

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!

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## How Public Storage Can Help Solve Living Cost

By J. W. HELME

**Y**OU ARE HEARING much about the high cost of living. Various officials, state, national and county are holding "investigations." They are going to find all the profiteers and send them to jail, so they say.

But I am here to predict that no profiteer will go to jail and that there is only one way to lower the price the consumer pays for food-stuffs, and that is by cutting out a large number of unnecessary middlemen, who now draw a profit for unnecessary service, until the sum total of these parasitical exactions exceed the price the farmer receives for growing his products. The marketing of farm products is much different than that of manufactured products because they are not produced uniformly throughout the year, but they are consumed uniformly throughout the year. In March the old hen starts laying and in three months she lays enough eggs to last the consumer a year; in May the old cow starts off with grass to produce a needed surplus of butter. In October and November the potato grower rushes his surplus to market to escape loss from our cold winters by frost. Now the consumer doesn't want all his butter, eggs and potatoes at one time; he has no place to store them. The farmer has no facilities for storage so he has to sell. Result, a glutted market and low prices. Just here the food speculator steps in. He owns storage facilities in terminal markets; he buys and stores at the low price on a glutted market.

After the old hen has stopped laying and the old cow has had her milk flow decreased by bare pasture, then the food speculator comes into his own. Having a monopoly of these

stored commodities he proceeds to charge all the traffic will bear and the consumer finds himself paying 70c a pound for butter and the same for a dozen eggs. Potatoes that net the farmer 75c a bushel in the fall are sold to the consumer in the big cities for three times that amount. I am not opposed to cold storage; it helps stabilize the market and carry over the surplus to times of want. It is an absolute necessity for both producer and consumer, but something has got to be done about the abuse of cold storage by the food speculator and the profiteer hog. Every one admits this now and a great cry is going up for government control but we have seen government control of private railways and telephones, and we know it doesn't control.

There is just one way for the government to effectively control the distribution of food-stuffs and that is to own the terminal warehouses.

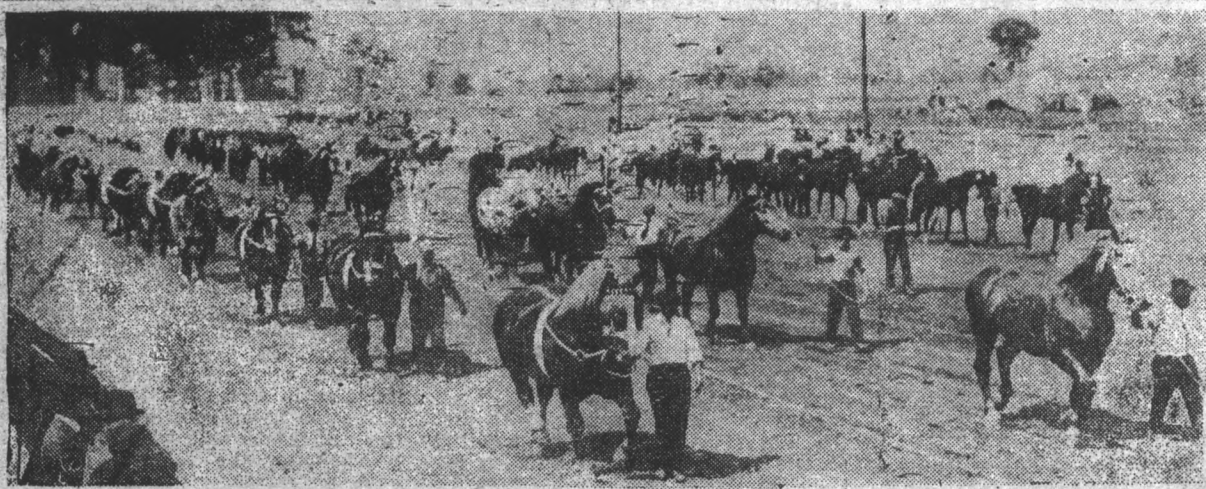
### The State Warehouse Proposition

The monopoly control of the packers lies in their private ownership of warehouses and refrigerator cars which are merely traveling warehouses.

These facts appear clear to most persons now; they appeared clear to the legislative committees of the Gleaners, Grange and Farmers' Clubs last winter. To carry out this project it was necessary to amend the constitution and these farmers' organizations approved a bill which was introduced by Senator McNaughton to bond the state to erect terminal warehouses at Detroit and other populous cen-

ters of the state. The question before the last legislature was not the merits of this project. It was merely to let the people vote on it. The farm organizations would still have to put up an educational campaign and convince the voters of the merits of the proposition. A future legislature would enact a bill providing for the building and management of these terminal warehouses. What the farm organizations had in mind for this bill was this. The state should store all products offered by farmers and farm co-operative organizations, charging the bare cost of operation of the storage warehouse. It should sell these products whenever ordered by the storers at such price and such time as the storers should designate. City consumers and consumers' leagues could get these articles in wholesale quantities direct from the warehouse at the farmer's price. Thus all middlemen and their profits would be eliminated if these middlemen's profits were divided between producer and consumer, the farmer would get a good price for his products and the consumer would pay less. But it was claimed that the farmer would thus become a monopolist profiteer. To prevent this the commission that managed the warehouse would be given the right, whenever the price afforded the farmer a reasonable profit, to order out the products stored and thus prevent exorbitant prices, and on this commission both producers and consumers would be represented. It was a safe and sane proposition, economically correct, that would insure fair treatment to both producer and consumer.

But it would eliminate middlemen's profits. The middlemen (Continued on page 15)



Scenes of the Million Dollar Live Stock parade of prize winners at the State Fair. Few states in the union produce the quality of live stock that is represented in this picture.

**SIDELIGHTS ON THE STATE FAIR**  
"It was the greatest fair we ever held," said Secretary-Manager George Dickinson, "and puts us in second place among all the fairs of the country. Give the farmers our thanks for their splendid co-operation. They filled every department with the finest exhibits I have ever seen."

"Some crowd," sighed tired Mrs. Eisenbrey, the assistant secretary who looks after a million or so details in connection with the fair, "wonder where all these people came from, anyway."

"Phew," said E. D. Ball, superintendent of sheep and handy live stock man for the fair management, wiping the sweat from his forehead, "I've put in an awful week. Exhibits? Say, there wasn't a spare pen left. And class? I don't believe any state in the union's got better live stock than Michigan."

"Many farmers out this year?" we asked Junior Owens, the live-wire publicity manager. "Gosh, you know, I can't tell a farmer from a city guy any more," said Junior, "but I reckon by looking through the cattle barns we had most of the farmers here."





# West Michigan State Fair

**Fruit Center of the State to be the Scene of a Great Agricultural Exposition**

THE WEST MICHIGAN FAIR is distinctively an agricultural and live stock exhibition. In other words it has always kept the exhibits from farm and barn far above those from cabaret and theatre.

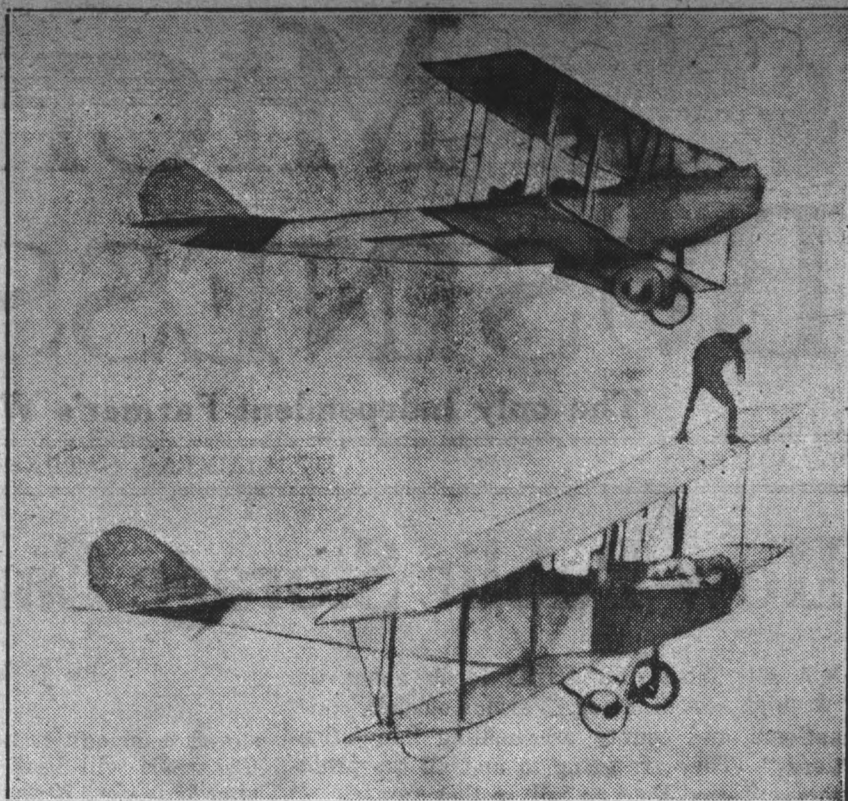
Built for and encouraged by the farmers and fruit growers of the state, more especially encouraged by those of the western portion, it has become the "show window of Michigan." No fair surpasses it in the wealth and merit of its vegetable, grain and fruit exhibit, nor for that matter, save in numbers, is its live stock exhibit beaten by many. Visitors from many states carry every year to the folks back home the message that at the West Michigan Fair they saw the very greatest apple show they had ever seen.

No department of the fair is neglected for any other part. The president, Dr. S. E. Dodson, and the secretary, L. A. Lilly, both believe in the

well-balanced show and this year the indications point to as good a show as this fair ever had with the possibilities of something even better. At all events there will be no backsliding.

The fair is in its eighteenth year but is the successor of a line of fairs extending back for a half century. It has always been an agricultural and live stock show and nothing else.

In addition to the excellent exhibits which have been entered there will be a large number of free attractions. One of the most thrilling and difficult aerial stunts ever performed will be witnessed this year at the West Michigan Fair when Lieut. Ormer Locklear will pass from one plane to another in midair. If you want a thrill that will last you for days, come to this fair at Grand Rapids, Sept. 15 to 19.



Lieut. Locklear dropping from one plane to another in mid-air. This thriller will be seen at the West Michigan State Fair, September 15 to 19.

## Better Fill Up a Silo for Use Next Summer

IT IS a noticeable fact that with the coming of a hot, dry "spell," flow of milk from the dairy herd decreases very rapidly. Why should that be? The main reasons are: (1), extreme heat, which has a physiological effect on the cow; (2), dryness of the atmosphere which causes the cow to become thirsty; (3), flies, mosquitoes and other insects which make life miserable for the animal, and (4), an insufficient quantity of succulence and nutriment in the dried-up pasture. The extreme heat can be guarded against by furnishing shade for the herd; the thirst of the cow can be quenched if she be allowed ac-

cess to the water tank; and flies, mosquitoes, etc., can be made practically harmless by the use of proper sprays. But how is the farmer to supply the cow with sufficient food? The answer is, "By the use of the summer silo." The summer silo is no different than the one used in winter except that it is sealed up when filled and its contents are not used until needed in the summer. By using ensilage in summer, the farmer not only keeps production up during the time of drought, but he materially lengthens the period of lactation of the cow by preventing her from becoming a stripper when the drought strikes.

icisms were uninjured and the calf was on the ground, the only loss was on the plane which was badly damaged.

The accompanying picture shows the plane before the accident and left to right we find Mr. D. D. Aitken (president of the National Holstein

Association,) Mr. Keating (mechanician,) Mr. Robinson (pilot,) Glen Bird (superintendent at Shady Knoll,) Shady Knoll Rag Apple Jane held by her new owner Mr. Brazley. Next comes Billy Bazley and then Col. Chas. Thompson, auctioneer who sold the calf.

## Holstein Calf Takes Aeroplane Ride--Almost

D. D. AITKEN, president of the National Association, was the speaker at the annual basket picnic of the Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders Club of Ypsilanti. A fine crowd was out as might be expected when Mr. Aitken was to be the speaker and they were well repaid by listening to an address filled with the thoughtful advice and suggestions from our president. Mr. Aitken pointed the folly of our boys leaving the farm to become only a cog in the wheels of the large manufacturing plants of our cities, when they should become independent manufacturers themselves, manufacturing dairy products, for the sale of which there is no need of a force of traveling salesmen, the market being already established and the demand bound to become greater each season.

Mr. Aitken also spoke of the scarcity of Registered Holstein cows and urged each breeder to send in the census blanks properly filled out at an early date in order that we might determine the exact number in the United States today.

He also emphasized the necessity of playing the game on the square if we wish to make our business a permanent success and told us something about the work of a certain herdsman who failed to play on the level and of his punishment through

loss of records and loss of the right to ever test more cattle.

At the completion of Mr. Aitken's talk, a heifer calf, Shady Knoll Rag Apple Jane, belonging to the Shady Knoll Farms Company of Ypsilanti was led out to be sold at auction and delivered by aeroplane to the highest bidder. The sire of the calf was Rag Apple Segis Korndyke DeKol No. 217984, the herd sire at Shady Knoll Farms and a son of Rag Apple Korndyke and Orchard Grove Rose Segis, a 38.65 lb. granddaughter of King Segis. The dam of the calf was Rag Apple Segis Calamity, sister to Topsy Hartog Pet Canary who recently made a record of 32.11 lb. butter in seven days.

After some spirited bidding the calf was struck off at \$500 to John Bazley, owner of the Bazley Stock Farm at Ypsilanti.

The plane was in the aviation field adjoining the park as per schedule, waiting to deliver the calf but when Mr. Robinson, pilot of the machine looked the little lady over it was decided to be too risky a proposition and he flatly refused to take her up.

Fortunately for Shady Knoll Rag Apple Jane a dummy was substituted in her place and the plane started on its way only to fail in making the necessary climb for a get away and crashed into some of the trees on the park. As the pilot and his mechan-

## Preparing Hides and Skins for the Market

Much may be done to improve the branch of the hide and skin industry by marketing the hides and pelts on a graded and selected basis, according to relative merits, and by avoiding many of the profit-absorbing, intermediary agencies through more direct marketing by the rural producers. In this way, says the United States Department of Agriculture, country producers will not only derive more profits, but the profits will be commensurate with the quality of their products, a condition which will prove an incentive to produce hides and skins of the best possible quality.

The preparation of hides and skins for market is of great importance, as where they are not properly prepared and shipped they are subject to great deterioration. The farmer who has thoroughly cured a number of hides and skins by the green salting method commonly followed should place them over some elevated object, such as a barrel. They should remain there over night, to drain free of excess moisture; after which the surplus salt should be swept off or removed by thoroughly shaking the hides. If the hides are handled in this manner, and thoroughly cured before being shipped, the shrinkage should be relatively small when they are finally weighed at the hide house. If the hides are not thoroughly cured, if they have been in salt, only a day or two before shipping, do not remove any of the salt as the hides may spoil.

### Folding the Hides

As a rule hides are folded so that the hair side is out. It is essential to fold in the head and neck on the body of the hide, flesh surfaces together, and to turn in the tail in a similar manner. Then a narrow fold on each side should be made by throwing back the body edges and legs upon the body of the hide, flesh surfaces together, keeping the lines of the folds parallel. The legs should then be folded back and these lapped with the hair surfaces together, bringing the break of each fold near the middle line of the back. The side folds should then be completed by bringing together the two breaks of the folds, with the middle line of the back as the main fold, in this way making one long rectangular bundle. The butt end of the folded hide should then be thrown forward about four-fifths of the distance to the neck fold,

whereupon the forward portion of the bottom lap should be folded back on top of the first fold, bringing the break of the rear fold even with that of the fold just made.

