiming to represent the views of agricultural America it is a lamentable fact that frequently they cannot agree upon important issues and the strength of the farmers is thereby divided and brought to naught.

Organized agriculture will never get anywhere until the numerous organizations of farmers can act in unity and conjunction. Members of farm organizations should insist upon an early national federation of all societies, associations and other organizations claiming to represent farmers' views and interests.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

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Where Does the Farmer Come In?

"NONE OF THE investigations to date," says a press dispatch, "have produced any evidence that the farmer is guilty of profiteering." The investigators probably likewise discovered that a few farmers are guilty of profiting, but hesitated to tell the public so. We are glad, however, for this half-way defense of the returns received from the farming business. It will put the farmer in a better light before the buyer of his products.

The farmer is not now nor has he ever been guilty of profiteering. There may have been years when his profits seemed excessively large, but these were always succeeded by periods of very small profits or none at all. Wholly lacking the power of fixing the selling prices of his commodities to insure a fair return, a power not only had but exercised and abused by all other classes of people, the farmer has been obliged to take what other offered. And now when investigations are turning the light of scrutiny upon those who handle the necessities of life and artificial means are employed to lower the cost of living the farmer is indirectly paying a penalty for an offense of which he has been declared not guilty. Those who deal in the commodities produced on the farm are not the greatest sufferers from the government's investigations. They may suffer the loss of excessive profits, but their legitimate profits will not be impaired. Individually and collectively, they will exercise such means as are at their command to reduce the prices paid to farmers, if for no other reason than to re-establish themselves in the good graces of the public. If the present investigations result in any appreciable lowering in the cost of food to the consumer, a large part of the reduction will come out of the pockets of the farmers.

The action of the grain markets the past three weeks is pretty substantial proof of the truth of this statement. There is a desire on the part of everyone—farmer, dealer, consumer; the honest man and the profiteer—to lessen the cost of living, providing it can be done at the other fellow's expense. With the mind of the whole nation turned to the subject, it is entirely natural that there will be some adjustments, even the temporary. We merely repeat what others have said, that it is very necessary that the government should take cognizance of the effect of these investigations and sentiment upon the prices of farm products, and take steps to protect the farmers from the unnatural depressing of the markets which may follow.

Farm Bureau Movement Prospers

THERE IS considerable significance to the statement recently made by a member of the agricultural extension department that members of the various farm bureaus in this state has increased several hundred per cent. during the past year. We hope there are none so blind within the organization of the extension department who can ascribe no reason for

this rapid development except a natural growth.

Two years ago the average county farm bureau in this state was extremely unpopular with the average farmer. Some of the oldest bureaus, organized shortly after the law went into effect providing for them, had a membership of less than a hundred. Voters and boards of supervisors frequently rejected the proposal of hiring a county agent when given a chance to vote upon it. Many of the most successful farm bureaus in the state today were organized by a very small group of men and the county agent paid by popular subscription. While it may be said with all truthfulness that many farmers were needlessly prejudiced against the county agent and thought his work all tomfoolery, it is also quite true that more open-minded farmers were honestly of the opinion that the county farm bureau and the county agent had yet to demonstrate their value in dollars and cents to the community. It is not at all surprising that so many farmers rejected the county farm bureau idea as popularly conceived up to very recent times. The county agents, directed by their superiors at Lansing, who were in turn directed by their superiors in Washington—appointees of the Right Honorable David Houston, Secretary of Agriculture—formerly proceeded upon that now notorious Houstonian doctrine that the farmer's business is to produce, and immediately put himself and his work in bad with the people whom he had honest hopes of helping.

But criticism came from the farmers and the farm press and saved the county agent from the penalties of his blunders. Gradually at first but more rapidly as he saw the increasing popularity of his work, the county agent abandoned the doctrines of Houston and began to show a greater interest in the farm help, credit and marketing problems. In so doing, he discovered a new field of usefulness, and the past year the greater portion of his energies have been directed to a solution of these problems. The successful county agent is now doing the things the farmers want him to do. That is why he is successful. He has helped to organize co-operating marketing associations, farm loan associations, breeding associations and many other co-operative enterprises that have brought results which can be figured in dollars and cents. We admit with pleasure that many county agents in this state have become indispensable to the communities which they serve. We are glad they have thus awakened to the full responsibility and opportunity of their positions, and we hail the day when every farm bureau and every county agent in Michigan shall become so responsive to the wishes of the farmers that they can truly represent his voice in affairs of county, state and national scope.

Feeding the Hungry Silos.



HAVE YOU FED your silo yet? We have seen many farmers busy quenching the appetites of these big, useful monsters. Some farmers are taking advantage of a lesson especially emphasized during the last year or so. A lot of waste has occurred in the silo filling, due to lack of proper precautions.

Some of the best of silos have little chinks or cracks in the sides, through which the air enters and spoils the stored crop. In trying to make farming a paying business, farmers more than ever this year are carefully inspecting their silos before filling. Owners of stave silos are tightening them up sufficiently to insure the airtight effect, but not so tight that it buckles the staves. Inasmuch as some of the silage moisture is absorbed by the staves, the hoops are released somewhat after the first few days following the filling of the silo.

Masonry silos are being inspected more carefully than ever this year to find out the sand pockets, cracks, rough spots and chinks of any description. Some farmers are giving a thin

coating of rich cement with a white wash brush to the inside walls. But old, experienced farmers don't advise this stunt unless the inside surface has become roughened.

Another item which farmers are cutting down on their expense sheet is one in regard to the cutter and binder machinery. By careful overhauling of their machinery before extra help is on the grounds; by having the machinery tiptop and sure of making the run without unnecessary stops or repairs, farmers can often cut down old H. C. of L. on the farm.

Special kinds of paint are needed by numerous metal silos, depending largely on the make. Without these precautions metal silos often rust and wear out in spots.

Numerous crop reporters write in that the silo season is well under way and some big hungry giants have eaten up their big banquet of corn and gone to sleep for the winter.

Overhead Irrigation.



THE PRICES of small fruits and garden truck have now become high enough to make the culture of those products highly profitable if properly managed. The fruit and vegetable grower may now make investments for purposes of increasing the yield and quality of the products grown with some assurance that he may secure proper returns from his investment. Most of the fruit growers in this state had fair crops this year and made a little money. The weather was very dry in some sections and the crops poor, but the high prices more than made up for the lesser yield and smaller size.

Small farms equipped with facilities for artificially watering plants and vines produced crops that brought the owners the largest returns ever had. The prices of small fruits and some garden truck will remain high for a number of years, and the grower should concern himself with ways and means for increasing the yield and quality.

In many states, the overhead irrigation system has been found to be an economical method of supplying water to famished vegetation during dry weather. It is coming into vogue in Michigan for various kinds of farming. Inasmuch as the state stands in the front rank of small fruit and vegetable producing states, it seems to us that more of our growers will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the system and install it on their farms. It is for this reason that we have started a series of articles on overhead irrigation for small farms.

One city paper in Michigan has just published an editorial commanding the farmers to produce more and more; its just like ever so many a fat city capitalist sitting on our fence and telling us he needs more farm wealth in the world in order for him to keep increasing his millions in the way he'd like to have them.

Michigan has gone over the top again, pulling off the biggest state fair in the world; perhaps its some of the big splendid things like that record that keeps more than 200,000 farm owners in our state plugging away at their jobs, although most of them aren't making any profit to speak of.

Even if Congress has pushed the Daylight Savings repeal over President Wilson's veto, the towns and cities and state governments hint they'll put it over on the farmer and choke the daylight saving regulation down Mr. Farmer's throat by means of state laws.

The kids are starting off to school again; "Gosh all fish hooks," recalls Granddad, "Don't seen more'n yestiddy that I was baller-ing like a calf because I had to go, and now I'd give an arm to have a little education."

REGARDING INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Whatever definition is given to the word "democracy" it must be regarded as an all-inclusive term. You cannot have democracy in any field of life without necessitating, and in the end compelling, democracy in all fields. You cannot, to appropriate Lincoln's classic phrase, have your democracy "half free and half slave." You cannot have and maintain political democracy without having also industrial democracy. Organized industry has taken the control of industry out of the individual's control, just as political organizations have taken political control out of the hands of the individual; but that means only that in some way we must do these things together if we are to do them at all.

Now, democracy is inclusive in still another way. It must include the right of every well-behaved individual to the full development of his powers, limited only by the social good. Every well-behaved individual—that indeed is implied in the last clause of that definition, but it is well expressly to state it, that "well-behaved" does not mean my standard of good behavior, but socially good behavior. If one is not socially well behaved he must be dealt with in other ways; for his citizenry this social organism depends on his good social behavior. That is not an infringement on any man's personal liberty. Socially no man is free other than to behave himself. No member of society has the right to misconduct himself toward society.

Now, industrial democracy includes the same—the right of every well-behaved individual to his fullest possible possession, limited only by the social good. And that is not socialism. Socialism is social ownership, whereas democracy demands individual ownership. Socialism denies individual ownership in anything. It places ownership with the group and the individual becomes a steward of the state. Of course no one perhaps goes so far as to extend socialism to everything, though some socialists would extend it to such things as the family.

Now, democracy is widely different. It is based on individual ownership. It declares the individual to be possessed of "certain inalienable rights. These, that is, these rights, cannot and ought not to be taken from him. The only limitation in this ownership is the social good, that is, the individual cannot so possess his rights, or whatever else, if that denies the like right to any other. He may be the social good, be limited in the amount of his possessions, but he cannot be deprived of the right to such possessions; do not interfere with another's right.

Life itself begins with individual ownership. I have an individualism that is individually my own and for which I am individually responsible. Nothing can and nothing ought to blur that personality nor obscure that responsibility. Socialism in theory does both. It has been the favorite illustration of some to speak of death as the falling of a drop of water into the ocean, but socialism denies even the drop of water. We are always all in the ocean and indistinguishable. Of course, again no socialist can go as far as that, but fundamentally that is socialism. It seeks to deny ownership in anything, and yet it is only through ownership in personality that I become anything. It is only through ownership, personal ownership of things, that I ever establish the social theory of mine and thine, and ethically distinguish between yours and mine, but these individualities must learn to cooperate in their ownership of personality and things. That is the basis of industrial democracy.

The ocean may be a splendid illustration of death, but it is the land with its endless variety individual conformation of stream and hill and valley, of forest, field, climate and cloud, it is the land which is the abode of life and typical of life. Socialism is the ocean of death. Democracy is the land, living and co-operative. In socialism we lose all in the whole. In democracy we use



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

all as a contribution to all. Life itself is the assertion of individuality and the purpose is to develop individualism socially. Socialism is an impossibility. I must own some goods—my clothes, for instance, though some would even socialize clothes—also I must own my own family, wife and children, though some would socialize these. Socialism cannot and ought not prevail. Some socially needed things may and ought to be socially owned, the highways, for instance, possibly the railroads, etc., but individual ownership must be recognized not only as a right, but as needful for the purpose of discipline and individual development.

Politically in a democracy I own my own vote or ought to. That vote must not be socialized in the sense that I am denied the right to cast it. If you deny that right, then you take away my political right and citizenship ends.

