

"for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## When the Great Lakes Become a Mediterranean

THE GREATEST commercial waterway of ancient and medieval times was the Mediterranean Sea. Upon its bosom countless vessels, from the primitive barge of early ages to the modern steamer of today, have carried untold wealth. The value of the goods transported over the Mediterranean sea at the present time between ports of Europe, Asia, Africa and the minor countries having access to the great water-way, reaches a staggering total. The Mediterranean sea is, in fact, the source of the commercial life of a vast part of the eastern hemisphere. A score or more of countries, producing almost every conceivable kind of product used in modern life, are wholly dependent upon that sea for an outlet to the centers of consumption. Because of the variety and value of goods carried on the Mediterranean, and the part it plays in the commercial scheme of Europe and Asia, the great body of water furnishes a striking example of the incalculable possibilities of navigable streams and lakes as media of transport.

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SECRETARY of the Interior Franklin Lane has referred to the Great Lakes as a potential American Mediterranean. What greater promise could be made than this? What greater vision could be painted before the people of Michigan and other states bordering upon the Great Lakes than the vision of the Titans of the oceans anchoring at our Lake ports and taking into their enormous holds the products of our farms and factories for transportation to the foreign markets? We can conceive of no greater development more important to the material wealth of agricultural

### A Picture of Agricultural Michigan When Ocean-Going Vessels Ply the Great Lakes

Michigan than the development of the several water-ways connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean that ocean-going vessels may penetrate them.

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NEW YORK CITY is now the greatest export city on the American continent. But a large part of the products that leave that port are now transported thousands of miles across the continent over congested railway systems. Right now we are confronted with the problem of inadequate transportation facilities. The railroads are breaking down under a load they were never intended to carry. This load is growing more burdensome every year, and the cost of carrying it is also increasing. Something must be done soon to supplement the present rail and water-ways for they have not been keeping pace with the expanding industry of the country. The cost of carrying freight by water is only a small fraction of the cost by rail, so it is logical that our captains of industry and our government should give its first attention to the development of connecting links between navigable lakes and rivers.

The only obstacle to navigation between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean is the river from Montreal to Lake Ontario, and possibly the St. Clair river, according to Sec'y Lane. The entire project of deepening these waterways would cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 a part of which would be borne by Canada. Nevertheless Secretary of Interior

Lane believed this is a very trivial cost compared to the vast benefits that the entire middle west would secure when the project is once completed. Mr. Lane urges in a letter to the President, that the government undertake at the earliest feasible moment the development of these waterways.

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WE DARE not paint the pictures that our imagination conjures up before us when we contemplate the material benefits that would accrue to the state of Michigan were this thing to be done. We are sure that it would usher in a period of unprecedented activity and prosperity, both industrial and agricultural. We would expect that Michigan would, in fact, become the industrial and agricultural center of the Middle West. Opportunities of all kinds would exist here in abundance. Raw products that are now shipped into other states to be made over into the finished product could with great profit to the producers be made ready for market near the place of production and placed upon vessels bound for London, Liverpool and other great European markets. Consider, if you please, the enormous quantities of agricultural products that are now shipped outside of the borders of our state. Imagine, if you please, the value of meat products that are produced in Michigan and should and could be packed in Michigan for foreign trade. Imagine also the opportunity that would then exist for canning factories, elevators, dehydrating plants, sugar refining factories, flour mills, tanning factories, shoe factories and innumerable other industries that are intimately related to agriculture. Surely, we are safe in painting this picture.



Potato harvesting, being one of the big things in the farm world today, the invention shown herewith is of special interest. The farmer photographed above is using the new ground grippers on a popular truck, and is thereby accomplishing in one trip what used to require a team of horses making five trips. Passing from the field to the road, the grippers are left in position as flanges and are so placed that they clear the roadbed and cause no injury to it. Details of the device are given in this issue.



# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## BERRIEN MILK BUSINESS EXPLAINED TO PROSECUTOR

Milk came under the spotlight of the prosecutor's investigation of the high cost of living at the opening of the official inquiry at Benton Harbor according to papers in Berrien county. Chris Anderson, manager of the local Milk Producers' association and plant, located on West Main st., was witness.

Mr. D. Thornburn, a dealer, told the prosecutor that he was forced to raise the price of milk or the producers in the association would not furnish him with milk. He said he raised the price one cent because Earl Hemingway, president of the association asked him to and because he had to pay more for the product.

The witness said he paid the milk producers 35 cents a gallon for pasteurized milk and non-association members 28 cents, a difference of 7 cents.

Chris Anderson, manager of the milk plant, said that the association was paying 25 cents a gallon, the same price that prevailed before the retail prices were boosted on August 1st. Increase in operating expenses, per month, he said amounted to \$169. There was no increase in the general overhead, he said. During last month he said the local distribution of milk amounted to 1,400 gallons per day and that now it is running between 1,290 and 1,300 gallons daily. Paying 25 cents a gallon, it was brought out the association is getting 56 cents a gallon. The witness said that about 700 gallons are sold daily at the retail price of 56 cents, making a profit of 31 cents a gallon. The wholesale price to hotels, restaurants, etc., is 48 cents a gallon, or a profit of 23 cents.

## St. Clair Gets Feed Cheaply

The Farmers' Co-operative Associations of St. Clair county are attacking winter in a manner that will mean much to the dairy industry, writes Editor Roberts, of the St. Clair Press. They are buying feeds in carload lots at very attractive prices, and with the assistance of the Farm Bureau are compounding their own rations in a way that will bring about the largest and most economical production. Some of the men will feed a mixture of 400 pounds of oats, 20 pounds of wheat bran, and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. At the prices at which the feeds are being bought, this ration is being secured, ready to feed at a price of \$55.00 per ton.

## Fruit Law Being Enforced

"No grapes which are not ripe or which are the fruit of unhealthy vines, or are for any reason unhealthy or in a state of decay, shall be packed for shipment by any grower, packer or shipper in any package or basket of less than 16 pounds capacity. That is one of the Michigan fruit laws which must be followed to avoid difficulties with the state food and drug department. That the state is on the lookout for violators of the fruit regulations, is very evident from the fact that Robert F. Brown, state food inspector, visited the shipping points at Grand Haven and Spring Lake, and as a result of his inspection, a number of growers hauled their fruit back home, with a warning that it was to be packed and shipped according to regulations or the state would begin prosecution.

## 3,000 Attend Romeo Celebration

Three thousand people attended Romeo's home coming and farmers field day for the former service men. Veterans of three wars were the guests. There were 125 soldiers of the world war present, including 60 of the 125 men of Ambulance Co. 335 which was organized two years ago. The celebration was marked by a parade a mile long and a picnic on the high school grounds. Governor Sleeper spoke at 1 o'clock. In the afternoon Romeo defeated Richmond in a baseball game, 10 to 2. At 6 o'clock soldiers, sailors and marines were guests at a banquet in the Congregational church, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks followed by community dancing.

## Labor Chiefs Advocate Combine With Farmer

Solution of the high cost of living problem, so far as basic foodstuffs are concerned, through a political and economic combination of organized labor and the farmers of Michigan to compel the legislature to establish a chain of state-owned warehouses was advocated by Rep. Carl Young, of Muskegon, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, at the annual convention which was held in Lansing recently.

These warehouses, Rep. Young said, would furnish the necessary machinery for direct sale of foodstuffs, such as potatoes and beans, by the farmers who produce them to the workers and inhabitants of cities generally. The farmers are ready to go ahead with the program, the president said, and organized labor in Michigan should pledge itself to assist them.

Co-operation between the unions and the organizations of farmers in the political field is the first step to

be taken, Rep. Young said. Candidates for membership in the next legislature should be pledged to favor the warehouse scheme. The farmers should be assisted in initiating and passing the amendment to the constitution required before state money can be used for this purpose.

## Refers to Radicalism

Rep. Young complimented the Michigan Federation on the fact that it has had practically no important strikes during the last year. "Labor generally is to be commended for its ability to maintain industrial peace," he said, "in the face of present costs of living.

"This critical period has given rise to extreme radicalism in some directions. The high cost of living and industrial conditions in some localities, coupled with refusal of some of the big captains of industry to confer with their employes have added fuel to the fires of the I. W. W. and the one big union idea."

## Chippewa Farmers Plan Mill

Prospects for securing the necessary financial support among Chippewa farmers for the erection of the Soo's new flour mill are bright, according to E. L. Kunze, county agent, who attended a farmers' meeting at Pine Grove, at which time the proposition was discussed. The farmers endorsed the proposed plans and several, who were financially able, signed papers to subscribe certain amounts to launch the new enterprise. "Jack" Taylor, who will manage the new mill, explained to the farmers that they had nothing to lose and everything to gain. A personal bond of \$5,000 has been put up by Messrs. Taylor and Forgrave, who will be actively engaged in handling the new mill.

## Owosso Bean Elevator Prospers

The Isbell Bean Co., which about a year ago bought the elevator business owned by Fred Welch in Owosso, is spending about \$10,000 in the installation of new machinery. When the work is completed, the elevator will be excellent in equipment and capacity to handle grains. L. C. Sly, the local manager has made many friends among the farmers.

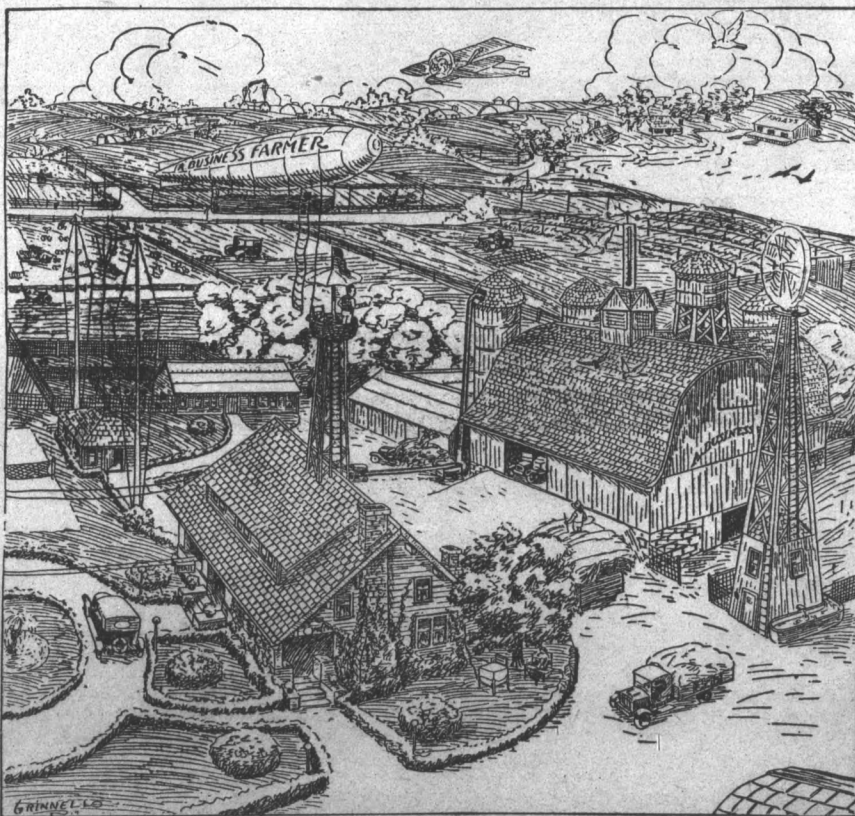
## Adrian Mill Organized

A new concern, the Maple City Milling company, will soon be added to the business interests of Adrian. This company, being organized by Fred A. Schultz, will be incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 and will construct and operate a flour and feed mill on the site of the former Gibson House. The company will deal in grain, seeds and farm supplies. Stock in the company is practically all sold, according to Mr. Schultz. Two buildings of cement and brick will be erected.

## Profitable Pigs at Sturgis

Elmer Mathewson, who lives near Sturgis, not long ago started in the hog industry. He began in a modest way and although he has not been very long in specializing in porkers, he has a fairly good start in raising standard bred stock. This is shown when Mr. Mathewson and his helper brought to Sturgis 25 pigs, and these porkers weighed 5,655 pounds, an average weight of 222 2-10 pounds. These hogs would bring at the prevailing market price in the neighborhood of \$1,400.

## Mr. Business Farmer Dreams of the Future



Business farmers, who will be feeding the world when your grandson's son is a landowner, will be SOME farmers, it is prophesied. Folks today have made improvements that would have amazed an old Civil War-time farmer. Likewise we expect big things of the young'uns growing up. Maybe they won't have dirigibles and wireless, but they'll have something just as surprising.

## TUBERCULOSIS FOUND IN POULTRY FLOCKS

"Tuberculosis has increased so rapidly among the farm poultry flocks of Michigan that the disease has become a serious trouble to the farmers of the state," says M. E. Dickson, of the Poultry Department at the Agricultural College. Reports from various parts of the state indicate that the disease is very general and that it is apparently on the increase.

It is difficult to diagnose a case of tuberculosis in poultry until the disease is in an advanced stage so that the symptoms are prominent. A rheumatic condition or "dumpy" actions on the part of the bird are among the signs of disease. The liver, spleen, intestines, and rarely the lungs and kidneys are covered with masses of tubercular lesions, varying in size from a mere speck to the size of large peas.

"While cooking kills the disease germs in an infected fowl, the housewife is, nevertheless, exposed to contamination when she draws and dresses the bird," declares Mr. Dickson. "The personal danger is so great that one should not attempt to keep any fowls that have even been exposed to contamination. All birds that have been killed or have died from tuberculosis, together with sweepings from the infected poultry house, should all be completely destroyed by burning, as a step in controlling the spread of the disease."

## Hessian Fly in St. Joseph

A number of farmers in St. Joseph County are not taking the Hessian Fly very seriously this fall and are putting in their wheat before what is known as the "fly free date," says County Agent J. M. Wendt. By doing that one is liable to not only increase his own damage but he endangers the prospects of an entire community for getting a good crop of wheat as well, says Mr. Wendt. "No one can say positively, that whole crops will be destroyed by the Hessian Fly next year, but we do know that the fly is on the increase."

## Beets Aid Northeastern Farmers

The part played by the beet sugar business in the development of Northeastern Michigan has been a big one and while the farmers of those counties nearest Bay City and Saginaw have benefited the most through the growing of this big cash crop, those of the northern counties have also come in for a share of those benefits, the territory in which the sugar factories have sought contracts having gradually expanded until it now reaches as far as Cheboygan county.

## \$2,000 for Alpena Premiums

With the issuance of the premium lists for the fortieth annual Alpena County Fair, offering \$2,000 in premiums, interest in the coming event is reaching a high point. The dates of the Fair are September 30, October 1 and 2. Officers and directors of the Alpena County Agricultural Society hope that the approaching fair will be the biggest and best in history for the people of Alpena county.

## Farmers Buy Ogemaw Elevator

The George J. Diebold elevator was purchased by the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. who have taken possession of the new business, and will handle the entire products of the farm, such as potatoes, hay, grain, wool, cream, eggs, apples and produce. They will handle all of the elevator business in town, other than the seed business operated by E. E. Evans. Luther Jones, has been employed as manager and will take charge at the start.

## Van Buren Guernseys Sold

The fine herd of Guernseys belonging to N. C. Dahl of Geneva township, Van Buren County, were offered for sale following the death of Mr. Dahl, and in two days were sold at private sale. The herd numbered 20 head and sold for more than \$5,000.



# Past, Present and Future of Navy Bean Market

IN FOLLOWING the trend of the bean market during the past two years one encounters many strange situations which in some manner or other have affected the market either favorably or adversely. Prior to the world war which turned everything topsy turvy, these situations had not prevailed to influence the market, and it is unlikely that such a combination of circumstances shall ever again prevail.

Before the war, domestic supply and demand were practically the only factors to govern market prices on not only beans but most of the other farm crops as well. But since the war has made half the world dependent upon the United States, upset long-established customs of crop production, and encouraged speculators to manipulate the market irrespective of the forces of supply and demand, we find that the market is at the mercy of a large number of new and artificial conditions.

To speculate with a fair degree of certainty upon the future prices of farm products before the war, one needed only to know the estimated supply of the product. The demand was practically a constant figure, varying only as the population increased or the supply fluctuated in quantity. But all this has been changed, and now to understand the influences that have made the market price the past two years, one needs to know a great many things which at best can only be guessed at. Tracing these influences one is led to the war-stricken countries of Europe where farm lands lie idle and barren of crops. Thence he must traverse the Orient where the cheapest human labor in the world is feverishly at work, planting, tilling, harvesting vast tracts of beans to be thrown upon the market at the highest prices the oriental farm owner has ever received. He must needs also visit the pinto sections of New Mexico, Colorado and other states where hundreds of thousands of acres of land that have never before grown beans are bearing a huge crop of a cheap variety that will help to fill the world demand, and enter into ruinous competition with the navy variety. If one is curious over the elaborate preparations that have been made to embark in this venture on so stupendous a scale, he may travel to Washington where, if he be a persistent investigator he may discover correspondence and documents to show that men in authority had entered into collusion with those financially interested in pinto beans, to advertise and popularize that variety at the expense of all other varieties. But even then he shall not be possessed of the full secret of the undermining of the

## Bean Growers Should Take Quick Action

THE TARIFF schedule is being rearranged and readjusted at Washington. Manufacturers are asking for protection; commercial lines are seeking aid to prevent after-war competition, but so far no steps have been taken to protect the Farmer from the produce grown by the cheap labor of the Orient.

When Kimball, of the Bean Division, of the Food Administration, advertised the use of Pintos and Kotosashis at government expense, the doors were thrown open, and these substitutes for real beans have been entering this country by the ship load, tariff free.

Five million pounds of kotosashis reach San Francisco last week, and have been thrown upon the market in direct competition with beans grown in this country. The bean crop here is light, and the quality excellent, therefore there will be a demand sufficient to care for every Michigan bean at profitable prices.

However, these constant importations from the Orient, give the "bears" their opportunity and they use this additional weapon to lower the opening market. It will take years to undo the work of the Kimball administration. You well remember how these beans were advertised as not only cheaper; but superior to our beans.

A substantial protective tariff, enacted at once will stabilize the market and give Michigan growers a reasonable profit on the crop. The California Beans Growers ask Michigan Growers, through M. B. F., to aid in getting a tariff law enacted at once—our Farmers can not compete with the cheap labor of the Orient.

Will YOU write Congressman Fordney today, asking him to get busy on a special tariff bill for the protection of the Bean Growers of the United States. We must not wait for a special tariff bill, covering the whole list of protected industries—we want a tariff on beans, and to be of any use that bill should be rushed through Congress within thirty days.

navy bean market. For there are other reasons, more cogent than any of those stated above, why the movement of navy beans has been restricted and millions of dollars lost to the producers of those beans.

### Manipulators Injure Market

The key to this secret now lies in the hands of the department of justice at Washington, D. C. Enough

of the cat has been let out of the bag, however, that we may perceive its color. This secret guards the full story of the efforts of men holding official positions with the Grain Corporation and having financial interests in the bean industry, to withhold export licenses, circulate false

statements and otherwise depress the market that they might secretly purchase large quantities of cheap beans and hold them against a demand which, in their positions of trust they knew would develop.

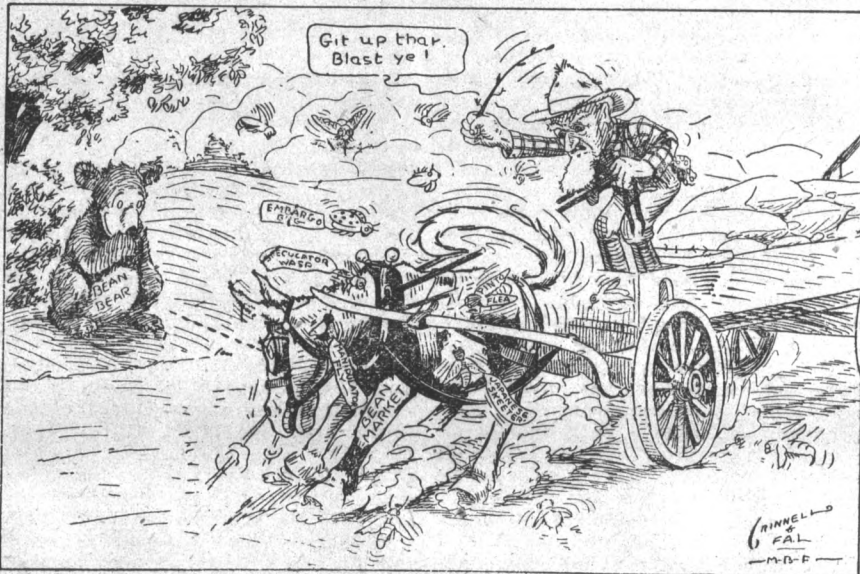
Our artist has well, if humorously, portrayed the various influences that have kept the bean market in a continual state of uncertainty for more than two years. Considering these facts, we are sure that our readers will understand the difficulties that have surrounded the marketing of navy beans, and have baffled even those long expert in forecasting the approximate trend of the market. Michigan Business Farming has followed this market scrupulously, and believes that it has been in possession of the vital facts pertaining to the market. We have recognized the impropriety and the hazard of advising our readers of the action of this market. For it has frequently happened that the market has dropped or jumped as high as 50 cents to \$1 per bushel overnight, and that rumors of a bullish nature were followed by rumors of a bearish nature within less than twenty-four hours after having been spread about. Farmers, jobbers, market editors, and others interested in this market have admitted the futility of trying to follow the market with any degree of accuracy. In the light of all these facts, it is surprising that the market is in so good a shape and that prices remain so high.