Each hide should be bundled separately and tied securely, about seven feet of strong cord being necessary to tie one hide bundle. A soft rope or line at least one-fourth inch thick is suitable for this purpose, although regular hide rope is preferable. Wire should never be used, as it is likely to damage the hide by rusting. Calf skins should be folded in the same manner as cattle hides. However, when more than one is to be shipped two folded calf skins should be placed together and tied into one bundle instead of tying each one separately.

### Sheep Skins Bundled Differently

Sheep skins are bundled differently from either cattle hides or calf skins. The wool sides are laid down and the skins are folded along the meridian line of the back with the wool side out. As many as five skins folded in this manner can be placed in a single bundle for shipment. It is not advisable to pack more than this number in one bundle, as the wool helps to generate heat very rapidly. Two pieces of stout rope should then be wound around the pack from back to belly, one passing around the back portion just in front of the hind legs and the other passing around the front portion immediately back of the fore legs. All bundles should be tied securely, using the nautical bow-line knot, as it does not slip easily. Bundles often become untied or otherwise lose their identification marks, in which cases the railroad employees have no means of determining the identity of either shipper or consignee, especially if there are other hide shipments in the car. All shipments of hides should be tagged with good, strong linen tags with a paper finish and brass eyelets, and all addressing should be done plainly with moisture-resisting ink. Hides and skins should be shipped as soon as possible after bundling without needless exposure to sun, draft, water or rusty or corroded metals.

Complete information regarding the best methods for skinning, curing, and preparing hides for market is given in *Farmers' Bulletin* 10555 which may be obtained upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.





# Farm Organizations Show Strength at Capitol

MANY CALLS are made upon the farmers for their support for legislation at Washington. Many efforts are made to detract attention from the major issues. The Farmers' National Council, after a careful survey of the situation and conditions in America today, believes that a few major economic issues should have the attention and concentrated efforts of farmers until they are solved, and solved in a democratic way to protect the rights of the tillers of the soil. We do not underestimate the importance of other issues, which arise from time to time, such as the minor methods of big business to coerce and exploit the farmers. We recognize that mistakes, and sometimes worse, on the part of administrative officials at Washington, harass the farmers and often injure them financially. Such conditions can, however, with few exceptions, be remedied by application either to cabinet members or to those directly responsible for administration.

The big economic issues, which must be solved, however, for the benefit of the farmers, also of all other workers or decided against them are:

1. Control of the meat packing industry.
2. Our policy on paying for the war.
3. Disposition of the railroads.
4. Disposition of the ships constructed by the government at the expense of the tax payers.
5. Our policy on our natural resources.
6. The money and credit system.

It is almost of equal importance that the Department of Agriculture should be made an agency to improve economic conditions of the farmers and not chiefly to increase production, and that the farmers of America should know the exact cost of production of farm products so that agriculture may be put upon a business basis; while a system of marketing must also be re-organized and put upon a really efficient and business basis to encourage co-operative business and to eliminate unnecessary speculative middlemen. In order that the farmers may have the facts upon which to proceed, the Federal Trade Commission should not only be maintained, but its activities should be increased and its power to serve the people should be multiplied.

## Control of Meat Packing Industry

The Kenyon-Anderson Bill to deal with the meat packing industry, while drafted primarily to remedy the situation under which the Big Five packers have accumulated a wealth of about \$1,000,000,000, and a capitalization of well over \$500,000,000 and increased their annual sales to around \$4,000,000,000, nevertheless applies a new principle to the industrial life of America. This principle is that the public interest must be the test of the methods, size and activities of a corporation. During the last decade the packers have marvelously increased their financial resources, their profits and their power. A packer representative recently stated publicly in a middle western state: "The packing business is as large as the government itself." Such a challenge must not go unrebuked.

The investigations of the Federal Trade Commission and the testimony brought out at the hearings last winter on the meat packing industry show that the packers have monopolized the meat packing industry. They are reaching out for, and are well on the way to, domination of the whole food supply of America. No greater menace could exist for the farmers of America, as well as for the consumers. The farmers know from their own experience the control which the packers have exerted since the Civil War and that the forces of righteousness and democracy have never been lined up in a more clear cut and urgent battle on special privilege than today in this

## Farmers' National Council and National Board of Farm Organizations Protect Farmers' Interests

### Congress and the Farmers

"NOWADAYS," said Milo Campbell, addressing a large gathering of farmers at the State Fair on national issues, "congress votes with its ear to the ground, to hear what the folks back home have to say. The farmers are making themselves heard for the first time, and Congress respects their demands as voiced through their powerful national organizations, such as the Gleaners, Grange, Farmers' National Council and National Board of Farm Organizations. Look what they did to the daylight saving law. I am not here to question the President's motives in vetoing the clause repealing that law. I am only here to say that the farmers were against it, and after the president had vetoed it, the farmers got busy, and a separate bill was introduced and passed. Again the President exercised his veto. Again the organized farmers brought their pressure to bear and congress passed it over the President's veto with votes to spare."

It is safe to say that no congress has been kept more closely informed of the farmers' wishes than the present one. There was a time, of course, when the preponderance of the population was rural that it was unnecessary for the farmers to take the initiative in protecting their interests against unwise legislation. For then nearly every member of congress was elected by farmers and the principal legislation adopted reflected the wishes and welfare of the rural folk. But as time went on and the city population began to over-top the rural, congress paid less and less attention to the farmers, so it became necessary for the farmers to organize and have their representatives in Washington to watch legislation. And that is what the Farmers' National Council and the National Board of Farm Organizations have been doing. They represent probably three to five million producing farmers and when acting in harmony with each other, exert a powerful influence. The accompanying articles are descriptive of the efforts of these two organizations to represent and protect the interests of agricultural America in the enactment of the nation's laws.

"We conservatively estimate the gains to farmers will total well over \$2,500,000,000 a year, through the adoption of our program as follows: \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 through the adoption of the Kenyon-Anderson Bill to deal with the meat packing industry; at least \$1,500,000,000 through the adoption of a democratic method of paying for the war; \$400,000,000 through the adoption of our program for government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads; \$100,000,000 through the adoption of our program for a government owned merchant marine; and \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 through our program on natural resources; and at least \$200,000,000 through a better money and credit system."—GEO. P. HAMPTON, Managing Director, Farmers' National Council.

test between the packers and the people.

While modifications of the Kenyon-Anderson Bill may be necessary, the demonstration that the packers do not control the government has been long overdue. This must be made by the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill, no matter how many millions of dollars the packers may spend to prevent the enactment of this measure. We estimate that the enactment of this bill will give farmers \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year additional for their livestock and other farm products.

### Our Policy on Paying for the War

Our total national debt is now about \$26,000,000,000 and from present indications it will be by the end of this year about \$30,000,000,000, or nearly one-eight of the total national wealth. Some \$9,000,000,000 of this is loans to our allies which may or may not be repaid as all of Europe is in financial chaos and fundamental economic reform is necessary to enable European coun-

tries to produce while they must greatly increase production to enable them to pay their debts.

A national debt of \$30,000,000,000 means a per capita debt of \$275 or \$2,250 for a family of eight and \$1,650 for a family of six. At 4 1-2 per cent the interest charges on this debt for a family of eight are almost exactly \$100 and for a family of six, \$75. This burden will be on them for decades if we may judge from our experience following the Civil War, through refunding the debt unless we tax very heavily incomes, war profits, estates and the value of land held for speculation. By the end of the fiscal year, our own national debt exclusive of the loans to our allies, which we must realize may not be paid, will be around \$22,000,000,000. Including interest on this at 4 1-2 per cent, the amount to be raised by taxes to clear off our national debt will amount to \$40,000,000,000, and will be much more than this, if the plans of the big interests are adopted. A very large proportion of this

debt is held by one per cent of our population.

Mr. McAdoo, while Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the annual federal budget for many years after the war will be about \$4,000,000,000, that is, close to \$40 per capita, or \$320 a year for a family of eight. About 22,500 persons, less than one-fiftieth of one per cent of the total population, own approximately \$70,000,000,000 or nearly one-third of the total national wealth.

The financial interests of the country are attempting to have a system of taxation adopted which will exempt these beneficiaries of monopoly and special privilege from paying their share of the cost of the war and put it upon the workers of the country, of whom the farmers constitute about one-half. In 1917 the total net income of individuals making returns under the income tax law was about \$9,000,000,000 and the total corporate income was nearly \$10,500,000,000. The Farmers' National Council, through its National Committee on War Finance tried to get Congress to levy taxes which would have raised nearly \$12,000,000,000 instead of the approximate \$6,300,000,000 raised in the last revenue bill. I urge that not only the highest rates of taxes levied during the war should be continued until the full cost of the war has been paid but that the government should levy as high taxes as have been levied in any country during the war. Had we adopted the British income tax rate up to \$40,000 taken all incomes of over \$100,000, and levied rates similar to the British rates on incomes of \$40,000 to \$100,000, we would have raised in the last revenue bill nearly \$4,500,000,000 more by the personal income tax than the rates actually adopted will raise.

The program of the Farmers' National Council for paying for the war would save the farmers of America at least \$1,500,000,000 a year for many years to come by getting this revenue from the war profiteers and monopolists of America. This the Farmers' National Committee on war finance is trying to have done.

(This interesting article dealing with great national issues, will be completed in the Sept. 20th issue. We want every reader to digest this article thoroughly that he may better understand how the great problems of the day affect him and his interests and how he may act to solve them to the best advantage to all concerned. Opinions of our readers upon this are heartily invited.)

## Farmers Appeal to Congress to Protect Right Collective Bargaining

THE NATIONAL BOARD of Farm Organizations from its headquarters in Washington has issued an appeal to farmers of the country to protest by petition, ballot, or other lawful or orderly means against the unfair and un-American methods being used against farm organizations engaged in the collective sale of their farm products. The immediate cause for this appeal is the arrest on August 9 of seven prominent farmers in Ohio who were acting as representatives of the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Company in the sale of the farmers' milk to the dealers of Cleveland. These men were arrested at their farm homes in the night and thrown into an overcrowded vermin-infested room of the city jail. In the appeal, Congress and Legislatures are asked to take early action to clarify a situation which the Farm Board asserts is widening the breach between city and country and which is viewed with fear and alarm by the farm leaders. The statement follows:

On the 9th day of August, 1919, seven farmers who were acting as officers of the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Company, were indicted by Grand Jury in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for having acted as representatives of the farmers who were selling milk to the dealers of that city.

"The price charged was below cost of production by the farmer as found by all investigations, and was lower than in most of the other cities of like class in the country. The offense con-

sisted of "collective bargaining" and not because of inordinate profits. The men indicted were among the most prominent and respected farmers of the state. Several of them were township and county officials.

"In order to make their humiliation or intimidation more pronounced and public, these men were arrested at their farm homes in the night, taken to the city of Cleveland and there thrown into jail without opportunity to secure bail until the next day. The jail itself was full of vermin and the treatment accorded these men was barbarous and extreme.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations standing at all times for law and asking no immunity for violators of the same, nevertheless, records its vigorous protest against the use of our criminal laws for the personal advancement of ambitious city politicians and for the benefit of profiteering combinations operating between the farmer and the consumer.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations calls attention to the fact that if farmers shall be denied the right to do collective bargaining in the sale of their products; if they are to be branded as criminals for doing openly what all business is permitted to do unmolested, that such class distinction will not always be borne with patience by the farmers of the country.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations recalls that in almost every large city of the United States within the last two years, farmers

from outside such cities have been caught within their boundaries and branded as felons for daring to confer with their neighbors or for joining with them in the sale of their milk or other common products; that some of these indictments are still pending; others are being threatened and all without regard to the farmers' increased cost of production.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations believes that organization and collective bargaining in the marketing of farm products is essential if profiteering and unnecessary expense shall be eliminated between producer and consumer. These indictments by cities against milk producers whose industry cannot survive without this right, are being justly construed as indictments against all farmers whether they be named or not in the indictments themselves. We view this widening breach between city and country with fear and alarm.

"The National Board of Farm Organizations confidently asks:

"1. That every farmer through petition, by the ballot, or by other lawful or orderly means makes his protest known against the unfair and un-American methods so being used against him

"2. That Congress and Legislatures by early action make clear the original purpose of our anti-trust laws that are now being misinterpreted and misdirected so that by unmistakable terms farmers shall have the right to do collective bargaining in accord with the original intent of the law."



# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## OTSEGO COUNTY CO-OP. MAKES GOOD REPORT

The ten per cent taken out by the Otsego County Ass'n covers all overhead expenses which include the following items: salary of manager, clerical help, labor, taxes, interest, insurance, depreciation, office supplies, warehouse equipment, telephone and telegraph costs, lights and water, fuel and sinking fund. A summary of the financial statement for the year's work follows:

Potatoes were sold to the value of	\$83,839.09
Commission at 10 per cent equal	\$ 8,383.90
Cost of hay, grain and seeds handled	12,698.47
Net gain on hay, grain and seed sales	159.85
Totals	\$96,537.56
Sacks were handled to the value of	7,512.52
Loss on handling above sacks	2.93
Total net commissions	\$ 8,540.82
Income from error Cadillac office refuses to acknowledge	200.00
Expenses of conduction business:	
Labor and administration expense	\$ 4,550.72
Interest, taxes, insurance, water and light, telephone, telegraph, travelling, advertising and all other incidentals	1,516.14
Storage at Vanderbilt	312.85
Total expenses	\$ 6,379.71
Total receipts	\$ 8,740.82
Deduction of expenses, or net gain to the Association	6,379.71
	\$ 2,361.11

Due to close competition and the prevailing high prices of hay and grain no effort was made after the first two weeks to carry on this part of the business at the 10 per cent rate, merely enough being charged to cover necessary expense and play safe. Seven per cent was sufficient for this and was the rate charged after the business was under way.

Because of this decreased percentage the farmers purchasing hay, grain or seed thru the association have in their pockets an amount equivalent to \$1,015.88 which otherwise belongs in the treasury of the association. In addition to this sum there will be a rebate from the Cadillac office to our ass'n of approximately \$375.00, the 8 cents per cwt. more than covering expense to that extent. Thus there is approximately \$3,752.00 accruing to the credit of our ass'n thru their business as it was conducted last year. This is entirely over and above the membership fees paid in which amounted to \$1,820.00 at the time of the annual meeting, making a net earning on the capital stock paid in of 150 per cent., using the \$2,361.11 surplus and the \$375.00 (approximate) rebate from Cadillac as a basis.

Some of the local associations charged 15c and some 17c per cwt. instead of doing business at the 10 per cent as did the Otsego County Association. While this 10 per cent was adequate with potatoes at last year's prices it would not cover expenses were the price to be much lower. To avoid any trouble from this source the rate was changed from 10 per cent to 15c per cwt. The annual cost of handling locally was 11.7c per cwt, which plus the 8c taken out at Cadillac makes a total of 19.7c per cwt. cost thru the Otsego County Ass'n, while some neighbors' costs were near 50c per cwt.

Had the same margin prevailed between the price to the jobber and the grower as last year's government report gives for Michigan, each farmer shipping thru the local ass'n would have received 29c per cwt. less for his potatoes than he did get, other conditions being equal.