Now the same is needfully true in industrial democracy. I must have and own a stake in the world's industry. You cannot have democra-

cy in industry while withholding the right of individual ownership, no more than you can have political democracy while denying the ownership of the vote to the individual. The principal of ownership is fundamental and runs all through life. I must own my own body, but I must not use it to deny the like right to any other. I must own some things or life could not rise, and no doubt in the earlier stages of development, individual ownership is needful to teach the caution of life, to provide individual enterprise. Any of us, whatever stage of development he is in, will likely be more faithful with his own possessions than with those of another, and we learn to be faithful with others' possessions only by first guarding our own.

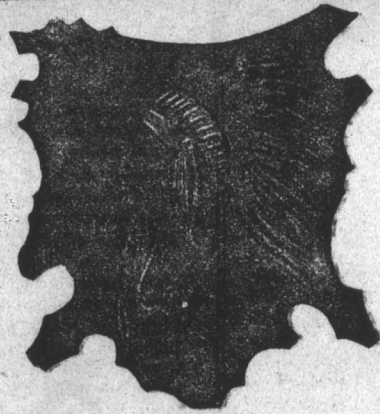
As to how this ownership may be attained, I refer you, the readers of the M. B. F., to my article printed in the May 24th issue of M. B. F. advocating a co-operative industrial commonwealth through corporations of the people, by the people, and for the people.—Melvin W. Schultz, *Me costa Co.*

WANTED, LOTS OF BIG, REAL GRINS

Where are all these humorous, good-natured letters from farmers that used to be in print? Farmers are having about the same bad conditions as they always had, of course, but the farmer is the original optimist. He is the kind who has to grin and bear it more than any other class. He's got the original long, hard row to till, and by Christopher, he'll some day come out of it all right. The farm business is going through its darkest period before dawn right now, and it doesn't want quitters. It wants fellows who can take their medicine with a grin and keep on working and organizing and improving things till we've won out and shown the world.—E. B., *Macomb Co.*

THE BIG FOUR

As for the proposed Peace Treaty, articles 10, 11 and 16 would prove a war factory and a sort of international white slavery, headed up by the Big Four nations. The Big Four did not give even a pleasant look to the American delegates to Ireland, but the delegates went on their way rejoicing. The Big Four thinks the Russian people committed a world crime by overthrowing czarism and autocracy. And so on. When will the people get busy.—O. A., *Iosco.*



We Tan the Leather and Make the Shoes for the Man Who Works

There are shoes, and shoes. Rouge Rex Shoes are different. It is because they are different that they are in such demand. It is just that difference that exists between just ordinary work shoes and work shoes that please and satisfy.

Durability and comfort are the most important requirements of any work shoe. These features are emphasized in Rouge Rex Shoes.

The manufacturers of Rouge Rex Shoes have their own tannery, which is operated for the sole purpose of furnishing the quality of leather above referred to for Rouge Rex Shoes, and are thereby enabled to give more shoe quality for the money than would be possible under any other conditions.

The leather for Rouge Rex Shoes is tanned for Rouge Rex Shoes only. So when you put up the price asked for a Rouge Rex Shoe you know that you will get a good long dollar's worth of service.

Hirth-Krause Company,

Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers

Grand Rapids,

Michigan



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



CO-OPERATE WITH YOUR RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS

HERE ISN'T an interest which the mother of the home should have secondary to that of the school in which her children receive their education. Now that women have the vote, they can easily group together, talk over what they want their children to have, and then request that those studies be embodied in what is taught in the rural school which your child attends. It is in this tender, impressionable age that the child will receive impressions which will be life-lasting, and therefore the teacher who is selected to spend hours with your child each day should be selected with a double purpose in view: first, because of her ability as a teacher; and secondly, because of her moral standing and her patriotism.

Then you should co-operate with the teacher once chosen. The life of the country school teacher is not a bed of roses. Most teachers start out, ambitious to please and with a little encouragement and help, they will be only too ready to help you meet the problems which your child presents.

Perhaps a foreigner has moved into your locality with a lot of children, and the parents, anxious to make money, are keeping them out of school. Then, as a citizen, it is your duty to report it to your commissioner of schools so that he may take the matter in hand, for the foreign born can only be taught to respect our laws and be good, democratic citizens by being properly instructed in our laws. Little fear of their children growing up to be Bolsheviks if they are educated in a good school where patriotism is taught along with the rest of the lessons. We have the problem of the foreigner with us, the same as that of the negro. We cannot eject them from this country; we need their help. Then let's endeavor to help them by insisting that they become familiar with our laws, and that their children are educated in our schools, and then the future will take care of itself.

The question of the consolidated schools should receive your thoughtful consideration. It is coming and coming fast, and it is simply a question of whether you in your district will have this form of school this coming year, so that your children shall have the benefit of it, or will you simply say, "Oh, doubtless it is a good thing," and then just do nothing. If you do the latter, your children will be the losers, and will be just that much less able to cope with the problems presented in the future, and just that much less able to hold their own with the children of some surrounding neighborhood where the consolidated schools with their attendant advantages are enjoyed.

SCHOOL MEANS LUNCH BASKETS

TO MANY MOTHERS the re-opening of school brings with it the problem of filling a lunch basket for the children. And, while it is indeed a problem to provide a dainty, appetizing lunch, I frankly confess my sympathies lie almost wholly with the children who are obliged to eat them. After much observation (and considerable practice in eating them) I say the woman who can daily pack a dainty, wholesome lunch box is indeed a rarity.

All of us are apt to fall into ruts so far as the serving of food is concerned. It is easy to wait until it is almost time to pack the lunch box and then discover we have but a few odds and ends to put in.

But, if your child has to carry his lunch to school, you know then that for five days a week a lunch must be prepared and so provide the materials for packing it well. Get some oiled paper for wrapping up sandwiches, for they look and taste so much better if kept moist, and DO make a thin sandwich.

By MABEL CLARE LADD

In many schools nowadays the noonday lunch is served at school, but in the vast majority of cases it must be carried from home, and this means a cold lunch. If such be the case, I should consider the money spent for a small thermos bottle a necessary investment, for so many things can be carried in it and it gives the opportunity of having the warm drink with the lunch. But don't fill it with tea or coffee for a child. A little hot soup, hot milk if liked, or some cocoa can fill it upon occasion.

Try These for Sandwiches

Sandwiches seem always to form the basis of the packed lunch, and surely one can make a variety of them. But this week I am giving you a number of different fillings, enough to satisfy any appetite:

1. Chop preserved figs and moisten with lemon juice. Use on graham or whole wheat bread.

2. Mix equal quantities of grape jam and cream cheese.

3. Mix a bit of lemon juice with raspberry jam. Place a thin slice of banana on and top with a thin slice of unbuttered bread.

4. Four boiled egg yolks, one tablespoon butter, several chopped olives or a little chopped pickle. Mash the boiled yolks and blend in the butter and seasoning. Cut the bread lengthwise of loaf and place slice upon slice. Wrap in a damp cheese cloth and put between two tins and press by putting a flat-iron on top. Slice the layers into thin slices.

5. Mix honey with nut meats or cream cheese.

6. One-half cup flaked fish, one hard cooked egg, one tablespoon pickle. Season with salt and moisten with cooked salad dressing. Use with dark bread.

7. Cook one cup chopped raisins until soft. Add one cup chopped celery and moisten with one teaspoon of lemon juice and mayonnaise.

8. Mix together one cup chopped celery, one tablespoon walnuts and six olives, or a small pickle. Use with dark bread.

9. Mix one cup chopped chicken with one-half cup walnuts. Moisten with mayonnaise.

10. Spread bread lightly with chopped ham and thin slices of tomato and mayonnaise.

11. Instead of the tomato use thin slices of chicken.

12. Spread bread with chopped ham and thin slices of dill pickle. Almost any of these sandwiches

are improved by the addition of a bit of crisp lettuce but in a lunch box the lettuce is wilted by the time lunch is eaten.

Children should receive definite instructions about how to eat their lunches. If at the top of the box are put a couple of paper napkins, one can be used as a little tablecloth and the lunch laid out on this. If the thermos bottle contains hot soup, instruct them to eat that first. If a hot drink, a little drink slowly before beginning to eat warms up the stomach and starts the flow of digestive juices. Then if they eat their plain sandwiches, followed by a tasty or a sweet one, a little fruit, raw if possible, and a few pieces of good candy, eaten at the close of the lunch, they have a variety enough. Do not make the mistake of giving a large variety of things in one day. Vary the lunch from day to day, but a simple lunch is best each day. Just see they have plenty of it. And then when they come in from school, make a bargain with them if necessary, but see that each one has a glass of milk and a thick slice of bread spread generously with butter and brown sugar.

But the success of the lunch in the rural schools depends in a large measure upon the co-operation between the mothers and the teachers. In many cases a little added labor will make it attractive and healthful even, especially to some of the delicate children who cannot thrive on cold food alone.

The following sample lunches were prepared by Mrs. Janet M. Hill, the editor of *American Cookery*, and will be of help as a basis for other lunches:

One cup Vegetable flavored Beef broth in Thermos bottle.

Two Graham Bread and Bacon Sandwiches.

Four Olives.

One Wheat Bread and Jelly Sandwich.

One Cookie.

One Banana.

Four Chocolate Nougatines.

One cup Thin Cream of Corn Soup in Thermos bottle.

Two Graham Bread, Cheese and Sliced Nut Sandwiches.

One White Bread and Orange Marmalade Sandwich.

Three Atlantics.

One square Gingerbread, Chocolate frosting.

Six prunes stuffed with nuts. One cup Lamb and Tomato Soup in Thermos bottle.

Three Rye bread and Corn Cheese sandwiches.

Four small pickles.

Two Jelly Tarts.

Four Macaroons.

One Orange.

One cup Chicken Broth in Thermos bottle.

Two Dried Beef and Wholewheat bread sandwiches.

Four sweet pickle Cucumber rings.

One Wheat bread and jelly sandwich.

One square Chocolate Cake.

1-4 cup Salted Almonds.

Six date.

One cup beef broth flavored with Vegetables in Thermos bottle.

Two Bread and Corned Beef sandwiches.

Two Mustard pickles.

Two Rhubarb Tarts.

Two Best Macaroons.

Six English Walnut Meats.

One cup Tomato Soup in Thermos bottle.

One cup Potato and Egg salad.

One White bread and Ham sandwich.

One Graham Bread and Ham sandwich.

Two Rhubarb Tarts.

Two Atlantics.

Three Stuffed Prunes.

One cup Tomato and Beef Bouillon in Thermos bottle.

One Cheese sandwich.

One Peanut Butter Sandwich.

One Graham Bread and Jelly sandwich.

Six Stuffed Olives.

Two Marmalade Tarts.

Two Atlantics.

One Apple.

EVENTFUL DATES IN SEPTEMBER

WITH THE IDEA of learning some new thing each issue, reviewing a subject which we had forgotten, why not take some of the eventful dates which occur in September as a basis for study and get up a paper for some organization you belong to.

Sept. 1, 1850—Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale" arrived in America. The story of Jenny Lind and what Sweden has contributed to the world in the way of music would form an interesting short paper.

September 6, 1620—The Pilgrims finally left for Plymouth in the "Mayflower."