We have endeavored below to chart the trend of the bean market since Oct. 1st, 1918, and to give the reasons for the wide fluctuations. As will be noted on the chart, Detroit jobbers were paying \$9.75 per cwt. the first of last October. This price was higher than conditions seemed to warrant, for the largest crop of beans on record was in prospect. It was our opinion at that time that beans would be lower.

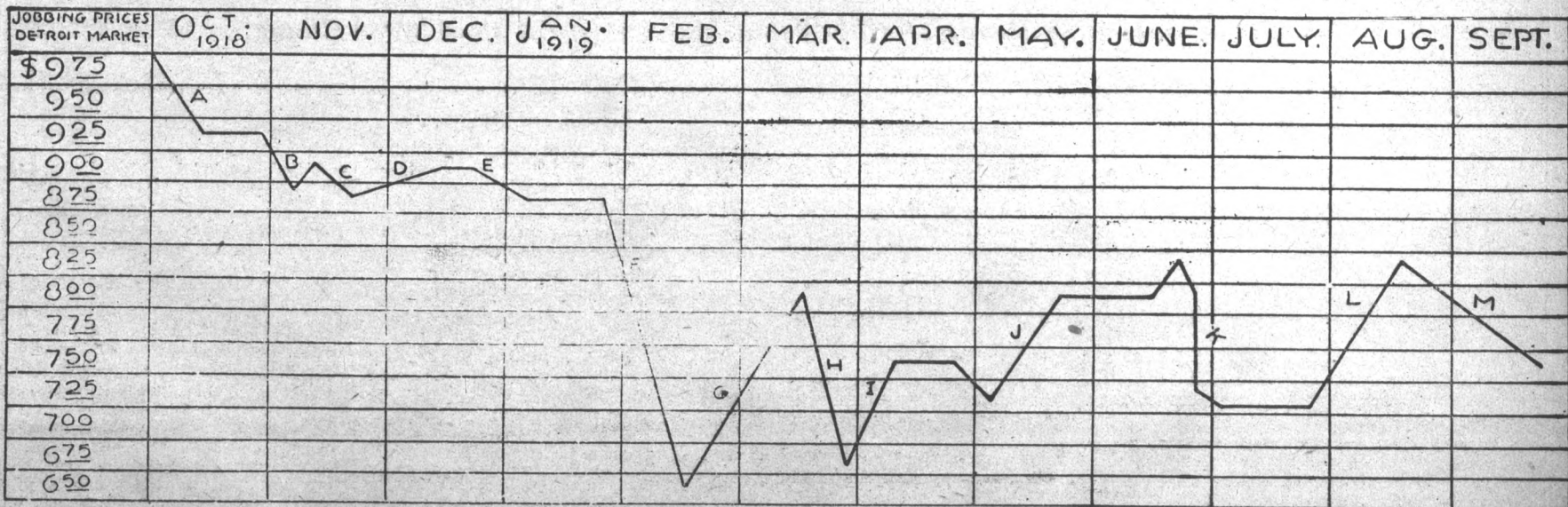
### M. B. F. Suggests Government Buy Michigan Beans

In our Oct. 19th issue we said: "Whether the buying agencies of the government will consider it their duty to purchase Michigan beans at a price to be suggested when other beans may perhaps be bought cheaper is a matter for serious speculation. No assurances have been received that they will, yet it is the firm conviction of this publication and all others interested in Michigan's great navy bean industry that there is no other course by which the federal government can make amends for its discriminations of the past year against the navy bean than by an outright purchase of Michigan beans that will stabilize the commercial markets at profitable prices to the

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The Bean Market Sure Has Its Troubles



KEY TO CHART: (A) Market on old crop reached its crest the first part of October, and slowly declined as marketing of the immense new crop began. (B) Government released tin for canning purposes, and canners began to buy Michigan stock in quantity. (C) Armistice signed, weakening all markets. (D) Reaction from uncertainty following end of war, and rumors that government would protect domestic growers against Oriental imports strengthened market temporarily. Michigan bean jobbers in executive session pledge to pay growers \$8 per cwt. (E) Large offerings of California beans at lower prices upset market first of January. (F) Rumors that eastern brokers and wholesale grocers were in a conspiracy to buy no more Michigan beans in attempt to break market and force down prices, and immediately subsequent action of the conspirators in the bean division of the Grain Corporation in refusing export licenses put market in a panic. Disclosures of the manipulation of the market by trusted government agents that were made during the month of February accounted for the utter demoralization of the market which reached its low point about Feb. 22nd. (G) Government purchased 350 care of Michigan beans at \$9.25. (H) Government requirements filled and private trading fails to take care of enormous stocks offered. (I) Rumored Kimball's contracts for foreign beans cancelled. (J) California disposed nearly one-half crop to Sweden. (K) Demobilization of troops at high tide; government resells canned beans; unseasonably hot weather. (L) Rumors of poor crop conditions and prospects for smaller production gave firmness to market. (M) Agitation against high cost of living weakens all markets.



# Future Problems of Michigan Milk Producers

NO ONE has discovered an entirely satisfactory method of marketing farm products. There are many theories, many suggestions, many plans—but all of them sooner or later develop serious defects. Those who are beneficiaries of the old system, or rather the system now in vogue, claim this is the best system that man can devise for a cheap and equitable distribution of food. But the facts and the farmers are all against them. Over-production, glutting of the markets, food rotting, fluctuations in prices, hoarding, profiteering, are evils now believed to be directly traceable to the selfishness and inefficiency of those who deal in farm products.

So we are looking about for a better system of distributing these foods. For one thing we want the farmer to have some control over the supply. And then we want him to have some control over the selling price. We don't want to encourage him to hoard and speculate upon these necessities of life to the detriment of the consumer, so we are willing that the consumer shall have something to say concerning the uniformity and cost of distribution. We are willing, even, that the consumer shall be given the means to protect himself against the possible greed of organized agriculture, of the necessity for which, however, we hold no fears. But in a word, we want to see such a system established as will eliminate so far as practical and possible, every individual who stands between producer and consumer. For the interests of these two are paramount.

All of the co-operative marketing ventures of the day worthy of the name eliminate the local buyer and endeavor to do business with individuals near the centers of consumption. The arrangement is not ideal for these associations are still at the mercies of the jobbers, the commission men and the wholesalers who by their purchases or lack of purchases control the market. But this arrangement is a step and gives to the co-operator a little larger share of the consumer's dollar. This plan should be encouraged and developed that still greater economies may be effected.

The co-operative plan has been tried successfully with almost every farm product, with the exception of milk. In the distribution of nearly all other foods, many operations and many individuals are involved. But traders in other food products have not cared to dabble in milk because of its extreme perishability and consequent financial risk. Could whole milk be kept sweet and pure for a number of days we might expect that it would be bartered about and

## Some Suggestions for Strengthening Organization and Giving it Better Control of Selling Price

By FORREST LORD

passed along by the same intricate process that handles other products. But the very nature of this food demands that it be transported from producer to consumer in the very quickest if not the cheapest fashion possible. Producers of milk are therefore confronted with a single intermediary, and because of this, their problem looks simple as compared with the problem of the producer of wheat, corn, beans and potatoes who

the marketing of their product. Nevertheless, they have accomplished something which no other producers' association in this state at least has been able to do. They have determined upon an approximate cost of production and through a board of arbitration, the Detroit Milk Commission, have been able to secure from the distributors of milk a price that comes close to what the producers think they should have. So long

### Michigan Stands Ace High in the Dairy Business



Herds of splendid cattle like the above have made Michigan justly famous in the dairy world. With the proper marketing arrangements the future success is assured.

are separated from the consumer by many agents. But is it? Experience has demonstrated that it is comparatively easy to eliminate the local buyer, and in a few cases the wholesale dealers. Efforts to sell direct to retail grocers have not been conspicuously successful, and we know of no instance on record where large numbers of farmers have been able to dispose of any considerable quantity of their annual crops direct to consumers or consumers' leagues. We would not for a moment discourage the hopes of those who believe that ventually farm organizations will deal direct with consumers' organizations, but it has not yet been done with any degree of success to our knowledge and there are many difficulties yet to be surmounted. The producer of milk is only one day's distance from the consumer, because of which proximity it would not seem difficult for the two to get together.

The organized producers of milk in Michigan have not gone as far as many would like to have them go toward securing a firmer hold upon

as this arrangement endures, it is a very satisfactory one to the majority of the producers. But it has many weaknesses which must be evident even to its most enthusiastic supporters. It is kept intact only by tacit agreement, and may come to an end at any moment without a word of warning to the producers. At nearly every meeting of the Commission, there has been considerable friction between the representatives of the producers and the representatives of the distributors over the question of wholesale and retail prices. It is perfectly natural that the producers should want the Commission to authorize a wholesale price that will pay them at all times cost of production plus a reasonable profit, and based upon the average herd of the entire area supplying Detroit with its milk. The Commission has not at all times been able to authorize such a price. It is also perfectly natural that the distributor would wish a wholesale price fixed low enough and a retail price fixed high enough to pay him cost of distribution plus

a reasonable return. If we are to believe the statements of the distributors the Commission has not at all times authorized such a remunerative price. Nevertheless, the distributing companies are, according to other reports, always "highly satisfied" with their financial returns; their stockholders continue to carry the stock, and there are other evidences that the distributing of milk in the city of Detroit is a very profitable business. Were not the distribution of this product a profitable thing to those engaging in it, they would without hesitation withdraw their capital and invest in other enterprises which they can do much more readily and with less sacrifice than the farmer. But the point we desired to make is that because there is dissension and disagreement between those who appear before the Commission in behalf of the several parties interested, good logic permits us to conclude that there may possibly and quite probably come a time not so very far distant when one or more of these parties will refuse to accept the wise decisions of the Commission and withdraw from the agreement which is merely verbal and not legally binding.

This danger, we feel, is more imminent from the side of the distributor and the consumer than it is the farmer. The distributor appears to figure that the consumer must have milk and that the farmer must have a market for his milk. And his logic is good. Possessing as he does a monopoly of transporting this milk from producer to consumer, he feels the power that he holds over both. Again, his logic is good. If the spread between the price he pays the farmer and the price he charges the consumer is not to his liking he holds that he is in a position to make it so. And once more his logic is good. And now, merely because he has agreed to accept the decisions of an impartial committee to avoid all the nasty and costly strife of the past, it should not be thought that he is surrendering any of his rights or power to protect the interest of his stockholders and keep their dividends at a satisfactory level. If the distributors are not now in a position to break their agreement with the producers' association at any time they choose, and if they cannot be very easily put in the mood for so doing by some imagined impartiality on the part of the Commission, or some temporary reduction in the size of their profits we are very badly mistaken and would be pleased to be set right.

There is not entire satisfaction on the part of all farmers in the Detroit area with the present arrangement between the producers and dis-

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## A Comparison of Prices of Milk From Many Parts of the United States.

**Boston, Mass.**  
Retail: Whole milk, 15 1-2c. Buttermilk, 10 1-2c.  
Producer gets 9c per quart f. o. b. for whole milk or at the rate of \$4.19 per hundredweight.

**Newport, R. I.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk pasteurized, 15c; certified, 23c. Buttermilk, 8c. Skim milk, 3c.  
Producer gets \$4.47 per hundredweight for whole milk.

**New Haven, Conn.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 16c to 18c. Buttermilk, 6c and 7c. Skim milk, 5c and 6c.  
Producer gets 9 1-2c per quart at the farm or at the rate of \$4.42 per hundredweight.

**Atlantic City, N. J.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, AA, 20c; A, 18c; B, 16c; certified, 28c. Buttermilk, plain, 12c. Creamed buttermilk, 15c. Skim milk, 12c.  
Producer gets 12c per quart or at the rate of \$5.58 per hundredweight.

**Trenton, N. J.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, grade A, 10c; grade B, 14c; Buttermilk, 12c. Skim milk, 10c.  
Producer gets for whole milk, grade A, \$4.39, for four per cent and for grade B, \$4.14, per hundredweight. These prices are delivered to dealers.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 14c. Buttermilk, 10c. Skim milk, 16c per quart.

The producer gets 9c per quart f. o. b. Philadelphia or at the rate of \$4.19 per hundredweight.

**Richmond, Va.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, grade B, 15c. Buttermilk, 8c.  
Producer gets \$4.71.

**Lexington, Ky.**  
Prices for July.  
Retail: Whole milk, 18c. Certified, milk 20c. Buttermilk, 25c to 35c per gallon.  
Producer gets 40c per gallon in 1 or 60c in bottles or at the rate of \$4.65 and \$6.98 per hundredweight. Butterfat, 55c per pound.

**Asheville, N. C.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 17c. Buttermilk, 6c. Skim milk, 5c.  
Producer gets \$4.20 up to \$4.80 per hundredweight. Butterfat, 90c to \$1 per pound.

**Atlanta, Ga.**  
Retail: Whole milk, 16c. Buttermilk and skim milk, 6c.  
Producer gets 40c per gallon or at the rate of \$4.65 per hundredweight for whole milk. The wholesale dealers agreed to pay 45c per gallon August 1st, or at the rate of \$5.23 per hundredweight and on August 11th, 50c per gallon, or at the rate of \$5.82 per hundredweight.

**Miami, Fla.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 18c to 25c. Buttermilk, 15c.  
Producer gets 45c to 60c per gallon or at the rate of \$5.23 to \$6.98 per hundredweight.

**Memphis, Tenn.**  
Prices effective for August and September.  
Retail: Whole milk 18c. Buttermilk and skim milk 10c.  
Producer gets \$4.08 per hundredweight for 3.5 per cent milk.

**Mobile, Ala.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 20c per quart; buttermilk that is retailed for \$1 per gallon is made from whole milk.

**Baton Rouge, La.**  
Retail: Whole milk, 16c. Buttermilk, 15c.  
Producer gets \$4.49 for four per cent milk.

**Chicago, Ill.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 15c. Buttermilk, 10c.  
Producer gets \$3.52 for 3.5 per cent milk.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**  
Prices for July.  
Retail: Whole milk 13c. Buttermilk and skim milk, 6c.  
Producer gets \$3.22 at the farm or \$3.52 delivered at Minneapolis for whole milk, and 70c per hundredweight for skim milk.

**Cedar Rapids, Iowa**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 10c to 15c. Buttermilk, 8c.  
Producer gets \$3.60 for four per cent milk.

**Lincoln, Neb.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, pasteurized, 12c.

**San Francisco, Cal.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 14c. Buttermilk, 10c.  
Producer gets \$3.60 per hundredweight for whole milk or \$1 per quart for butterfat.

and 14c. Raw milk, 15c. Jersey 16, and baby 20c. Buttermilk and skim milk, 9c.  
Producer gets \$3.35 for four per cent milk, 72c for butterfat in sweet cream.

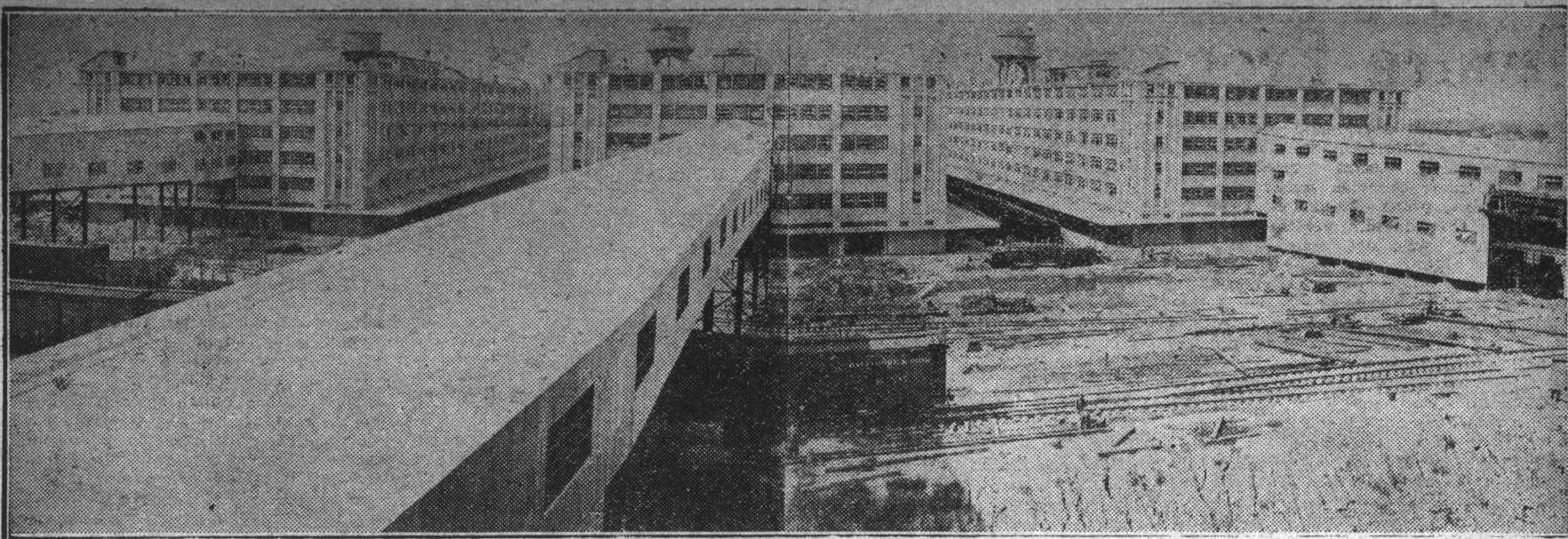
**Wichita, Kan.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 13c to 20c. The bulk is sold at 14c and 15c.  
Producer gets \$3 per hundredweight for whole milk.

**Waco, Texas**  
Prices for July.  
Retail: Whole milk, 20c. Buttermilk, 10c. Skim milk, 5c.  
Producer gets 50c per gallon for whole milk or at the rate of \$5.82 per hundredweight, 20c per gallon for milk or at the rate of \$2.33 per hundredweight. Sixty-five cents per pound for butterfat.

**Butte, Mont.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk, 15c. Buttermilk, 10c.  
Producer gets 28c to 30c per gallon for whole milk or at the rate of \$ to \$4.39 per hundredweight.

**Tacoma, Wash.**  
Prices for August.  
Retail: Whole milk 15c per quart. Skim milk 15c per gallon.  
Producer gets \$3.50 per hundredweight for whole milk and 90c to \$1.10 for skim milk.





Here is the outside of a U. S. Army Supply Base. The plans were taken from those to be used for a terminal commodity warehouse at the port of New Orleans. The ground and plans were given by Louisiana to the government during the war.

## Commodity Warehouse as Public Utility Pays

By MARTHA CANDLER and WILL BRANAN

(Last of a series of articles on Louisiana's state terminal facilities)

LOUISIANA has for several years felt the necessity of state-owned warehouses for the storage of miscellaneous products. The project was discussed during the administration of Mr. Ernest Loeb as President of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans in 1916, but owing to the construction of other facilities under way it was impossible to put the plans of the warehouse into execution at that time.

The Board of Commissioners had just begun to see its way clear to build the commodity warehouses, and the building plans were under consideration and a site had been chosen when the United States declared war, thereby causing all private construction to be indefinitely postponed. At the same time the federal government was contemplating the erection of an Army Supply Base at New Orleans; so the Board of Commissioners turned over the land and also the plans of its commodity warehouse to the government, and with a few changes they were used for the Supply Base which was completed on June 15 of this year, just a year after it was started. The Board of Commissioners did this in the hope that after the war this Supply Base could be utilized as a commodity warehouse plant either under federal or state control.