The Otsego County Co-operative Association shipped 5,437,015 pounds of potatoes, and at 89c per cwt. these returned to the members \$15,767.34 more than as though the same marketing methods and margins had obtained as the government indicates for this state last season. I sincerely

hope this data will be of some use to you, and believing that you paper is doing a very excellent work for the farmers.—H. G. Ward, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

## Macomb Agent Makes Fine Record

Farmers of Macomb County express their regret over the resignation of H. V. Kittle, who relinquished his duties as Agricultural Agent of this county on Sept. 1st, to take active charge of his farm in Livingston county. Mr. Kittle's success as a county agent has been pronounced. He went to Macomb County under rather trying circumstances, after the Board of Supervisors had picked out a local man for the job, a selection that did not suit the heads of the extension department at Lansing. But Kittle was not long in establishing himself in the good graces of the farmers and by his energy, sincerity and practicability, soon demonstrated that he was the man for the job. During the comparatively brief period he acted as County Agent he made a record for service which stands ace high among the accomplishments of the county agents of the state. Among his numerous activities, may be cited the following:

Organized threshermen for standard prices; organized county for study of cost of milk production; organized bee keepers association; started Farm Bureau; organized boys' pig club at Armada; organized boys' corn club at Warren; organized Macomb County Dairy Council; organized New Haven Agricultural Association; organized Warren Agricultural Association; organized Washington Agricultural Association; assisted in 7 two day schools in county at Warren, Milton, New Haven, Richmond, Memphis, Romeo and Davis; responsible for 681 bushels of Red Rock Wheat in the county and 224 bushels of Rosen Rye; assisted in encouragement of Acid Phosphate to the extent of several car loads; recommended lime in all localities. Result, 30 tons in the county; carries on county corn show, first of its kind in county, result 1000 ears and 24 bushels of crates, also grain samples; controlled hog cholera; arranged for poultry demonstration, farm and cutting work in fall; organized Cow Testing Association; attended 70 meeting, 2,300 present; written 195 articles for the press; written 3,500 far mcircular letters; written 1,400 letters; spent 127 days in the field; spent 122 days in the office; placed 75 men on farms; made 314 farm visits during the year; made bulletin library available for distribution. Future plans: at least one more cow testing association; complete organization of Farm Bureau; at least two or more buying and selling associations; taking care of work of existing organizations; continuation of county corn show; assisting in labor problem; giving advice when requested concerning farming operations.

## Benton Prosecutor After Farmers

For several weeks the prosecuting attorney of St. Joseph county has been trying to unearth evidence of illegal collusion among the milk producers of that county to control the price of milk. Inspired perhaps by the outrageous proceedings of Cleveland authorities against Ohio producers, the Michigan prosecutor has been conducting an investigation and the officials of the local producers' association have been haled into court and publicly grilled. There was evidence of collective bargaining. It was shown that the farmers had organized to secure a profitable price for their product. Aside from that horrible crime, however, the prosecutor could get no evidence that the farmers were profiteering or had even been responsible for forcing the price beyond what it should be. The prosecutor is trying to ascertain among other things, first, what it costs to produce and deliver milk; secondly, if the present retail price of milk is exorbitant; and third, if the Milk Producers' Ass'n is guilty of attempting to stifle competition and control distribution in the cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph.

## Sugar Beet Yield Claimed Good

Sugar manufacturers claim that the yield of sugar beets this year will be larger than the average, and total production will beat all records. It is optimistically stated that the yield per acre will average around eleven or twelve tons as compared with six to nine tons the last two years. Usually the estimates of the manufacturers are higher than the prospects warrant, but our crop reporters tell us that fields which have been given proper care will yield somewhat better than last year. In some sections, poor seed was planted and did not germinate. In other sections it was impossible to secure help for thinning the beets and the fields had to be plowed up. Except for these scattering instances where the crop was a complete loss, the situation is quite favorable. The manufacturers are of course in exceedingly good humor over the prospects and are able to see how their surrender to the farmers' demands for a profitable price was a good piece of business for everyone concerned.

## BAY COUNTY FARMERS

### PERFECT ORGANIZATION

Representatives of the eight township unions organized in Bay County since last spring, recently met in a convention and perfected a county organization, with the following officers: president, John Purcell; vice president, David Colbert; secretary-treasurer, Charles Kitchen; executive committee, George Forster, George Adams, Mr. Armour.

Speaking of the development of the farmer union idea, one of the officers said: "We hope to have all of Bay County organized within another month or two. The movement has attracted the attention of our best farmers and already a number of the unions have demonstrated their value in the way of marketing the products and buying supplies for their members. The president of the Bay County Farm Bureau is an officer of one of our township unions, and very enthusiastic over our plans. As soon as possible, we shall organize unions in the townships of adjoining counties and hope within the very near future to incorporate and apply for a charter. There is no reason whatever why we should not soon cover the entire state and have a strong organization which can wield an influence in politics and in the more efficient methods of marketing."

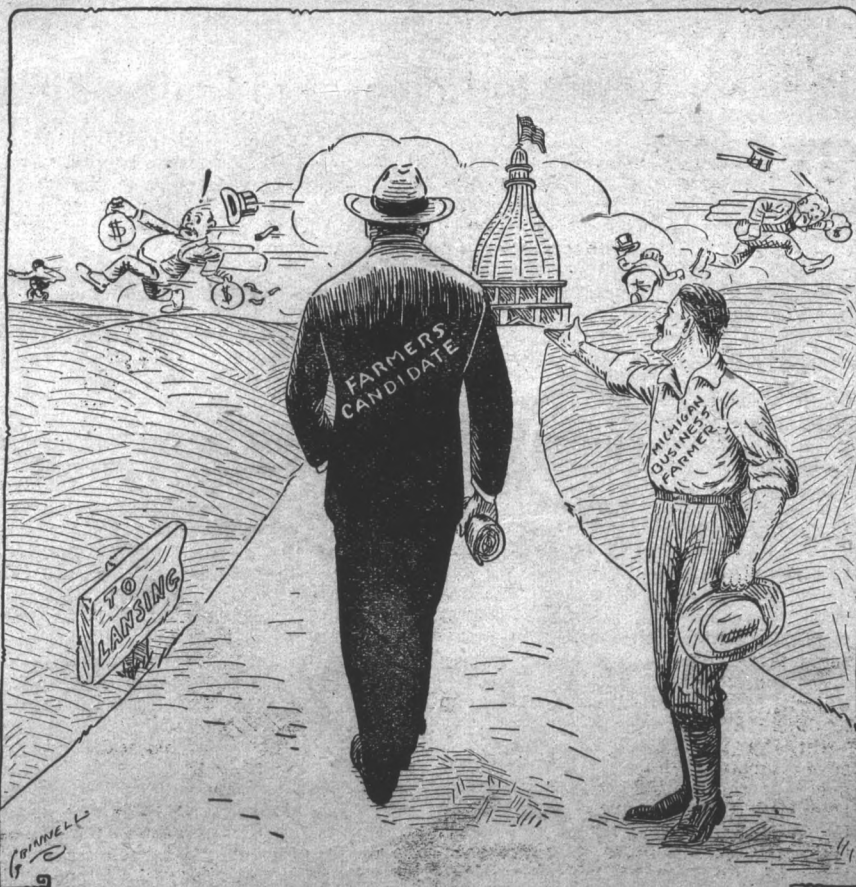
The first township in Bay to be organized was Auburn, and other townships quickly followed suit. The work of organizing has been considerably handicapped by the summer work and the shortage of farm help. But despite these handicaps the meetings have been well attended and the farmers have shown a great interest. Membership in the union is open to any person, male or female, who is an American citizen and who derives his or her principal support from the business of farming. No person whose primary interests are in any other trade or vocation may become a member.

The objects of the farmers' unions of Bay County are declared to be as follows:

- To promote the happiness and prosperity of those engaged in the business of farming.
- To establish social justice and secure equity.
- To protect and fortify our institutions of government; raise the standard of citizenship; disseminate knowledge of the rights, powers and duties of citizens in relation to government and to the selection of men to administer the affairs of government.
- To secure laws providing a more equitable system of taxation, adequate protection from the practice of usury and better credit facilities.
- To study and to promote systematized methods of distribution; to eliminate speculators, and so far as possible and practicable, all others engaged in the distribution of farm products that producer and consumer may be brought closer together; to secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for the products we raise.
- To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.

## Western Grapes Bring Good Prices

The western grape harvest has been in full swing the past two weeks. Daily shipments of grapes and melons have run from twenty to fifty cars, and with prices better than usual, the growers will have a most prosperous year. Grapes are being sold readily at 20 to 24c per basket. Crates of melons averaged from \$1 to \$1.50, while early sales of peaches were around \$3.75 per bushel. Grapes are not quite so large as usual owing to the extremely dry weather, but the quality and flavor are excellent. The peach crop is way short of normal, but such as there is is high in quality.



There is much speculation in political circles as to what the farmers are going to do in the next campaign. The active engagement of Canadian farmers in the Dominion political affairs has established a precedent which the peninsula politicians fear Michigan business farmers may follow. Should the farmers put a man of their kind in the field there's bound to be a scattering among the "regulars."



# How En-ar-co Solves the Motor Lubrication Problem



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Our Scientific Refining processes eliminate even the possibility of carrying residue or coke-like substances in this oil. In the making it first comes off in the form of a distillate or vapor. This is condensed into a liquid and then further refined and filtered. Thus we produce an oil that is ALL OIL—oil that assures a motor's greatest strength and power. Order it by the barrel or half-barrel—the economical way.



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It is no longer necessary to have a special grease for compression cups, another kind for differentials, and still another grease for transmissions.

En-ar-co Motor Grease will give perfect lubrication for all purposes, all around the motor car or tractor.

Our refining experience of half a century has made this grease possible. Buy a supply now.



## En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline

The Powerful Motor Fuel

You can't afford to use ordinary gasoline. You want "White Rose." It has made a sensational record for dependability, power and extra energy. It gives your motor "dash" and "pep" and results in a greater satisfaction.



## En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease

Takes the "squeak" out of the old wagon—making it run easier and last longer.

All the rich lubricating qualities of crude oil are retained in its manufacture, insuring a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle. No compounds to clog and gum. Packed in useful galvanized pails.

## Scientifically Refined by Graduate Workmen

Regardless of the motor you use, whether automobile, tractor, motor boat or engine, En-ar-co National Motor Oil produces the best results.

This Scientifically Refined oil protects the moving parts with a soft, velvety film that guards against friction, and permits the motor to develop its greatest power and speed. En-ar-co quality never varies.

Here is the reason why:

## Each Man An Expert

In En-ar-co National Motor Oil, and all other En-ar-co products you get not only the results of the finest laboratory formulas and the most advanced mechanical methods, but also the work of the most highly skilled refiners.

Each En-ar-co Refiner is carefully trained. Each must pass through a rigid primary course of refining instruction. Then through grade after grade of En-ar-co training. Each grade must be successfully completed before the workman graduates. And not until then is he entrusted with responsible tasks.

Thus have we developed Scientific Refining, and thus have we eliminated all quality fluctuations and produced the perfect lubricant.

## Put En-ar-co to the Test

We want you to prove our claims. Try En-ar-co and note the difference in your motor.

If your local dealer cannot supply you with En-ar-co, mail your order direct to us.

## The National Refining Co.

Branch Offices in 88 Cities

General Offices:  
Cleveland,  
Ohio

Sent  
FREE

The National  
Refining  
Company,  
1924 Rose Bldg.,  
Cleveland, Ohio

I own.....  
(Give name above)

automobile or tractor and  
enclose two 2-cent stamps.  
Send me Handy Oil Can FREE.  
Please give nearest shipping  
point in this state and quote prices  
on the items I have marked. I will  
be in the market about

(Give date above)

I use.....gals. gasoline per year I use.....lbs. auto grease per yr.  
I use.....gals. motor oil per year I use.....gals. kerosene per year  
I use.....lbs. axle grease per year I use.....gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is.....

R. F. D.....Postoffice.....

County.....State.....

**Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today**

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless  
you give make of your auto or tractor.



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

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## It Is a Time for Calm Judgment—and Action

THESE ARE DAYS of snap judgment and frenzied actions. It is hard to think clearly and act wisely. Class is arraigned against class in a bloodless war for economic supremacy. Capital and labor, both selfish and arbitrary, have yet to find a common ground. Both are well organized and exerting large influence upon national legislation and policies. The farmer, unorganized and slow to take up weapons in his own defense, is pushed to the back-ground. But he cannot long remain there. Self-preservation will force him to take a stand and protect his own welfare against the injustices that government, backed by the rabble and a press without conscience would visit against him. The farmer is in danger. The production of food is in danger. It is time for calm judgment—and action. Unity among farmers can no longer be considered as a mere advantage. It is a necessity, vital and pressing. The farmers MUST make their voice heard today before all the councils of the nation. There is no choice. Michigan Business Farming is impressed with the magnitude and the gravity of the problems that are before the farmers today. We have seen them shaping for many months. We have done what we could to ward them off. There must be no question as to what stand we shall take in the future. We must think calmly, judge impartially and act quickly, but fairly. A united agriculture, speaking thru farm organizations, farm press and farm college, can perform a great service for itself and the nation by insisting upon equal representation and equal rights in the solution of these mighty problems and a square deal for all.

## Food and its Distribution

THE DISTRIBUTION and sale of food is not solely the business of a few people. It is or should be the business of all the people. Food is life. To place the handling and the storage of human food at the disposal of private capital is in a sense to place human life in the same position. This applies, of course, only to those who do not produce the things they eat. The welfare of the non-producer is vastly more wrapped up in the intricacies of modern food distribution methods than is the welfare of the producer. All the channels of distribution might be clogged in a single day but the farmer would go on living. But not so with the man who produces no food.

The government's investigation into the high cost of living should have at least one beneficial effect. It should convince the consumer who lives far from the source of the food he eats that he has been very careless in the past in leaving the distribution of his food in indiscriminate hands. The fundamental purpose of our great transportation systems, and of those

engaged in the business of handling food, should be to distribute this food for the sake of distribution that the people of the nation may be fed plentifully and most economically. But food is only handled by private individuals for the purpose of private gain. Food is stored or hoarded for the same purpose. Food is seldom passed on from one point to another except as profits accrue as a result of the operation. This is perfectly in accord with the nature of man which cannot be changed. But a more even and cheaper distribution of food may be had by taking away from private capital the right to engage in the handling of food and confining that privilege to state and national government which would have no other purpose than to distribute food economically and uniformly.

Opposition to such a plan would be found on the ground that it is akin to socialism, but theoretical objections count for little when the physical well-being of the people is at stake. It might also be argued that it would be useless for the state to control the distribution of food if it could not at the same time control the production of food. The first is possible and practical. The second is impossible. Progress along any line has never stopped to argue about the impossible and unsolvable. It has surmounted what difficulties it could, leaving the insurmountable to another day and generation. It should so conduct itself with the present tremendous problem of cheap food distribution. By reason of the great numbers engaged in food production, the highly competitive nature of their business, their widely differing points of view, farmers could not possibly control to an extent harmful to the consumers' interests, the prices of their products. There may come a time, true enough, when the farmers may so exercise their right of collective bargaining as to determine a basic production cost and sell upon that figure, but the financial condition of millions of those engaged in farming will always be such that when a profitable selling price is secured they will be forced to exchange the food they have produced for the commodities of the industrial places.

We know that the power of competition and of the laws of supply and demand has not been great enough to prevent the great packing and storage interests of the country from hoarding necessities of life and controlling their price. Unless curbed and controlled there is nothing to prevent these same interests from continuing the same tactics. But it is absurd to claim that any group of farmers could become powerful enough to control food products against the natural laws which great combinations of capital have circumvented.