September 10, 1813—Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, near Put-in-Bay. Let each one of you folks who has visited this historic spot, including the famous cave in which the whole of Perry's army hid, write an interesting story of that victory and then recount the beauties of the spot today as a resort. If pictures of the caves with their histories can be obtained, it will add to the pleasure of the study. Every visitor at the caves is supplied with little folders giving the story of the caves.

Sept. 12, 1869—Convention of 500 delegates organized National Prohibition party at Chicago. The progress of prohibition from then until now, and ways and means of keeping our nation dry and enforcing the law in your local community, are interesting.

September 15, 1769—James Fenimore Cooper, American novelist born. Let a list be made giving the books of Cooper's which are best known and which give true insight into early American history.

September 17, 1787—The Constitution of the United States was signed by the convention, and articles of Confederation were set aside. How well do we know the contents of our constitution? While the Constitution may seem rather long to be read in its entirety at a single sitting, it does not take long after all, and we none of us can become too familiar with the laws governing our country.



The Little Old Red School House

*The little old red school house is the cradle of our dreams,
The little old red schoolhouse that we see from every train,
Standing bravely by the roadways, by the hills and by the streams,
Is the birthplace of the splendors and the joys we shall attain.*

*There the voice of Freedom whispers mighty secrets to our youth,
There the seeds of faith are planted in the brave and sturdy hearts,
There tomorrow's men and women by the shining light of truth
Learn the majesty of service and the joy which it imparts.*

*The little old red school house, with the teacher at the door,
Is the bulwark of our glory and the guardian of our pride,
From the feet of grim invaders it shall long protect our shore,
And no vicious reign of terror in its presence can abide.*

*There all tyrants meet their downfall, there the force of might is stayed,
There the hand of hate is withered, and the blows of evil vain,
In the little old red school house Freedom's children, unafraid
Learn the paths which lead to glory and the goals they shall attain.*

—Edgar A. Guest.





OFF TO SCHOOL AGAIN

DEAR CHILDREN: We are off to school again with another year of work and play ahead of us. Do you know that school offers more opportunities than simply learning the lessons each day? It offers more friendships. Ask your parents if they didn't form some very dear friendships during their years in school, and they may tell you many an interesting story of the boys and girls who are now men and women who went to school with them and the different occupations in which they are now engaged. Some are successful and some who didn't improve their opportunities to learn when in school haven't improved any opportunities since and are just ordinary men and women. Just make up your minds to be above the average man and woman. The first step is learning your lessons well.

All of our little folks tried hard; some of them very, very hard to win the books promised in the great men contest, but there wasn't a single one who won the whole ten. The last one, Dr. Crane, the famous minister, seemed hardest of all. However, I feel that I should tell you that Arlene Schutt, of Rives Junction and Elizabeth Martin of Holton, guessed them all correctly, but one. And because of this I would very much liked to have sent them each a prize but that wouldn't be fair to those who stopped as soon as they missed the first time, for had they continued, there might have been more who

would have guessed all but one. However, there is still a way you can win these books and there won't be any guess work about it either. Just clip out the little coupon and send it in and I will be glad to send you full particulars and there will be plenty of time to earn the book before Christmas. This coupon appeared a couple of weeks ago, but I am publishing it again as some of you may have missed it and I want everyone to have a chance to get these beautiful presents in time for Christmas.

Affectionately yours,

LADDIE.

Laddie,
%RURAL PUBLISHING Co.,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Please send me full particulars about the Christmas presents by first mail so that I can get busy right away.

P. O. Address.....

THE JUNIOR COOK

Spoon Biscuit

Three cupfuls of flour.
Three tablespoons of baking powder.
Three-quarters teaspoonful of salt into a sifter and sift twice.
Add three level tablespoonfuls of lard or cooking oil and work it in well with the finger tips.
Grease muffin tins for 18 rings.

Measure out one cupful of milk. Pour the milk into the flour mixture and with a fork work it gently into a soft dough.

Take a big spoon and drop the dough into the muffin rings.

Bake 18 minutes in a hot oven.

This is the same as baking powder biscuits except that the dough is softer and is dropped from a spoon—much easier for a Junior Cook to make you see.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I made up my mind that I would. I am a girl twelve years old and am in the seventh grade. I have three sisters and two brothers. We have three horses and three young colts. I like the boys and girls page very much. As my letter is getting long, I will write my story. When I graduate from grammar school I expect to go to high school. I am going to Battle Creek high school and stay with my aunt who lives there. I will stay there all the while I am going to high school. After I get through high school I will go to normal six months. To normal I will learn to be a school teacher. After I am a teacher for a while I am going to be an office girl for the rest of my life. Yours truly, Ethel Evans, Grand Junction, Mich.

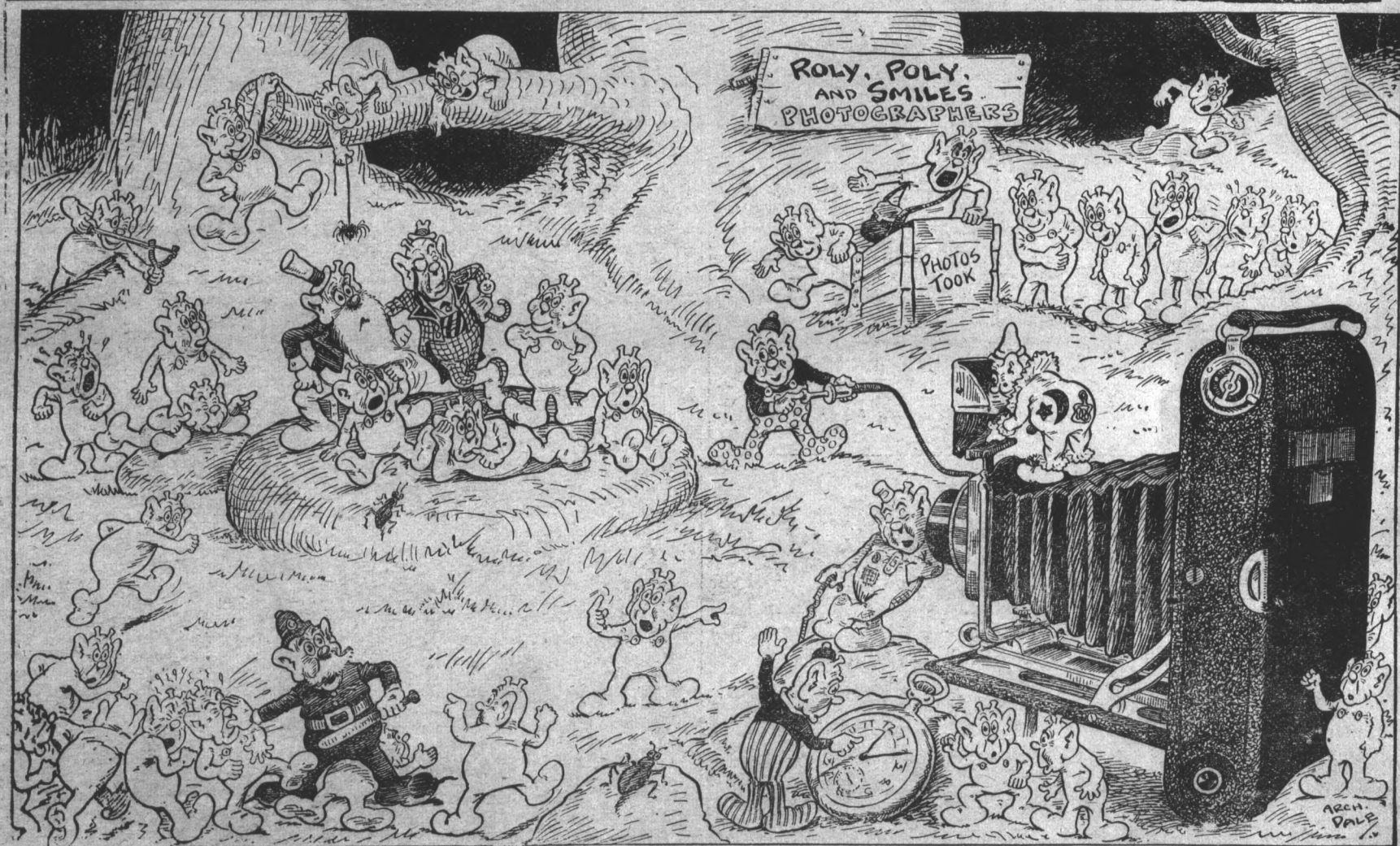
Dear Laddie—This is my first time I have written to you. My name is Madge Underhill. I live in Antrim county. I am on a farm of 180 acres. We have 17 head of cattle and two horses. I have two sisters and one brother. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My father takes the M. B. F. We haul 13 pigs and one dog. I would like to see my letter in print. Well I will close.—Madge Underhill.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before, but thought I would try my luck. I have three sisters and three

brothers and one little nephew. For pets I have a dog, and eight white rats. I am in the fourth grade and have one-half mile to go to school. We keep four cows and four pigs and two horses. We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the Doo Dads and letters. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print next week. Yours truly, Ernest L. Brown, Cass City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before but thought I would like to. I am a girl, eleven years old. My birthday was June 19. I have two sisters, and a little brother. My grandpa has sold his farm and we are going to move in a few days. My sisters and I will have about 100 rods to go to school this winter. I will close for this time, hoping to see my letter in print. Erma Parshall, Fountain, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I would like to become a member of the Children's Hour. I have been reading the Children's Hour page over to my playmate Helen Cline. She is a member of the Children's Hour page. We have been spending many happy hours reading the M. B. F. paper. Our folks and I was on a trip about two weeks ago. We were to Detroit, Jackson, Lansing, Ypsilanti and Mt. Clemens and other places. We had a very nice time. I go to school and I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two brothers, one 15 years name Harold, the other 17 years, named Harvey. Harvey is working on the road for the Rice Seed Co. He likes it very well. He was home last Wednesday night. Harold works around home or on the farm. We have two little pigs, 39 little chickens, 14 hens. We get about 5 or 6 eggs a day. We have two little pigs and a cow. We get lots of milk and mama makes butter. Well our school will start soon, in about five weeks I guess, I will be glad when it comes. Our teacher's name last year was Miss Charlet MacDonald. But I think this year our teacher's name will be Miss Monroe, but I am not sure. Well I think I will have to close as I have nothing else to say. I wish to see my letter in print. I very much wish some of the member to write. My address is, Neva Jewell, Deckerville,



There is always something amusing going on among the Doo Dads. This time it is a camera that is causing the excitement. Somebody lost a camera in the Wonderland of Doo. Roly and Poly, the twins and Smiles, the clown, found it. They thought this was a good chance to make some money taking pictures. Smiles is focusing the camera; Roly is snapping it while Poly is counting the seconds. Old Doc Sawbones and Percy Haw Haw, the dude, are the first to get their photos taken. See how Percy is trying to look his best. Those other little rascals shouldn't be there at all but they were so cur-

The Doo Dads' Out-Door Photograph Studio

ious to see what would happen that they couldn't wait. That young fellow can't keep old Doc's whiskers out of his eyes. Do you see the young Doo Dad hanging on the limb by one hand? He is bound that he will be in the photo. Those saucy little fellows at the back will be sure to spoil the picture making those naughty faces. Flannelfeet, the cop, has his hands full. He is trying to keep the Doo Dads back but some of them are getting past him. One is even crawling right through be-

tween his legs. The Doo Dad on the stand is also having trouble. Some are lined up and getting their money out but one is getting around behind him without paying. That little simpleton at the back of the camera thinks it is a house. He is wondering why nobody answers to his knock. Look at that lad holding his ear. He is listening to the tick of the watch and thinks it must be alive. If the watch were to stop, he would likely think that it had died. But in spite of all the trouble the Doo

Dads will not get a photo this time, for there is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, leaning right against the lens and snoozing away peacefully. All they will get is a picture of his big ear. There is only one Doo Dad who has noticed the sleepy head, and that is the little fellow who is calling on the cop to come and arrest him. Sleepy Sam might have chosen some other place for his nap but he is such a lazybones that he can fall asleep anywhere. However, if the Doo Dads don't get their picture it won't matter much for the artist draws them every week.