The present indications are, however, that the plant will be filled to capacity with government stores for a long time to come; so the Board is making investigations with a view to constructing other commodity warehouses of similar size and equipment and is now building one of reinforced concrete two stories high and with a capacity of 40,000 tons of merchandise. This is expected to take care of any produce that the private commodity warehouses cannot accommodate, and thus to facilitate storage until such time as the Board is able to carry out its plans for the large plant which will eventually be built after the general plans of the Army Supply Base.

Considering the fact that the plans of this Supply Base were intended for state-owned commodity warehouses, a description of the plant will be interesting to a state which may be contemplating the erection of such a facility. It is situated on the state-owned Industrial Canal and Ship Basin, known as the New Orleans Inner Harbor that is now in course of construction and has already cost \$12,000,000. It consists of three reinforced concrete warehouses, each of which is six stories high and it is connected with the wharves by covered bridges four stories high and built of steel, and the various units are connected to one another by means of electric tractors with trailers.

This huge plant has a capacity of 178,500 tons and a total floor space of 48 acres, which means that if the entire plant, including the wharves, were filled to capacity with coffee it would hold 3,400,000 bags; if used for cotton, it would hold 600,

000 bales; if used for tobacco it would hold 100,000 hogsheads containing 1,100 pounds each.

It is also equipped with fifteen freight elevators, each with a lifting capacity of 10,000 pounds and a speed of 100 feet per minute.

Serving this plant is a system of steel wharves 2,000 feet in length built on pile and lumber foundations covered with corrugated iron. The plant is absolutely fireproof, and is equipped with all necessary fire-fighting apparatus, such as sprinkles and automatic extinguishers.

### Big Variety of Storage

This plant has already cost \$13,500,000 and it is estimated to cost \$15,000,000 when all installations are completed. It is easy to see why this is the case when it is figured that 130,000 cubic yards of concrete, 7,500 tons of reinforcing steel, 9,000,000 pounds of structural steel, and 5,000,000 board feet of creosoted lumber were used, with all other materials in proportion; besides a pay roll which went as high as \$190,267.00 per week.

At present the materials stored there are what might be expected in an army supply base—that is to say, all kinds of canned goods, coffee, sugar, flour, forage of all kinds—and a million and a half pounds of prunes! In going over the plan one may get a rather good idea of what the doughboy has to eat—must eat, in fact. While it was built originally for the purpose of shipping supplies over seas to Europe, it will now be used as a base for our soldiers in Panama and elsewhere in case of need.

And now comes the question: "What has this to do with Michigan?" Well, in the first place, Michigan produces potatoes, dry beans, wool, et cetera. These must be stored in community warehouses. The farmer wishes to get all that is coming to him from these products and he can do this only when he is able to store them under the most advantageous conditions and at the lowest general rates; the best storage conditions can be obtained in such plants

as the one above—hence these plants are a business necessity to him. But one of this capacity and efficiency costs approximately fifteen million dollars, and the corporation that built it would have to charge very high rates in order to earn its interest and dividends, so that what the farmer saved through improved conditions he would pay out in general rates. The only way in which he can get the best conditions at the lowest rates is for the state to build a series of such warehouses and manage them through a board of commissioners who are responsible to the people for its policies, and then operate these plants at the lowest rates practicable. They need not cost the general public a cent; nor would they mean any additional taxes. They can be financed by bond issues and not only will pay the interest on the bonds but will provide a sinking fund to meet the bonds when due.

### State Socialism Not Involved

Nor does it involve in the least the question of state socialism any more than state or county control of roads and bridges. There was a time in the history of our country when in order to get his crop to market the farmer had to pay "toll" to the owners of roads and bridges. But now the roads and bridges are owned and kept up by the state as a public utility, not to further any theories of state socialism, but as a business necessity, and the state which failed to do this nowadays would indeed be behind the times. Why, then, should the farmer pay a private corporation high rates of storage and insurance to leave his produce in its warehouse until he has found a market for it when the state could furnish him with better storage at lower rates? The state-owned warehouse and the state-owned road are the same in theory and in practice, except that the people must be taxed to keep up the road, whereas the warehouse pays its own way. "But the private warehouse is traditional." So was the "toll" bridge fifty years ago.

A few things are necessary in order to make the system of state own-

ership a success. In the first place, there must be a clear distinction between the administration of the facility and the politics of the state, and the members of the board of commissioners must be successful business men or farmers experienced in the management of warehouses rather than politicians. While the members of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of Orleans receive no salaries or other remuneration, there is some doubt as to whether this is a wise policy to follow in all cases, as the position demands administrative ability of a high order and comparatively few men of this character can afford to devote the required time to the work without recompense.

In the second place, there must be complete co-operation between the management of the facilities and the public; for the warehouse being a public enterprise operated for the benefit of the people must have the whole-hearted support of the people if it is to serve them to the best advantage.

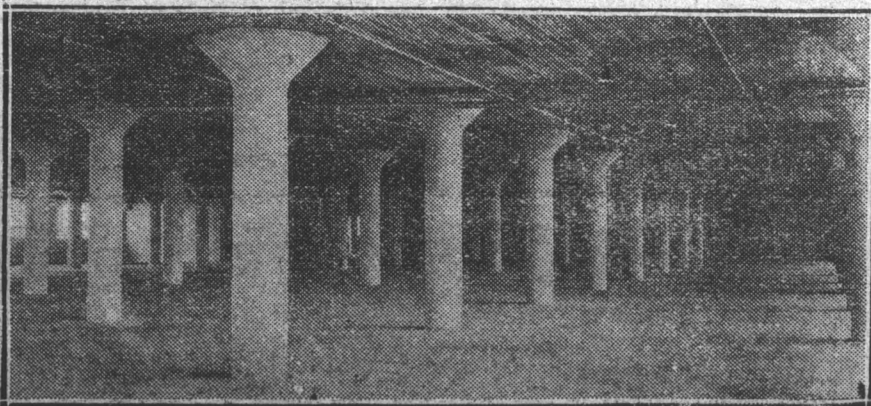
In the third place, it is absolutely essential that these state-owned warehouses be on a sound financial basis—that is, financed by interest bearing bonds of the State. Strict accounts of all receipts and expenditures are necessary and such accounts should be submitted to the state treasury department at regular intervals.

Another essential for the success of the plan is that the responsibility be placed on some one man or small group of men. In this way the public can keep in touch with the policies of those entrusted with the management of their facilities. If the warehouse is mismanaged, if the rates are too high, if favoritism seems to be shown to certain railroad or private interests, someone must be held accountable to the people through the governor. It will therefore be to the best interests of those in authority to operate the plant with the maximum efficiency at the minimum cost.

Some of the obvious advantages to be derived from the system are:

- (1) Better storage at lower rates.
- (2) The possibility of assembling miscellaneous commodities in interior storage, thus making it possible to buy during periods of normally low value and to sell during periods of normally high value.
- (3) The ability to use standard warehouse receipts and certificates of inspection which would facilitate banking.
- (4) The ability to hold surplus commodities in large plants rather than in secondary distributing centers, in this way balancing and concentrating the market.
- (5) The plant being public would not have to earn dividends on the cost of promotion or "watered" stock.
- (6) It would be able to save a great deal by combination with other departments of the public service.

(Continued on page 21)



This is the interior of a vast warehouse of the type to be used as a state terminal facility. It is warehouse No. 1, New Orleans Army Supply Base. A similar warehouse is being built by the state.





# JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

THESE ARE INDEED troublesome times. For more than four years the nations of the earth have been crying for peace. Since the armistice was signed, bleak winter has come and gone and now the earth is once more now being slowly but surely clothed in its fall garb, for winter again approaches—and yet there is no peace.

There is discontent and unrest throughout the civilized world. Social conditions abroad are a hodge-podge of contention; labor conditions both at home and abroad were never in a worse tangle. The winning of a strike for higher wages results only in clearing the decks for another walk-out for still higher wages, while business and commerce is struggling on, unable to anticipate what is going to happen next. Truly "Kaiser Bill" mixed things up generally when he set his armies in motion that event August day back in the year 1914.

Meanwhile the contest at Washington seems to have resolved itself into a fight between a Democratic president and a Republican senate. The other day a learned senator stated that the question of whether the League of Nations would be adopted or not could not be settled before Christmas. And therefore it is quite evident that the present unrest will continue right along during the coming winter; to be aggravated, perhaps, by the troubles which always accompany deprivation and suffering from lack of food and fuel. It is quite evident that we can't get back to normal conditions so long as normal conditions do not exist—this nation cannot get back to pre-war efficiency in the distribution of supplies for the human family until all agencies can be extricated from the entanglements of war.

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One would be foolish, indeed, to say that the League of Nations' covenant, as presented for ratification, is perfect; in fact it would be strange if it were. It is but the product of human brains, working amidst the wreck and ruin of a four years' war; which numbered its dead by the millions; its maimed by the hundreds of thousands and impoverished the nations of the old world. However this covenant was framed by the representatives of twenty-three nations; every line or section was discussed, amended, and finally adopted at the peace conference; and it will be adopted at the peace other nation represented at the peace conference. It is to be regretted that this League of Nations' Covenant could not be presented for ratification to the three million brave boys who fought on the battle fields of France, and trained for service here; rather than by senators and congressmen who talked through the war and balked at its close.

Enemies of the League have said that it endangers the Monroe Doctrine, which prohibits foreign nations from acquiring territory on the western hemisphere. The covenant expressly states that this policy is not to be disturbed, for those gathered about the peace table knew that the desire for territory was the cause for nearly all wars, and they were unanimous in expressly stating that "no nation shall conquest the territory of other nations." Certain wise senators have said that in adopting the covenant the United States will get entangled in the quarrels of other nations. We have had no League of Nations, and yet this nation did not get entangled in the quarrels of other nations—this statement can be verified by counting the little white crosses over in France; by interviewing thousands of crippled young men, or by glancing at the National debt, and taking into account the addi-

tional burdens now being carried by the common people.

We entered into the war to "make the world safe for Democracy." Who will suggest that we quit where we are, with the task but half begun? Would the results obtained compensate for the sacrifices made? To bring this world-wide question into the realm of party politics is unwise, unpatriotic and smacks very strongly of disloyalty. The one purpose of the League is to prevent wars. If wars cannot be prevented by a League of the nations which are strong enough to enforce laws and if the occasion demands; then all nations must prepare and be ready to enforce single handed and alone, that which the nations represented in the League cannot be depended to do jointly. The best way to prevent war is to prohibit preparations for war—and the League can certainly do this.

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The 'League of Nations' Covenant is a very long document; it covers in its scope nationwide questions and problems. We should first seek to find the underlying principle of the agreement, and build our understanding upon that foundation. Then it is our duty as American citizens to talk over the question from every possible angle. We now have troops in France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Siberia, Manchuria, Mexico and the Philippines, besides more than twelve billion dollars of our good money hopelessly entangled in foreign pockets—and all this without a League of Nations or any other kind of an agreement. This being true it is quite evident that "entangling alliances" are very liable to come in our way whether we use a grappling hook or not.

Perhaps it is wise that this grave question be left for Congress to settle—but it must be settled right. The farmers of the nation, their sons, wives and daughters, are sort of a League formed, which will aid in preventing future wars. Mothers freely gave their sons; wives gave their husbands; little children gave their fathers; the poor gave of their scant store—all to make the world safe for democracy. And the world cannot be made safe for democracy so long as nations are permitted to make preparations for war, and stand ready to strike when the time is opportune.

Those who voted for the ratification of the Declaration of the United States, did not agree upon all of its provisions. But the statesmen of that day did agree upon the essentials; and liberty and freedom since the adoption of that document has been our portion. Benjamin Franklin, voting for its ratification, said:

"Mr. President: I confess that there are several parts of this constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve of them. For, having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged, by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions, even on import-

ant subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise..... I doubt, too, whether any other convention we can obtain may be able to make a better constitution. For, when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assemblage can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded, like those of the builders of Babel; and that our states are on the point of separation, only to meet hereafter for the purpose of cutting one another's throats. Thus, I consent, sir, to this constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the public good. I have never whispered a syllable of them abroad. Within these walls they were born, and here they shall die. If every one of us, in returning to our constituents were to report the objections he has had to it, and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received, and thereby lose all the salutary effects and great advantages resulting naturally in our favor among foreign nations, as well as among ourselves, from our real or apparent unanimity."

President Wilson was right on the job at the Peace Conference from its opening until its close. No one will doubt his sincerity. He returned with the covenant as agreed upon after weary months of discussion. In presenting the document to Congress, he went carefully over its provisions, and eloquently closed his address with the following prophetic words which are worth remembering:

"The stage is set; the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our reconceiving, but by the hand of God, who led us to this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else."

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Reconstruction should and must be non-partisan. In the consideration of questions which enter into the very life of our nation, politics should have no part. No organized agency should be favored because of its political influence. Right now every person is more or less affected by the changed conditions. Workingmen are all employed and at higher wages and shorter hours than ever before. The wage-earner says his daily stipend must not be reduced—it naturally follows that the manufacturer must add this extra labor cost to the price of the article manufactured.

If the cost of all manufactured articles and all commodities that enter into building operations be increased, rentals must be higher—and on you go, 'round and 'round like squirrels in a cage. Two classes are caught in the present mix-up and extrication seems quite impossible. The consumer with a fixed income, and the producer who has no opportunity to fix the price on the commodity produced.

When the spasm is over and the fever abated, it will be found that the cost of farm products is high; and the future will move on to even higher levels. When the consuming public awakens to the realization that it costs real money to produce farm products, and then takes into consideration that the farmers are in the farming business for profit; not because they want to "witness the rising of the sun and the setting thereof;" then and not until then, will they think of bread, wheat, potatoes, pork and beef as real manufactured products; grown on lands which cost money and all owned by men who pay taxes, operating expenses, and take chances on rain, storm and droughts.

If, perchance the reader is a city dweller a consumer, if you please; who knows that the farmers are getting rich, you can buy that gold mine of a farm; and at a reasonable price. Are you desirous of obtaining a farm, Mr. Consumer?

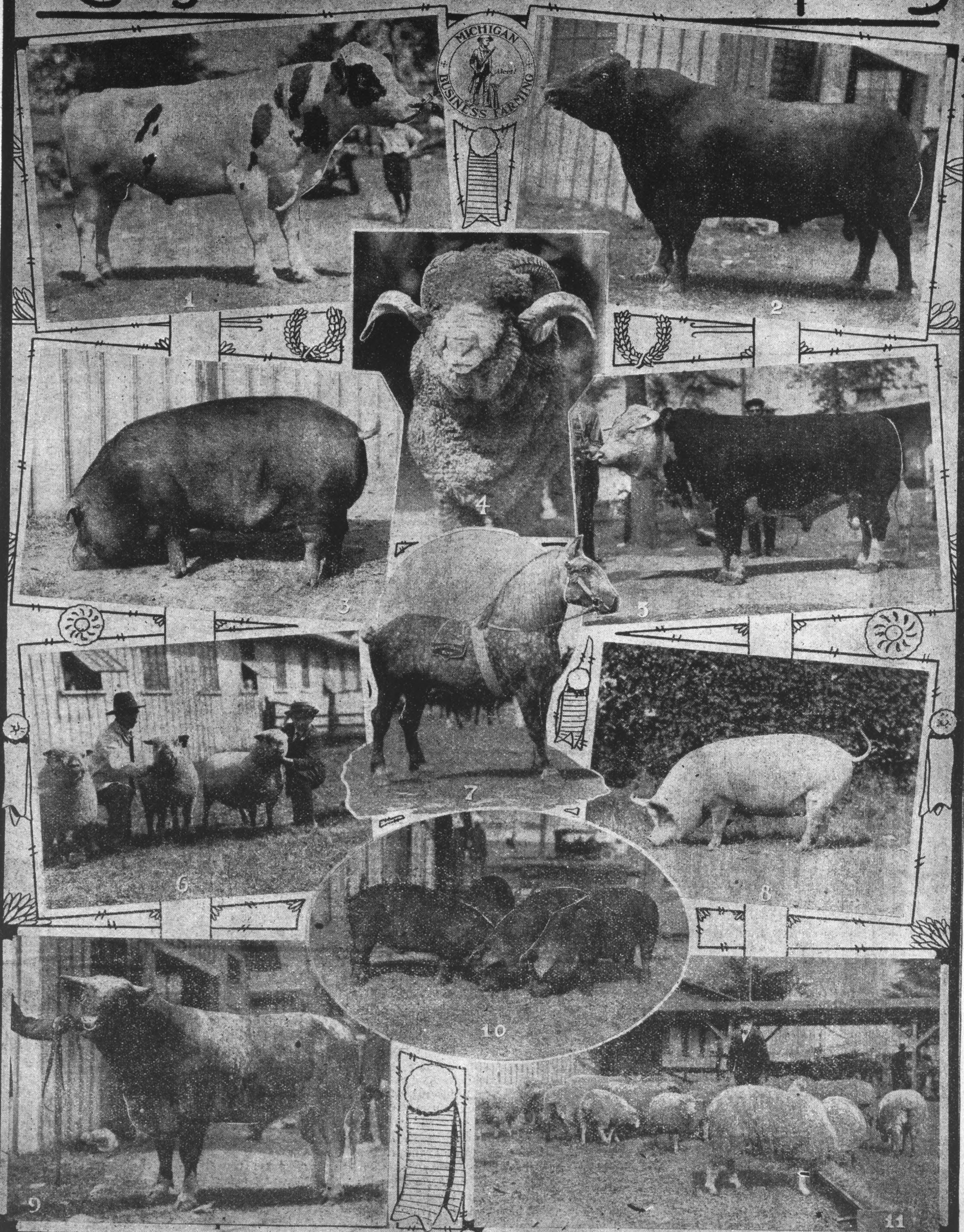
*Sam Sloan*



"The Doctor"



# A Page of State Fair Champions



1.—Grey Tower Prince Hengerveld, second prize Holstein yearling bull. Owned by C. J. Spencer, Jackson, Mich.  
 2.—Edgar of Dalmeny, Aberdeen Angus Senior champion. Bred by Wm. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich.  
 3.—Principal Fourth Joan, Duroc Jersey Boar. Bred by Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.  
 4.—Senior Champion Ram. S. Blamer & Son, Johnston, Ohio, owners.  
 5.—Two-year-old Hereford bull "Keep on," owned by Tony B. Fox, Pewamo.

7.—One of the prize winners from Hickory Grove Farm, Owosso, Mich.  
 8.—Senior champion Large Yorkshire boar, bred by A. J. Townsend, Metamora, Mich.  
 9.—Senior Champion Shorthorn, Fair Acre Goods, owned by C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.  
 10.—A pen of prize winning Durocs.  
 11.—Wm. Newton of St. Clair, the oldest exhibitor at the State Fair, with his flock of prize winners.  
 6.—Prize winning pen, Shropshire Yearling ewes—H. E. Powell, Ionia.



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

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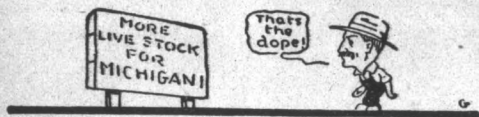
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## More Live-Stock



WE CANNOT get enthusiastic when it is argued that the farmers of Michigan should grow more wheat, more beans and more potatoes. We have seen the disastrous effects of almost every campaign to stimulate the production of these crops, in over-production, glutted markets, low prices, impoverished soil and the disarrangement of crop rotation. And while we confess the necessity of slight annual increases in the acreage of these crops, we want to be very sure of our ground and put some limitations upon our speech when we advocate their greater production. But when the greater production exponent says, "we need more live-stock," we at once sit up and take notice of the wisdom of his remarks. More live-stock never means impoverished soil; it means enriched soil. More live-stock has not for many years meant glutted markets or over-production of dairy and meat products, and we cannot see how it can mean this for a number of years to come. More live-stock does not disturb the rotation of crops; it encourages it.

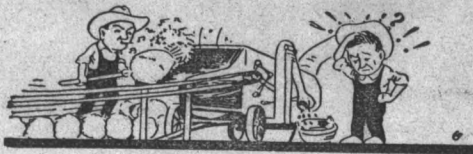
We do not have to go outside of the state of Michigan to see the baneful effects of the single-crop system, nor the effects of grain farming conducted separately from live-stock farming. There are a few farmers, it is true, who have become sufficiently intelligent in the use of commercial fertilizers that they can safely and profitably farm without live-stock, but these are few and far between. The most prosperous agricultural counties of Michigan, without any exception to our knowledge, are the counties that have a large live-stock population. In fact, we believe it possible to trace out and prove that the agricultural prosperity of the several counties of the state is in direct proportion to the number and the quality of the live-stock they produce. The well-known facts, however, that the number of beef and dairy cattle are constantly on the decrease, and the constant upward trend of prices, should prove a powerful incentive for the farmers of Michigan to engage more extensively in this branch of agriculture.