## The Soldier and Prohibition

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, who is secretary of something or other opposed to national prohibition, announces that ninety-eight per cent of the soldiers are opposed to prohibition as an abridgment of their constitutional liberties. Timothy would like to have the American people who voted the nation dry believe that their sons fought to make the world safe not only for democracy but for booze as well. But we refuse to believe. The intelligence of the American people is of a high enough order we hope, to detect the flaws in Timothy's statements and be not stirred by any compassion because of the alleged injustice they are charged with having visited upon their absent soldier boys.

We are inclined to idealize the men who offered their lives for democracy. We know them to be men of courage. We know them to be men of ideals. But we are apt to forget that despite the heroic part they have just played in the world's affairs, they are yet men. They have their faults and their weaknesses as other men do. They are not all clean in mind and body as we would like to picture them. They are not all free from debasing habits. There are those among them just as there are those among the civilians to whom nothing is more sacred than personal liberty. We do not, therefore, expect that all our returned soldiers are pleased with prohibition. We rather think the percentage of them who are opposed to it is about the same as the percentage of civilians. We do expect that the organized brewers, distillers and saloonmen of the country

will seize upon the dissatisfaction of a few soldiers to play upon the sympathies of the people. That is Timothy Sullivan's job. He is getting paid for it. We presume that every booze-fighter and every booze-seller in the country will take up the cry that the soldier has not been given a square deal, and insist that we must fight this prohibition question all over again.

But that argument will not wash. The rank and file of the American people had no immediate voice in the adoption of the prohibition amendment by the various states. Congress considered it a war necessity, and the every man who wore an American uniform had remained upon American soil, we may reasonably expect that the prohibition legislation would have been adopted just the same.

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## Red Cross Society Loses Fifty Dollars

IT WOULD NOT be fair to ourselves or our readers to pass by without comment the failure of a certain farm paper to produce certain proof of the authenticity of a letter which it published containing several very uncomplimentary references to Business Farming and its readers. The letter referred to was purported to have been written by a farmer and was upon the subject of the Sheep-Wool society which has been discussed to some extent in our columns. Not only did the writer of the letter take us to task for publishing the facts about the Sheep-Wool society, but the editor of the paper intimated that those of our readers who had shown an interest in the plan were not intelligent farmers and that we were working hand in glove with a "slick city promoter" to graft upon the farmers.

Satisfied that no farmer would have written such a letter, we offered to give \$50 to the Red Cross society upon the submission of proof that the letter was genuine and not "faked" by someone interested in the publication referred to. We have waited nearly two months for this evidence. It has not been forthcoming. The Michigan Red Cross society is out \$50, and the publication referred to stands convicted of tactics that are not only unethical and unmoral, but positively detrimental to the interests of Michigan agriculture. Any publication that will fake a letter for the purpose of attacking a contemporary surely cannot retain the confidence of its readers in the reliability or sincerity of its editorial columns.

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## "Prices Coming Down"

"PRICES are coming down," announced the packers as the price of hogs dropped a few dollars a hundred. "We did it with our little monopoly. We simply quit buying, and lo, the market tumbled."

But bacon still brings 60 cents a pound at the corner store.

"Prices are coming down," say the bean jobbers, as the market slumped a peg or two; "we did it with our little bear story. We can keep the farmers from profiteering because we control the markets. They have to take what we offer and we will not offer much this year."

But strange as it may seem beans bought from the farmer at 8 cents a pound are still selling for 16 cents at the city grocery.

"Prices are coming down," say the storage hogs with a sly smile, "yesterday's report showed we dropped the price a few cents on butter and eggs. You can depend upon us to keep the farmers from getting exorbitant prices."

But Mr. Consumer wondered next day why he paid the same old price for butter and eggs.

"Prices are coming down." Down, down, slowly, surely. The packers, middlemen and food hoarders are responding to the public demand and paying the farmer less. They control the buying prices on farm products. They also control the selling prices on farm products. Less money to the farmer means more money to the speculator. But the poor foolish public; for a moment disarmed over the news of the drop in the food markets, orders up a double ration of ham and eggs and still can't understand why it pays the same old price. The explanation is simple: "Prices are coming down, but profits are staying up."



## ANOTHER GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

The whole country is being stirred with calls to probe all vendors of food and other merchandise from the packing houses down to the retail dealers who are as a class are charged with having kept themselves busy marking up large margins of profit.

It is indisputable that business has never before reaped such dividends as during the last few years. The air is full of statements, of the dishonesty, mismanagement and greed of corporations, partnerships and individuals sufficient to warrant grave apprehension on the part of the average citizen.

Anarchy and socialism are making the old world red with the blood of thousands while in this country the coal miners and railroad men have it in their power to visit the nation with cold, hunger and suffering which suggests a situation unsettled and threatening.

The great masses of laborers are unable to organize, combine or co-operate and as a result are being ground and are yet to be ground by their more fortunate and powerful neighbors. Trusts and combinations, both great and small, are withholding untold millions of the necessities of life from the channels of trade. The domestic hog used to sell on foot at four dollars per hundred and now at the other extreme ham and bacon retail at 50 to 60c per pound and many other products nearly in proportion, thereby oppressing all classes of labor.

Over all and through all the baleful hand of politics has been swinging billions into the pockets of profiteers and high public officials, cowardlike, have bowed their heads submissive to the party boss.

Now that the probe has started, will it be the real thing or only another form of political advertising ending largely in nothing except a wink and a forward nod to the swag gatherers.

With all these things on hand or imminent it seems as if both the nation and state are calling men from blood men, to take hold and manage our affairs. In the past Michigan has had several farmer governors; notably Cyrus G. Luce and John T. Rich, who did not hark back to the county and take orders from any political ring or clique; men were removed from office without fear and trembling on part of the chief executive; evil doers were punished; resignations demanded; stern and steady hands guided the Ship of State.

We have another farmer just like them; who should be honored with the gubernatorial nomination; a man broad enough to weigh both sides of a question; the man who brought the sugar manufacturers to time when they refused the just demands of the beet growers; the man who has more than once rendered valuable assistance to the farmers in their battles for a living price; a man who can strike a reasonable ration between the producer and consumer and of a moral caliber that would prefer to serve honestly and faithfully for one term rather than compromise the people's rights with profiteers and politicians. He is a product of Shiawassee county, Mr. A. B. Cook, of Owosso, and he has the size, courage and energy to cope with the problems of the hour and settle them with a due consideration for the interests of all.—C. M. K., Stanton, Mich.

## CAMPBELL DENIES TELEGRAM

I have just read your comment upon the fake telegram which has been circulated from the Hearst papers of New York in which I am pictured as sending to the Dairymen's League of New York a message reading as follows:—

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

The telegram was a pure fake and without the slightest basis. I never sent such a telegram to anyone at any time. But you are right in your analysis.

It is high time there should be a better understanding between city and country. The farmer cannot be reasonably asked to sell milk or other products to the city at less than cost of production. If there are poor or starving people in the city, the



## WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

farmer is not to be charged with moral or criminal wrong, because he does not care for the city's unfortunate. He is willing to bear his share of public burdens, and his property is generally found for assessment.

I thank you for the opportunity to nail this lie. It has been found to be some job to sue and prosecute a big newspaper. I have asked them to correct their statement.—Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich.

## N. E. MICHIGAN

## "CLOVER SEED BELT"

The settlers in Presque Isle County are realizing \$20.00 a bushel for uncleaned alsike clover seed and \$15 a ton for alsike chaff—the by-product for stock feed.

Owing to the hot and dry spell, at seed forming time, the seed yields, as with grains, has been very much reduced, but at that, the returns in dollars and cents, per acre, vary from \$75.00 to \$125.00. The farmer in the vicinity of Millersburg who has not twenty-five to fifty bushels of clover seed to market is an exception.

As you have no doubt observed, the upper peninsula has copyrighted the magic word "Cloverland," and Minnesota not to be out-done goes one better, in their claim to "Greater Cloverland"—while with becoming modesty Northeast Michigan lays just claim to the "Clover Seed Belt"—there is glory enough for all of us—in the cloverleaf.—John G. K., Presque Isle County.

## LET PEOPLE OWN RAILROADS

Now you begin to talk good logic. In regard to the people owning or running the railroads or the government that is the only solution, then

the people will get service. They will never get service by corporations running railroads. As Vanderbilt made the remark a few years ago, "I am not running this railroad for the benefit of the people; I am running it for my own benefit." There are not many that care much for the people's benefit; it's for their own individual profiteering the people be d— or the public. What do they care? It is blood money they are after and blood money they get, good and plenty and the public paid the bill.—S. H. S., Westford County.

## MAINE FARMER LIKES

## WAREHOUSE MOVE

I like very much the stand M. B. F. has taken in regard to government owned warehouses and other matters for the betterment of agriculture.

The farmers must have a better show for profitable marketing or there will be a food shortage which will be more severely felt than ever. When the producer gets only 25 or 30 cents of the consumer's dollars there is something unjust somewhere. I hope to live to see a nation-wide farmers' union which will demand and receive justice for all its members.—R. L. Herrick, West Paris, Me.

## ANENT THE PACKERS

I see in an article of your August 23rd issue, "Kenyon Bill Now Before Congress," that Swift & Co. are afraid by reading Mr. Marsh's articles that the people might become socialists or communists. Well! They can put it down in their notebooks that that is what is coming. Just give it time, and as in the same issue "Would Business Suffer?" it reads thus: "Attorney having the matter in charge, tells me that by

proper and vigorous prosecution our anti-trust laws can be enforced and that its violators including the Packers can be made to pay the penalty." I say so. Just like the Standard Oil Co.

with the \$29,000,000 fine. Some more action will do more to bring the people to their sober senses than all the writers on earth. Remember the old saying, "Actions Speak Louder Than Words."

Many a man abhors large combinations. I say they are blessings to mankind as they have a sobering effect on humanity. So let them go to it. Nothing appeals to man's mind as a hungry stomach and to see his family in want. A great system is this. If wages in a certain locality are \$2 a day it means just a living in it; if it is \$7 a day just a living too. They have you coming and going. The top fellow hands it to the fellow on the ladder round below him and he to the next one down and so on down until it comes to the fellow on the ground and he having nobody lower down keeps it. A fine system for the fellow on top. The only thing he has to look out for is that he does not fall to the ground, for in that case he would get it handed to him.—J. F., Prescott, Mich.

## REMEDY FOR ANTS IN HIVE

In answer to a request by lady in last issue of your magazine for a remedy for ants in bee hives would say that we had successfully used the peelings of cucumbers around ant runs. This remedy was given by a lady from India. Our ants were red ones.—F. T., White Pigeon.

## Sharpening Himself

"What do you call that?" he asked curiously of a native.

"Razorback hawg, suh."

"What is he doing rubbing himself against that tree?"

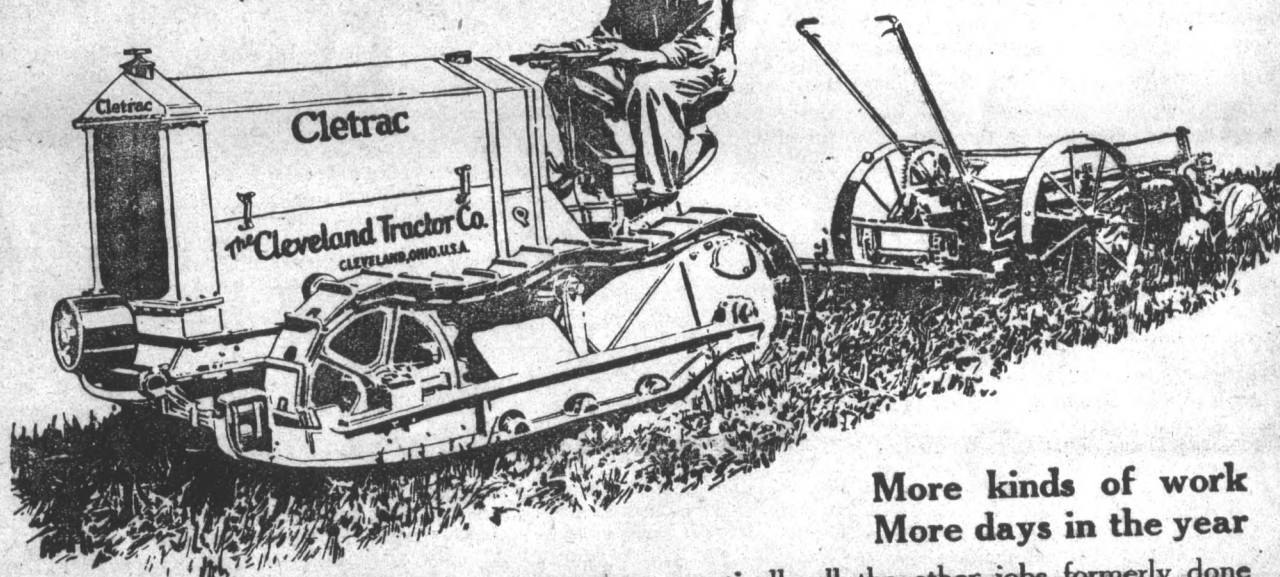
"He's stropping hisself, suh, just stropping hisself."—[Ladies' Home Journal.

# Cletrac

The Embodiment of Compact Power—

## TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

(Formerly known as the "Cleveland" Tractor)



THE Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor is only 96 inches long, 52 inches high and 50 inches wide.

But in spite of its small size it will do the work of six horses or mules—and has a speed of from forty to fifty per cent greater than the average tractor.

It is the embodiment of compact power. It produces food but consumes none of it. It never gets tired. It works all day—and all night too if necessary.

It does better, quicker, cheaper work—and does it twelve months in the year.

Plowing is only the beginning of its work. It harrows, plants and reaps, binds, threshes and hauls, grades, saws, and fills silos, spreads manure, digs potatoes and does

practically all the other jobs formerly done by animal and stationary power.

Because of its distinctive tracklaying construction the Cletrac is specially adapted to seed bed work. Eight hundred square inches of traction surface enable it to go over soft plowed ground or moist or sandy surfaces without sinking in and without packing down the soil.

The Cletrac operates on a surprisingly small amount of gasoline, distillate or kerosene, but is specially designed to use kerosene or distillate.

See your Cletrac dealer now, or write us for information and our interesting booklet "Selecting Your Tractor".

**The Cleveland Tractor Co.**  
18939 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio  
Largest producers of tank-type tractors in the world





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### FLOWERS IN THE HOME

**H**AVE YOU never entered a home, after all the flowers outside had been frost killed, and had your spirits lightened by the cheery bloom of the fragrant hyacinth or the delicate beauty of the narcissus, and then resolved that another fall you too would secure some bulbs and have some flowers for Thanksgiving? Lest you forget that resolve we desire to remind you that very soon now, you should secure your bulbs if you would have flowers for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Probably the most satisfactory bulb for the first planting is the Roman Hyacinth, which comes in either a delicate pink or white, and are not as firm and solid a bloom as the bulbs for later planting. These bulbs should be kept in a dark, cool room until the growth is about an inch or two above the ground, and then they should be transferred to a light warm room, where they will develop rapidly. These bulbs will blossom in about 12 weeks after planting. The larger bulbs which produce a sturdy stem full of bloom, should be planted as early as possible after October first. One of the best authorities in the State gives the following directions for the indoor culture of the hyacinth:

"Pot in light loam soil, allowing the tops of the bulbs to come just to the surface. Place the pots in a dark, cool room in basement or cellar and keep the earth moist. Some prefer to cover the pots with light cinders or coarse mulching and keep in a cool spot. In any case eight weeks or more, according to the variety, should be allowed for root formation. The growth may be from 1 1/2 to 3 inches high before bringing to light and heat. To hold them does no harm and they will stand a low temperature. They should next be brought to a shaded and rather cool room for another week or two. Bring to full light and heat when the flower spike is seen to be free from the bulb. Never allow gas fumes to reach the plants."