MARKET FLASHES

BUSINESS AND TRADE

Undoubtedly the dominant influence on the financial markets was the ultimatum sent out to the railway strikers of California by the government railroad administration. The firm tone of Director-General Hines' declaration, his notification that any attempt to interfere with traffic will be severely punished, and his announcement that all strikers who fail to report for duty on the set morning "will be regarded as having terminated their employment, and their places will be filled," could hardly have failed to make a good impression. This was naturally much emphasized by the fact that in this action the railway union leaders are alone with the government.

This controversy, it is true, has to do with a peculiarly aggravated case of violated contracts and disobedience to orders. But the financial community's view was that it nevertheless reflected a far more sober and conservative attitude by the responsible representatives of labor than had been imagined to exist.

Considerable nervousness and bearishness continues in nearly all markets due to profiteer hunting. It is felt by most real thinkers that prices are bound soon to resume their upward journey again.

WHEAT

Grade	Det't	Ch'go	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24		2.35 3/4
No. 2 White	2.22		2.32
No. 2 Mixed	2.22		2.32

One of the most interesting things of the past week of interest to farmers in Michigan with wheat on their hands is the news from Grand Rapids that premiums will be given to farmers to hold their wheat for 30 days. The full story on this matter is given at the bottom of page 12 in this issue of M. B. F. and its meaning is great. For many a time Michigan wheat has been shipped out of the state and then some of it is shipped back in again, at prices enough higher to pay all the freight charges which have taken place. The Valley City Milling Company is one which realizes that this is inefficient and that the farmers might as well get a higher price and the milling company also save, due to the doing away with needless freight rates.

Wheat has been reported quiet in most markets lately. But the people concerned in Michigan are taking a sudden interest in the market due to the premium news. Detroit has stocks of 51,000 bushels on hand at present, compared with 21,000 bushels at this same time last year. Spring wheat farmers are reported to be anxious to obtain a big crop next year due to the losses suffered this year.

Missouri farmers, who realize the same inefficiency we see in Michigan, held a recent conference at the capital at which a protest was made on behalf of wheat growers "who are the losers," against methods and discounts of the Grain Corporation.

Farmers, the clip sheet of the State Board of Agriculture says, "are urged to avoid shipping wheat direct to the Corporation for in so doing the grower at this time loses the premium which is paid practically every day by the mills and elevators." The conference protested that the discounts below No. 1 are unfair "because they nearly double the discounts established for these grades established by long custom of milling and grain buying."

CORN

Grade	Det't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	2.04		2.03
No. 3 Yellow	2.02		
No. 4 Yellow	2.00		

After several days of weakness and decline it was only to be expected that prices would cover before the double holiday, but they were hurried up a little by a very bullish report from Kansas which stated that the state crop report just issued made a cut of about 25 million bushels in the prospective crop of corn. This decrease in the estimate was caused by dry weather and many earlier complaints have been received that might have warned dealers of what was coming, but the decrease seemed to be a surprise to nearly all. The covering that followed gave the corn deal the first good showing of strength in a long time. Other conditions were bearish, including lower exchange and another decline in the price of hogs.

Trading in the Detroit market did not show much improvement. Corn was as scarce as ever here and elsewhere.

Some of these days when the investigations stop and temporary measures against high prices have worn out, the grain markets are likely to cut loose from their moorings and go high, probably to stay high.

OATS

Standard	Det't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 3 White	.81	.77	.84
No. 4 White	.80	.76	.83
No. 4 White	.79	.75	.82

Oats have been only in moderate supply while the demand has been good in most markets thus making the price fairly firm in spite of agitations and labor unrest. In the Chicago markets oats took a slight slump in company with corn late last week, due to the general bearishness of the situation. In ordinary times oats would probably be climbing high at this time due to shortages in the crop outcome.

In Detroit oats have struggled upward a cent or so during the past week. Prospects in this market are for the present uncertain as they are in nearly every other section.

Oats in Chicago held within a comparatively narrow range and showed much more strength than corn. There was considerable buying at times that looked big against export sales, and liberal quantities were sold to the seaboard from the various markets. Country offerings were small, threshing returns disappointing, and the average weight of this year's crop is about 3 to 4 lbs. lighter than in 1918. Foreign financial situation is against a big export business, but there is no great pressure on the market at the time being, farmers showing a disposition to hold back their grain.

BEANS

Opening with a rush the bean market reached its peak of this season the early part of August, several causes aiding in bringing the market to a height that surprised many of the wise ones who, when the jump came, sold rapidly and bemoaned their luck when the market continued to rise, according to the Bean-Bag, St. Louis.

"In discussing the probable cause for the rise in price of domestic beans, which was influenced somewhat by the price of Oriental Pea Beans, almost every correspondent of the Bean-Bag reported increased demand from legitimate sources, including almost every large city wholesaler. This is thought to have been a necessary demand, and we do

not think that the price was a consideration. The grocers needed beans and they bought, not because they thought the market would rise or drop, but rather because their stocks were low.

"Grocer demand as the month neared its end Aug. 23 to be exact, was light in some sections with some activity reported from Michigan. No heavy demand is expected until the new crop begins to move, which will hardly be under six weeks. Sales to domestic jobbers and wholesalers should be heavy, the high cost of living being a big factor to consider at present, and beans at any price under fifty cents a pound, retail, are cheap when nutriment value and ease of preparing for the table are considered in comparison with other foods.

"Export demand helped quite a bit to bring about the price rise, and it is now said that the falling down of some large export sales is one cause of the drop in prices of Orientals, which became so pronounced this week. Ten telegrams to large export firms on both coasts, however, fail to reveal the cancellation of any contracts, and the Bean-Bag is inclined to believe that someone has overestimated the export demand and now is realizing their mistake.

"Michigan prices have declined slowly for over ten days, and wise jobbers were prepared for a drop in price of Kotenashis before it arrived. The drop was quick, as it seems to be the regular rule for these beans, and one or two large firms were caught without a great deal of information. Late advices from the coast report a steady market, and one or two correspondents at press day offer the opinion that the market is as low as it will go."

HAY

"Bullish reports are coming in about hay. Indiana tells of practically no surplus, and Kansas tells of damaged conditions. In general in the central part of the country, the offerings are increasing, but the demand has not specially improved. Farmers in some parts of Michigan are disappointed with insufficient prices. In the East stocks and receipts are light while in the South the demand is very light.

RYE AND BARLEY

There is nothing doing in the rye and barley market in Detroit. Cash No. 2 rye hovers around \$1.49 and barley, cash No. 3, goes at around \$2.35 per cwt.

September rye in Chicago closed a trifle higher. September corn in the meantime declined from \$1.94 to \$1.82. The comparison is of importance in showing a tendency of the rye market to break away from corn's influence and assume an independent position where its price will be governed by its flour value. A reported sale of 1,000,000 bushels of rye for export was the main feature of last week's trading.

The new crop is not yet moving in volume but with improved railroad conditions, receipts should increase.

CHICAGO—The barley market has been very strong. Prices advanced from day to day till the high point of the season was reached, after which there was a reduction. It is now dull and uninteresting.

POTATOES

Information in August bears out earlier estimates of a general decrease in acreage from that of last year from 5 to 10 per cent. Conditions, particularly in the Rocky Mountain states, are not promising; the stand is poor and the acreage is considerably less than last year. In the East the conditions in Maine are very good and the crop is reported in excellent condition in Aroostook County. In New York the condition is rather poor, with the exception of Long Island, where conditions are most promising. In the heavy producing centers in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota the crop is indicated at considerably less than last year. Michigan is 10 points lower in



Every Dollar Goes for Service

The people of this country demand of the Bell System the best possible telephone service. The one endeavor of the company, its only reason for existence, is to give the best possible service.

Every dollar the Bell System receives goes to provide telephone service.

Its entire receipts are expended on operation, upkeep and development. More than half goes directly to labor. The remainder is expended for materials, for the maintenance of plant and equipment, for the interest on money borrowed, for dividends on the investment of tens of thousands of shareholders, and for the payment of taxes assessed by public authorities.

In its last analysis all telephone money goes for wages; wages for labor and wages for the necessary capital which investors have put to work in the Bell System.

The telephone management is the agent of the public. It is entrusted with the task of providing the quality of service the intelligent public demands. The wages of loyal, well-trained employees and the wages of the capital that provide the finest of mechanical equipment and most efficient operation, must be paid. As a public servant, one duty of the telephone management is to obtain rates sufficient to pay for these necessities of service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



condition than at this time last year, while Wisconsin is 20 points lower. On the other hand, the condition of the crop in Minnesota is considerably better.

In Detroit the price of Michigan potatoes is quoted at \$5. The short crop this year indicates the likelihood of good potato prices in sight.

DAIRY MARKETS

DETROIT—Butter: fresh creamery, 52c per lb. Eggs: fresh eggs, 43@47c, according to quality. Cheese—Michigan flats, 31@31 1-2c; New York flats (June make) 34 1-2c; Michigan single daisies, 32c; brick, 34 1-2c; long horns, 33 1-2c; Wisconsin double daisies, 32c; Wisconsin twins, 31 1-2; limburger, 33 1-2@34 1-2; domestic block Swiss, 40@42c; domestic wheel Swiss, 45@56c per lb.

CHICAGO—Butter, higher, creamery, 49@54 1-2c. Eggs, higher; firsts 42@43c; ordinary firsts, 36@38 1-2c; at mark, cases included, 38@41c; storage pack firsts, 43 1-2@44. Poultry alive; lower; springs, 30 1-2c; fowls, 31c.

NEW YORK—Butter, firm, creamery higher than extras, 57 1-2@58c; creamery extras (92 score) 57c; firsts 53@56 1-2c; packing stock current make No. 2, 46c. Eggs, steady; fresh gathered extras 55@56c; extra firsts 52@64c; firsts 48@51c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennerly whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly browns, 60@64c; do gathered browns and mixed colors, 54@56c. Cheese, firm: state whole milk flats, current make, special, 30 3-4@31 1-2c; do average run 29 3-4@30 1-4c; state whole milk twins current make special 30 1-2@31c; do average run 29 1-2@30.