It is mere repetition to say that Michigan is well adapted to the raising of pure-bred cattle. If we had not the grazing lands for beef cattle, or markets close at hand for the disposal of their products, it would be useless to talk about the subject. But we have all these, so our problem is very simple. If there is anything standing in the way at the present time for owners of farms and grazing lands to engage in a larger scale in the production of

beef and dairy cattle, we would like to know what it is.

"More live-stock for Michigan," is a slogan we want to see adopted, and Michigan Business Farming pledges its efforts to make that slogan a reality.

Not the Best Year, but a Good One.



THRESHING is over here, in progress there, and on the morrow the threshers move to the farms down the road where the grain still stands in shocks. Threshing is an anxious time for the farmer. He has stood more than once and looked upon the growing grain and examined closely the maturing heads to see if they were filling out well. Of small ambition and imagination is he who looking upon the grain speculates not upon what it may yield. Yes, and unusual judgment, too, is he who reckons less than the actual fruit that is yielded at threshing time. To be sure, the farmer is disappointed in the threshing returns this year. He usually is. He expects to be. But is the farmer alone in his optimistic habit of counting his chickens before they are hatched? The threshing returns were disappointing this year. Wheat that promised to go thirty bushels to the acre, yielded twenty perhaps under the merciless beatings of the threshing machine. Rye that anyone might estimate would yield fifty bushels to the acre, lost its fatness somewhere between the feed table and the sack and emerged a thin, emaciated crop of thirty-five bushels or thereabouts. And oats,—well, they got lost altogether in the bowels of the machine! Yes, the grain yield is disappointing, but as I overheard one farmer remark to another, "it isn't the best or isn't the poorest; it's just fair and average and I haven't got any kick coming."

## Needless Cautionings



AT A MEETING of farmers in Detroit, the Rev. Dwight Hillis, formerly pastor of one of the wealthiest churches in New York City, but now engaged in the more profitable profession of itinerant propagandist, harangued his hearers for more than an hour upon the menace of Bolshevism to American agriculture. In a most dramatic manner he told of the scenes of riot, rebellion and bloodshed that he had personally looked upon in different sections of the United States, and would have had his audience believe that these scenes were the outward manifestations of a spirit that is typical of the times and that they must help to quell. He acknowledged the debt that all the world and all the sciences and arts of the world owe to agriculture, and deplored the spread of soviet doctrines that he thought endangered this basic industry. Altho enthralled by the former divine's oratory, the farmers did not appear to be greatly moved by his arguments, and several of them attempted to defend agriculture against the imputations that it was susceptible to the fanciful theories of the Russian fanatics, or the bull-doing doctrines of the radical element of organized labor.

Farmers are little concerned with the clashes between organized capital and organized labor. They find it difficult to sympathize with either one. They know that capital has been selfish, arbitrary, greedy; that as long as labor was plentiful and passive it received little consideration at the hands of the employers of capital, that as a usual thing the great industrial concerns had no greater respect for the rights of their workmen than the workmen now have for the rights of employers. On the other hand,

farmers find it very difficult to detect any justice in the closed shop, violence, and other weapons now employed by organized labor to enforce their demands against their employers. They are more or less disgusted with the arbitrary attitude of organized labor since the war, and the strike of the Boston police which was the signal for an outbreak of hoodlumism and outlawry seldom seen in recent times, has, it is natural to conclude, alienated whatever remaining sympathy the agricultural class might have had for the industrial labor-unionist.

The farmers should not permit themselves to be drawn into this contest, and should represent any attempt on the part of either labor or capital to enlist their support. Comprising so considerable a part of the population, the farmers would hold the balance of power in a three cornered contest between the commercial classes, the laboring classes and the agricultural classes. Being so well acquainted with the temper and records of the two former classes, we deem it extremely fortunate for the good of the commonwealth that the farmer is in the majority and would wield the ruling influence in case of a crisis. Being both a capitalist and a laborer, a producer and a trader, the farmer embodies all the functions of the other great classes of the nation and is not very likely to do anything as a laborer that will injure his investment of capital, or abuse his power as a producer to the detriment of his market.

If there is any need of preaching against the dangers of the social and political squalls that occasionally disturb the economic scheme, it should be directed to those who are responsible for them, who are affected by them and who are in a position if they so desire to build up barriers against them. The farmer is not in the path of these disturbances; nor is he in any way accountable for them. Cautionings and admonitions addressed to him generally fall on barren soil.

Carl Young, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, is reported as saying that the farmers and laboring men of the state should organize politically to put across the state warehouse project which the last legislature refused to let the people vote upon. Is this necessary? Are not the farmers of Michigan strong enough numerically and regardful enough of their rights and duties as citizens to force this issue to a vote of the people without calling upon organized labor for assistance? After the farmers have secured the submission of this amendment and administered the fatal quietus to the further political ambitions of the men who couldn't trust the people, they will expect to have the support of every consumer at the polls, not that they want the consumer to do something for the farmer but because it will be doing something for the consumer. If state-owned warehouses are to benefit no one but the farmer, it is not just to expect the state to underwrite them. But if state-owned warehouses are to benefit both producer and consumer, it is the state's duty to provide them, and it will be to the selfish interest of every producer and consumer to vote for them.

The farm bureau is at the threshold of an inevitable expansion. It has things to do, big things to do, for the improvement of agriculture. But it needs support. Money and members are two things that will give it standing and power. The farmers of Michigan are asked to supply this ammunition. Let them not underestimate the potential possibilities of the farm bureau movement, but stand ready and glad to help in its upbuilding.

After the strike of the Boston police need we argue farther why organized farmers and organized laborers cannot lie in the same bed together?

The cross roads oracle says: Some oil on the metal parts and some paint on the wooden parts of farm machinery this fall will save lots of money.

The cross roads oracle says: Money in bank is a safe investment; but green crops turned under make a safer investment.



# REST ROOM FOR SMALL TOWNS

I am a reader of your valuable paper, and do not know how we would get along without it. You are sending two papers each week, perhaps by mistake, but you may be sure that I do not let that extra copy get away but give it to someone each week, where I think it will do the most good. I am a farmer's wife, living 3 miles from the village of Chesaning, it is a pretty little village and prides itself on its pretty residences and schools, etc., but it has no "public conveniences." Is there not a law of Michigan that compels every city or village to have one? I would be very grateful for any information along this line. This subject has been on my mind for some time and several years ago the "Gleaner" published a very interesting article, also showing picture of "public convenience" and rest room, and I was very much taken up with it. I presented the subject at the W. C. T. U. and different societies, but they were busy trying to get the state dry and did not give it very much attention. Now we have organized a Community Welfare Association, and I would like to present this matter to them. I have lost the article I clipped from the "Gleaner" and kept so long, and if it will not be asking too much I will be very glad for any help you may render and get the ball rolling. I think it would be a boon to our little village and a wonderful help to the farmer people to have a place to go and get the dust brushed off before entering the stores. Perhaps the merchants and clerks would not think we were quite so "hay-seedy" looking. Now if this does not find its way to the waste basket I would like to write an article for the Department for Women for I have many good suggestions that may help someone else. I have read the good articles that have been written by different women and have been helped so much along all different lines of home keeping and thought I would like to write something too.—Mrs. S. B., Chesaning, Mich.

The law does not specify that incorporated villages and cities shall provide rest rooms. It merely authorizes municipalities to use the public money or bond for that purpose, if they so desire. We have long favored the rest room idea, and as a result of articles that have been published in Business Farming a number of Michigan towns have been led to install these places of convenience. In all cases, they have found it good business, too. Surely, we will be glad to assist in any way possible to "start the ball rolling," for you or any other subscriber who wishes to take up this matter with the authorities of your trading town. By all means, write to the woman's department Miss Ladd will be very glad to hear from you, I am sure.—Editor.

## RAM LAMB FARMERS

The farmers who let the big fat city fellows come out and kill the game that was raised by those farmers, as much as the chickens and pigs on the same farms were raised there, remind us of a bunch of sheep in a clover lot.

You will see the wise old lawyer sheep, as busy as bees at the clover, while here and there a couple of ram lambs are trying to butt their fool heads off in a corner, for all the world like a Democrat and Republican "votin' just as Pa did," which suits the lawyer-politicians right down to the ground, for you can't butt heads and see straight at the same time.

Party bigotry and hide-bound ignorance are at the bottom of the Republican farmers idea that "no Democrat can enter the Kingdom of Heaven" and of the Democrats idea that "no Republican could be painted as black as he really is," both relics of the dark ages, but both ideas worth all kinds of money to the political schemers who make capital out of the head-butting voters.

"Keep the fool farmers divided up in two big parties and we'll do the rest," is the slogan of profiteers everywhere, and as long as farmers have a five cent representation at Lansing and Washington with a fifty per cent vote, or one-tenth representation where the laws are made (but full taxation) just so long will the schemer laugh in his sleeve at every farmers son "soaked" good and plenty in court for killing an absolutely useless squirrel, fattened off



# WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



## Let the People Read and Write



SOME TIME ago a subscriber complained because he thought we were cutting down the department, "What the Neighbors Say." We explained to him that we could publish no more letters than we received; that during the summer months our readers did not have the time to read as carefully or thoughtfully or to sit down to the more or less tedious task of letter-writing as during the winter months. We are pleased that our subscriber likes this department. We like it ourselves. In fact, we think it is the best department in our paper, for it is contributed by the folks we aim to please and must please if we are to retain their confidence and good will. A long and hard summer is now waning. If you look carefully you may see the tell-tale signs that fall is fast approaching on the never-ceasing whirligig of time. Gradually the harvests are gathered in, and as the nights lengthen and grow cooler, the indoors invite the farmer and his family to spend more time about the reading table. The season approaches when the farmer may relinquish to some small extent the physical ardors and give more attention to the weighty affairs which are now engaging the nation and the world.

As many have truly said, we are living thru one of the most remarkable periods of all history. Dangers are on every side. Opportunity speaks at every hand. Class consciousness is pitched almost to the breaking point. Men of small minds and small matters feel competent to pass upon great issues which formerly only schooled minds were thought capable of judging. Unfortunately, schooled minds are frequently so introspective that they lose their perspective and do not comprehend the full purport of the great social changes that are taking place all over the world. In this day when problems are presented which seem to baffle all rules of ethics and precedent, it is necessary that the utmost freedom of discussion should prevail, and we are happy to see the growing propensity of both town and country folk who think for themselves and transcribe their thoughts to writing. We have been truly astonished at the insight of many of our readers into the great problems of the day, to say nothing of their aptitude in discussing them logically and understandably. We, therefore, invite the freest use of these columns by our readers in presenting their opinions on current affairs, no matter whether they be state, national or universal. We hope as the fall and winter months advance our readers will take more time to study the discussions in their farm papers and magazines, and write us their own opinions. If we know "What the Neighbors Say" we will know better what to say ourselves.

his father's corn for the city killer and at every other injustice rubbed into the men who grow the grub for all the world, in the name of what we call law and which has about as much common sense in some of it as God gives good grey geese.

"But," bleats Mr. Ram Lamb farmer, "how can we help ourselves? We can't form a new party or the old parties will laugh us out of it and we can't stand it to have city fellows make fun of us, so we'd never be elected Constables."

No party formations are necessary if farmers will use that boon to all free Americans, given extra power by the Australian secret ballot, the split ticket.

Get up petitions in the farm lodge rooms this fall and winter and print all the signers' full addresses in your county papers, saying in those petitions that you will support none but straight farmer candidates not afraid to publish their views in the same papers on fall game laws, etc., in all counties where farmers are the greatest number of voters and tax payers, thus serving notice on all party managers in advance that tickets will be split on either side that don't get in line.—Chester H. Merrifield, Gobleville, Mich.

That's the talk, Brother Merrifield, even if you do put it a little strong. When we farmers begin to think of candidates for office as Men instead of Democrats or Republicans, and put Principles ahead of Politics, we'll be able to elect men who'll remember and respect the wishes of the folks who put them in office. If we can't do this, I'm afraid we'll have to jog along in the same old rut.—Editor.

## WHIMS OF THE DAY

I was raised on a farm and am proud of it. Moreover I like to keep in touch with the farmer. The large profits derived from manufacturers, make it possible for them to pay high wages, as they can increase price of articles produced, accordingly.

Farmers are not so fortunate. They have to accept the price offered regardless of cost of production. Farmers are leaving their farms or selling for just the above reasons.

Very little government land is available, and many farmers do not want their sons and daughters to follow in their footsteps. They are educated and live the easier life. Immigration does not help matters, as very few go to the farm. City life, with its 8 hours, suits them. How many millionaire farmers are there in the State of Michigan who have made that amount in farming? Yes, or in speculating on farms, if you please? Why not? Just for this reason: the profits are too small. Nothing more. Laws are continually being made to hamper the farmer as game laws. Skunks can destroy eggs and kill chickens. Squirrels destroy corn. Wood chucks cannot be molested under ground. There are restrictions in building and housing, etc. Mail boxes are put on right side of road. There is no end of salaries paid to look after the many other such whims.—G. E. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.

You have a queer logic. Raised on a farm, proud of it, but do not want your sons and daughters to follow in your footsteps. Can I blame you? No, not if farming is to be the despised business the next fifty years that it has been the past fifty. But will it? We cannot believe so. Few people have made a million from farming. But, thank God, few people who farm want to make a million. If money were the ruling passion of the farmer as it is with many of the city people, the world would starve. It must be a kind dispensation of Providence that men find other enjoyment in the business of farming aside from money making.—Editor.

## "CO-OPERATION"

"Help one another", the snow flake said, as they huddled down in their fleecy bed, "one of us here would not be felt, one of us here would quickly melt. But I'll help you, and you help me, and then what a big white drift we'll see."

"Help one another," the maple spray said to his fellow leaves one day, "the sun would wither me here alone long enough 'ere the day is gone; but I'll help you and you help me, and

then what a splendid shade there'll be."

"Help on another," the dew drop cried seeing another drop close to its side; the warm south breeze would dry me'way and I should be gone

ere noon to day; but I'll help you, and you help me, and we'll make a brook run to the sea."

And so the snow flakes grew to drifts, the grains of sand to mountains; the leaves became a pleasant shade, the dew drops fed the fountains.

What is co-operation? This poem answers the question. The co-operation and combined efforts of home, school, church, and all community organizations in the fight against capitalization, is the only sure way to win that would be socialism. Socialism would abolish capitalism, and make it easy for every man, woman and child to live better, get better results, get paid for what they produce instead of all poverty.—S. H. Slagle, Wexford county.

You have a clever way of explaining your definition of co-operation. As to whether or not co-operation should be used as a weapon to destroy what you call "capitalism" will be seriously questioned by the majority of farmers. Is not the farmer a "capitalist"? Is not, in fact, any man who earns money from money or the sweat of his labor, and invests that money a "capitalist"?—Editor.

## THE LABORER'S DOLLAR

There is so much being said about the high cost of living and city people appear to think that the farmer is to blame for all the trouble. The workers in the city are never satisfied and are always asking for more wages and less work or shorter hours. If you will stop to analyze conditions you will find there never has been a time when the laborer could buy so much farm produce off of the farm with eight hours common labor as he can today. Of course by the time it gets to the consumer it may be a different proposition. Something that is entirely out of the farmer's control. We need only go back five or six years to demonstrate the fact common wages at that time were about \$2.00 a day, usually for ten hours work. Then flour was worth about \$5.00 a barrel and a day's wage would buy about 80 pounds. For ten hours work now—wages in the cities are \$66.00—and an hour day will buy 100 pounds of flour at \$12.00 per barrel. Pork was worth 8 or 10 cents a pound and the ten hours work would buy 25 to 20 pounds. Today eight hours work will pay for 30 pounds at 20c, about the price paid by our local butchers. We could usually count on 40c for potatoes, although thousands of bushels have been sold for less. This would give him five bushels for ten hours work while his \$6.00 for eight hours today will give him an extra bushel. Butter was sold at 20c; he could buy ten pounds for \$2.00 that he earned in ten hours, while the \$6.00 he earns now will buy twelve pounds. Beef was 8c and he could buy 25 pounds, while at 15c his \$6 will buy forty. Eggs brought about 20c and his \$2.00 would pay for ten dozen; at 40c his \$6.00 buys 15 dozen. His wages are three times more than they were for eight hours, while the farmer's products that he buys brings a little over twice as much as they did, while he works from 12 to 16 hours. I think where much of the trouble is, ever thing the farmer grows in a commercial way pays freight twice now. The buyer always subtracts the freight to the market, when he buys farm produce he sells to the jobber and he to the retailer who in turn adds the freight when he sells to the consumer. About the only effect the present agitation can have is to curtail production, thus reacting on the consumer and compelling him to pay still higher prices in the future, or consent to a lowering of his own wages, thus bringing him nearer on a par with what farmers can earn by continuing production, in fact help on the farm is becoming so scarce regardless of the wages paid that it will be a physical impossibility to continue production on a normal basis.—Subscriber, Fife Lake, Mich.

You have hit upon some vital truths and have discussed your point so well that comment seems unnecessary. Now, if you will suggest a remedy for this situation, friend subscriber, we will retire you on a pension.—Editor.





# MARKET FLASHES



## BUSINESS AND TRADE

The outlook in the realm of business and trade in our nation and the rest of the world is indeed uncharted and befogged. There is little that one can count upon definitely for the next several months, although the present conditions fortify some pretty sound optimistic conjectures.

In general, it is believed that we are entering upon a golden age of business and trade, to be accompanied by the growing pains of readjustments of wages and marketing. America must forge ahead from the force of her own momentum, now that we already lead the world. Great industrial barons from England, formerly our biggest rival in world trade, have just made inspections of American industry from one end of the nation to the other, and they report that the average production of the American worker is three times that of the British worker at the present time. And, certainly Great Britain is no more demoralized than Germany, France and Italy in its reconstruction. All Europe is obliged to import the products of the American farm and factory, whereas, a few years ago this was by no means the case. There is too great a demand for American goods, American brains, American skill and untapped resources, both natural and human, for anything but a bright future for America.

But though the general outlook is rosy, there are many clouds for at least the next several months. At the base of all these lies the peace treaty and the League of Nations unsettled problem. Even the labor troubles to a considerable extent are aggravated by the undecided world issues hanging on the treaty. President Wilson is stumping the country to create sufficient public force to settle once and for all the fundamentals of the world relationships. Senators Johnson and Borah are hot on the President's trail, and they appear to be offsetting somewhat the favorable feeling created by the Chief Executive in his tour of the West. Farmers generally seem to be overwhelmingly eager to get the whole world mix-up settled quickly so that the market outlook may become more clarified and stable—so that there will be some definite legal check on war, and that promptly. Farmers, more than any other class, seem to have little use for partisan politics in the face of mighty issues. When the treaty and the league question are set aside, the administration's attention can be given more thorough attention to other affairs.

Much is hoped for in the coming economic congress called by the President for October 6. It is expected that workers and capitalists will throw down their cards on the council table and work out more complete rules of the game, so that continuous strikes need not continue to upset the nation's business. The great strike of the steel workers which started at the opening of this week is an offshoot of the condition of failure to get together by capital and labor. Wall Street has hinted that it is going to punish labor for its boldness, and labor was never more stoutly championing its own demands. Even the efforts of the President of the Nation and those of Samuel Gompers, the labor chief, appeared to be unsuccessful at the opening of the week, to get some agreement between Judge Gary, the most prominent figure in the steel industry. Gary states that only per cent of the steel workers will be out of their jobs when the strike reaches its full swing, whereas John Fitzpatrick, the labor leader, states that a majority of the workers, or part of 1,000,000 men will be out. Interests using steel supplies will be affected, also, including the Detroit automobile factories.

Corn has continued to sag along with oats, as the bears seem to have gotten control of many sections of the markets, although the bulls are fighting hard with occasional suc-

## Michigan Bean Crop Secured in Fine Shape

**B**EANS IN Michigan have been turning out well, according to various reports on the acreage and quality. There is no reason why farmers can't market the crop at a good round profit. Numerous tips on the bean deal are given earlier in this issue, and readers may be sure that the "dope" is good. Here is a sample of a letter received in regard to the bean situation in Michigan:

"A thorough survey of the following counties—Jackson, Berry, Ingham, Eaton and part of Livingston, shows that the crop is nearly all secured in fine condition. Dry weather has made heavy screenings on some fields. The quality will be above the average. The acreage is small, but when these beans are delivered to

the elevators, Michigan bean dealers will get the greatest surprise they have had in years. Fifty per cent of the average output is all they will get in the above mentioned counties."

There wasn't much doing in the Detroit bean market before the opening this week. The quotation reads, immediate and prompt shipment, \$7.50 with varied fluctuations around that point.