Narcissus is just about as popular for indoor forcing as the hyacinth. The Paper White or Narcissus Grandi Flora will be ready for Thanksgiving if planted in September. For cutting, of course, they are preferable to the hyacinth. They are planted and treated exactly as are the hyacinths, except that no treatment in a dark room is required.

Then there are the variety of narcissus commonly known as "daffodils," which bulbs are usually planted a little later to give to the home the first touch of spring, months before the frost is out of the ground.

Another bulb which has recently been grown indoors much is the Freesia. These bulbs are covered with not more than one half inch of soil and put in a light but cool room. These bulbs differ from the hyacinth in that they are kept in the light instead of the dark. The spare bedroom, which is not kept heated but is light would be an ideal place in which to start these bulbs. They need plenty of water. When they have attained a height of eight to ten inches, they can be brought into the warm living room and should bloom quickly.

Remember if you are interested in securing some bulbs and haven't a florist or seed store near you where you can obtain these bulbs, our Personal Shopper will be glad to send you prices, and if you desire, will purchase the bulbs for you. We are more than anxious that the women of the country should have every advantage their sisters in the city enjoy.

### MUSIC IN THE HOME

Now that the days are getting shorter and the weather cooler, more time will be spent by the family in the home, and there is nothing which will bring more delight to every member of the family than music.

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

### WORK OR ALMS?

"Give work rather than alms to the poor. The former drives out indolence, the latter industry."—Tyron Edwards.

"A bank pass book showing a credit of \$1,956, cash amounting to \$177, 39 jack knives, ten watches, nine razors, three mouth organs, a box of cigars and tobacco pouch were found in the pockets of James Smith, arraigned here Tuesday as a vagrant.

He begged the police for his breakfast."

The clipping above appeared in one of our morning papers recently, and the moral is plain: If you give to the professional beggar who comes to your door, you are but encouraging laziness, shiftlessness and these two breed discontent and discontent often results in I. W. W.'s, anarchists, etc. For those whose hands are not busy have time to sit and talk about the "unequal distribution of wealth, the other fellows good luck, etc." when more often than not "good luck" is just another word for hard work, perseverance, etc.

There may have been a time when work was scarce, and only the skilled laborer could secure and keep a position, but those days are past. The nation right now is crying for more labor; wondering what we shall do when the foreigners return to their home countries. True, there are some who, because of sickness, are reduced in circumstances and unable to do a good, hard day's work, but there isn't a city or village that won't, out of the city funds, help such a one to regain his feet. You pay a tax to help care for the helpless ones of your country, then let the one who desires help, go to the city officials for such help and they will investigate and if there is a real need, be assured it will be met.

Just because a man has lost a hand, an arm or a leg is no reason why he is to be considered an object of charity. Men with only one leg have been known to do some of the finest tool work of any class of workmen, while special machinery has been designed for some of the large factories, etc., where men with but one arm can do as much work in a day and earn as much money as the normal men.

We would not disparage charity—"the poor we have with us always"—

and there are always some who, because of sickness, fire, or some other calamity, need temporary assistance, but be sure of the need before giving to some one who perhaps, like the case of the man cited above, has a good sized bank account.

### MID-SUMMER STYLES

2963. A Smart Gown. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 5 3/8 yards of 36 inch material.

2809. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 6 yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 yards, with plaits extended.

2960. Girls Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 2 3/4 yards of 44 inch material.

2966. Girls Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3 7/8 yards of 40 inch material.

2961. A new Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large 40-42; Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

2774. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot.

2942. Boys' Pajama Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 3/8 yard of 27 inch material.

2813. Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 will require 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material.



### Mother

By C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK

*There's just a hint of silver,  
A gleam in your silky hair—  
And your cheeks once flushed with roses  
Are furrowed with lines of care;  
Time has not dimmed in your faded eyes  
The love-light shining there.*

*For nigh on forty years you've stood—  
A friend of all—a trusted wife,  
Though dark and stormy was the way;  
You've proved a hero in the strife.  
Methinks that when the Master calls  
Thy crown shall be—eternal life.*

*In it I see eleven stars,  
Symbols of sturdy girls and boys  
Though three are with the Savior now—  
Yet eight remain, your pride and joy,  
And in your mother heart you know—  
The love they bear is not alloy.*

*With books and dinner pail to school,  
You've watched each baby trudge away  
You prayed we'd keep the golden rule—  
Nor from the path of honor stray,  
And that our shoulders might be straight  
You toiled for us the livelong day.*

*And as each baby journeyed on  
You tried its every cross to bear  
And taught us all as best you could—  
The wondrous power of love and prayer;  
Though meager was their recompense  
You gave to each a generous share.*

*And as each baby trudges on,  
To man and womanhood's estate—  
Your heart is torn by every pain  
You'd gladly carry all the weight;  
How soon we learn in life's hard school  
No other's love is half so great.*

By C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK



is a love song full of gaiety and gallantry.

The war has brought back to popularity some of our old songs and no one sings them better than Madame Louise Homer, who has recently made "Hard Times. Come Back No More" a most wanted record.

If you love Glück, you'll want to own the record entitled "Little Old Cabin in the Lane."

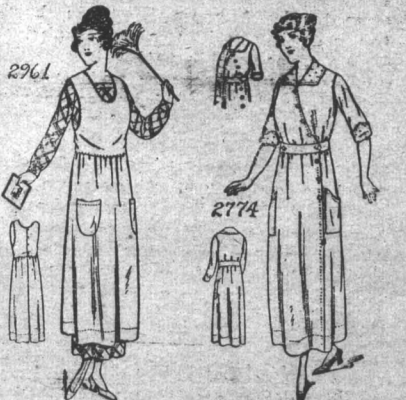
Then if you want something both catchy and funny, get the record "Take Your Girlie to the Movie" and "Baby," sung by Billy Murray and Arthur Fields. They are both tunes you will like to whistle.

The most beautiful waltz written for a long time and one which is played slowly enough so that you can really dance to it, is "Beautiful Ohio" while "Till We Meet Again" has a haunting melody you will love.

"Bring Back Those Wonderful Days" sung by Arthur Fields, tenor, is another popular song of the summer. On reverse side is "Jazz Baby."

"I'm Always Chasing Rainbows" is the most popular Fox Trot which has been made on the records.

And if you haven't a store near you which handles these records, our personal shopper will be glad to send you prices and buy for you.



Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

Pattern No. .... Size ....  
Be sure to give number and size.





# The Children's Hour

**D**EAR CHILDREN—Oh, I'm so excited and let me whisper in your ear and tell you why. It's because so many of our little folks have joined the Christmas Club and are going to have such wonderful gifts, both for themselves and all their family. If you haven't already joined, write me for particulars before it is too late. Just imagine it; about three hundred members already and it is still early enough so that as many more can join and still have time to earn almost anything you may desire for Christmas.

All our little folks are so interested in seeing their letters printed and we have so little space, that I will not write you a long letter this week but will give all the space up to letters. Affectionately yours—Laddie.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I thought I would now. I am a girl, eleven years old and will be in the seventh grade when school starts. Our school starts the second of September. I like to read about the Doo Dads very well. We live on an eighty acre about two miles from Brighton. We have three horses and six cows. We have nine calves. I have five brothers and two sisters. We have one dog named Teddy and a cat named Tommy. We have nearly a hundred little chickens that my sister Frances got in May. Well as my letter is getting long I will close. Onetta Peach, Brighton, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl eleven years of age and I will be in the 6th grade this coming year. Where I live now used to be an Indian reservation of the Pottowattamie Indians. We have large trees and many birds build their homes in them. I hope to see my letter in print. Affectionately yours, Helen Griswold, Scottville, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you, but my friend has written quite a few times. Our school starts next week Monday. I like to go to school and would like to go through the twelfth grade and become a teacher. I am a girl eleven years old and in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Jensen and I like her very much. I hope she stays and teaches my school until I pass the eighth grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls and read about the Doo Dads. I help my friend guess the names of the great men. I live on a forty acre farm and we have two horses and two cows. I have five pets, they are kittens. I have a brother that is in the 10th grade, his name is Don. I hope to see my letter in print. Jean VanAllen, Greenville, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before but thought I would try and see if I could get a letter in print. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. I have three brothers and two sisters. We have eight little pigs, one old hog, one calf and four horses. I live on an eighty acre farm and we have eighty acres of wood lot. I helped my sister husk and cut off corn today. My father was going up near Beaverton and buy some land. A man told him he could buy land for 50 cents an acre and he was crazy to go but I guess he has got over being crazy about going. I think there must be something wrong with the land. I don't want to move away from here because I like it here. I help my sister gather the eggs and drive the chickens in the coop. Well I guess I will close and let some one else have the room for their letter. I will be very disappointed if you don't put my letter in print and I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. Harland Schermerhorn, R. 3, Stanton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl, 9 years old and in the third grade. We live on a farm of 20 acres. We have two horses, one cow and a calf and one pig. I go after the cows at night. I feed and water the chickens. For pets I have two cats. I have two little kittens. I like the Doo Dads very much, they are funny little fellows indeed. My papa has a Ford car. We go all over with it. Hoping to see my letter in print, I am, Margaret Kukib, Inkster, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl, 15 years old in the 8th grade. I have one brother that will be in the 7th grade. He was 14 years old the 10th of August. My father and mother are dead so my brother and I live with grandpa and grandma on a 40-acre farm. I am on a visit to my uncle's at Williamsburg now. My uncle takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the Children's Hour and I think the Doo Dads are funny little people. I can tat and crochet.—Bessie Stoops, Williamsburg, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the third time I have written to you and have not seen it in either time. I am a girl, eleven

years old and will be in the sixth grade this coming year. My father has eight cows and four horses. I have a dog named Brownie a chicken for pets. His name is Bill. Every morning he comes up to the porch for us to feed him. I like the Doo Dads very much. Our teacher's name last year was Ina Shannon and the one this year is Florence Finch. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Thelma Taylor, Brighton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am going to write and have my letter printed in the M. B. F. like some of the boys and girls are doing. I wrote once before but didn't see my letter in print. I am a farmer girl and live on a homestead of 40 acres. We have three milch cows and four head of young cattle, three horses, eight pigs and about 30 chickens. I have four brothers and two sisters. Two of my brothers sisters and I go to school. I am in the seventh grade at school. Where we live is mostly all hills and valleys and for trees we have the oak and pine. There are lots of pretty flowers that grow here. We call the place where we live Flynn Valley, because of all the valleys I like our home and farm fine. We haven't a very large farm but expect to buy more land some day. Well I must close for my letter is getting quite long, hoping to see my letter in print sometime, with lots of love to the boys and girls. Evelyn Bugg, Ponca, Michigan.

## Johnny's Mistake

"Run, Johnny, get some soda, quick!" Cried mother in a flurry; For she was making biscuits and Was in an awful hurry. So Johnny clasped his money tight And scrambled off with all his might When back again, all out of breath, He cried, "I sure was quick! I drank that soda down so fast It almost made me sick!"

Dear Laddie—I have enjoyed the letters to the boys and girls. I am nine years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a 200 acre farm. We have 9 cows and a calf, 40 horses and 3 pigs, 12 rabbits. I have two brothers and one sister. Hoping my letter is not too long to be in print. Margaret Miller, R. F. D. No. 2, Caro, Mich.

## Little Boy Pigeon

**I**SUPPOSE they call me Squab because some time after I am hatched I some time after I am hatched I do not have any more feathers than a catfish, and my only clothes are a few scattering patches of yellow down. My skin is tender and pink, and the little pile of sticks that my mother calls a nest hurts awfully sometimes. My mother does not seem to think it is worth the trouble to make much of a nest, as we grow very fast and don't stay in it very long anyway. We live in a regular pigeon hotel, with lots of little rooms, and everyone of them an outside room, opening on a cute little porch. There are two of us in our nest, sister and myself. And at night mother comes in and covers us with her feathers, and you don't know how warm and nice it is. Father sleeps over in the corner, where he won't be in the way. Mother's feathers are so soft and warm when she snuggles down that we forget all about the hard bed, and the sharp sticks it is made of. Bright and early in the morning, long before the sun is up, our parents fly away to see about getting something for our breakfast. While we are very young, and before our stomachs have gotten used to grinding up food, they feed us on a kind of watery broth called "pigeon's milk"—it is really food that they have partly digested. When we are a bit older, they bring up grains of corn and wheat, and big brown cow peas, that are the very best things you ever put in your mouth. It's funny, but mother always attends to feeding me, the boy of the family, while father brings food to sister.

While all this feeding has been going on, our feathers have been coming out in spots, mostly those on the wings and tail. At first, they are not regular feathers like the ones mother wears, but look more like little blue broomstraws than anything else. It is not long before our pink bodies are pretty well covered, and we begin to feel like sure-enough pigeons. But the little yellow tufts of yellow down that we wore at first can still be seen clinging to the ends of the feathers, and they do not come off until we learn to fly, when the wind blows them away. In about three weeks after we come into the world we are about as big as we ever will be, but our bills are still soft and unreliable and we have to be awfully careful not to bite anything too hard or we might bend them out of shape. Pigeons are among the best flyers of all the birds, and can stay on the wing all day, and think nothing of it. Mother and father and sister and myself are what are called just "common pigeons" but there are other branches of the family that are very uncommon. Some love their homelofts with such a great love, that no matter how far away they may be taken, the minute they are turned loose, they strike a bee-line for home. So when people want to send a message back, they take one of these pigeons, write the letter on a sheet of the thinnest paper, roll it up and fasten it to one of the wing feathers, and then turn the bird loose, and it comes straight back to the place where it was born, bringing the letter with it. Many of these birds were used during the great war.

# Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

The color and texture of everything baked from it are splendid.

The flavor is perfectly delicious.

Thirty-five years of successful milling and an investment of more than a million dollars have brought LILY WHITE to its perfection of quality.

Remember, LILY WHITE is sold with the understanding that if it does not give as good or better satisfaction than any flour you have ever used, the purchase price will be refunded. No quibbling.

You could not ask more than that.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.





# MARKET FLASHES



## WHEAT

Under the new grading regulations the farmers of some states are suffering tremendous losses, as much of their wheat grades as low as No. 3 and some even lower. The congestion of shipping channels which was predicted some months ago is already being felt, and the offer of a Michigan buyer of wheat to pay farmers a premium for holding is a result of the inability of the concern to handle the abnormally large receipts to good advantage. Exports are very large and would be still larger if the ocean tonnage were available. A summary of the wheat yields shows a most surprising reduction in the estimates. "The spring wheat yield continues to diminish," says a correspondent, "and the total for wheat is after all not likely to exceed last year's grand total, so the increased acreage of winter wheat was a happy circumstance."

## CORN

Grade	Det'ot	Chi'go	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	1.75	1.66	1.73
No. 3 Yellow	1.75	1.65	
No. 4 Yellow	2.00	1.66	

Corn prices have reached a new low level for the season. With harvesting of the new crop soon to begin the outlook is not encouraging to sellers of the grain. We concur in the opinion of the grain dealers, however, that prices cannot go a great deal lower and that the actual demands for this grain will make themselves felt. The sentiment and many of the conditions surrounding the corn market are extremely bearish and not at all conducive to higher prices.