DETROIT MARKETS

Spring chickens are coming to market in liberal lots and an easy market is quoted, but other lines are scarce and firm. The tone in the dressed hog deal is steady and in dressed calves a little easier owing to a moderate increase in offerings. Jersey potatoes are in fair supply and easy at lower prices. Demand is moderate. A few Michigan potatoes are reaching the market, but are not attractive owing to small size. Other vegetables are firm and active. Peaches are scarce and higher. California fruits are scarce and firm owing to lack of receipts. Cheese is firm and other dairy products are not active.

Berries, huckleberries, \$6@7 per bu.; grapes, Concord, 8c; Niagara, 10c per lb.; Oranges, California navels, \$5.75@6 per box; Plums, 80@85c per 1-5 bu. basket and \$3.50@4 per bushel; Pears, Bartlett, \$3@3.25 per bu.; small, \$2@2.25 per bu.; Apples, Michigan, best, \$1.75@2; ordinary, \$1@1.25 per bu.; Peaches, Elbertas, \$4@4.50 per bu.; white clingstones, 35@40c per 1-4 bushel basket. Farm and garden popcorn, shelled, 15c per lb.; Green corn, 20@25c per doz.; honey, white comb, \$2@33c per lb.; celery, Kalamazoo, 20@22c per doz.; cabbage, home grown, \$1.25@1.50 per bu.; tomatoes, home grown, \$1.25@1.50 per bu.; lettuce, leaf, 12c per lb.; head, \$2.00@2.25 per crate. Calves, dressed; fancy, 29@30c; choice, 27@28c per lb.; dressed hogs, light, 26@27c; heavy choice, 24@25c per lb.; nut meats, Almonds, 60c; walnuts, 85c; pecans, \$1.45 per lb.; potatoes, Michigan, \$5; Jersey cobbles, \$5.50; Jersey giants, \$4.50@4.75 per

150-lb. sack. Onions, Western, \$2.75@3 per bu. and \$5.50@5.75 per 100 lb. sack; Indiana, \$3.75@4 per 100-lb. sack; watermelons, 50@50c each; turlocks, \$2@2.25 per case; Osage, \$2@2.50 per bu.; live poultry, broilers, large, 36@37c; leghorns, 30@34c; hens, 35@36c; small hens, 33@34c; roosters, 21@22c; geese, 18@20c; ducks, 30@32c; spring ducks 34@35c per lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

There is a better tone to the market this week. Sales have not been of large proportions, but there has been somewhat more business, and with the improvement in exchange and manufacturers a long way from "covered" on raw material more confidence exists. The foreign markets are firm and the tendency is higher in Europe. The manufacturing situation is hardly changed, the call for deliveries being very insistent.

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

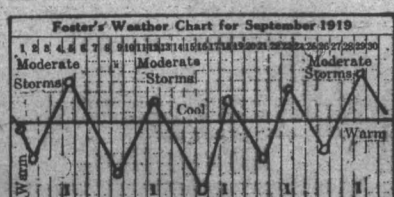
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DETROIT—cattle, receipts last week, 2,217; steady; best heavy steers, \$13@14; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10@11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.50@10.50; handy light butchers, \$7.50@8.50; light butchers, \$6.75@7.75; best cows, \$9@9.50; butcher cows, \$7.50@8.25; cutters, \$6.50@6.75; canners, \$6@6.25; best heavy bulls, \$9@9.75; bologna bulls, \$8@8.50; stock bulls, \$7@7.75; feeders, \$9@10; stockers, \$7@8.50; milkers and springers, \$75@125. Veal calves: receipts last week, 1,112; steady; best, \$22@22.50; mixed, \$8@18. Cheep and lambs: receipts last week, 5,523; dull; best lambs, \$14@14.50; fair lambs, \$12.50@13.50; light to common lambs, \$10@11; fair to good sheep, \$7.75@8; culls and common, \$4@6. Hogs, receipts last week, 3,571; 50c to \$1 lower; pigs, \$19, mixed higs, \$19.25@19.50.

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The Automobile Protective Association policy covers more and costs less. We are the originators of Collision protection. Imitators give only partial Collision protection. Live agents wanted.

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"The Show Window of Michigan"

WEST MICHIGAN FAIR

Grand Rapids, September 15-19

Complete exhibits in every department of as good an agricultural and live stock show as was ever known.

No Michigan farmer, fruit grower or live stock breeder does himself justice who neglects to visit this great fair.

Not much on mere spectacle but for a thriller we have booked for three days, Sept. 16, 17, 18

LIEUT. ORMER LOCKLEAR

the only aviator who changes planes in midair and whose act is the one big sensational thing of the year. He appears nowhere else in Michigan.

Reduced rates on all railroads in Michigan.



MARKET FLASHES



BUSINESS AND TRADE

Undoubtedly the dominant influence on the financial markets was the ultimatum sent out to the railway strikers of California by the government railroad administration. The firm tone of Director-General Hines' declaration, his notification that any attempt to interfere with traffic will be severely punished, and his announcement that all strikers who fail to report for duty on the set morning "will be regarded as having terminated their employment, and their places will be filled," could hardly have failed to make a good impression. This was naturally much emphasized by the fact that in this action the railway union leaders are alone with the government.

This controversy, it is true, has to do with a peculiarly aggravated case of violated contracts and disobedience to orders. But the financial community's view was that it nevertheless reflected a far more sober and conservative attitude by the responsible representatives of labor than had been imagined to exist.

Considerable nervousness and bearishness continues in nearly all markets due to profiteer hunting. It is felt by most real thinkers that prices are bound soon to resume their upward journey again.

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

One of the most interesting things of the past week of interest to farmers in Michigan with wheat on their hands is the news from Grand Rapids that premiums will be given to farmers to hold their wheat for 30 days. The full story on this matter is given at the bottom of page 12 in this issue of M. B. F. and its meaning is great. For many a time Michigan wheat has been shipped out of the state and then some of it is shipped back in again, at prices enough higher to pay all the freight charges which have taken place. The Valley City Milling Company is one which realizes that this is inefficient and that the farmers might as well get a higher price and the milling company also save, due to the doing away with needless freight rates.

Wheat has been reported quiet in most markets lately. But the people concerned in Michigan are taking a sudden interest in the market due to the premium news. Detroit has stocks of 51,000 bushels on hand at present, compared with 21,000 bushels at this same time last year. Spring wheat farmers are reported to be anxious to obtain a big crop next year due to the losses suffered this year.

Missouri farmers, who realize the same inefficiency we see in Michigan, held a recent conference at the capital at which a protest was made on behalf of wheat growers "who are the losers," against methods and discounts of the Grain Corporation.

Farmers, the clip sheet of the State Board of Agriculture says, "are urged to avoid shipping wheat direct to the Corporation for in so doing the grower at this time loses the premium which is paid practically every day by the mills and elevators." The conference protested that the discounts below No. 1 are unfair "because they nearly double the discounts established for these grades established by long custom of milling and grain buying."

CORN

Grade	Det't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	2.04		2.03
No. 3 Yellow	2.02		
No. 4 Yellow	2.00		

After several days of weakness and decline it was only to be expected that prices would cover before the double holiday, but they were hurried up a little by a very bullish report from Kansas which stated that the state crop report just issued made a cut of about 25 million bushels in the prospective crop of corn. This decrease in the estimate was caused by dry weather and many earlier complaints have been received that might have warned dealers of what was coming, but the decrease seemed to be a surprise to nearly all. The covering that followed gave the corn deal the first good showing of strength in a long time. Other conditions were bearish, including lower exchange and another decline in the price of hogs.

Trading in the Detroit market did not show much improvement. Corn was as scarce as ever here and elsewhere.

Some of these days when the investigations stop and temporary measures against high prices have worn out, the grain markets are likely to cut loose from their moorings and go high, probably to stay high.

OATS

Standard	Det't	Ch'go	Toledo
No. 3 White	.81	.77	.84
No. 4 White	.80	.76	.83
No. 4 White	.79	.75	.82

Oats have been only in moderate supply while the demand has been good in most markets thus making the price fairly firm in spite of agitations and labor unrest. In the Chicago markets oats took a slight slump in company with corn late last week, due to the general bearishness of the situation. In ordinary times oats would probably be climbing high at this time due to shortages in the crop outcome.

In Detroit oats have struggled upward a cent or so during the past week. Prospects in this market are for the present uncertain as they are in nearly every other section.

Oats in Chicago held within a comparatively narrow range and showed much more strength than corn. There was considerable buying at times that looked big against export sales, and liberal quantities were sold to the seaboard from the various markets. Country offerings were small, threshing returns disappointing, and the average weight of this year's crop is about 3 to 4 lbs. lighter than in 1918. Foreign financial situation is against a big export business, but there is no great pressure on the market at the time being, farmers showing a disposition to hold back their grain.

BEANS

Opening with a rush the bean market reached its peak of this season the early part of August, several causes aiding in bringing the market to a height that surprised many of the wise ones who, when the jump came, sold rapidly and bemoaned their luck when the market continued to rise, according to the Bean-Bag, St. Louis.

"In discussing the probable cause for the rise in price of domestic beans, which was influenced somewhat by the price of Oriental Pea Beans, almost every correspondent of the Bean-Bag reported increased demand from legitimate sources, including almost every large city wholesaler. This is thought to have been a necessary demand, and we do

not think that the price was a consideration. The grocers needed beans and they bought, not because they thought the market would rise or drop, but rather because their stocks were low.

"Grocer demand as the month neared its end Aug. 23 to be exact, was light in some sections with some activity reported from Michigan. No heavy demand is expected until the new crop begins to move, which will hardly be under six weeks. Sales to domestic jobbers and wholesalers should be heavy, the high cost of living being a big factor to consider at present, and beans at any price under fifty cents a pound, retail, are cheap when nutriment value and ease of preparing for the table are considered in comparison with other foods.

"Export demand helped quite a bit to bring about the price rise, and it is now said that the falling down of some large export sales is one cause of the drop in prices of Orientals, which became so pronounced this week. Ten telegrams to large export firms on both coasts, however, fail to reveal the cancellation of any contracts, and the Bean-Bag is inclined to believe that someone has overestimated the export demand and now is realizing their mistake.

"Michigan prices have declined slowly for over ten days, and wise jobbers were prepared for a drop in price of Kotosashis before it arrived. The drop was quick, as it seems to be the regular rule for these beans, and one or two large firms were caught without a great deal of information. Late advices from the coast report a steady market, and one or two correspondents at press day offer the opinion that the market is as low as it will go."

HAY

"Bullish reports are coming in about hay. Indiana tells of practically no surplus, and Kansas tells of damaged conditions. In general in the central part of the country, the offerings are increasing, but the demand has not specially improved. Farmers in some parts of Michigan are disappointed with insufficient prices. In the East stocks and receipts are light while in the South the demand is very light.

RYE AND BARLEY

There is nothing doing in the rye and barley market in Detroit. Cash No. 2 rye hovers around \$1.49 and barley, cash No. 3, goes at around \$2.35 per cwt.