Numerous states which raise considerable crops of beans are reporting greatly reduced acreages, which will offset the flood of oriental beans coming upon the market through San Francisco. Colorado reports that its output of beans will be only one-fourth of what it was last year.

cess. In the long run the markets are bound to rise, but few dare attempt to tell the immediate future.

## WHEAT

It is somewhat surprising to some that the prices of wheat in many markets are actually higher now than before the rush of the grain to market. The heavy demand from foreign countries is one of the chief factors in this increase, 1,000,000 bushels being exported each day. The amount of ocean room available seems to be the deciding factor in how high the price of wheat can climb, inasmuch as the foreign demand is so great. The United States Grain Corporation has issued a tip that it may be unwise for farmers to go too strong on wheat for next year, because foreign farm lands will probably be productive of much larger crops than during the war.

The International Institute of Agriculture has just sent to Michigan Business Farming some valuable material on the foreign wheat situation. Although Canada and the United States produced more this year than last, Italy produced only 84 per cent of last year's crop. Japan produced only 96 per cent of last year's crop. Northern Africa produced only two per cent of what it did last year, and British India, only 78 per cent. Figures on other countries were not given, but other sources provide the information that Russia and the Balkans have failed in their crops. Trade has resumed with Hungary September 2, and it is not long before the other foreign markets closed by the war, will reopen. Detroit quotes Red No. 1, \$2.25.

## CORN

Grade	Detroit	Chgo	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.53	1.50	1.66
No. 3 Yellow	1.53	1.50	
No. 4 Yellow	1.51	1.49	

Grains, provisions and hogs are commencing to sell ex-war inflation.

Readjustment from a war to a peace basis is well under way. Cash corn has dropped more than 75c, over 30 per cent from the top, and other grains are off in proportion. When the war broke out in Europe grains and provisions started upward, and continued to advance for some years. Other commodities were slow in getting started upward and continued to advance for some years. Other commodities were slow in getting started, and it is only natural that they should be the last in turning downward, but grains are a barometer of general business at the present time, and sooner or later there must be a readjustment in manufactured goods and in labor. All must liquidate and seek proper levels.

The corn crop is practically made. Frost now would do little or no damage. While some sections have been hard hit by the continued dry, hot weather it has forced the crop along at a very rapid rate in others that had sufficient rain, and much cutting has been done, even in the central portions of the big belt. The largest crop was secured in the parts of Illinois and Iowa that ship the bulk of the commercial grain to terminal markets.

How far corn will decline before all the bearish conditions are discounted cannot be forecasted, as the chaos abroad must be taken into consideration. However, there is now more disposition shown in Europe to get to work and less to strike.

## EUROPE WANTS BARLEY

Europe would undoubtedly take a large quantity of barley, were conditions right, but of late there have been no sales reported. A liberal quantity, however, was sold some time ago, and the clearing up on the situation might result in heavy exports for a time. Movement from the interior is very small for this season. Detroit, Cash No. 3, \$2.45.

## RYE DECLINES

Rye declined in Detroit recently, but has been more hopeful since its fall. The foreign demand remains good. Quote \$1.41 for Cash No. 2.

## SMALL OAT CROP

Grade	Detroit	Chgo	N. Y.
Standard	.72	.72	.76
No. 3 White	.71	.69	

Five states raise the bulk of the commercial oats of the country, and the total this year is the smallest since 1914, and when everything is considered the yield is probably smaller than at that time due to the light weight of this year's crop, which has been averaging around 29 pounds per bushel. The prolonged drought in the mountain states with an extreme shortage of supplies there for this winter may turn a considerable quantity of oats from the Northwest into the less favored sections, which will cut down the amount available for the East. The latter suffered from the same causes as curtailed the yield in other sections, and there is still a strong feeling that oats are destined to ultimately sell comparatively high. Cash No. 2 white sells at 72 cents in Detroit.

## HAY TRADE CONDITIONS

There is little change in hay market conditions from that reported a week ago. Values have not strengthened much, but are holding firm at about the same range. Supplies are not moving forward from country points in any volume but indications are that there will be some increase from now on as producers are changing their views as to values. Embargoes have had a tendency to sustain prices, but supplies at distributing points are working down and restrictions will be removed in a short time.

The large hay crop this season will create an easier feeling throughout the year and this with lack of government buying will keep hay at a lower range than during the war period regardless of the general high cost of feedstuffs. Shippers should keep this in mind, that the market values this year will be governed largely by railroad deliveries and that the demand will be apathetic at all times.

In Detroit receipts increased a little and the market is quoted as steady. No. 1 timothy, \$29.50 @ 30; standard and light mixed, \$28.50 @ 29; No. 2 timothy, \$27.50 @ 28; No. 3 timothy, \$23 @ 25; No. 1 mixed, \$24 @ 25; No. 1 clover, \$24 @ 25 per ton.

## NEW YORK BUTTER LETTER

One or two years ago, people in moderate circumstances were satisfied to get butter for home consumption that would score no higher than a first. As a result, the demand for firsts, and often even for seconds, was equal to that for extras. By going back through price records for

(Continued on page 20)

## TRUCK GROUND GRIPPERS

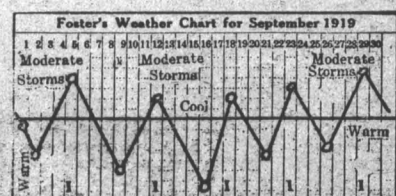
Problems having to do with the use of the motor truck in soft going, on the farm and on the road, have apparently been solved by the Fulton Motor Truck Company, Farmingdale, Long Island. This progressive company has just announced the Fulton Ground Grippers, designed to promote the wider use of the motor truck in direct transportation from the fields to the market. Nothing of late years has excited quite as much interest as this invention which requires little loss of time for application to the wheels and which need not be removed when the truck passes from soft to hard ground. The grippers are so placed upon the wheels that they do not come in contact with hard going and do not injure the roads.

## NOTICE OF MEETING

There will be a special meeting held of the Farmers Co-operative Union of Beaver Township at the Township Hall on Saturday, September 27, at 8 o'clock p. m.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1919—Warm waves are expected to reach Vancouver about Sept. 29 and Oct. 4 and temperature will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 30 and Oct. 5, plains sections Oct. 1 and 6, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 2 and 7, eastern sections 3 and 8, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about October 4 and 9. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves one day behind storm waves.

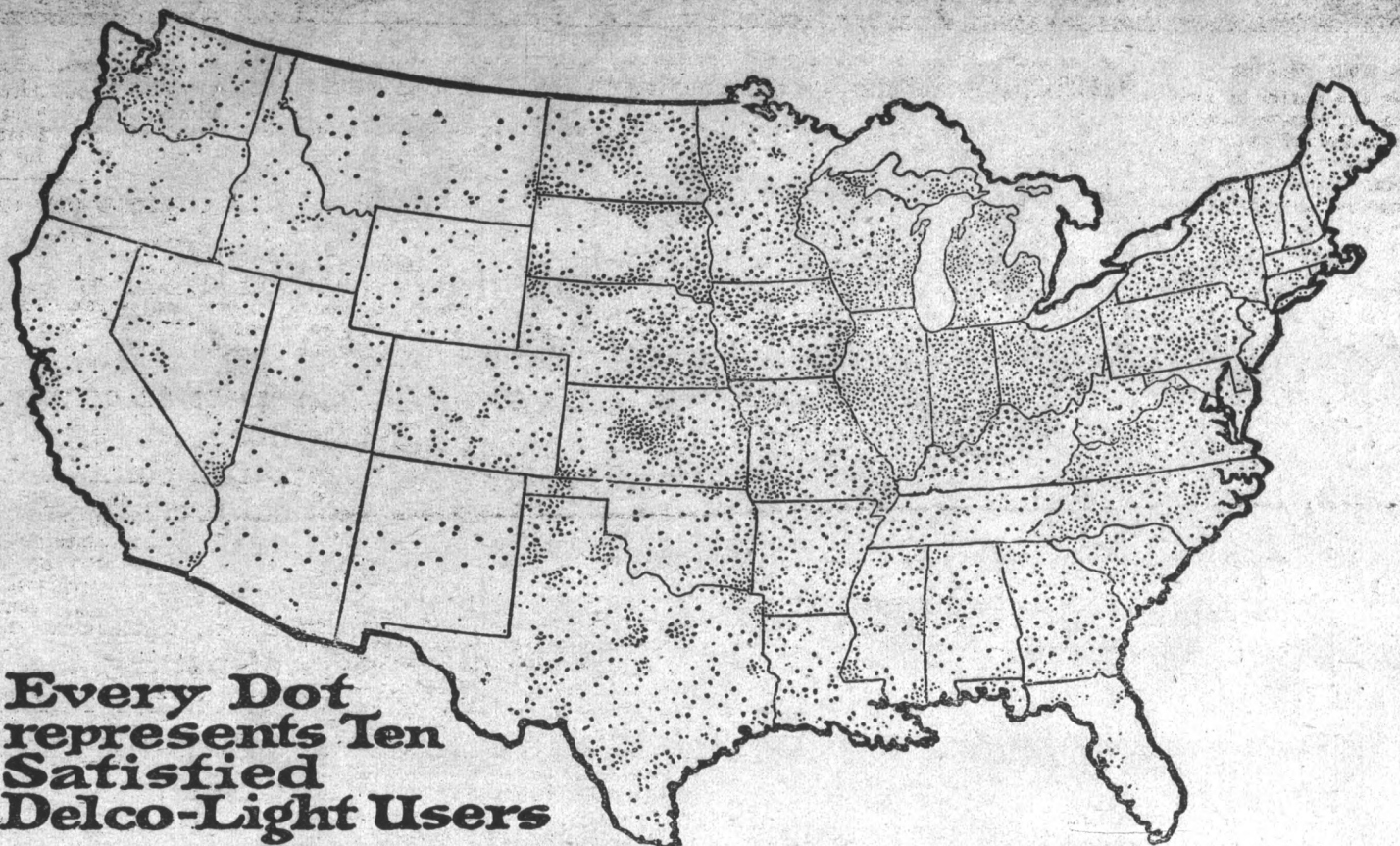
These disturbances will dominate the North American crop-weather from Sept. 30 to October 9, during which period a great fall in temperature is expected between longitudes 80 and

100 and light frosts are expected during the week following Oct. 8 in northern parts of that section. This will be a cool wave not far from October 8. To constitute a cool wave or a cold wave temperatures must fall twenty degrees and the cold wave must go to freezing point. I expect a northern cool wave near October 8 and a cold wave near Oct. 23.

These storms will start an increase of rainfall that will be heavy near Oct. 24. Large sections of country during August and September were short on moisture because the storms north of latitude 30, had but little force. August and September storms were expected to be mild and rainfall deficient in large sections. But from this date onward through the winter the storms will be of much greater force and precipitation will increase, except in about one-third of the best agricultural sections that will be affected by drought beginning about first of November and continuing about six months.

W. T. Foster





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represents Ten  
Satisfied  
Delco-Light Users**

## More Than 75,000 Satisfied Users

DELCO-LIGHT was designed and built by men who were raised in farm homes—who experienced the discomforts and inconveniences of farm life—and who set out deliberately years ago to develop an electric plant that would provide city advantages for rural communities.

They were the same men whose engineering talent had made DELCO Starting, Lighting and Ignition Equipment for automobiles the standard of the world—

They knew electricity—and they knew the needs and limitations of farm life—

They knew that an electric plant to give service in a farm home must be simple, so that it would not get out of order and require complicated repairs—

It must be easily operated and require little attention—

It must be very economical in operation—

*No Matter Where You Live There Is A  
Delco Light Field Representative Near You*

# DELCO-LIGHT

*A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes,  
self-cranking—air-cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to  
Oil—Thick Plates—Long Lived Battery—RUNS ON KEROSENE*

**The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio**

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It must be built to stand hard usage and it must last indefinitely—

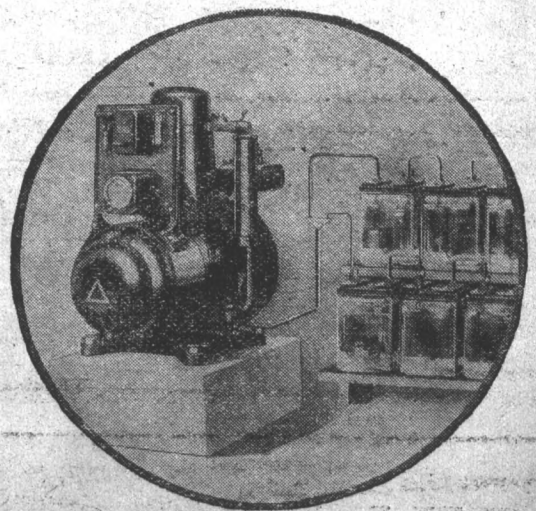
It required five years to develop a plant that would measure up to these specifications.

There were five years of hard engineering effort back of DELCO-LIGHT before the first plant was put on the market three and a half years ago.

Today DELCO-LIGHT is furnishing the conveniences and comforts of electricity to more than Seventy-five Thousand farm homes.

It is providing an abundance of clean, bright, economical electric light for these homes. It is furnishing power to pump water, operate washing machine, churn, separator, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, milking machine, and other small machinery.

And everywhere it is demonstrating its wonderful efficiency—and actually paying for itself in time and labor saved.





# A Critical Moment of .N

In years to come, 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, August 6th, will be pointed to as the critical point in the history of Michigan Agriculture.

All day long the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Farm Bureau had been in session, considering the important question of putting the Michigan State Farm Bureau on the same strong, financial and organization basis which it occupies today in other states.

All day long the discussion had gone on. They had listened to a great address by Mr. Saylor, head of this organization work in Illinois.

They had heard him tell of the tremendous strides taken in Illinois during the past few months—How over 75% of all the farmers in the counties worked had joined the organization at minimum yearly dues of \$10 each—How the Legislative Committee at the last session secured the passage of every measure which they backed and the killing of every measure which they objected to—How the Marketing Committee has secured results never before approached. For example, getting 65c a pound for the average grade of Illinois wool as against 45c bid by brokers—How the Educational work throughout the state was progressing as it had never done before.

This was the question as it finally came up for decision:

*Should the Michigan State Farm Bureau continue as it has in the past, without ample funds or membership, to accomplish the great work it is doing in other places or should Michigan get squarely in line and put over this organization in a big way by changing the yearly dues to a minimum of \$5. a year in the State Organization—recommending similar yearly dues to the County Organizations—and beginning an intensive state-wide advertising and soliciting campaign to enroll in the organization every farmer in the state, if possible.*

The question was put and carried without a dissenting vote.

The die was cast.

Michigan is now lined up squarely with this greatest movement in the history of agriculture.

*We consider this the most important announcement ever made to Michigan farmers. It is the plain duty of every farmer in the State to read it carefully.*

*W. Walbridge*  
Business Manager Michigan  
Farmer.

*Justford*  
Editor, Michigan  
Business Farming

*A. Merrill*  
Melon and Peach King of Michigan

*Calvin C. Kille*  
Needs no introduction to Michigan

*Geo. M. Low*  
Secretary, Michigan State  
Horticultural Society

*P. H. Potts*  
Prominent Farmer in Macomb County

*George Vinegar*  
Prominent Farmer in Shiawassee County

*A. E. Illudew*  
Prominent Farmer in  
Lenawee County

*Alvin L. Holman*  
Prominent Farmer in Manistee County

*Donny Buell*  
President of the Michigan  
Potato Growers

*Whitney Atkins*  
Member State Board of  
Agriculture

*C. Bingham*  
Secretary, State Farm Bureau.

*B. A. Boden*  
Prominent Farmer in Oakland County

*U. S. Ewing*  
Prominent farmer in  
Marquette County

## JOIN THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU



# oment in the History f Michigan Agriculture

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Every practical Michigan farmer knows that today we are facing conditions which no farmer can meet successfully single-handed.

It is the day of organization.

Labor is organized. Manufacturers are organized in every line of business.

The farmer alone is still working single-handed.

But he will no longer be compelled to do this.

With the majority of Michigan farmers enrolled in this great organization, we will have the means of correcting every condition which now makes profitable farming so extremely difficult instead of being, as it should be, the most profitable and pleasant occupation in the world.

This is actually being done in Illinois and other states. It will be done in Michigan.

The work of the "greater" Michigan Farm Bureau will divide itself into three very definite classifications—educational, legislative and marketing.

This question may be asked—exactly what will be done along these lines?

A fairer question would be—"What can't be done when the farmers of Michigan are organized into one strong, compact working unit?"

We know of the great things which have been accomplished by Michigan organizations working along certain restricted lines.

Imagine the results that will come from all Michigan farmers working together. Imagine the force behind the voice of 200,000 Michigan farmers, speaking as a unit on matters of legislation. Imagine the power of this great body in changing marketing conditions so that every farmer makes a legitimate profit not only on his investment, but on every day's work.

Imagine the improvements and the educational work which can be done on crops and production.

The State Farm Bureau, however, has no intention of supplanting the work of any present organization. It will help all of them and make their work more effective. It will take up tasks that no one organization or one group has ever successfully accomplished. Its scope is not state-wide, but national.

These are not intangible things. They are definite returns and large returns, which every farmer will share in from his investment of a few dollars in the State Farm Bureau membership.

An efficient organization has been completed and the plan of publicity and soliciting laid out which will cover the entire state.

This is the first announcement of the series which will carry the message to every Michigan farmer.

The active campaign of solicitation will be carried on county by county, beginning with Oakland County on the morning of October 15th.

Other counties will follow rapidly, as fast as the organization can be expanded. Every farmer in Michigan will be called on and asked to join.

The Michigan organization will be but one unit of a great national organization composed of similar units, presenting a united front on all matters pertaining to the well being of the farmer.

We suggest that every progressive Michigan farmer begin immediately to discuss this among his friends. Arouse their enthusiasm over this great work. Get your county and township organizations completed well in advance of the work of the State solicitors. Communicate with the State Secretary, Mr. C. A. Bingham, Birmingham, Michigan. He will be glad to supply you with further details and plans for the work.

**Michigan State Farm Bureau**

*Executive Offices*

Birmingham, Michigan

## BUREAU—IT IS ORGANIZED FOR BUSINESS





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

### WOMEN IN POLITICS

**Y**ES, "WOMEN in politics" for now that we have the right to vote, we are responsible for the right of it and we can't use the ballot intelligently unless we study the questions before our nation and our community as they come up for decision. And the best way to study them is to get the opinions of both sides of the question and then let your own common sense be the deciding factor; and not, as some of the men have accused us of, vote as our men folks do.

In order that this paper may serve women in every sense of the word, we have adopted the policy of giving a varied page, and so shall have with our fancy work and our recipes, a series of articles dealing with the subject of women in politics and endeavoring in this way to come to some sort of an understanding of our duties as well as our privileges.

One of the returned heroes and also a Captain said at a meeting last week that what we needed was "Americanization," and to have our country thoroughly "Americanized." We must first know our own laws, and he suggests securing a copy of the constitution and thoughtfully sitting down and reading it. Also the Monroe Doctrine which is so much discussed of late. Do you know why they say that the League of Nations will interfere with the Monroe Doctrine if adopted? The only way to find out is to read the Monroe Doctrine and then read that part of the League of Nations treaty as affects our own government.

Each week we will have a short article on this page. This week we are showing the picture of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the President of the Ohio State Suffrage Association, who states that we women are all "dressed up and no place to go," and goes on to explain her statement by stating that women are not partisan and now that they are ready to vote, asking "where will they go?" We as women have no political inheritance. True our husbands and fathers may have been Republicans or Democrats, but where are we to go? And then she goes on to state a very vital fact which is so good that we quote it:

The new women voters are shocked at the high cost of living; they know what the trouble is. They know that the men at the head of the great trusts are grinding the people. Everybody knows that, even the children know it. The Sherman anti-trust law was enacted to prevent combination, but it was only enforced on local milk dealers and other helpless groups. Why is this? Because men who are ordinarily brave are not POLITICALLY brave. The powerful corporations contribute vast sums to the treasuries of the political parties. No politician has the courage to jeopardize his political party and so he votes to "investigate" and "investigate" and that is the end of it.

Women care for their families. They know that it is not right for the father to toil unceasingly while the family barely subsists. Women are saying: "if the political parties as now constituted can not be divorced from beef and steel without dying, then let them die." Let us get a new party, one that is not afraid.

When men open their state campaigns they have bands and fireworks and sometimes a little lady falling from a balloon with a parachute—to enthrall the voters. The new voters demand, not bands and fireworks but lower prices, and the political party which realizes this will be the successful party of the near future.