## OATS

Grade	Det'ot	Chi'go	N. Y.
Standard	.75	.70½	.83
No. 3 White	.74	.70	.81
No. 4 White	.73		.80

Of all grains, oats has maintained the most stability, and altho the export demand has taken a slump there have been no material changes in prices offered. Prices being offered at country points vary greatly, from 60 to 70 and even higher prices being paid in sections where the crop is sold and consumed locally. Sixty-five to sixty-eight cents we consider a fair average price to the farmers considering the present jobbing prices and condition of the market.

## RYE AND BARLEY

Not much activity in these grains at the present time. Export demand has slowed up and domestic needs seem to be fairly well supplied. We do not anticipate any material changes, one way or the other, in the prices of these grains. Country points are offering around \$1.30 for rye. The jobbing price is quoted this week at \$1.36. Barley is bringing \$2.30@2.40 per cwt in the city markets.

## BEANS

The bean market is again struck with stage-fright or something or other. It's practically at a standstill, and no good reason for it either. Some jobbers, we hear, are contracting to sell beans at \$8.50 for October delivery, and rumor says that the organized jobbers or at least a branch of them are conspiring to bear the market at the outset and open the season on a low basis. The two statements work well together. We want to warn our readers against becoming a party to these tactics of the bean speculators. Small fortunes are frequently made by bearing the market and then after having accumulated some supplies, sending the prices higher. Whatever money the speculators make by such methods comes out of the farmer naturally. A rush of the new crop to market would give these fellows the chance they are looking for, and they will stop at nothing to gain their ends. We admit that the condition of the bean market has not been such for some time as to inspire confidence in its future, but we don't want to see the speculators take advantage of this fact to profiteer at the expense of the farmer. Keep your eyes on the

## Weekly Review Crop and Market Conditions

ALL GRAINS have suffered marked declines the last week. This was partly due to natural causes and partly to artificial causes. The government is acting like a scared rabbit chased by the dogs and is doing all sorts of foolish things to meet the demands of organized labor that the cost of living must come down. With courts of investigations hot-foot upon the trails of dealers in foods and with the newspapers teeming with editorials generally favoring a downward revision of food prices, it is perfectly natural that there should be temporary paralysis of most of the important markets. How far this artificial depression may go, no one knows, but it has already cost the farmers of the nation millions of dollars and unless checked will work an irreparable damage to agriculture. It is clear that the government is largely responsible for the subnormal conditions now prevailing, and the farmers are taking action now thru their various organizations to protest against the injustice and bring it to an end.

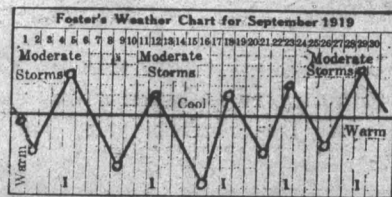
As if the unnatural influences at work were not enough to discourage the producer and the dealers in food products, the foreign demand for grains, excepting wheat, has suddenly slumped. For a number of months sentiment has been shaping in foreign countries in favor of shutting out American products as far as possible, and everything is now being done to stimulate production in those countries. Not a dollar's worth of business is being placed with the United States by foreign nations that can be supplied by their own people. It is true that the foreign countries must buy large food supplies here, but in the face of such a policy of home-trade, the demand will be slow and the buying from hand to mouth. These two factors just mentioned are working in conjunction to deter the dealer in foods from buying more than needed to fill immediate requirements.

The present situation offers concrete examples of how the big middlemen—the storage fellows, the packers, the jobbing associations—dictate the prices on farm products. Receipts of grain and live stock on the big markets have been no larger the past two months than usual; excepting as above noted there has been no fundamental reason why the demand should have been any less or the dealers less anxious to buy. The middlemen, harkening to a public demand have been engaged in a concerted and more or less organized effort to reduce the prices on farm products. How well they have succeeded, the consumer may not know, but every farmer who has sold any products the past month is well aware of the powerful control held by these interests over his selling prices.

A leading grain paper indulging in a discussion of the government's campaign against the high cost of living, says: "How the farmer will view this proceeding remains to be seen, but it is hardly likely to be with favor. It is very likely that there will be something said in Congress on the efforts made to depress prices, especially as all the agitation will not add a bushel of grain to the total supply, that sooner or later the markets will reflect the actual condition of the supply. Extremely low prices for all grains seem impossible, in view of the guaranteed figure for wheat, as there is a relationship between the value of wheat and other grains, no matter how remote."

Weather and crop conditions are not the most encouraging just now. The entire state has suffered the past week from torrid weather and high, hot winds that have made the soil unusually dry and in poor condition for fall plowing. Practically every M. B. F. correspondent reports this condition, and it is feared that it may seriously affect the planting of fall crops. Corn is ripening all over the state and much of it has been cut. It is by far the best corn crop we have had for a decade. Beans are average and sugar beets a little better than a year ago. Another week of dry weather will cut the potato yield considerably. At the best, the yield will hardly come up to normal. Reports from other sections of the country indicate a condition of soil and crops very similar to this, and leads us to the conclusion that the 1919 harvest will be nothing to brag about.

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1919  
—Last Bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent Sept 16 to 20, reaching meridian 90 about 18; storm wave following about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.  
Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Sept. 20 and 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 21 and 27, plains sections 22 and 28, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 23 and 29, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Sept. 24 and 30. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and

cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather Sept. 10 to Oct. 1. Temperatures will reach the lowest near 16 and frosts will threaten middle Provinces and our middle northern states. No great storms are expected; most severe storms and most rain near 15 and 29. Most rain is expected in southeastern states, decreasing north and west to northwestern. Humidity, or damp atmosphere will continue to come with the winds from the southward.

Most rain will fall in southeast quarters of the highs and lows. Fogs will be dense on the Atlantic coast; less dense on the Pacific coast. Temperatures will average below normal. Atlantic fish will continue to move southward and catches will continue to be small east of Canada and the states. Fishermen should go south for Atlantic fish.

W. T. Foster

signs and don't be too anxious to unload.

One of the best reviews of the bean situation and from a well-informed source, is the following submitted to Michigan Business Farming exclusively by the editor of the Bean-Bag:

"We do not believe legislative fiat, or seizures of foodstuffs in stores will bring down prices. In fact we do not expect any reduction to the consumer. However, a very serious state of affairs will arise among the trade if the newspapers continue to carry large accounts of wonderful seizures of ten to fifty bags of beans at a time. The supply of beans in store is large, but it is in many hands and all of it is for sale. Most of the California crop is in the hands of the growers, and they will sell, at a decent price. It is to be regretted that the Michigan growers are not so well organized."

"The market today is almost a hand to mouth affair again. Wholesalers are averse to buying above their needs for the immediate present. A carload of beans in a wholesale house looks mighty big to an amateur investigating committee and many wholesalers are afraid to buy the quantity they will need to run them even six weeks ahead. The fear of being caught 'hoarding' is not working the market, but rather the fear of being suspected of hoarding."

"Hand to mouth buying is bad and with strong prospects for a national rail strike, many communities are going to find themselves caught short on foodstuffs, altho, of course, we all hope the strike will be avoided."

"The trade can but hope for better times, conditions are bettering slowly, and with such an evidence of hand to mouth buying we are not sending out any 'buy' reports. In value, by comparison with other foods, we do not see what can possibly keep beans at their present price, but knowing conditions as we do, and realizing the possibilities of the many things that may happen, we are not ready to predict a rising market, much as we would like to see it, and as much as it seems certain to come."

"Tausend & Maloney, of Grand Rapids have issued a very interesting bulletin under date of August 18th. To quote:

"Michigan acreage, 350,000. Will average yield 9 bushels per acre, with a total of 3,150,000 bushels as the probable yield for the state. Quality equal to that of 1918. Good bright color and moisture normal."

Year	Total U. S. Crop	Carry-over Stocks	Total Stocks
1917	14,967,000	3,000,000	17,967,000
1918	19,506,000	4,824,000	24,330,000
1919	10,980,000	6,000,000	16,980,000

"Note: The beans marketed last year are in excess of total stocks available this year."

"Market comparison: August 18, 1917, \$12.75 cwt. 1918, \$10.25 cwt. 1919, \$8.30 cwt."

"To make a true study of market conditions we must consider Oriental conditions, and accurate reports from the Orient are very rare. However it is our personal opinion that the Orient will not break the market this year in the United States, we believe export to other countries will take care of a large part of the crop, and in fact we expect imports into the United States to drop off a little. Of course this is more a guess than anything else, in fact it is as much a guess as to say 'we are going to have rain on the 16th of December because we expect to go duck hunting on that date.'

"The Japs are good business men and can be expected to follow the domestic market rather closely. One large order some weeks ago sent the Oriental market kiting, with domestic markets closely following, and for a time domestic demand very good. Had the H. C. L. noise been omitted or conducted on sensible lines and only food that was actually hoarded in sufficient quantities to affect the market been seized, we would be still running on the price of two months ago."



## HAY

Markets are slowly recovering from the recent congestion and a better undertone prevails. Western markets show a better recovery than in the East where a new basis of values has not yet been established. Embargoes have played a prominent part in restricting the movement but a large amount of hay had been loaded before the embargoes were placed and this is keeping the supply above requirements at several eastern cities. Complaint is made from all points that arrivals are mostly low and undesirable grades and these sell at irregular prices. Consumers are hoping for further declines and are keeping out of the market as much as possible, but the fact that markets in general have a tendency to recover this week would indicate that the new crop has found an approximate level.—*Hay Trade Journal.*

## POTATOES

The early potato season is progressing in a very encouraging fashion. Daily shipments are now averaging better than 600 cars but the demand is sufficient to take care of them all at prices ranging from \$4.75 to \$5.65 per 150 pounds. Growers of the early varieties are getting from \$1.20 to \$1.35 per bushel and there is reason to believe that these prices will prevail at least until the later varieties reach market. The prospects for high yields are not very encouraging and with a somewhat similar condition obtaining in other potato states, we may reasonably look forward to a season of fair demand and fair prices. If current reports of the condition of potatoes may be relied upon, we can confidently expect that the price will not go below \$1 to the grower. It is a little early yet to count our chickens, however. October 15th will be a better time to survey the national situation and lay our marketing plans.

## TOMATOES

Tomatoes have yielded exceptionally heavy this year and supplies on all markets have been liberal, with a good demand. Jobbing sales are mostly made upon the basis of \$1.25 @ 1.35 per bushel.

## FRUITS

It is noteworthy that Michigan peaches usually bring the top of the markets nowadays against such competitors as California, Maryland, Washington and other well known peach states. It's too bad that our yield wasn't larger. Michigan Elbertas have been selling as high as \$4 @ 4.25 on the Detroit market the last week.

Demand for apples continues good and the movement moderate. Michigan Alexanders, No. 1, fetch \$2.25 quite readily, and No. 1 Wealthys bring the same price. The season is yet early for Michigan, and the movement will not be well under way until October 1st or later.

Michigan grapes are in good demand and jobbing prices average around eight cents a pound. The harvest in Michigan is in full swing and growers are realizing close to 40 cents a basket.

## NEW YORK BUTTER LETTER

The butter market has been firm and fairly regular, except for an upward price tendency during the week. The main feature of the situation at present is the scarcity of high quality butter and the preponderance of undergrades. Always when such conditions as those at the present time exist there is no demand for undergrades; in consequence the price remains comparatively low. High quality butter has been clearing immediately upon arrival until yesterday when it lagged somewhat and the price declined 1/4c. It is expected that the setback was temporary and that the price will again start going upward at once. The price of high quality butter has advanced 1c during the week and established quotations at the close on Friday were as follows: Extras, 58c; higher scoring than extras, 58 1/2 to 59c; firsts, 53c to 57 1/2c; and, seconds, 50 to 52 1/2c.

## LIVE STOCK

The live stock market is best summed up in a report recently issued by Clay, Robinson & Co., commission merchants. This report says "The hog market at Chicago seems

to have lost all semblance of stability of late. A week ago best hogs were selling up to \$21.10, two days later the top was \$19.50. On the week end session last week a \$20.10 mark was set for top hogs while Tuesday of this week a scratch sale of \$21.00 was established. Wednesday of this week the top receded to \$20.10. A big drop in prices late Tuesday and Wednesday regardless of the fact that the runs have been of semi-famine proportion would indicate that buyers have the clamps on the market and do not intend to let it get away from them again. All buyers seem to be of bearish nature with Armour a leading factor. According to an interview of J. Ogden Armour at St. Paul he was of the opinion that all commodities would work to a still lower basis. While he did not make any particular reference to hogs it is taken that he also included this end of the trade in his interview. Receipts the first half of this week numbering 36,000 are less than half the number that arrived the corresponding period last week. An effort to get buyers to loosen their purse strings on the short run argument

was met with the counter charge that an increased supply was due to arrive this week end at which time buyers could fill their needs. Dress meat trade has not shown much improvement of late as the public has not as yet benefitted much by the recent break in prices at the Stock Yards, and is balking at the excessive retail cost."

In other words, Mr. Armour, convinced that the cost of living has gone high enough will proceed to lower it thru the monopoly he and his brother packers have over the live stock industry. If Armour says the cost of meats must come down, Armour is in a position to bring them down.

## EAST BUFFALO LETTER

East Buffalo, New York, Sept. 5.—Receipts of calves are estimated at \$700 head. Choice calves, \$23 to \$23.50 which is \$1 higher than yesterday; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$16.50 to \$18; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$10 to \$11; heavy fat veal calves, \$12.50 to \$15, as to weight and quality.

The receipts of sheep and lambs are called 10 cars. Best lambs sold 25c higher than yesterday, selling

from \$16.25 to \$16.50; culls, \$11.50 to \$12; yearlings, \$11 to \$11.50; a few yearling breeding ewes sold up to \$12; wethers, \$9.50 to \$10; ewes, \$8 to \$9.

Receipts of hogs today totaled 2,880 and with the packers buying very sparingly, our market opened steady to 10c lower, and in some cases 25c lower. The heavy hogs were dull, selling at \$19.50; light mixed and yorkers, \$20.25 to \$20.50; pigs, \$18.25 roughs, \$16.

The hog market broke \$1 per cwt. on all grades yesterday (Thursday.)

## POULTRY

Receipts of poultry are on the increase and the supply has been somewhat in excess of the demand. Government raids on cold storage places and the throwing of large quantities of the cold stored stock upon the market have had a bad effect upon the market. Prices quoted this week are: Live Poultry; spring chickens, large, 33 @ 34c; leghorns, 28 @ 30c; hens, 34 @ 35c; small hens, 32 @ 33c; roosters, 21 @ 22c; geese, 28 @ 30c; ducks, 30 @ 32c; spring ducks, 32 @ 34c per lb.