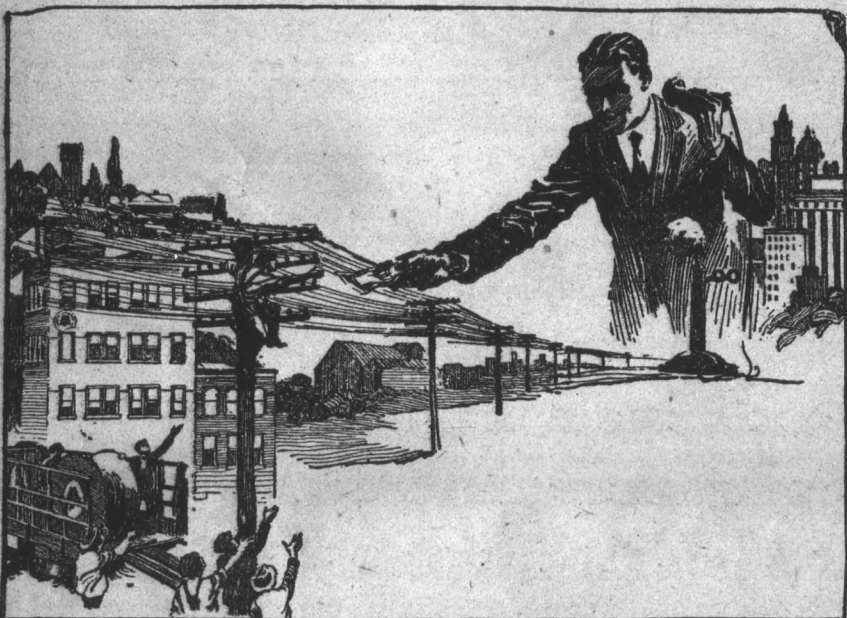
September rye in Chicago closed a trifle higher. September corn in the meantime declined from \$1.94 to \$1.82. The comparison is of importance in showing a tendency of the rye market to break away from corn's influence and assume an independent position where its price will be governed by its flour value. A reported sale of 1,000,000 bushels of rye for export was the main feature of last week's trading.

The new crop is not yet moving in volume but with improved railroad conditions, receipts should increase.

CHICAGO—The barley market has been very strong. Prices advanced from day to day till the high point of the season was reached, after which there was a reduction. It is now dull and uninteresting.

POTATOES

Information in August bears out earlier estimates of a general decrease in acreage from that of last year from 5 to 10 per cent. Conditions, particularly in the Rocky Mountain states, are not promising; the stand is poor and the acreage is considerably less than last year. In the East the conditions in Maine are very good and the crop is reported in excellent condition in Aroostook County. In New York the condition is rather poor, with the exception of Long Island, where conditions are most promising. In the heavy producing centers in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota the crop is indicated at considerably less than last year. Michigan is 10 points lower in



Every Dollar Goes for Service

The people of this country demand of the Bell System the best possible telephone service. The one endeavor of the company, its only reason for existence, is to give the best possible service.

Every dollar the Bell System receives goes to provide telephone service.

Its entire receipts are expended on operation, upkeep and development. More than half goes directly to labor. The remainder is expended for materials, for the maintenance of plant and equipment, for the interest on money borrowed, for dividends on the investment of tens of thousands of shareholders, and for the payment of taxes assessed by public authorities.

In its last analysis all telephone money goes for wages; wages for labor and wages for the necessary capital which investors have put to work in the Bell System.

The telephone management is the agent of the public. It is entrusted with the task of providing the quality of service the intelligent public demands. The wages of loyal, well-trained employees and the wages of the capital that provide the finest of mechanical equipment and most efficient operation, must be paid. As a public servant, one duty of the telephone management is to obtain rates sufficient to pay for these necessities of service.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

condition than at this time last year, while Wisconsin is 20 points lower. On the other hand, the condition of the crop in Minnesota is considerably better.

In Detroit the price of Michigan potatoes is quoted at \$5. The short crop this year indicates the likelihood of good potato prices in sight.

DAIRY MARKETS

DETROIT—Butter: fresh creamery, 52c per lb. Eggs: fresh eggs, 43@47c, according to quality. Cheese—Michigan flats, 31@31 1-2c; New York flats (June make) 34 1-2c; Michigan single daisies, 32c; brick, 34 1-2c; long horns, 33 1-2c; Wisconsin double daisies, 32c; Wisconsin twins, 31 1-2; limburger, 33 1-2@34 1-2; domestic block Swiss, 40@42c; domestic wheel Swiss, 45@56c per lb.

CHICAGO—Butter, higher, creamery, 49@54 1-2c. Eggs, higher; firsts 42@43c; ordinary firsts, 36@38 1-2c; at mark, cases included, 38@41c; storage pack firsts, 43 1-2@44. Poultry alive; lower; springs, 30 1-2c; fowls, 31c.

NEW YORK—Butter, firm, creamery—higher than extras, 57 1-2@58c; creamery extras (92 score) 57c; firsts 53@56 1-2c; packing stock current make No. 2, 46c. Eggs, steady; fresh gathered extras 55@56c; extra firsts 52@64c; firsts 48@51c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennerly whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly browns, 60@64c; do gathered browns and mixed colors, 54@56c. Cheese, firm: state whole milk flats, current make, special, 30 3-4@31 1-2c; do average run 29 3-4@30 1-4c; state whole milk twins current make special 30 1-2@31c; do average run 29 1-2@30.

DETROIT MARKETS

Spring chickens are coming to market in liberal lots and an easy market is quoted, but other lines are scarce and firm. The tone in the dressed hog deal is steady and in dressed calves a little easier owing to a moderate increase in offerings. Jersey potatoes are in fair supply and easy at lower prices. Demand is moderate. A few Michigan potatoes are reaching the market, but are not attractive owing to small size. Other vegetables are firm and active. Peaches are scarce and higher. California fruits are scarce and firm owing to lack of receipts. Cheese is firm and other dairy products are not active.

Berries, huckleberries, \$6@7 per bu.; grapes, Concord, 8c; Niagara, 10c per lb.; Oranges, California navels, \$5.75@6 per box; Plums, 80@85c per 1-5 bu. basket and \$3.50@4 per bushel; Pears, Bartlett, \$3@3.25 per bu.; small, \$2@2.25 per bu.; Apples, Michigan, best, \$1.75@2; ordinary, \$1@1.25 per bu.; Peaches, Elbertas, \$4@4.50 per bu.; white clingstones, 35@40c per 1-4 bushel basket. Farm and garden popcorn, shelled, 15c per lb.; Green corn, 20@25c per doz.; honey, white comb, \$2@33c per lb.; celery, Kalamazoo, 20@22c per doz.; cabbage, home grown, \$1.25@1.50 per bu.; tomatoes, home grown, \$1.25@1.50 per bu.; lettuce, leaf, 12c per lb.; head, \$2.00@2.25 per crate. Calves, dressed, fancy, 29@30c; choice, 27@28c per lb.; dressed hogs, light, 26@27c; heavy choice, 24@25c per lb.; nut meats, Almonds, 60c; walnuts, 85c; pecans, \$1.45 per lb.; potatoes, Michigan, \$5; Jersey cobbles, \$5.50; Jersey giants, \$4.50@4.75 per

150-lb. sack. Onions, Western, \$2.75@3 per bu. and \$5.50@5.75 per 100 lb. sack; Indiana, \$3.75@4 per 100-lb. sack; watermelons, 50@50c each; turlocks, \$2@2.25 per case; Osage, \$2@2.50 per bu.; live poultry, broilers, large, 36@37c; leghorns, 30@34c; hens, 35@36c; small hens, 33@34c; roosters, 21@22c; geese, 18@20c; ducks, 30@32c; spring ducks 34@35c per lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

There is a better tone to the market this week. Sales have not been of large proportions, but there has been somewhat more business, and with the improvement in exchange and manufacturers a long way from "covered" on raw material more confidence exists. The foreign markets are firm and the tendency is higher in Europe. The manufacturing situation is hardly changed, the call for deliveries being very insistent.

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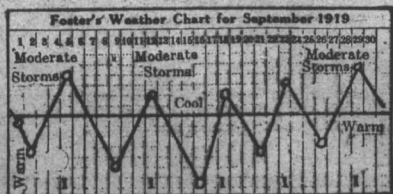
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THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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

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160-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, \$5500; mile to depot town, on state road, 7 miles large city. 60 acres dark loam tillage, clay subsoil, 40-cow, woven wire, fenced pasture, home wood; good apple orchard, fruit. 8-room house, large modern stock barn, silo, poultry, hog, corn houses, all good. Owner retiring offers quick sale bargain, \$5500, terms. Details page 85 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE ACCOUNT OF ILL health, good 78 acre farm. 68 acres cleared, 10 acres pasture, good orchard. 7-room frame house, stone foundation. Cellar and wood shed. Fine well. Two barns, 30 x 50 and 30 x 35. On good road 1½ mile to market. Price \$6,000—\$3,000 down, balance payments. Call or write to Fred Kruger, R 1, Harrisville, Mich.

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

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

MICH. FARM FOR SALE BY OWNER 120 acres stock and grain farm. Clay loam soil. Good buildings, fences. All under cultivation. Choice location on state road. Easy terms. Address Louis Mott, Brown City, Mich.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES GRAVELLY loam soil, 33 acres cleared and stumped. Cement block house. Small barn. Price, \$1800—\$800 down. M. J. Huber, Beaverton, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—290 ACRES SAND loam soil, in good potato and corn growing locality. 15 acres of wood timber. 200 acres cleared. 3 big barns and 2 good houses and out buildings. Excellent opportunity for stock raising. Will sell all or part of farm as desired. For full particulars write, George Cooper, R. 3, Tustin, Mich.

WANT TO BUY A FARM, 40 TO 80 acres, good location, good buildings. Near town with high school. Railroad town preferred. H. Lee, Dansville, Mich.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—120-acre improved farm; good soil; good buildings. 1½ miles from village. For particulars write Theodore Andreas, Walkerville, Oceana County, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM, 3-4 mile from Ann Arbor. Good buildings; best of land; cattle; tools and machinery. Also hay and grain. James Miller, R 2, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—100 ACRES IN GRATIOT County, 5½ miles from Merrill on intended trunk line, ½ mile to school. Good land, ½ tilled and fenced, with new 8 room house. Good barn, 36 x 50. New silo; granary; tool shed; garage; corncribs. Out-door cellar. Telephone, 140 fruit trees. Bargain if sold at once. Inquire of Jerry Fry, R No. 1, Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRES, 100 IMPROV-ed, rest pasture and woods. Black loam clay. Mostly level. Orchards, buildings. \$65 per acre. Julius Beltz, Marlette, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM, RICH soil, mostly under cultivation. Plenty of good buildings. \$100 per acre. Come, see or write, G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, NEW 8 room house, new barn, fine well, good roads. A No. 1 land, 1-2 black gravel loam and 1-2 clay loam, excellent drainage, good for general farming. 12 miles north of Mt. Clemens. Charles Elchbrecht, R 1, New Haven, Mich.

TO RENT—160 ACRE FARM, NEAR depot and school. Good buildings, orchard, windmill, etc. R. R. No. 1, Box 44, Allenton, Mich.