Again, women are unalterably opposed to war. They said little about it in 1917 because they were powerless and because, in this great land of liberty, not only was the press

censored and the lips of men sealed, but people were chloroformed lest they should think. Women were silent observers. They could not help



Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton,  
President Ohio State  
Suffrage Association

themselves; they sent their sons and prayed and hoped.

The new woman voter is all dressed up and nowhere to go. The question is: "Is anyone wise enough to prepare a place for her?"

### HOME-MADE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

**A**S PER our promise, we are continuing our Christmas suggestions. So many beautiful things can be made from ribbons that we were unable to tell you of one-half of them last week, so have secured

some more illustrations this week; this time of bags. What woman doesn't love bags! There are bags for shopping, bags for sewing and then the small purse bag, made of the expensive velvets and gold or silver embroidered ribbons which defy any store made bag to come up to them in beauty.

The upper girth hand bag is a Rose Matinee bag and requires 1 1-2 yards of the wide deep rose ribbon and three yards of the next shade lighter rose ribbon in a narrower width for the bottom and the petals and 6 1-4 yards for the neckband and handles.

No. 2 is a sewing bag, requiring 4 1-4 yards of the wide ribbon and one-half yards of the narrow ribbon. Oblong cardboards are used at the ends, covered with the ribbon and the bag is lined with a sateen to make it firm.

No. 3 is a Tucked Hand Bag and requires only 1 1-4 yards of ribbon. The top and chain should be purchased at the store. This is beautiful made of a ribbon to match your suit, or dress.

No. 4 is made of 1-2 yard of metallic ribbon and 1 yard of black velvet ribbon, using a metal top and chain.

No. 5 is made of a fancy ribbon combined with a plain satin ribbon and is very effective. It requires 5-8 of a yard of the fancy ribbon and one yard of the plain wide satin ribbon, finishing at the top with the metal clasp and chain.

### THE PANAMA CANAL AND OUR OWN SOO CANALS

**I**T WAS just six years ago this month—to be exact, Sept. 26, in the year 1913, that the first water entered the Panama Canal locks at Gatun. It is interesting to note just what this canal has meant to us since that date, not only in a financial way, but in its value as a factor in protecting this country in the recent

war. We can with profit take time to read the following very comprehensive write-up, from the pen of one who has made a study of the subject:

Unusual attention is focused just now, on the Panama canal because it has been threaded by that half of the United States navy which is en route to the Pacific. So long was taken in discussion and then so long in construction that it is hard now to realize what an actuality the isthmian waterway really is. The warships have demonstrated its protective value to the country which built it; but the commercial value, great though it is, suffers by comparison with that of the fresh water canals at Sault Ste. Marie which make possible uninterrupted traffic between Lakes Superior and Huron.

During May, this year, the total number of vessel passages through the Panama canal was 188, including seven United States government ships on which no toll was levied, one other naval ship and four launches.

The remainder, 176, were vessels of commerce and their net registered tonnage was 468,030 tons. During the same month of May there passed through the United States canal at the Soo, 1,957 ships, aggregating a net registered tonnage of 6,356,185, through the Canadian Canal 87 ships of 1,292,217 tons, or a total for the month of 2,644 ships, of 7,648,402 net registered tons. The cargo tonnage through the Panama canal was 720,000 short tons and through the Soo 10,566,326 short tons. The average registered tonnage per ship through the Panama was 2,650 and through the Soo, 2,930. The average cargo through the Panama was 4,070 tons per ship and through the Soo, 4,000 tons.

Some idea of the saving in distance made possible by the isthmian route is to be had by the comparative distances via Magellan strait and via Panama canal from Guayaquil to New York—10,215 versus 2,810 miles; from Callao to New York—9,613 versus 3,363 miles; and from Valparaiso—8,380 versus 4,623 miles. The latent foreign trade opportunities in South America are not to be overlooked, nor the Atlantic-Pacific possibilities, generally, and in the coming years there may be great increase of ocean commerce through the Panama canal, but the infinitely greater commerce of the inland lakes stands out in its immensity by comparison with the grand total of all the world commerce which passed, during the month of May, through the \$400,000,000 Panama canal.

### Back Yard Strategy

Mother—What a dirty face! Go right in the house and wash it this minute!

Little Jack—I don't want to wash my face, I'm attacking an army in the next block and this is camouflage.

One of our readers wrote me the other day; said she had no children, but had been reading the Children's Hour; noticed the offer to the kiddies of free Christmas gifts for just a little work, and wondered why I didn't make an offer to the women, similar to the one for the youngsters. So agreeable to our policy to give our readers what they want, I have procured a few choice articles which every woman wants, and if interested, will be glad to send you a list and tell you more about the plan. Simply write direct to the editor of this page, care of M. B. F., and the Christmas prize list will come forward promptly.





**Tuition Not Returnable**

I would like to have the opinion of the legal department of the Michigan Business Farming on the two following questions: First, can a rural school district recover the tuition paid to, in advance, a high school for an eighth grader who for some reason did not attend said high school; second, can a owner of pure bred tame rabbits recover damages done same by dogs. Would they be considered live stock under the law, if not, why not. Damages to be paid out of the dog tax fund.—S. U., Midland Co.

Ans.—(1) It is my opinion that the school district could not recover tuition paid for the tuition of the pupil if the graded school stood ready to carry out the tuition contract, and the pupil was not prevented from attending the graded school by any reason or regulation of the graded school. That is, if the graded school held itself ready to take a pupil and comply with the arrangements. I think there is no obligation upon the part of the graded schools to return the fee. (2) Your tame rabbits are personal property, and any unlawful damage to them may be recovered in an action against the owner of the dog. As I recall it in the statute, however, it does not provide for the payments of such damages out of the dog tax fund.

**Trees on Highway**

I have trees planted about four feet from road line. The township has straightened the road but they went around the trees and left them, but when the county survey was made this spring they claimed the trees are in the road. Will you give me advice what I can do. Can I collect any money for the trees if they taken them.—V. C., Saginaw Co.

Ans.—Trees planted on the side of the highway, and growing there belong to the adjacent owner, and are his property. They may however, in the straightening of the road become an obstruction to the highway, and the highway authorities may order them removed. They would be obliged first to notify the adjacent owner to remove the obstruction and to that extent the trees belong to him. If he does remove them within the time specified, if such time be reasonable, then the township authorities may remove them, themselves. Should the township authorities remove them without giving the adjacent owner an opportunity to remove them, and take them himself, they would be liable in damages to the adjacent owner.

**Division of Crops**

A contracted a farm of B for a term of three years and for seven years thereafter A worked under the old contract and such other verbal contracts as were made from time to time. In the fall after A had sowed fall crops B sold farm to C. Can A hold one half the straw? There was nothing mentioned in written or verbal contracts pertaining to straw. A moved several loads of rough feed and straw on place with him. If possible answer this in your next issue.—E. R., Cass Co.

Ans.—A has a right to such proportion of the straw as he was to receive of the farm products according to the lease. Straw is a product of the farm, and unless agreed that it should remain on the farm, it is to be divided the same as other products.

**Threshing Charges**

If a man agrees to thresh oats, etc., for a certain sum can he charge more and can he charge one person more than another?—A. C. M., Byron, Mich.

Ans.—He can charge more, but if there was an agreement to do it for a certain sum he would be liable for breach of contract if he refused to perform. Every man is entitled to charge as much for his services as he desires. No one is bound to pay him unless the services are worth it to them.—Victor H. Hampton, associate legal editor.

**Don't Sow Smutty Wheat**

We would like your advice in regard to sowing smutty wheat. Our wheat is the Red Rock variety and it is infected with smut. I would like this wheat to be sown. It was treated

# FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing house for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt, careful attention will be given. Correspondence should be addressed to "Farmer's Service Bureau," Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.)

What kind of formula would we use to treat it? After it is treated is it safe to feed a little of it in place of safe to horses? i the land o which this wheat was grown were again sowed back to wheat would there be any danger of it becoming infested

partment of Botany, Michigan Agricultural College:

"Fan thoroughly to remove all light shrivelled grains and smut balls. Disinfect the drill with the Formaldehyde solution. Avoid infection from old sacks. Do not treat more than you can plant in any one day.

**Dilute Formaldehyde Method.**

Sprinkle the grain until thoroughly wet with solution of 1 pint of Formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water. Cover with blankets or sacks for 2 hours. Spread out thinly to dry and sow within 12 hours. Formaldehyde treatments are necessary for crop protection but they must be given carefully and with scrupulous attention to directions. Allow for swollen condition of the grain."

It is safe to feed treated wheat to horses. It is not advisable to replant land on which smutty wheat was grown last year for there is a likelihood of the smut being carried over.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

**Concerning Nut Trees**

Kindly inform me whether any person has a right to gather nuts along a roadway when the trees are on my property. These trees all stand inside the fence so we consider we have a right to all nuts on said trees.—C. H., Byron

The adjacent proprietor owns the trees in the highway in front of his premises and along the highway on his premises. No one has a right to pick the nuts therefrom and any one who does so is liable therefor.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

**Sterile Land Spreads**

I have a spot on my farm that is bare, and nothing will grow on it.

and it is getting larger. It will not even grow weeds and I would like to have a little advice on what is in there, if you could along that line.—F. K., Elkton.

We suggest that you might send a sample of this soil, with a careful description of conditions to the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, where soil experts will investigate the matter.

If the land was formerly fertile, it is quite possible that the soil needs considerable fertilizer. Sometimes, by plowing very deeply, worn out land is temporarily freshened.—The Editor.

**Trees Along Highway**

A state road is being built by a piece of timber which I own. Some trees are near enough so as to be cut. If the road builders cut the trees, to whom do the trees belong?—Subscriber, Munith.

Trees in the highway belong to the adjacent owner, and if they have to be removed they belong to the adjacent owner. They, however, have no right to remove them without giving notice to the owner.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

**Everbearing Strawberries**

Could you inform me where I could purchase ever-bearing strawberries and what is the best kind?—A. M. F.

Two of the most reliable dealers in ever-bearing varieties of strawberries are R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich., and the Baldwin Nurseries, Bridgman, Mich. The "Superb" is one of the best of the older varieties, although there are two or three newer varieties which promise well but are yet to prove their value. The horticultural department at the college does not recommend ever-bearing varieties for commercial growing.—J. B. Hasselman, Director Publicity, M. A. C.

(Editor's note: Advertisements of reliable ever-bearing strawberry producers may be found in the ad columns of Business Farming.)

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

The method of blending the choicest varieties of wheat gives it a most delicious flavor which is imparted to everything baked from it.

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

The result is perfectly pure, clean flour. And it is perfectly ground with the utmost uniformity.

Those are the reasons why we guarantee LILY WHITE.

Your money back if you do not find it as good or better than any flour you have ever used.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.





**DEAR CHILDREN**—This week I want to tell you about the State Fair which was recently held in Detroit. Perhaps you know that out of each county, the boy who passes the eighth grade examination with the highest marks is taken to the State Fair for a week, and while there he is fed and housed in beautiful clean white tents right on the grounds. And he is allowed under directors who man each squad, to go through all the exhibits, is taught how to judge cattle, how to prune trees, how to build a camp fire, is taken on the grand stand for the afternoon one day and allowed to see the races and in the evening to see the wonderful fire works, and then also has a free motor ride around the city and besides all this sees the best side shows down the midway, and during his stay hears the very best speakers in the state. It was my privilege to hear one of these speakers address the boys one day and I guess I got as much good out of what he told them as any one of the boys did.

He told them how they had won this great treat by just doing the right things in the right way; by doing everything they did just the best they knew how; by shirking nothing and then he went on to tell them that they could win all the big battles of life and win a good position in life for themselves by just doing everything in a manly way, and in closing he gave them such a good little thought to remember that I want to pass it on to you and if you are one of my little girls instead of

a boy, remember what is good for boys in this way is good for girls too. He stated that there were four cans every boy should know all about, and that they weren't glass cans, tin cans or any can which any one made except yourself, and here they are. Let's memorize them and adopt these four little cans for our own:

"Do all the good you can, to all the people you can, in every way you can, every time you can.—Affectionately yours, Laddie.

#### FROM OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am a boy 10 years old. I am in the fifth grade. I have two brothers in the third grade. I have two sisters to home. We have a mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Grete LeValley. I like her very much. We take the M. B. F. We live on a farm of 80 acres. We have three horses. One horse is twenty-three years old. We hitch him in the cutter in the winter and drive him to school and he comes back alone. We have seven milk cows and one calf.—Earl Lamb, Stanton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the fourth time I have written to you. The first two times I wrote I got my letters in print, the third time I didn't and hope to see this one in print. I am in the 5th grade at school and hope to pass into the 6th grade. My teachers name is Miss Verna Campbell and I like her quite well. I will write a story. Love to all the boys and girls.—Ruth McShea, Rosebush, Mich.

#### A Bad Boy

Once upon a time there was a little boy and his name was Jake. He was never a good boy. One day his father had gone away and his mother and he were there alone. His mother had some nice plates in a box that she wanted to save. He got mad and

broke all of the plates. When his father came home he got a hard whipping and was sent to bed without any supper and after that he was always a good boy.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a farm of 80 acres. We have three horses, five

cows and four calves, also five pigs. I go after the cows at night. I feed and water the chickens for pets. I have two cats and five kittens. I like the Doo Doo very much, they are funny little fellows indeed. My papa takes the M. B. F. I like it very much. Hoping to see letter in print.—Gladys Griffin, Marlette, Mich., R. 1.

#### The Junior Cook

##### MILK SHAKE

This is a fine and very nourishing drink that you will enjoy after hard work or play.

Separate the yellow and white of one egg.

Measure out one cup milk, two teaspoonful sugar.

Put the yellow with the sugar into a small bowl.

Add one-eighth teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon vanilla, one-eighth teaspoon grater nutmeg.

Beat with a dover egg beater till pale yellow and very creamy.

Put the white of the egg on a big plate and beat till stiff and white.

Pour the milk gradually onto the yellow mixture and beat it in well.

When all the milk is mixed add three-quarters of the egg white and beat that in.

Pour this mixture into a glass.

Put the one-quarter of the egg white on top. Garnish with a bit of grated nutmeg or cinnamon and serve at once with a cookie and two straws to drink through.

It is just as easy to make several at a time for there is no more work—just increase the recipe by as many times as you wish to serve glasses.

##### EGGLESS MUFFINS

Measure out:

1 cup flour.

1 cup bran.

2 tablespoons of sugar.

1 teaspoon salt.

2 tablespoons butter substitute.

4 teaspoons baking powder.

1 cup milk.

Put the sugar, salt and butter substitute in a bowl and mix well.

Sift the flour and baking powder and add to mixture.

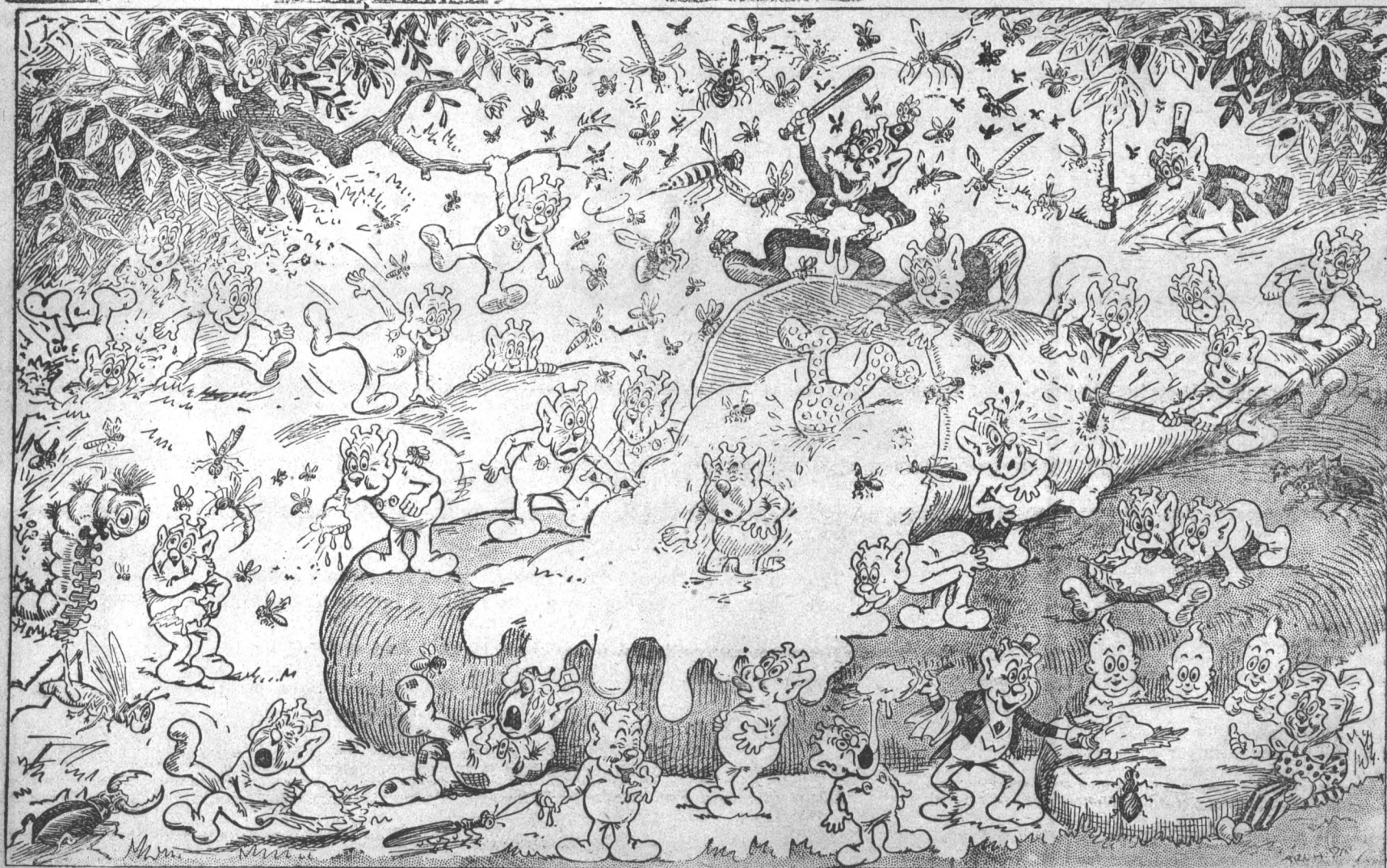
Grease a muffin tin of twelve rings.

Add the bran and milk and beat till the dough is smooth.

Turn at once into the muffin rings and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Turn out onto a napkin covered plate and serve at once.

If any are left over they are fine when split open, spread with jam and made warm in the oven.



**WHOEVER** could have lost an ice cream cone in the Wonderland of Doo? It must have been someone who was out with a picnic party. But whoever it was the Doo Dads were not long in finding it. They were hiding in the bushes and noticed that it had been left behind, for, just as soon as it was seen, out they rushed and here they are having a wonderful time of it! Flannel Feet, the Cop, is on top of the cone. He has some of the ice cream on a leaf and was just ready

#### The Doo Dads Find an Ice Cream Cone

to begin his feast when the wasps and mosquitoes began swarming around. See how he is trying to beat them off with his stick. However, they do not seem to be any more afraid of him than the Doo Dads usually are. Poor Roly has tumbled in head first, and Poly thinks it is the last of his little brother. One greedy little Doo Dad waded right into the ice cream. He

wishes he were out of it for see how he is shivering with the cold. Here is the old lady Doo Dad with three of the Doo Dolls. Percy Haw Haw, the dude, like the gallant little gentleman he is, is seeing that they are served first. Old Doc Sawbones is coming on the run. He is sure the Doo Dads will all get a dreadful cold after eating so much ice cream. Do you see that little Doo Dad who is

feeling the ice cream with his finger? He doesn't know whether it is cold or hot. That other young fellow is sure that it is hot for see how he is blowing on it to cool it. All are greatly excited except Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. The little lazybone is actually having a snooze when he could be having a great feast. His nap will be cut pretty short, however, for see how the ice cream is running over his head. If the Doo Dads would not get so excited they could have all the ice cream they wanted.