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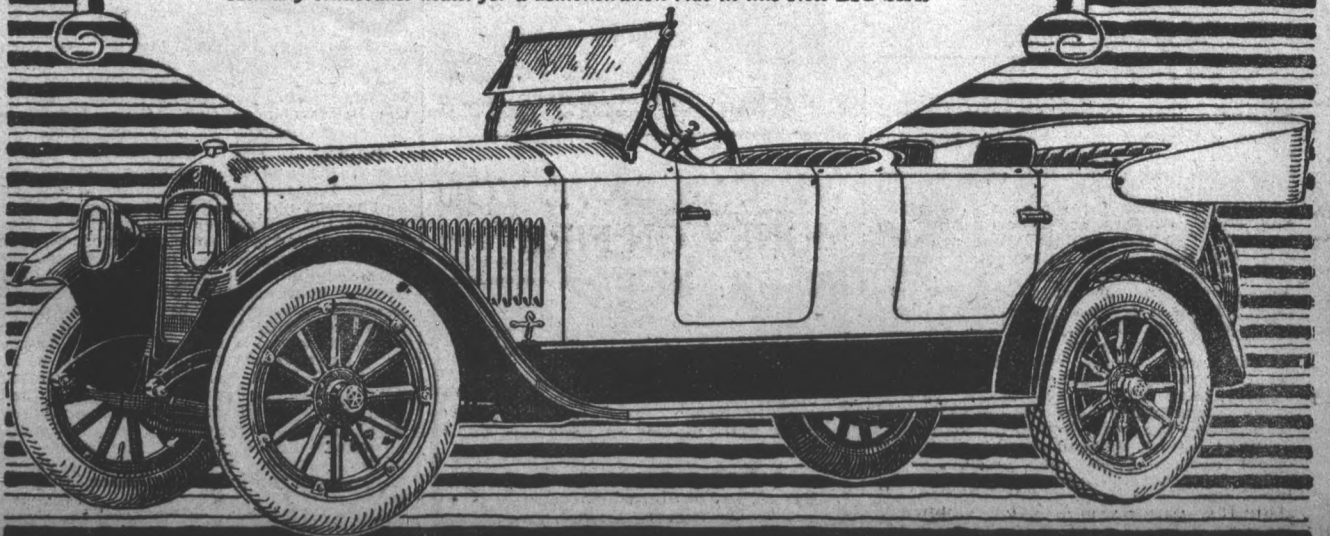
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**FOR SALE—60 ACRES NO. 1 GARDEN** soil, good location, 25 miles to Detroit city market, near district school and 2 of Michigan's greatest college cities. 1 1-2 miles from the Outer Belt Route, cement road near Michigan avenue, young orchard, 1 1-2 acres of fine strawberries, new house with basement and other out-buildings. This is one of the best farms in Canton Township and lays in fine shape to divide into little farms. A bargain. Write for terms. Owner, E. L. For-shee, Plymouth, Mich.

**IDEAL SHEEP LAND IN HEART OF** Lower Michigan's Clover Seed Belt—where settlers are paying for land with Clover Seed. Fertile soils that grow wheat, corn, oats, barley, peas, clover, alfalfa, vetch, fruits and vegetables. Where total crop failures are unknown. Price \$10 to \$15 per acre. One dollar an acre down—long time for balance at 6 per cent. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

**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.

**FOR SALE—100 ACRES IN GRATIOT** County, 5 1/2 miles from Merrill on intended trunk line, 1/2 mile to school. Good land, 1/2 tiled and fenced, with new 8 room house. Good barn, 36 x 50. New silo; granary; tool shed; garage; corner ribs. Out-door cellar. Telephone, 140 fruit trees. Bargain if sold at once. Inquire of Jerry Fry, R. No. 1, Merrill, Mich.

**FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF** farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

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**FOR SALE—80 ACRE CLAY AND** clay loam soil, 65 acres cleared, 4 acres timber, 11 pasture, running water, new 7-room house, wood shed, 20 x 20 cellar, hip roof barn, well, fruit. For full description write, F. O. Kurt, Marion, 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.

**FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN** Iosco Co., township of Reno, Mich. Number one farming land, 35 acres cleared, fenced and watered. For price write Patrick Corrigan, R. 2, Prescott, Mich.

**FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 60 ACRE** farm. Good roads. 2 miles from South Lyon. Contract. Easy terms. Write Mrs. L. H. Bradley, South Lyon, Mich.

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

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**WANTED TO BUY OR RENT, GOOD** farm near Detroit, Flint or Bay City. Val Pokrywka, R. 3, Port Austin, Mich.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**FOR SALE—NINE H. P. ALAMO** gasoline engine, mfd 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.

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

**FOR SALE—12 H. P. INTERNATIONAL** Harvester Co. portable gasoline engine on steel truck. All in first class condition. Price \$350. C. W. Brown, Pinckney, Mich.

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

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## Crop Reports

**IOSCO**—The weather is hot and dry. Most too dry to plow for fall grain, but some are trying hard to get some fall grain in, others are cutting corn, threshing and pulling beans. Grain is turning out very poor, running about 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Corn is fairly good and most all ripe. Will be plenty of seed this year. Beans also look good in the fields. Probably will yield pretty good.—A. B. L.

**LIVINGSTON (W)**—We are all busy plowing for wheat and rye and filling silos. Some are harvesting beans. Nothing being taken to market from this vicinity just at present. The ground is very hard and dry. During a little shower on the night of August 29, lightning struck and killed seven head of registered Holstein heifers for Guy Wakefield, valued at \$2,000.00.—G. A. W.

**NEWAYGO (C)**—Threshing, corn cuttings, apple picking is the busy day in this locality. Wheat only a fair crop, some fields goods, others not so good. Oats, light. Corn good. Early potatoes a light crop. Late potatoes look fine but only about half the acreage. Beans ripening fast, small acreage. Ground very dry. Very little rain during summer. Ground too dry for good plowing for wheat.—R. F.

**JACKSON (N. E.)**—The weather the past week has been ideal, though dry for plowing and preparing the soil for winter grain. Corn cutting has started and the later planted crop will be good. The early planted fields show the effect of the several weeks of drouth. What beans were planted are being harrowed and the early potatoes are about all dug with a very poor yield. Threshing is still in vogue an dshlo filling will be on next week. Very little being sold. Prices too low for a profit.—A. F. W.

**SAGINAW (S. W.)**—The farmers are cutting corn, pulling beans and filling silos. It is so dry they have had to stop plowing for wheat unless it rains soon there won't be much wheat sowed in this section this fall. Not very much grain or stock going to market at present. The following prices were offered at St. Charles: wheat, \$2.05; oats, 85c, No. 1 Timothy, \$20.00; No. 1 light mixed, \$18; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$7; hens, 24c; springers, 30c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 40c; hogs, \$18.50; veal calves, \$18@22.—G. L.

**GRAND TRAVERSE (C)**—Are having nice weather only are badly in need of rain. Late potatoes will not amount to much unless we get rain. Some corn is about ripe and many farmers are cutting, silo filling will begin soon. Radishes are being cared for and contracts and sweet corn is being gathered. Not much fall plowing being done on account of dry weather. The following prices were offered at Traverse City: Wheat, \$2.87, corn, \$1.50, oats, 85c, rye, \$1.25, beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$4.00; Poultry, hens, 22; springers, 24; butterfat, 58; eggs, 40. Fruits, apples, \$1.00.—C. L. B.

**MISSAUKEE (C)**—Farmers are busy with rye and wheat ground, none sown yet. Ground is getting very dry for plowing. Corn is ripening fast but potatoes are bottoming slow. A live stock improvement meeting was held in Lake City on August 29th to do away with scrub sires and get more pure bred. The Short-horn breeders organized by electing Elias Gray of Lake City, president and Ralph Hoover of Merritt, secretary an treasurer. The Holstein breeders organized by electing Jacob Smithers of Lucas, president and Lldyo Hunsberger of Enterprise, secretary-treasurer.

**MONTCALM (N)**—Farmers are cutting corn, filling silos, digging potatoes. The weather is good. Soil is dry. Farmers are selling grain and potatoes. Silos are being built. The following prices were offered at Lake View on September 4: wheat, \$2.10; corn, 60c; oats, 46c, rye, \$1.30; hay, \$20.00 ton; No. 1 light mixed, \$22 ton; straw rye \$8 ton wheat-oat \$10 beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$8 cwt.; red kidney \$12 cwt.; potatoes \$1.35bu.; hens, 18c springers, 22c, ducks, 18c, geese 30c; turkeys, 45c; butter, 41c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 40c; hogs, 22c lb.; apples, 85c bu.; peaches, \$4.00 bu.; plums, \$2 bu.; pears, \$2.50 bu.; grapes, \$4 bu.—G. B. W.

**GENESEE (S)**—Farmers are threshing, filling silos, plowing, pulling beans and doing road work. We have not had much rain and the ground is too dry for working, especially the heavier soils. Corn has ripened very fast during the last week and everybody is either filling their silos or else getting ready to do so as soon as possible. Beans are ripening more evenly this year than last, but the average yield will not be very high. Late potatoes are looking good but we must have more rain to get a large yield. A few farmers have purchased tractors during the last week or two. Several farmers are attending the State Fair.—C. W. S.

**TUSCOLA (C)**—Farmers are plowing for wheat and rye, cutting corn, threshing and a few pulling beans. Oats, rye and wheat not turning out as good as we looked for. Weather cool and dry. Soil too hard and dry to work good. Farmers are selling cattle, hogs, potatoes and pears, holding nothing yet. Everybody around here are sick with hay fever. It is called summer flu by some. Some are very bad with it. The following prices were offered at Caro on Sept. 4: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, new, 65; old, 70; rye, \$1.27; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$7.00 cwt.; red kidney, \$4.50 bu.; potatoes, \$2@1.90 bu.; onions, \$2.25 @ \$2.50 bu.; cucumbers, \$1.25, \$1.00, .50; Poultry, hens, .25@27c; springers, 26@30c; ducks, .25; geese, .18; butter, 48@50c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 42c Live stock, sheep, \$5@8; lambs, 10@15 1/2 hogs, 16@20c; beef steers, .10c; beef cows, 4@4 1/2; veal calves, 15@18. Fruits, apples, \$1.00@1.50; peaches, \$2.50; plums, \$2.50; pears, \$1.50@2.00.—R. B. C.

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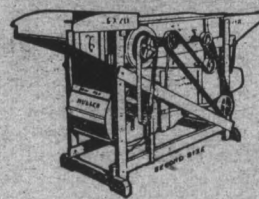
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# FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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## Land Contract

I have purchased a farm on land contract same being mortgaged. Will you kindly state my rights in case the owner should die having failed to pay the mortgage. Could another mortgage be put upon the property before I have paid up my contract?—X. Y., Cedar, Mich.

Ans.—Your contract should call for a warranty deed or should provide that you should receive same upon paying down to the amount of the mortgage. You would be entitled to enforce your contract against the estate of the deceased and the heirs would take the property subject to the mortgage and your rights. The owner of the property can place as many mortgages upon the same as he wishes, but if he has contract to give a deed free and clear he would be liable in damages for failure to carry out same.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

## Mortgage Rights

I have purchased a farm not subject to a mortgage the same becoming due before my last payment. My contract calls for a warranty deed. What are my rights?—A Reader.

Ans.—Your rights are to be determined by your contract. You would be entitled to set off the amount of the mortgage against the amount due on your contract if same was not paid and you were forced to pay same to protect your interests. I do not think you have any reason to fear that you will be damaged. I presume the mortgagor is depending upon your payments to pay off the mortgage.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

## Share Rentor

I have rented a farm for one year upon shares. Can I leave before the lease expires by giving him his share of the crop?—B. T., Hamilton, Mich.

Ans.—It would be necessary to examine the lease to fully answer the above as the rights of the parties are to be determined thereby. If the crops are the only rent provided there would be no reason why you cannot relieve yourself from the liability to pay rent for the term and would be liable therefor. If the lease does not state any time for payment it would not be payable until the end of the term and once a month would be more than could be legally asked for.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

## Lessee Wants Release

I leased a farm from March 1, 1915 to March 1, 1920. I wish to make a sale. If I pay a full year's rent can I be made to stay until the lease expires?—R. H. R., Hesperia, Mich.

Ans.—You cannot be compelled to remain upon the farm, but you are bound by the lease for the rent for the full term unless it is rented again in which case you would be liable for the difference if any. You might assign the lease or sub-let it if you wish to sell. If the landlord consented to an assignment you would be released.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

## Duties of School Director

Can the Director of a district school board buy anything he sees fit? Can he buy paint and paint the school house himself?—J. R., Leroy, Mich.

Ans.—The duties of the Director and the District Board are outlined by statute which is too long to enable us to print. See sections 5671, C. L. 1915 and those following. The director does not have the authority to purchase anything he desires and all orders must be countersigned by the moderator of the board. It is the duty of the director to provide the necessary appendages for the school house and keep the same in good condition and repair and this includes looking glass, water pail, broom, etc., as set forth in the statute and upon the order of the district board other apparatus. The directors accounts must be audited by the moderator and treasurer and on their written order shall be paid out of any money provided for the purpose. I

question the Director's authority to buy paint for the school house unless a majority of the board approve. The statute further provides that it shall be illegal for any member of the board to perform any labor except as provided in the statute, or to furnish any material or supplies for the district and that he shall not be interested in contract with district in which he holds office. Hence, in my opinion the director could not do the work himself and would be guilty of a misdemeanor if he did.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

## Mill Company Liable

I delivered lumber to a mill to be planed and matched. At the request of the mill people I left same as they were unable to do the work at once. The mill was burned. Are they liable to me for my lumber?—R. H. B., St. Charles, Mich.

Ans.—It was the duty of the mill to use ordinary care not to cause damage to your lumber. If they were negligent and thereby a fire started which burned your lumber they are liable. A more complete statement of the facts would be required to determine the question of their negligence.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

## Milk House

Can I be compelled to build a milk house when I send my milk to a cheese factory. 2. Can they stop me from sending my milk to a creamery?

Ans.—The law does not directly require you to build a milk house, but it might be that the Section (6417) defining insanitary milk is broad enough to make you guilty of selling insanitary milk or cream if you did not have a milk house. This law is too long to permit of printing in this column. 2. No, if you comply with the law as to unsanitary milk.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

## We Can Now Make Prompt Shipments of

**SOLVAY**  
PULVERIZED  
LIMESTONE

The Solvay Process Co.  
Jefferson Ave. Detroit



# Dispersal Sale

of Louis Sands' Famous Herd of  
**Registered Scotch Shorthorns**

**Manistee County Fair, Onkama, Mich.**

By Public Auction

**Thursday, Sept. 18th at 1:00 p.m.**

THIS HERD CONSISTS OF 18 FEMALES, INCLUDING CALVES, HEIFERS AND COWS OF ALL AGES AND 9 MALES, ALL AGES.

These animals are exceptionally well bred and run very strong in the rich blood lines of the Whitehall Sultan, Scotch Cumberland, and Villager strains. The foundation herd was purchased from McMillan & McMillan, Lodi, Wisconsin. For illustrated catalog address the Bank of Onkama

Terms of Sale—2% discount will be allowed for cash. Twelve months' credit will be given on approved endorsed notes bearing interest at 6% No stock to be removed until settled for.

Hans A. Wendel, Clerk.

Buckner & Wagoner, Auctioneers



# MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

## Sale Dates Claimed

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

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

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

#### Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YP-SILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price \$200

ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

**BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY.** 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price \$150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

## 30 HEAD

### 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.

E. A. HARDY, Rochester, Mich.

(Telephone)

### TWIN BULL CALVES

Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

## PREPARE

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

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

**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.

### \$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.

### Choice Registered Stock

**PERCHERONS  
HOLSTEINS  
SHROPSHIRE  
ANGUS**

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

**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.

### MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

## 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 Aagie 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.

### TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

### JERSEY

### The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

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

### SHORTHORN

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

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

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

## SHORTHORNS HOLSTEINS JERSEYS

If your community needs a pure bred bull, write us for our co-operative breeding service plan and we will see what can be done to place one there.