FARM, OR BUILDINGS ALONE, worth more than I ask for entire property. 160 acres, 100 cleared, 20 pasture, 40 acres fine hardwood and white pine timber, 2 orchards, 10 room house, large bank barn, granary and other buildings. Roded, good markets. Seven miles from Rogers or Hawks. For \$5000 if sold at once. Will sell personal cheap if farm is sold. Paul N. Domke, Rogers City, Presque Isle County, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—NINE H P. ALAMO gasoline engine, m'd in Hillsdale, Mich. In perfect condition, on trucks, 24 inch friction clutch pulley. Easily operates, 13 in Papec insilage. Has filled only 12 silos. Having purchased a tractor I have no use for the engine. Will demonstrate on my farm on Sec. 29, Chippewa Twp. W. T. Bandeen, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM forest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care of Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED NO. 1 ROS-en Rye and Red Rock Wheat seed. Ralph MacVean, Plainwell, Mich.

FOR YOUR SUNDAY READING—write Silver Publishing Co., Dept. 11, Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., for "Give God a Chance." McConkey's vital little devotional booklet. Sent absolutely free. Postpaid.

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

Seeds Wanted

Michigan Grown

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

Crop Reports

WHITE PLAGUE STRIKES

CENTRAL MICHIGAN FOWLS

One of the startling bits of news in the crop reports this week was the fact that in Central Michigan a disease thought to be tuberculosis and with symptoms of cholera has broken out among chickens and ducks. The week before, hog cholera broke out in Clinton and Shiawassee counties, and the week preceding that, the army worm started to march around in the Thumb district. Farmers are taking precautionary measures against the spread of these pests. The northern part of the state has been suffering greatly from the green leaf hoppers, the total damage to the Upper Peninsula alone amounting to more than a million.

The national crop report follows:

There is a little change in the condition of last week in the national crop conditions. Corn is holding its own. Thanks to the good results obtained in winter wheat, the wheat crop will prove itself better than average. Cotton is very uncertain. Potato estimates declining. Sweet Potatoes good. Numerous states have improved by more favorable weather conditions.

CORN—In the eleven great corn producing states the general conditions are as follows: five states good to very good; one state very fair; three states fair; and two states poor to 66 per cent. Taking the minor corn producing states into consideration, the crop in general is well above the average.

WHEAT—The ten states, producing the major portion of winter wheat range, one, fair to good; eight, fair; one, poor to fair. The five spring wheat states range two fair; three, poor to fair.

POTATOES—The estimates on the Irish potato crop are still declining. This is particularly true in Utah and some of the heavy potato producing states in the east.

COW PEAS—As pointed out in a former report this crop is proving itself to be scarce.

GRAPES—All report on grapes indicate that this crop will be rather heavy.

APPLES—The early varieties of western apples such as Jonathan and Kings are of good size and are coloring rapidly. Canning plants in the west have been receiving fruit in such abundance that part of it had to be placed in cold storage for the canneries to catch up. This was due to warm favorable weather maturing crop all at once.

TOMATOES—This crop was heavily damaged in the large canning centers of Maryland and New Jersey by severe storms. Crop probably having been cut to one-third of the normal.

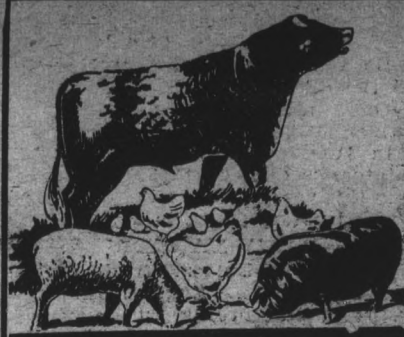
COUNTRY AT LARGE—A recapitulation of forty-one states reporting indicates that eleven, are good; sixteen, average or better; fourteen, fair. This summarized indicates that the country as a whole is in a good average condition agriculturally.

JACKSON (S)—Drought is broken by rain but not so much rain as is needed. It is too dry for good plowing. Wheat was a good yield, but rye did not turn out well. Heavy straw. Light yield of grain. Light supply of vegetables. Many farm gardens entirely ruined by the drought. Not much fruit except blackberries and huckleberries. Many small farmers are disposing of their young stock and extra cattle as they do not think it will pay to buy hay to winter them. Hay is scarce and will bring a fancy price. An epidemic has broken out among chickens in Liberty Township. The state inspector diagnoses tuberculosis. On one farm where about all the old fowls were found to be in various stages of the disease. The fowls had been fed rye. The symptoms are about the same as in what used to be called cholera. Sick fowls are to be killed and their bodies burned and the well ones disposed of, and the crops thoroughly disinfected with a coal tar disinfectant. The little chickens, ducks and geese are immune to the disease.—G. S.

Offers Premium for Wheat Held

The farmers of Michigan have been marketing their bumper wheat crop much more rapidly than the grain can be cared for with the result, it is said, that when elevators and warehouses are filled the grain is being shipped east. If this is long continued the reserve stock of grain in Michigan will not be sufficient to carry the state through to next harvest and mills will be forced to buy outside and ship in to supply the ordinary demands. It is stated with the view of checking the marketing of the grain by making it an object to the farmers to hold it back the Valley City Milling Co. announced recently it will pay 2 cents above the government price for wheat that is marketed in October. This in effect pays the farmer 2 cents a bushel for carrying the grain a month he furnishing his own storage.

This action was taken after correspondence of President W. S. Rowe of the Valley City Milling Co. with the United States Grain corporation. Mr. Rowe set forth the conditions in Michigan and the large movement of grain out of the state and asked of the government had any objection to the payment of a storage premium to growers. The grain corporation replied that the government did not contemplate such premiums on its own account until a sufficient surplus had been accumulated to meet probable needs but that there was no objection to private concerns doing so provided that the arrangement did not extend more than 30 days ahead.



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100% Perfect

Durability coupled with simplicity, plenty of separating space, cylinder surface, and exclusive patented devices has made the Owens the Standard Bean and Pea Thresher the world over.

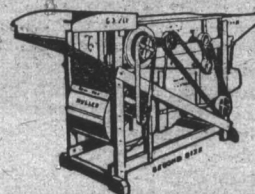
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The Hardest and Heaviest Yielding Winter Wheat

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

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

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WRITE FOR ISBELL'S FALL CATALOG

S. M. ISBELL & CO.

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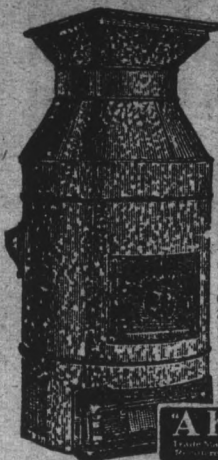
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Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces, Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Always pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 169 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

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

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Service Bureau

Partition Fence Again

A. and B are adjoining owners and entered into an agreement relative to the partition fence whereby one was to own and maintain one half and the other another half. Thereafter A sells the land along the line of the fence assigned to B, leaving A the owner of all the fence between A and B. Can A have fence viewers divide the line fence now between the parties? Could A remove one-half of the fence?—B. L. P., Pewamo, Mich.

Ans.—Without more facts concerning the agreement entered into it is impossible to answer the question definitely. Where adjoining owners enter into an agreement as to a partition their rights and liabilities are controlled and determined by the agreement. A could not remove the fence. It is possible that A might have fence viewers divide the fence in spite of the agreement. Section 2210 provides that when any controversy shall arise about the rights in partition fences of their obligation to maintain the same either party may apply to two or more fence viewers who may after due notice assign in writing to each his share. Section 2211 provides that if any party refuses or neglects to erect and maintain the part of the fence assigned to him by the fence viewers he may erect and maintain the same and shall be entitled to the value thereof ascertained as directed by the statute.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

Trespassing Cattle

I am a buyer of property on land contract and took into custody certain cattle trespassing upon the land and kept them for two days when the owner came and got them in my absence without paying damages. What can be done.—J. H. P., Hanover, Mich.

Ans. In answer to a previous question we have discussed the right to take trespassing cattle for damages done at length and refer the writer of the above to same for provisions of the statute regulating the right. If you have complied with the statutory provisions requiring written notice upon the owner so that your taking of the beasts was lawful you could under the provisions of Section 14793 retake the beasts within seven days after the owner rescued them and hold and dispose of them in accordance with the statute as if they had never been taken away. Presumably the seven days has elapsed hence this remedy is not open. You can, however, bring an action on the case against the party taking the beasts for all damages sustained by you by reason of the rescue and all fees and charges which shall have been incurred before the rescue in addition to a forfeit of a sum not less than \$5 and provided for by Section 14794, C. I. 1915 and the Supreme Court in a case similar in facts sustained the injured parties right thereunder.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

A Widow's Pension

Please inform me about a widow's pension in Michigan?—W. M. B., Jackson, Mich.

Ans.—We take it that the writer has reference to the law providing for the payment of money to the mother of dependent children for their care, not exceeding \$3 for each child. This amount is payable where a child has been found to be dependent by the probate court under the statute and the mother of the child is unable to properly care and provide for said child but is a proper guardian. To take advantage of this law it is necessary that a petition in the probate court be filed.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

Filling a Silo

I am writing you in regard to using the engine of the auto to fill the silo. Will it be practical and profitable? Has any reader in M. B. F. had any experience in so doing? Four men in this neighborhood own a silo filler but have to hire an engine to do the filling, though if they could use their auto engine it would save hiring, providing it would not be too hard on the engine.—Chas. Button, Williamsburg.

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

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

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

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

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

SIRE IN SERVICE

Johan Pauline De Kol Lad, sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, a son of Flint Bertjuscia Pauline (\$3,111lb.) and from Johan Pauline De Kol twice 30lb cow and second highest record daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad and mother of Pauline DeNiglander Mich. champion two year old (26,13lb.) at 26 months.

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

ROY F. FICKIES Chesaning, Mich.

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.

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Registered Holsteins

Will sell singly or whole lot of fine large cows that will suit you. All Federal tuberculosis tested. Don't bother to write about this lot, come and see for yourself what I offer.

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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.

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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.

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Bull Calves

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

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

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. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculosis tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

\$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.

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

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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

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN FEMALES

On and after September 25th, our herd of 16 females will be on sale at our farm. Rich in Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and Pontiac Aggie Korndyke breeding. Ten cows, ages, 2 two-year-olds, 3 three-year-olds, 4 five-year-olds, one six year-old, 3 yearling calves and 3 calves under one year. Few bull calves for sale now. No abortion, no damaged udders and every cow is a breeder. No females has been offered for sale from this herd before and none will be sold before Sept. 25th, 1919. Send for descriptive list of animals.

Ontonagon Valley Holstein Farm,
Bruce's Crossing, 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 tuberculosis-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.

Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

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

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.

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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 300 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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

HOGS

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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 of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids, Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

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BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS— EITHER SEX
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

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

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.

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.

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.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.

INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

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

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

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.

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.

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

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

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

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

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

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, Levering, 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.

Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs. A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. U. HAIRE.

West Branch, Michigan

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sire McKerrrows-Holker 275 (014259R) 377379. Limited supply. Dan Boothen, 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.

RABBITS

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

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

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

FOR SALE—A FEW REGISTERED
Rufus Red Belgian Does, at reasonable
prices. All stock shipped on approval.
C. H. Gould, Clare, Mich.

POULTRY

Yearling Pullets and Cockerels

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

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomington, Mich.

LEGHORN

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

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 special 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.