More miles per gallon  
More miles on tires

## A Maxwell Truck you buy this Month will make you a present of its Total Cost in One Year.

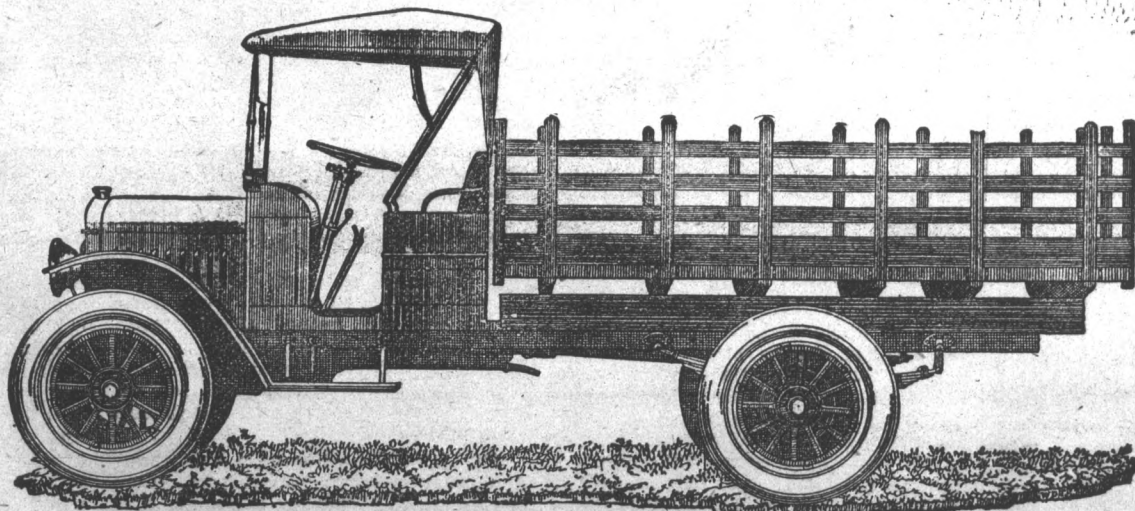
**F**IVE-thousand-dollar truck construction. Five-thousand-dollar truck guarantee. Worm Drive. 10-foot loading space. Electric lights and generator. 2400 pounds—we built it right to get it light—to save tires—to reduce gas consumption—to climb hills—to take bad roads—and to keep repair bills down.

For long hauls and short calls. Self-supporting. Amateur proof. Chassis \$1185 f. o. b. Detroit.

If you like, take your time with the payments and let the Maxwell buy itself on the run.

Pays its way from day to day.

**MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc.**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN





## Modernize Your Home

Running Water Under Pressure  
Will Do It

The fact that you do not have access to city water mains need not prevent your enjoyment of this modern convenience.

**HOOSIER  
SYSTEMS**

will care for the water problem on your farm. Hoosier Systems are easily installed, will operate from any kind of power,—windmill, gasoline engine, or electric motor, and pump from deep or shallow wells.

Write for Bulletin F describing complete line of Hoosier Systems.

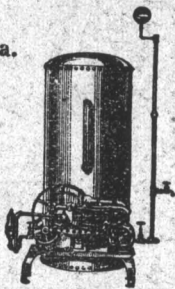
**FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.**

Dept. D

Kendallville, Indiana.

STAR  
WINDMILLS

HOOSIER  
PUMPS



## NEW FUR COATS

cost money these days. Your old fur coat can be relined. New Fasteners and Rips sewed and wear a good many seasons yet. Our Catalogue, samples of linings are free. We make a specialty of repairing and making over old fur garments for men and women.

**The Blissfield Tannery**  
W. G. WHITE CO.,  
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# COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**MONROE, (W. C.)**—We are having fine weather here and the farmers are very busy these days getting the wheat ground ready to drill. A few have their wheat drilled. There have been several new silos built in this part and they are waiting for their turn to fill. There have been a number of farms changed hands this fall in this part. The price ranged from \$140 to \$180 per acre. A few sales have started and they are selling well, excepting horses which go at a small figure.—W. H. L.

**EMMET, (C)**—Emmet County is still on the map, though badly dried up and somewhat grasshoppered. We will pull through with an average crop all told. Corn is fine, potatoes and beans fair. Small grain was short. Hay was good and is selling now around \$30 per ton. We are having the first real rain today we have had in many weeks. It is needed for the pastures. Butter 55c; eggs, 45c at local store.—W. H. C.

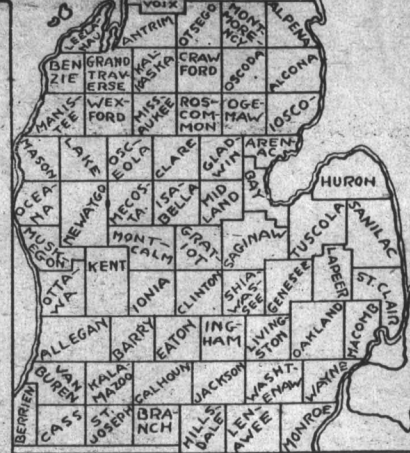
**MONCALM**—The farmers are cutting corn, marketing lima beans and putting in grain. We are having some much needed rain now. The soil has been very dry. We have had very little frost so far, very few places on low grounds. The farmers are marketing early potatoes and some grain. There are a few silos being built, some repairing done. Some tractors have been purchased. Many from this district are attending the West Michigan fair at Grand Rapids last week.—G. B. W.

**MASON**—Everybody is busy cutting corn or filling silos. Corn is drying up but will be best it has been for a number of years. Dry weather is hurting potatoes. West Amber Community Club met at the J. Clausen home Friday evening, Sept. 5. County Agent W. J. Cook was present. Mr. Cook has been organizing the Mason Co. Farm Bureau and getting it in working order. A meeting of the chairman of the various units of the Farm Bureau are to hold a meeting in the near future, for the purpose of mapping out a program and unifying the work. Three business men will also meet with the chairman. We are wondering if they'll have some farmer representatives in their business men's or bankers' associations. The following prices were offered at Scottville on Sept. 1: Wheat, \$2.13; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 40c.—B. M.

**ISABELLA**—Very dry in this locality not much fall plowing done on that account. Corn a very good crop best in a number of years. Potatoes damaged by dry weather. They are of a good smooth quality, no knobs as of last year. Price of potatoes dropped on account of green stock coming in. No frosts yet although one would do lots of good now. Very much sickness around here. Some call it the summer flu.—W. D.

**OCEANA**—The farmers are pulling beans putting in grain, threshing nearly all done. Corn nearly all cut. Weather still dry with a little promise of rain. Soil is still very dry for plowing. Not much grain sowed yet. Farmers not selling anything at present. Farmers are holding rye for better prices. Rye did not do very well this summer, only about 10 to 15 bushels per acre. The following prices were offered at Hesperia on Sept. 10: Wheat \$2.10; rye, \$1.15; No. 1 timothy, \$28; No. 1 light mixed, \$28; rye, \$8; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6; potatoes, \$2.10; onions, \$2.00; cabbage, 5c lb.; butter, 40c; butterfat, 58c; eggs, 40c; apples, \$1; peaches, \$1.50 @ 2.50; pears \$2.00.—H. B.

**MONTCALM**—The farmers have their soil prepared for the drilling of wheat and rye but are waiting for a heavy rain as the soil is very dry and a very few are drilling now on this account. The beans are mostly drawn which was harvested in a fine condition as no rains have been re-



ceived for some time and it is expected they will be a fine quality although there is a small acreage. The digging of early potatoes is now being done and are averaging poor but most of the potatoes are being taken to Grand Rapids by trucks, the local market is now quoted at \$1.50 per bushel.—W. L.

**ARENAC (E)**—Weather has been very warm and dry, but one little shower in several weeks and those who have been planning on sowing rye and wheat find it a hard matter to plow at all on heavy ground. Threshing is on and yields are small according to reports. Many farms changing hands, moving to the city and quitting farming as they claim they cannot make a go of it owing to the high cost of labor and products going down. Beans took another drop; oats are lower, but, oh my, ask the price of middlings or any kind of feed—the answer is going higher. Cattle and hog prices are very low while the market on sheep and lambs are off entirely this week. Pastures are very dry and stock is thin. Auction sales are thick and if all have them that are planning, most everyone expects to quit.—M. B. R.

**JACKSON**—The following prices were offered at Jackson on Sept. 13: wheat, \$2.10; oats, 85c; rye, \$1.25; No. 1 timothy, \$26; No. 1 light mixed, \$25; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat, \$10; potatoes, \$2.40; onions, \$2.25; cucumbers, \$2; hens, 28c; springers, 32c; butter, 56c; butterfat, 58c; sheep, 9c; lambs, 13c; hogs, 19c; beef steers, 10 1-2c; beef cows, 7c; veal calves, 18c; apples, \$2.25.—B. T.

**GRAND TRAVERSE**—Are having a fine rain. Nearly all the farmers have their corn out and are now filling silos. Had a light frost here a few nights ago but did not do much damage. The following prices were offered at Williamsburg on Sept. 19: Oats, \$1.00; potatoes, \$3.00; onions, 6c per lb.; butterfat, 58c; eggs, 40c; apples, \$1.25 per cwt.; peaches, \$3; grapes, \$1.50.—C. L. B.

**JACKSON (N. E.)**—The weather has been clear and fine until yesterday when we had a good rain with high winds. Corn cutting is better than half done, nearly all silos filled and the work nearly caught up except for the winter grains but farmers will be able to get this work done as the rain has helped a lot. Potatoes look good and bid fair to produce well. Corn is good, except lots of smut. Price still falling, but on buying they are raising. Who can explain?—A. F. W.

**ST. JOSEPH**—Farmers are about done cutting corn around here. Some are finished. Weather is cooler. Had a lovely rain yesterday, very much needed. Some are selling potatoes and wheat. Very little building being done but repairing kept up. A very bad fire at Nottawa burning all buildings but a house for a farmer and poultry buyer, set by trains.—W. W.

**JACKSON (N. E.)**—The past week has been ideal for work except one day's rain which was badly needed. Farmers are cutting corn, filling

silos and hoping for more damp weather to complete the program of getting in winter grain. Prices on farmers' silos coming down. Old H. C. of L. investigations still going on. No progress being made unless to give the profiteers a chance to further entrench themselves. Legislation is needed to limit the profit and the number of hands a commodity passes through, all the way from the farmer to consumer. Instances are known of a number of commodities passing through six different independent dealers to reach the consumer, each getting a profit at the expense of the city buyer and the farmer, besides the usual freight and cartage and war taxes.—A. F. W.

**CALHOUN (S. W.)**—On the 9th we had a much looked for rain the first since May that did any good. It came too late to do any good, only to late potatoes, if no frost comes. Some corn to cut yet. Most of it is very poor. It has been too dry and hard to work the wheat and rye ground and will cut the acreage down the coming year. The following prices were offered at Athens on Sept. 1: Wheat, \$2.10; rye, \$1.20; No. 1 timothy, \$30; potatoes, \$3.50; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 42c.—E. B. H.

**CALHOUN (N. C.)**—The farmers are busy filling silos, sowing wheat and cutting corn. Weather ideal except a little dry for seeding. The hay and grain is nearly all marketed and gone out of the county. Never saw the county stripped so early before. Not much building or buying being done except several silos. There was a bad accident at the farm of Chas. Rundle, Tuesday, Sept. 9, when Chas. Rundle got his left hand under the belt and twisting it off, being amputated just below the elbow. The Farmers Elevator Co. at Olivet is doing a very large and satisfactory business. They began operating July 21 and the first five weeks they brought more wheat than the Long, Cobb & Co., did in the whole year last season, besides selling two cars of cement, about 7 or 8 cars of coal and a quantity of lime, plaster, salt, fertilizer, mill feed and sold about 100 barrels Lily White flour in two days, but just now they can't take in grain on account of being full and cannot get permits to load out, however, the two men there seem to be very busy taking care of the hay and coal and other commodities. The following prices were offered at the Olivet Elevator Co., on Sept. 15: Wheat, \$2.13; oats, 62 to 67c; rye, \$1.25 @ 1.28; No. 1 light mixed, \$24.—G. R.

**CLINTON (N)**—Sept. 20, and no frost, something unusual. Corn is nearly all cut, silos filled and beans harvested. Not much wheat sown as yet, ground extremely dry. A light shower today, the first for many weeks. Beans are of a splendid quality, but light in yield. Potatoes nearly a total failure for want of moisture. The following prices were offered at St. Johns on Sept. 18: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 66c; rye, \$1.85; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.50; hens, 20c; springers, 20 @ 23; butter, 57c; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 44c; sheep, 4 @ 6c; lambs, 10 @ 12c; hogs, 15 1-2c beef steers, 5c @ 10; veal calves, 20c.—A. E. J.

**CLARE**—Farmers are sowing wheat and rye, cutting corn and filling silos. The ground is dry and needs rain bad. The following prices were offered at Harrison on Sept. 17: Wheat, \$2.00; No. 1 timothy, \$28; rye, \$10; wheat-oat, \$7; potatoes, \$1.25 @ 1.50, cwt.; hens, 22c; springers, 24c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 37c; apples, \$1.00 bu.; peaches, \$3.00 bushel.—S. J. M.

**CALHOUN**—Farmers are cutting corn and getting ready to sow grain. There will not be as much sown this fall as last. The weather is warm. Soil is dry. Pastures are all dried up. Corn is fairly good. Potatoes are not looking very good in this section. The prices offered in Battle Creek are: Wheat, white, \$2.00; red, \$2.15; oats, 75c; rye, \$1.25; No. 1 timothy, \$28; potatoes, \$2.70; butter, 40c; eggs, 45c; lambs, 10 @ 14c; beegs steers, \$8 @ 10; beef cows, \$5 @ 7; veal calves, \$10 @ 13.—C. E. B.

**GENESEE**—Farmers are plowing, harvesting beans, cutting corn and filling silos. Weather has been cooler lately and we have had a few good rains this week, leaving the ground in better shape for plowing.—C. S.



# PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE NAVY BEAN MARKET

(Continued from page 3)

growers." It is worthy of note here that four months later the Grain Corporation did the very thing we suggested in our Oct. 19th issue.

In our October 26th issue when beans were still quoted at \$9.25 on the Detroit market, we stated, "Judging from present indications there are more chances that beans will go lower than higher." Shortly thereafter the price dropped to \$8.85. Again in our Nov. 2nd issue we warned against still lower prices. "Beans undoubtedly will go some lower," we said. Just about this time the government released a quantity of tin for canning purposes and a number of big canning companies placed orders for Michigan beans. This stimulated the market to such an extent that the Michigan jobbing prices advanced to around \$9. This we felt was a good price, all things considering, and in our Nov. 9th issue we advised our readers as follows: "We believe that farmers will find it good business to dispose of a part of their holdings now rather than carry all of them over."

## War's End Brings Lower Prices

The signing of the armistice in November changed the complexion of the bean market very materially, for it practically destroyed the future demand for beans to feed fighting armies. Immediately the price began to drop, and western and Japanese beans produced at small cost, began to flood the market. This glutting and consequent depression lasted for a few weeks, but early in December the government recognizing the seriousness of the situation voluntarily advanced the price on its own purchases so that the Detroit market was soon again quoted at \$9. A further stabilizing influence was the decision of some of the bean jobbers to maintain the \$9 price if possible. During the latter part of December the market ruled around \$9, and the tenor of our advice to growers that time was: "keep beans moving to market."

But about the middle of January California growers began to tire of holding their beans and large quantities were harvested. We must here remind our readers that the market was in such a sensitive condition, the supply so large and the demand so uncertain and spasmodic that the offering of a few carloads of beans raised havoc with the price. So with California growers in a mood to sell a large part of their holdings, it is natural that the price began to decline. Then followed the alleged conspiracy on the part of the brokers and wholesale grocers to refuse to buy Michigan beans in an effort to force down the price. Shortly thereafter, about the last of January, the effect of the manipulations of the speculators in the Grain Corporation began to be felt and in less than a month prices dropped almost \$2 a hundred, and for a brief time the market was characterized by extreme dullness, and practically no movement.

## Government Announces Purchases

But in our Feb. 22nd issue, we announced that the government would buy a large quantity of Michigan beans at \$9.25 to the jobbers, enabling them to pay the growers \$8 per cwt. The mere announcement caused a furor among the bean buyers of the state, and for a time there was active bidding for business, and the price advanced from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt. in a single week. The government's requirements were soon filled, however, and a slump set in in earnest. By March 22nd, the jobbing price in this state had declined to \$6.75 per cwt.; in many sections elevators refused to buy at all, while in other parts farmers who had to have money sold at ruinously low figures.

Realizing that farmers could not afford to sell their beans at the prices that prevailed the last of March, we sought the advice of many different persons who make a business of studying the market and possessed full knowledge of the influences that were keeping the market down. It was the unanimous opinion of all that the market was on the bottom and that prices must surely advance before the new crop. In

our March 22nd issue, we discussed the matter quite thoroughly and commented as follows: "Notwithstanding the present condition we honestly believe there is going to be a change for the better in the bean market and we cannot advise our readers to sell a single bushel at the prices now being offered by the elevators." And that advice was good, for in less than two weeks the price again advanced and continued upward until the middle of June when the Detroit market was again quoted at \$8.25. During all this period we urged our readers to "keep beans moving," and in issue after issue reminded them of the enormous stocks yet to be harvested.

## Present and Future of the Market

The market since June has been up and down from varying causes. It has never reached the high mark which, we frankly admit, we thought it would reach. But we were not the only ones to err in our estimate of this market. Men who had grown old in the bean game, officers of bean jobbers' associations, and thousands of farmers were equally convinced that the shortage of food stocks was so great and the value of beans as a food so high that the foreign countries would rapidly absorb our surplus at high prices. The condition in foreign countries was probably not over-estimated, but we now realize that had people actually starved for want of our foods, we could not have transported all our surplus because of lack of ships. Examination of our columns will show, however, that our predictions as to the future

upward or downward trend of the market were invariably correct.

At the present time, the bean market is in a very unsettled condition. The crop is going to be the shortest in three years and prices should logically be good. But the outcry against the high cost of living and the disposition of many bean jobbers to force down the price is having a bad effect. Moreover, the carry-over from last year, 6,000,000 bushels, is the largest on record and naturally exerts a bearish influence. On the other hand, reports show that 1,700,000 more bushels of beans were marketed last year than will be available this year, including the carry-over, so there's really no fundamental reason for lower prices.

As we stated in a recent issue efforts will be made to open the buying season on a low basis, but if the bean growers are wise they will refuse to sell until the market has become more settled and the actual demand for the new crop sets in. Nor are we alone in this opinion. A Grand Rapids firm of jobbers recently sent out a bulletin containing the following statements which we think are as fair statements concerning the relations that should exist between producer and elevator owner as we have seen:

## 1919 Crop Year as We See It

A few weeks more of favorable weather will put across the entire Michigan Bean crop. Four weeks should see harvesting completed. New crop is now moving to the trade in a limited way. We estimate the

Michigan crop as follows: acreage, 350,000; yield, 8 bushels to the acre. Total Michigan crop, 2,800,000 bu.

Note: On August 18th, we estimated the crop at nine bushels per acre; decrease is due to quality.

Quality: Will not be equal to that of last year. It is showing both Anthracnose and blight. This is the case for decrease in our original estimate.

Year	Total U. S. Crop	Hold-over-Stk's	Total Stk's Available
1917	14,967,000	3,000,000	17,967,000
1918	19,506,000	4,824,000	24,330,000
1919	10,630,000	6,000,000	16,630,000

Note: Subtract this year's holdover from last year's total stock available and you find that last year 18,330,000 bushels were marketed or 1,700,000 bushels more than we have available this year.

Market about Sept. 1st for three years: 1917, \$12.75 per cwt.; 1918, \$10.25 per cwt.; 1919, \$8.15 per cwt.

Growers prices: In our telephone conversations about the state with elevators we find they are paying from \$7 to \$7.50 OHP basis and most of them seem to think that \$7.50 is a fair price to the grower. We do not believe this figure out of the way, the grower should have this amount to show him a profit. Profit is the only thing that will induce him to plant beans. You wouldn't expect your butcher to keep furnishing you meat below cost, if he did bankruptcy would be his end. Likewise with your grower. In addition we find the trade willing to pay around 8 1-2 to 8 3-4 cents f. o. b. Michigan.

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### MISCELLANEOUS

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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.

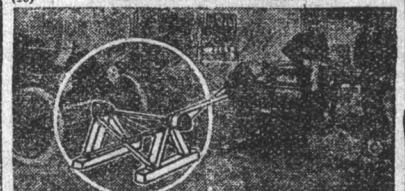
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### BOOST THE CAUSE

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### MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 10)

previous years we find that demand for the various grades of butter was so nearly equal that the range of values between the different grades, as for instance between an extra and a first, was very narrow up until recently. However, of late, that condition has changed to a very marked degree. Seemingly, people in all walks of life want nothing but the very best in the line of food products. If one will stand but a few minutes in one of the grocery stores in a large city and take note of the purchases of the patrons of that store he will be surprised to see that with products such as butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., the medium priced articles are not selected but rather those which are of the very best quality and for which top prices must be paid. Possibly that state of affairs may change with the readjustment of conditions brought on by the great war, which eventually must come, but it is very doubtful that there ever will be the demand for products of medium quality that there was in former years. That statement pertains in particular to butter.