We Specialize in Milking Shorthorns

**PALMER BROS., Orleans, Mich.**

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

**SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—** Cows, \$250.00 to \$300.00. Bulls, \$200.00 to \$250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

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

### HEREFORDS

#### HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027

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

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

### LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

### ANGUS

#### RAISE A \$100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than \$2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meat and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

### HOGS

#### POLAND CHINA

**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.

Wm. J. CLARKE

R. No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**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 291817, 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.

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

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

**LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China** Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, 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.

## Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fair  
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.

**DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE** WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, 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 Bred,** 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 RECORDS** IN the association from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

### HAMPSHIRE BOARS

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

### BERKSHIRES

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

### CHESTER WHITES

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

#### MR. SHROPSHIRE BREEDER.

Do you need a real sire? If so, I have a few rams that are in a class by themselves. Type quality, carcass and fleece with Cooper and Butter Breeding. No cold blooded stuff here. First ten \$100.00 to \$400.00. Balance of the rams including some cracking Hampshire \$50.00 up. No fairs this year but believe me we have the sheep. All good roads lead to the farms.

**KOPE KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.**

## 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 McKerrows-Holker 275 (014259R) 377379. Limited supply. Dan Booher, R. 4, Evart, 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.



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

**AMERICAN DELAINE SHEEP**  
for sale, both sexes, young, large and bred right. F. H. CONLEY & SON  
Maple Rapids, Mich.

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

### OXFORD DOWN

**RAMS AND RAM LAMBS**  
Best breeding. Arkell No. 2334 sire of lambs. O. M. York, Millington, Mich.

**40 LARGE, HEALTHY, REGISTERED**  
Shropshire ewes, mostly 2 year olds. Also large, vigorous ram lambs, ready for service. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

**MAPLE LAWN FARM SHROPSHIRE**  
Rams and ram lambs. All bred, well woolled and registered. A. E. Bacon & Son, R. 5, Sheridan, 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, PED-**  
igreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry, Lock Box 546, Clare, Mich.

**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 BREED 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 mating \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; \$8 per 50; by parcel post prepaid. Clarence Browning, Portland, Mich., R. 2

### HATCHING EGGS

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

## 5,000 Mile Guarantee Tires

**AT 1/4 THE USUAL TIRE COST**  
**EVERWEAR DOUBLE TREAD TIRES** are made doubly durable by our secret re-constructed process used in the manufacturing and have double the amount of fabric of ordinary tires, which make them practically puncture proof, and rarely any blowouts.

Many owners of EVERWEAR TIRES get 5,000 to 10,000 miles of service. Look these prices over and order while stock is complete. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED**

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	.....	\$ 6.00 \$2.00
30x3 1/2	.....	7.00 2.25
32x3 1/2 S. S. only	.....	
31x4	.....	8.00 2.50
32x4	.....	9.00 2.75
32x4 1/2	.....	9.25 3.00
33x4	.....	9.50 3.10
34x4	.....	9.75 3.25
34x4 1/2	.....	11.25 3.75
35x4 1/2	.....	11.50 3.90
36x4 1/2	.....	12.00 4.00
37x5	.....	12.25 5.00

**RELINER FREE WITH EVERY TIRE**

Your first trial makes you a customer as long as you drive a car. When ordering state whether you want a straight side or clincher; plain or non-skid tire. Send \$2.00 deposit for each tire and \$1.00 for each tube ordered. Balance C. O. D., subject to examination. We allow a special discount of 5 per cent if you send full amount with order. **EVERWEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc** 3935 WASHINGTON BLVD., Chicago Illinois. Reference: Madison & Kedzie, State Bank.

## HOW PUBLIC STORAGE CAN HELP LIVING COST

(Continued from page 1)

became alarmed, they raised money to fight the submission of such a proposition to a vote of the people. The bill passed the senate by a trade. Our Supreme Court Judges wanted their salaries increased from \$7500 to \$10,000 a year. We don't blame them. To compel a man to wear a Mother Hubbard in public is worth \$10,000 a year. The friends of both measures agreed to put them thru at once and they were passed and sent to the house the same day. The house at once passed the Supreme Court measure in time to have it submitted at the April election, when it was defeated by over 100,000 majority. The warehouse bill was buried in a committee presided over by Farmer Ivory of Lapeer county. Farmer Ivory refused to call a meeting of this committee to consider the warehouse bill. There the bill remained until the last day of the session at midnight when it was finally brought out and placed on its passage. Recollect it only provided for its submission to the people, but the house by a vote of 43 to 38 refused to let the people vote on it.

The following members voted to submit the proposition to the people, Braman, Byrum, Chapin, Chew, Coleman, Dehn, Drummond, Evans, Ewing, Farrier, Galloway, Haan, Hall, Holland, Jensen, Johnson, Kappler, Ladd, Leland, Lennon, Lewis, McKee, Miles, Miller, Mol, Nagel, Sink, Frank A. Smith, Newman Smith, Town, Wallace, Weidenfeller, Weisert, Wiley, Young, Speaker.

The following members were afraid to trust the people and voted against letting the people vote on it, Dafee, Deprato, Dunn, Fitzgerald, Glaspie, Gowdy, Blinn, Brower, Brown, Chase, Copley, Croll, Curtis, Griggs, Harris, Hartway, Hopkins, Ivory, Jackson, James, Jerome, Kooyers, Leighton, Martin, Merriman, Franklin Moore, McGillivray, O'Brien, Olmstead, Reuter, Robinson, Ross, John W. Smith, Toepel, Welsh, White, Woodruff, Warner, Ward, Wells and Edw. G. Read.

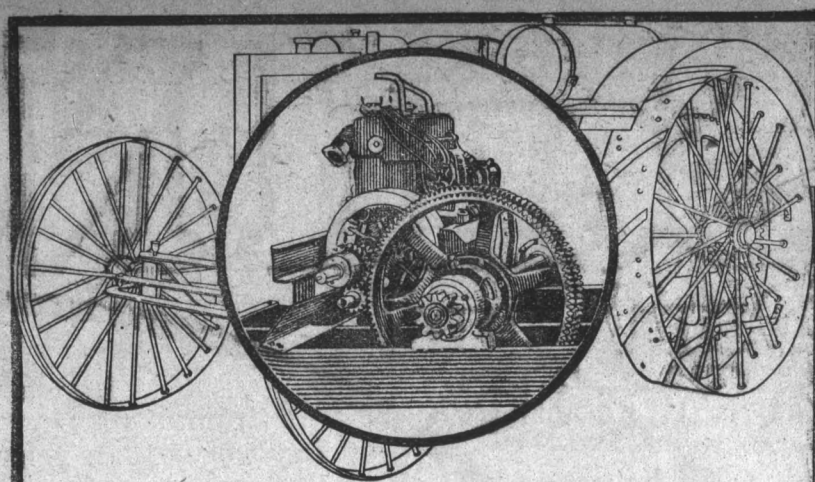
The following members were absent:

Case, Crawford, Howe, Hunter, Liddy, Macdonald, J. M. Moore, Mosler, Pasco, Rose, Sawyer, Stearns, Vine and Watson.

We have fought a great war to make the rule of the people supreme and in the face of this, members of the Michigan Legislature refused to let the people vote on the only proposition that proposed to give the farmer a fair profit and at the same time reduce the cost of living. Now why did they do this? Ask your member why he was afraid to trust the people. He may tell you it was "Socialistic" and a new fangled idea. It was not. Several thousand years ago Pharaoh built government warehouses in Egypt and stored corn for seven years to reduce the high cost of living for the seven lean years and no one ever claimed that Pharaoh was Socialist. And in modern times Canada has built government elevators for the wheat farmers and Louisiana has built cotton warehouses for cotton farmers, where they could store their cotton to avoid the glut on the market and they could borrow money on their warehouse receipts to tide over their necessities. The thing is as old as the pyramids and has never failed to work when given a fair trial. Perhaps your member will tell you the idea was "Bolshevik" and savored of the I. W. W. and non-Partisan League. You can perhaps understand this.

But I will give you the real reason. Every distributor and elevator man in the state was fighting it. Now these distributors are powerful financially and politically. They can make or break any local candidate for office because they vote as they talk. Hundreds of petitions were sent in by farmers in favor of the bill. The farmer has ten votes to the distributor's one, but they don't use them.

They are too busy sometimes to go to the primaries or if they do vote they vote as they are told. They pass resolution but they don't vote as they resolve, that's why they don't get anywhere. We don't blame the members who voted against this measure. They were acting for their political self-preservation. They feared the



## Direct Drive Conserves Power in

12 H. P. on Draw-Bar  
25 H. P. on Belt Pulley

**THE HUBER Light Four**

Draws three bottoms  
Turns an acre an hour

**TRACTOR** economy and tractor power depend largely on the proportion of the power developed by the motor that is delivered to the draw-bar. In simplicity and economy the direct spur gear drive of the Huber Light Four is unequalled. There are no bevel gears—simply a friction clutch and spur gear reduction to the driving wheels.

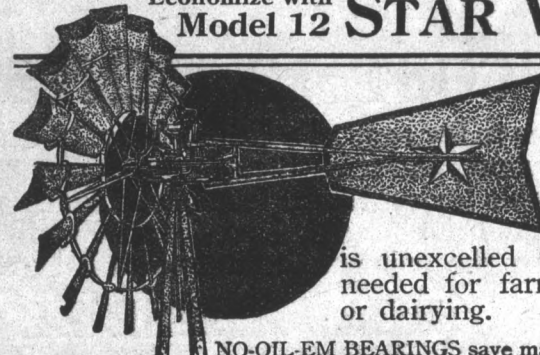
Other reasons why the Huber develops such large power in proportion to its weight are: the high wheels roll easier and afford a larger area of "traction grip"; center draft conserves power by avoiding "side pull"; high-grade extra strong materials reduce weight.

These features are the result of 20 years' development. They are behind the Huber reliability that has created thousands of satisfied Huber owners.

Write for "The Tractor in the Making". It tells the interesting history of tractor development.

**THE HUBER MFG. CO.** 225 Center St. Marion, Ohio  
Canadian Branch, Brandon, Manitoba  
Makers also of the famous Huber Junior Thresher.  
Some good territory is still available for live dealers.

## Economize with Model 12 STAR WINDMILL



An abundant supply of water is assured the user of the Model 12 **Star Windmill**. Pumps in light breezes and is unexcelled wherever water is needed for farming, stock raising or dairying.

**NO-OIL-EM BEARINGS** save many trips up the tower, as one oiling each year insures perfect lubrication.

Write today for catalog No. 95 or see the STAR dealer in your community.

**FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.**  
**STAR WINDMILLS — HOOSIER PUMPS**  
Dept. D, KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA

**HOOSIER SYSTEMS**

Provide an independent supply of water for farm homes. Use any kind of power, pump from well of any depth. Easily installed and economically maintained. Write for Bulletin F.

distributor and they knew they could get the farmer vote no matter if they voted against every measure he wanted.

All those who desire will be re-nominated and re-elected next year by the farmer vote. Why should they cater to it? The State Grange has voted to join the Gleaners to submit the warehouse bill to the people by initiative. Here the farmers will get a chance to vote ideas into action instead of partisans into office. Will they do it. It costs time and money to get 30,000 names on a petition. Will farmers give their time to secure a vote on a measure that will go a long way toward solving the marketing question, or will they pass a few resolutions and let it go at that?

The above is the second of a series of articles written exclusively for **BUSINESS FARMING**, by Mr. J. W. Helme. The third will appear in an early issue.

## EGG-O-LATUM KEEPS EGGS ONE YEAR

It costs only one cent per dozen eggs to use Egg-o-latium. There is no other expense. Eggs are kept in carton or box in cellar. Eggs may be boiled, poached or used in any other way, just like fresh eggs. Simply rubbed on the eggs—a dozen per minute. A 50c jar is sufficient for 50 dozen eggs. At Drug, Seed and Poultry Supply Stores or postpaid.

**GEO. H. LEE CO.** Dept. 416, Omaha, Neb.

**EGGS** We will pay 53c per dozen delivered here, cases included, for strictly fancy newlaid eggs. Shipments via express direct from farmers. This price good until week ending September 20th. Watch our price each week.  
**AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE CO.**  
Detroit, Mich.

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES**  
**And How to Feed**  
Mailed free to any address by the Author  
**H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,**  
118 West 31st Street, New York

## Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or your farm, send in your ad today. Don't commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep., Mt. Clemens.



# Send NO Money

Don't Send  
a Single  
Cent

Get 2  
One Dollar  
Boxes

Here is your opportunity to buy the famous Laymore at half price. You don't need to send any money—simply fill out and mail the coupon below, and I will send you the two full-sized dollar packages. When the goods arrive, pay your postman only \$1.00. I am sending Laymore out without money in advance because hundreds of folks have put off ordering Laymore because it was too much trouble to get a money order or make out a check. I want everybody who raises poultry to use

*Laymore*

"MAKES THE LAZY HENS LAY"

because it will double your poultry profits. Thousands of poultry raisers are making more money than they ever thought possible. The reason is Laymore. This scientific discovery tones up your hens and acts on the laying organs with such remarkable success that I sell Laymore under the absolute guarantee that it will double your egg production or your money back. Mail the coupon now and get double value. Remember you don't need to send any money with the coupon unless you want to.

## EGGS COST 12 CENTS A DOZEN

Get your hens to lay eggs at a cost of only 12 cents a dozen by feeding Mayer's Laymore, the scientific egg producer. A half cent's worth of this remarkable laying tonic is sufficient for 12 hens. The two dollar-size boxes that I am offering here for \$1.00 will last 100 hens for three months. Use the coupon. Better mail it right away.

## READ THESE LETTERS

### VERY MUCH PLEASED

I am ordering \$5.00 worth of Laymore. I am very much pleased with it. Am pretty near out and thought it best to order right away.  
Mrs. Henry J. Naefke, Farnhamville, Ia.

Send me \$5.00 worth of Laymore. I used it before and it is good.  
Ella Ritchart, Pomelta, Bend, Mo.

Laymore  
Keeps Hens  
Laying All  
Winter



Enclosed find \$1.00 bill for which send me two packages of Mayer's Poultry Tonic. I have used two packages with good results. Send at once, don't delay, we need it. It sure is a help.  
Pearl Ernst, Council Grove, Kas.

Please find enclosed check for four more packages of Laymore, as I find it to be just as represented.  
Adolf Swenson, Lancaster, Minn.

I use your Laymore Tonic and like it fine.  
Mrs. Will F. Busch, Litchville, N. D.  
I get a good deal more eggs than I did before I began feeding Laymore.  
Mrs. A. S. Halden, Mountain View, Mo.

MAIL THE COUPON NOW

**Mayer's Hatchery**

34 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dealers and Agents' Price  
12 Dollar Packages  
only .500



**448 EGGS**

**From 20 Hens  
in One Month**

May 9, 1919.

Mayer's Hatchery,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Enclosed find \$3.00 and coupon for Special Offer. Wish to state that my supply of Laymore is gone and wish you to send more as soon as possible for I do not want to be without it. It sure did give results. In January when I sent for your Laymore Tonic my chickens were not laying. I received my supply and here is the result:

EGGS	MONTHS	HENS
1	Jan.	32
50	Feb.	32
423	March	26
448	April	20

123 eggs for the first 9 days of May. If this statement will help you, use my name.  
(Signed)

Chas. Moore,  
Clymer, Pa.

MAIL THIS COUPON

MAYER'S HATCHERY,  
25 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen: Send me at once ..... packages of Mayer's Laymore Tonic for which I agree to pay \$..... when the packages arrive.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....