BANKERS PUSHING WORK OF FARMER PARTNERSHIP

(Continued from page 3)

the Philippine Islands. This, as you will realize, goes a long way towards accomplishing the desired results. It should be remembered, however, that most of the states modified the act to a certain extent, and it has not been uniformly enforced in the various states.

In 1916 Congress passed what is known as the United States Warehouse Act. This act follows the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act in most respects. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license warehouses for the storage of cotton, grains, flax seed, wool and tobacco. In order to become licensed it is necessary for the warehousemen to agree to abide by the terms of the act and the regulations promulgated thereunder, his warehouse must be a suitable place for the storage of the product for which the license is applied, and he must give bond to guarantee his obligations under the laws of the state in which the warehouse is located, under the federal act and the regulations thereunder, and such warehouseman as may be assumed by him.

So far as practical work for the individual banker in his own locality is concerned, it is the policy of the national commission:

First, to outline plans for national advancement in this fundamental problem of national need.

Second, to pass this general policy on to each organized state, the state in turn to reconstruct these plans so as to meet to best purpose the needs of the individual state and of the state organization.

Third, to submit these plans to the county organizations, when the individual banker, co-operating thru the county agricultural agent, becomes the direct force that puts the plans through and brings about practical results in the locality. Each locality has its particular local problem. And the banker who is wide awake realizes what these needs are. As he studies the situation, the proper steps necessary to solve his community's own special questions become known to him. It is found that wherever the local banker is alive, he is co-operating absolutely and practically, to the fullest extent, with the county agent in effecting solution. For instance, suppose that the banker and business interests and the county agent believe that a co-operative or farm marketing association is a local need. The banker assumes the responsibility of arranging a meeting between the Chamber of Commerce, the business men and

the local farm bureau in regular weekly or monthly sessions, or thru committees, when the proposition is capable of fruitful development.

Banks Should Spread Farm News

Every bank should see that it is put on the mailing list of the nearest district office to receive the Bureau of Markets' daily market reports on the crops raised in the bank's locality. These daily market letters should be hung in a prominent place in the bank where they will attract the attention of the farmer. The farmer, also, should obtain these letters for himself.

Farm tenancy, which has always been a severe handicap to progressive farming, also received considerable attention in the discussions of the conference.

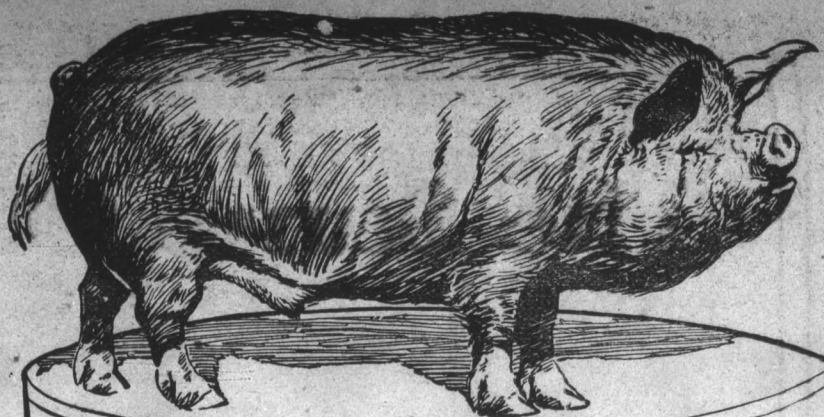
The entire subject of tenancy was covered most thoroughly in an address by Joseph Hirsch, chairman of the National Agricultural Commission. He said in part:

"As long as 40 per cent of the farms of the country are worked by tenants we cannot hope to attain a full measure of agricultural prosperity. The Federal Farm Land banks have pointed a way by which tenant farmers may be assisted in the purchase of farms, and I hope that as a result of this meeting we may formulate some plan by which the bankers' agricultural committees may work more closely in touch with the Federal Farm Loan Board and help it in its great mission to convert a nation of farm tenants into one of contented farm owners. I think it quite possible for the bankers' agricultural committees to engage upon a nation-wide campaign to this end.

"I have in mind a plan for the appointment of a banker in every agricultural county in America who will devote his attention to this purpose. I believe it entirely feasible for the bankers to start a movement for the sale of farms by present farm owners to existing tenant farmers—picking men of character and ability, especially young men—selling them farms at fair prices, taking a moderate cash payment and permitting the purchasers to make use of the facilities of the Federal Farm Land Banks for the maximum amount available. This money to be turned over to the vendor, while the remainder of the purchase price would be paid for in a series of notes extending over a reasonable period of time. In short, the sale of the land on such terms as will permit the purchaser opportunity to pay for it from the proceeds of the crop yields.

Farm Ownership Drive?

"Why should we not start a nation-wide farm ownership drive? Let's take a lesson from the county councils of Defense. Our great drives for the Red Cross, Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, and what not, were put across by the county and community unit plan. Let me remind you that for several years the Agricultural Commission has been urging the state committees to adopt the county unit plan of organization, and I tell you now, emphatically, there is nothing unsound, nothing visionary about this plan, if you will put a banker on the job in every one of the 2,800 agricultural counties of the Union and give him a quota. Can you not see the possibilities in such a movement? If we could succeed in getting even five hundred bankers in five hundred counties to head this movement, and if each of these committees succeeded in making home owners out of twenty tenant farmers the first year, it means that American bankers would have created ten thousand new home owners. Put in motion the machinery that will permit hundreds of thousands of farm tenants to own their own farms and you will have bound these men firmly to the soil. When they own it they will enrich it, but as long as they rent it, and especially on the one year leases which generally prevail in this country, they will continue to impoverish it. Sell the tenant farmer his farm and you make a better citizen of him, and then, when you furnish the educational facilities that will permit his children to obtain as good an education as the children of the cities, you will have gone a long way toward solving the problems which are now confronting American agriculture. Nay—more than that—you will have lifted the clouds which now darken our social horizon."



Get Rid of Worms

Always keep one compartment of your self-feeder supplied with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Make it half Tonic, half salt. Animal instinct will do the rest. Mr. Hog will not only help himself to this great worm destroyer, but—

He'll get a Tonic that will keep his appetite on edge and his digestion good. He'll get a laxative that will keep his bowels moving regularly. He'll get a Diuretic that will help his kidneys throw off the poisonous waste material.

Remember that worms are not a hog's only trouble—making a six-months market hog calls for a stuffing and cramming process with corn, or its equivalent. You are laying on fat faster than nature ever intended. Let your hog's system clog and your hog is in trouble; if there is any disease in the neighborhood, your hog gets it.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Put it in the Self-Feeder

Here's the remedy—Always keep Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before your hogs in the self-feeder; or add it to the swill, or the drinking water—anyway, just so they get it.

Here are your results—You have a herd with good appetite—you have a herd free from worms—you have a healthy herd. Their systems are free from poison, free from fever, because the bowels and kidneys are active. They throw off and carry off the waste material.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good alike for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. It makes the ailing animals healthy, the whole herd thrifty. It expels worms. **Now, listen to this:** You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd—2 pounds for each average hog to start with. Add it to your self-feeder, or the swill, or the drinking water. You'll see the good results, or the dealer will refund your money. Always guaranteed.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

25-lb. Pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. Drum, \$7.50
Except in the far West, South and Canada.
Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.



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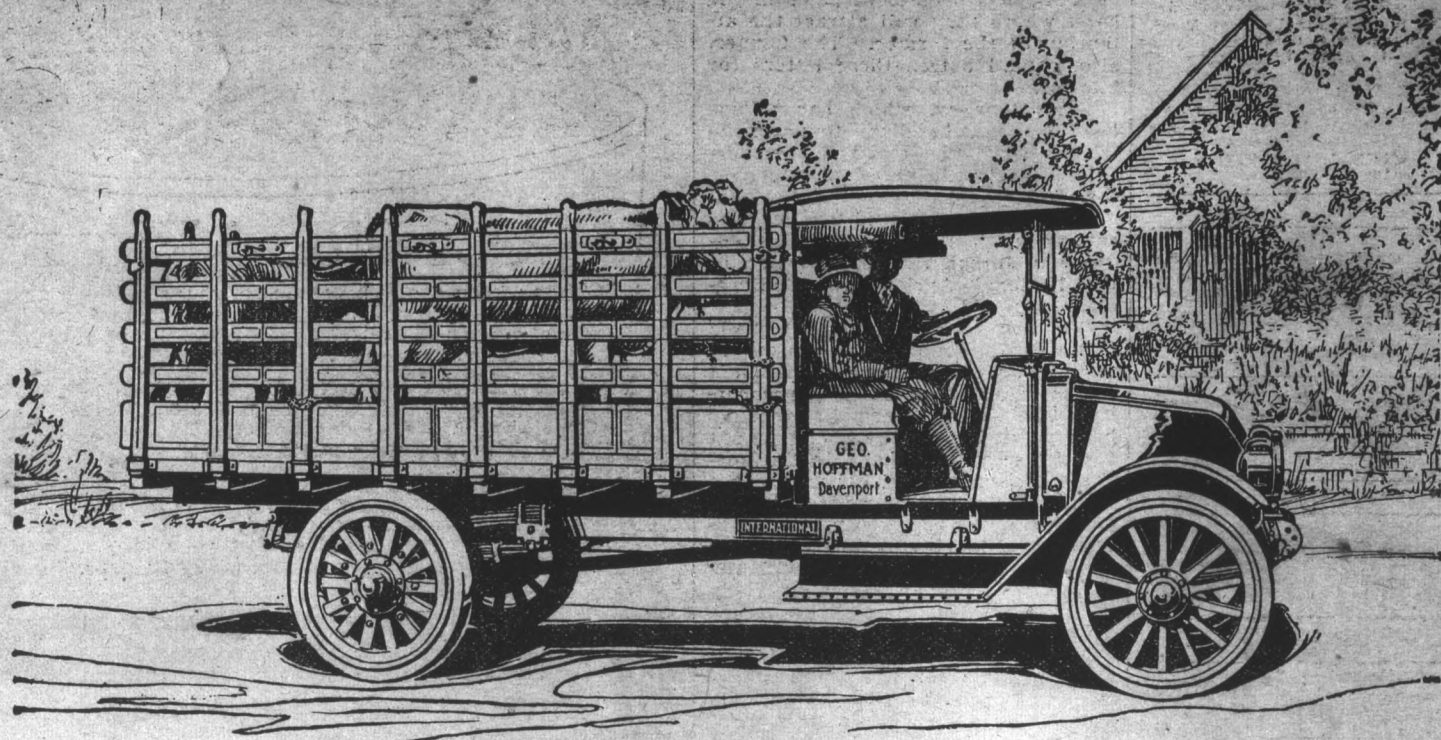
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WHILE many of our competitors have raised the prices of their motor trucks recently, we are glad to say that International Motor Trucks can be purchased at the same old price that has been in force for over a year.

In the face of rising costs, the International organization has been able to maintain present prices through a substantial increase in production.

International Motor Truck owners tell us that the International Harvester Company is building a better motor truck for less money than any other company. They know that the price is in keeping with the cost of labor and materials, and that it is the Harvester Company's policy to build the best motor truck that can be built and sell it for a price actually determined by conditions. One nationally-known user complimented us by saying that he could not understand how the International organization could build so good a truck for so little money.

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