The general condition of the butter market has not materially changed during the past few weeks. The price of extras and higher scoring butter has gradually worked upward while there has been a downward tendency to prices of undergrades. Since last Saturday, the total increase in the quotation of high quality butter has been 1c, while the decline in price of undergrades has been an equal amount. There are, doubtless, 50 cars of butter which will score 88-89 in this city at present for which no buyer can be found. That goes to show the attitude of the consumer toward anything but the very best in butter. Quotations at the close on Friday were: extras, 58@58 1-2c; higher scoring, than extras, 59@59 1-2c; firsts, 51 1-2@57 1-2c; and seconds, 49@51 1-2c.

### MORE INTEREST IN APPLES

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—More interest is being taken in apples this week, particularly in red fruit, which is meeting with an excellent demand at somewhat better prices. Green fruit, however, is not doing as well, with the exception of a few fancy Fall Pippins and Greenings, which of the other barrel apples are moving bring as high as \$6.50@7. The bulk slowly at somewhat lower figures. The general range on No. 1 fruit is \$5@7, according to variety and quality. Some exceedingly fine Wealthies are bringing as high as \$10, but there are not many of these. Basket apples are working out slowly at about the same prices as last week. Some fruit from Delaware is arriving and selling mainly \$1.25@1.50 basket, with off grades and windfalls 50@1.25.

CHICAGO—Market shows a firm tone, which still prevails. Buyers want clean and sound eating apples. Arrivals are fairly large and the quality much better than for some time. Barreled offerings are far in excess of bushels and these clean nicely when of desirable quality. Maiden Blush, Alexanders, Wolf Rivers, 20 ounce and Grimes Golden command \$7@7.50 bbl; Jonathans up to \$8; Wealthies, \$6.50@7; Green Pippins, \$6@6.50.

### LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO—Hogs, market mostly steady; heavy, \$16.50@18; medium, \$16.75@18.25; light, \$17.25@18.25; light lights, \$16@17.75; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$16@16.50; packing sows, rough, \$15.25@15.75; pigs, \$15@16.50. Cattle.—beef steers, stockers and feeders steady to 25c lower, compared with a week ago; she stock; steady to 25c higher; bulls, 50c to 75c lower; calves 50c to \$1 higher. Sheep—killing grades irregularly \$1 to \$2 lower, choice western lambs declining least; breeding and feeding sheep and lambs, \$1.50@2.50.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—With forty-eight cars of cattle on sale today, only eight of which were fresh arrivals, the balance being holdovers. Good cattle sold 25c lower than Monday while common kinds were about steady.

Receipts of hogs today totaled 2,720, and the market was 25 to 35c higher on the light hogs which sold from \$18.75 to \$18.85. Heavy hogs were slow. The local packers refused to pay the advanced prices for hogs, and eastern demand was the cause of the advance. Heavy hogs were slow and hard to get a bid on. One load, averaging around 300 lbs. was offered to our packers at \$18.25 but was not bought. Pigs sold at \$17.50; roughs, \$15@15.50; stags, \$10@13.00.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today were eight cars fresh and 12 cars holdovers. Choice lambs sold from \$14.75 to \$15, which is 25c higher than yesterday; cull lambs, \$10.50@11.50; yearling and sheep are quoted about steady with yesterday; yearlings, \$9@10; wethers, \$8.50@9; ewes, \$7@7.50.

Receipts of calves are 500. Choice calves sold from \$24.50 to \$25, with a few extra choice up to \$25.25. These prices are \$1.25 to \$1.50 above Thursday. Throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$18@20; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$11.50@12.50; heavy fat veal calves, \$14.50 to \$16.50, as to weight and quality.

### DETROIT MARKETS

Hens are quoted higher in Detroit owing to an increase in buying. The market will absorb a large number of hens this week. Chickens are steady and not in special demand, but there is a firm market for geese, and an advance is quoted. Offerings of poultry are not any larger than the market needs. All fruits are firm and in small supply, especially the finer grades. Some cheap peaches have been sold, but the best are scarce and firm. It is the same with apples, the finer grades being scarce and firm. Potatoes are steady and in good demand. All vegetables are active. Dairy products are steady and not specially active. Fresh eggs are scarce and firm, but the supply is ample in other lines.

Apples—Michigan small, \$1.75@2; best \$1.75@3 per bushel.

Butter—Fresh creamery firsts, 53 3-4c lb.; fresh creamery in 1-lb. bricks, 55@55 1-2c per lb.

Crabapples—\$3.50@4 per bu.

Cabbage—Hame grown, 90c@91 per bushel.

Celery—Michigan, 22@25c per dozen.

Cheese—New York flats, June, 34c; Michigan flats, June, 34c; brick, 34 1-2c; long horn, 30 1-2c; Michigan single daisies, 30c. Wisconsin double daisies, 29c; Limburger, 33 1-2c@34 1-2c; domestic block Swiss, 40@42c; domestic wheel Swiss, 45@56c.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, \$10 per bbl.; \$5 per 1-2 bbl. lot.

Dressed calves—Fancy country dressed, 28@29c; choice, 26@27c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 47@50c per doz, to quality.

Fresh vegetables—Carrots, \$1.75@2 per bu.; cucumbers, home grown \$2.25@2.50 per bu.; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per bu.; green peppers, \$1.75@2 per bu.; rhubarb, 30@40c per doz. radishes, \$2.25@2.50 per bu.; green beans, \$2@2.25 per bu.; wax beans, \$2@2.25 per bu.; parsley, 50@60c per doz.; egg plant, \$1.75@2 per doz.

Grapes—Concord, 30@35c; Niagara, 30@35c per 6-lb. basket.

Lettuce—Leaf, \$1.25 per bu.; head \$1.75@2.25 per crate.

Pears—Bartletts, \$4@4.50 per bushel.

Plums—\$4@5 per bu.; \$5@90c per 1-5 bu. basket.

Peaches—Elbertas, \$3.50@4 per bushel.

Tomatoes—Home grown, \$1.25@1.50 per bushel.

### EATON COUNTY TRACTOR SHOW

The Eaton County Farm Bureau will have a tractor demonstration on the farm of Bertrand Young (2 1-2 miles west of Charlotte on Friday, October 3, writes County Agent, R. C. Decker. Ten tractors will plow on 25 acre of sod land, each tractor having the same sized plot to plow. A large crowd is expected to witness the first exhibit of its kind held in the County. The field managers will be Co. Agents R. V. Tanner, of Barry County, and Paul C. Jamieson, of Calhoun County.

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

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City  
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# FUTURE PROBLEMS OF MILK PRODUCERS

(Continued from page 4)

tributors. And the reason for this is the disparity between the cost of production as figured in the various counties, and for which we can perceive no remedy. Production figures will vary according to cost of land, cost of labor, productivity of cows, methods employed, etc. Patently, the figures of neither the majority or the minority can be used to determine the selling price of milk. All that can be done is to strike an average of all production cost figures and use that as a basis. It is the claim of many farmers living in the vicinity of Detroit that the cost of production figures upon which the price to the producer has been determined are not equitable to the entire Detroit area. It is the claim that they are based upon higher producing cows than the average farmer in the area possesses, and that full consideration has not been given to the much greater costs of counties adjoining Wayne. We do not positively know that these claims are just but we have heard them on every side and have not been advised of any contradiction to them. But we must here impress upon the minds of these complaining farmers that this difference in cost must always exist no matter what the plan may be for marketing the product. The causes for them are fundamental and cannot be changed by the farmers themselves. What the farmers in the counties where the cost of production is unavoidably high should aim to do is to increase the quality of their herds and use extreme measures to eliminate waste and inefficiency. In fact, they must do this to compete profitably with the producers of milk in counties farther removed from the big cities which boost the valuation of land and the cost of labor. But until such time as these farmers, upon whom a considerable proportion of the people of Detroit depend for their milk, can effect the necessary economies suggested above, the milk producers association and the agricultural college should, we feel, hasten their efforts to make the cost of production figures upon which the Milk Commission bases its rulings, more representative of the entire area. This done, we believe the complaints of the producers would be largely satisfied and closer harmony would prevail.

We have talked with farmers who are satisfied with the cost of production figures now being used in the Detroit area. We have talked with others who are not satisfied. Examination of the figures compiled in other states shows a wide discrepancy, and leads us to the belief that the methods employed in determining production costs and the judgment of the investigators as to what should fairly enter the legitimate cost are a long ways from perfect.

## Ohio Costs Higher

The cost of producing 100 pounds of milk in Ohio, for instance, for the month of July was \$4.33. This is in accordance with the figures represented by Prof. Erf of the dairy department of the Ohio State University, and presented in the Sept. 1st issue of the Dairy Farmer by C. W. Holdson of that institution. We are unable to give here the very extensive and detailed figures showing the items which Prof. Erf included among his costs, but examination of them convinces us that they are all legitimate. But we must take this fact into consideration, that the Ohio producers are not receiving as high a price for their product as is the Michigan producer, although according to the above figures their costs are much higher.

## Selling Prices in Other States

It is the proud claim of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n that the price fixed by the Milk Commission in this state is higher than in any other section. While this is not strictly true, the price is so much higher than that prevailing in the majority of the states, that it gives the producers of Michigan good reason for congratulation. With possibly one or two exceptions the price in the Detroit area is greater than the price in any other section where dairy products are produced in abundance. But there are some sec-

tions where the price to the producer is much higher. These are usually cases, however, where the demand is for the highest quality or the production of milk is limited and the demand sets a high price. With this story we are showing both the wholesale and retail prices of milk in various districts throughout the United States.

## Michigan Producers Have Little Cause to Complain

We have shown what we believe are very material weaknesses in the present plan of determining the selling price of milk in Detroit. We have acknowledged the worth of this plan so long as it endures; we have given to the executives of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n considerable credit for what it has accomplished during its comparatively brief existence, and we reiterate the hope we have many times expressed that the producers of milk will stick loyally to this association, and do nothing or say nothing that will lose it the confidence of its members. Whatever criticisms Business Farming has indulged in have been directed to certain fundamental inequalities which we still feel exist. What is wrong is wrong. Compromise cannot make it right. The plan we have here discussed cannot endure forever. A substitute, based upon the now generally accepted truism that farmers must and will control the selling price of their products, should be planned. A large surplus of money for this purpose should be had and no further time should be lost in preparing for the crisis that we believe is sure to come sooner or later.

So far as the Detroit Milk Commission is concerned we have heard nothing but praise for the work it is doing. Its decisions have not always been satisfactory to the producers, neither have they to the consumers or the distributors; but these decisions must have been remarkably just to all concerned else they could not have weathered the criticism that has been directed at them from all sides. We believe the producers appreciate what the commission has done to give them a price nearer commensurate with the cost of production than they have ever had before, and are of the same opinion as a large producer who recently said, "This plan is the best we have ever had, and until we can secure something better, the farmers ought to stand behind the commission and give it their fullest support and co-operation."

## COMMODITY WAREHOUSE PAYS

(Continued from page 5)

which would result in a decrease of rates.

(7) Public ownership means absolute publicity, an established system of accounting, and the right of investigation by every citizen, prohibiting the probability of graft.

Public ownership is no longer a philosophy; nor is it any longer an experiment; it is a proven business method, a successful expedient for meeting the certain vital needs which exist in the industrial world at the present time. The problems of storage are closely interlocked with our agricultural and commercial future as a nation.

New Orleans, where the system has been most thoroughly worked out, feels that such commodity warehouses would "not only facilitate the exchange of commodities but would serve as a vehicle of exploitation for the port of New Orleans throughout the Americas, just as our cotton warehouse plant has advertised us throughout the Cotton Belt and our public grain elevator in the grain producing states." The foregoing quotation gives an idea of the confidence which Louisiana has in the specific application of the theories of state ownership. It is hardly possible that Michigan would regret the adoption of such a system, which is no longer an experiment but a demonstrated practical success of benefit to all interests—consumer as well as producer.

We all know that the city is dependent on the country for its industrial welfare. It is the prosperity of the hinterland that makes the city great. If such a system of public ownership of warehouse facilities will contribute to the prosperity of the producer, the farmer it naturally will benefit everyone.

# Prompt Deliveries of

**SOLVAY**  
PULVERIZED  
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## THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL

has become so popular in its first four years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil, preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the lightest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year.

Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load. We make Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Water Supply Goods and Steel Frame Saws. Write AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Twelfth St., Chicago

As I have been receiving your paper for some time and like it very well, wish to take it for three years.—J. N. Charlevoix Co.

*"Keep M. B. F. coming!"*

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

- it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends:—

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

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



# MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 18, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

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

## Sale Dates Claimed

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

Oct. 2, Holsteins. The Bronson Farm, Gaines, Mich.

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

Nov. 11, Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

**HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESH-** en 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.

## 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)

**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.

### Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND 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 E. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

### TWIN BULL CALVES

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

### \$150 BULL CALF

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

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

### Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS  
HOLSTEINS  
SHROPSHIRE  
ANGUS

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

FOR SALE—FLINT MAPLE CREST Brady 30 lbs. backing. Bred by D. D. Aitken. Warde Proper, Chesaning, Mich.

## Smithfields Herd OVERSTOCKED

Pick from 48 head cows, heifers, calves. Sired by the best bull in Mich., King Peter Segis Lyons No. 170506.  
H. A. SMITH, Wixom, Mich.

## HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)  
Ypsilanti, Michigan

Offers King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 15th, No. 142,487 out of a choice daughter of Pontiac Korndyke and a 30 pound son of King of the Pontiacs and Lunde Korndyke; over 1000 pounds of butter and 26,000 pounds of milk in year.

## 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 RE-**ports good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

**BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND** A BEAUTY. 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.

### 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.

### SHORTHORN

## 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.

**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.

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

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

**THE BAREY 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.

**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.

### 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.

### RED POLLED

**RED POLLED CATTLE, OXFORD** and Tunis sheep and large Yorkshire swine. E. S. Carr, Homer, Mich.

### HOGS

### POLAND CHINA

### FOR SALE — Big Type Poland

China boar. 18 mo. old. Won everything in his class at the Ohio State Fair in 1918. Liberty bonds or cash. Lone Cedar Farm, Pontiac, Mich.

**LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas,** BOARS AND GILTS OF APRIL farrow, out of sows weighing 580 lbs. at 17 mo. old and from a sire of size and quality. Come and see them. G. H. Carman, R 3, Grand Blanc, Mich.

**WONDERLAND HERD—LARGE TYPE** Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and 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, Salline, Michigan

**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.

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**LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA** SPRING PIGS FOR SALE  
E. A. EISELE, Manchester, Mich.

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

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

**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.

### A New Herd Boar

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**

sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars. (Come and see him.)

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**FOR 25 YEARS** We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mouw's Miss Queen 2." Some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

### DUROC

## Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D. EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

**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 Fairs  
Bred Gilts all SOLD.

INWOOD BROS. - - Romeo, Mich.

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

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

**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.

## Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

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

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

### HAMPSHIRE

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

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

## BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this fall, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!



# BREEDERS DIRECTORY

## HAMPSHIRE BOARS

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

## BERKSHIRES

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

## CHESTER WHITES

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

**CHESTER 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

**LINCOLNS** Choice Registered Sheep of Both Sexes, from one to four years old. E. Knight, Cass City, Mich.

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

## 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 Buttar Breeding. No cold blooded stuff here. First ten \$100.00 to \$400.00. Balance of the rams including some cracking Hampshires \$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

## AMERICAN DELAINE SHEEP

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

## OXFORD DOWN

### RAMS AND RAM LAMBS

Best breeding. Arkell No. 3334 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.

## REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Stock for Sale

Ewes and Rams, \$25 to \$50 Each  
**J. M. Williams** No. Adams, Mich.

**MAPLE LAWN FARM SHROPSHIRE RAMS** and ram lambs. High bred, well woolled and registered. **A. E. Bacon & Son,** R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

**FOR SALE** 30 Registered Shropshire Rams. 40 Registered Shropshire Ewes. **Harry Potter & Son, Davison, Mich.**

Five Registered Rambouillet Rams. **Robert J. Noon, R 9, Jackson, Mich.**

**SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS AND RAM** lambs of the best wool mutton type. Also O. I. C. hogs of all ages. Write and get my prices. **G. P. ANDREWS,** Dansville, 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,** pedigree 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** Bloomingdale, Mich.

## LEGHORN

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.** English strain. Sired by Cock 296 egg record. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R 3, Dorr, Mich

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

## WYANDOTTES

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

## EGGS

We will pay 55c per dozen delivered here, cases included, for strictly fancy newlaid eggs. Shipments via express direct from farmers. This price good until week ending October 4th. Watch our price each week.

**AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE CO.** Detroit, Mich.

## DOES QUALITY IN BUTTER PAY?

Does Quality Pay?—In a recent issue of one of the leading trade journals, a statement was made by a correspondent, who is a creamery operator and was formerly a member of the dairy and food force of one of our leading dairy states, that considering the difference in price paid for high quality butter and under-grades it was not profitable for the management of the creamery to exert 'self in an endeavor to improve the quality of cream being received. It is the humble opinion of many of us that that individual must have had a moment of hallucination, else did not give the matter sufficient consideration before expressing himself. There is no question but that a certain part of the year that is, when cows are on fresh pasture and the days are fairly cool, or during the storage season for butter, the creamery which almost habitually gets poor cream will turn out a fairly good quality of butter. Even though the butter made at the creamery at that time may grade no higher than a first it sells quite readily because of the strong demand and the price received for it is very

## CO-OPERATION

From the Community Miller  
"Help one another," the snowflakes said,  
As they huddled down in their fleecy bed;  
"One of us here would not be felt,  
One of us here would quickly melt;  
But I'll help you and you help me,  
And then, what a big white drift we'll see."

"Help one another," the maple spray  
Said to his fellow leaves one day;  
"The sun would wither me here alone,  
Long enough ere the day is gone,  
But I'll help you and you help me,  
And then, what a splendid shade ther'll be."

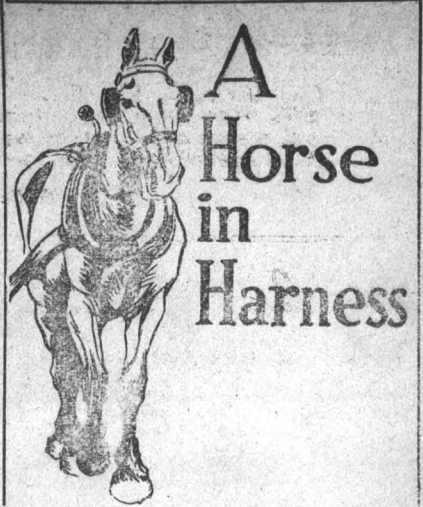
"Help one another," the dewdrop cried,  
Sending another drop close to its side;  
"The warm south breeze would dry me away,  
And I should be done ere noon to-day;  
But I'll help you and you help me,  
And we'll make a brook run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand  
Said to another grain just at hand;  
"The wind may carry me over the sea  
And then O! what will become of me?  
But come my brother, give me your hand,  
We'll build a mountain and there we'll stand."

So the snowflakes grew to drifts,  
The grains of sands to mountains,  
The leaves became a pleasant shade  
The dewdrops fed the fountains.

little below that paid for an extra because quotations on firsts and extras differ but little and the margin between low and high first is narrow. However, one has to glance at the quotations on butter at present to see that it pays to produce butter of high quality. Is four or five cents pound an item worthy of consideration? If it is not one should make no effort to improve the quality of the cream being received at the creamery. However, if a creamery is making only 75 tubs of butter per week, the difference in value represented in that butter if it were a medium first or an extra would be about \$200. That seems to be an item worthy of consideration.

It is profitable for the creamery manager to work for a better quality of product. Not only does he secure a better price for the butter and consequently a better return to the patron but he also causes the patron to take a greater interest in his creamery. As a consequence the creamery community is alive from a dairy standpoint and is progressive in every way. One has only to point to representative creamery communities in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota to see the proof of the above statement. No creamery can be an entire success unless striving at all times to improve conditions not only within the plant itself but also in the community about it. It is indeed unfortunate that all who are dependent on the dairy cow for income can realize the value from an economic standpoint of high quality production.—W. B. Lawrence, New York.



## A Horse in Harness

is worth a dozen on the sick list. Keep your horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in the pink of condition by feeding them.

## BUCKEYE FEEDING MOLASSES

Scientific analysis of molasses proves it to contain the greatest amount of food for the cost, of any known stock food. Make your stock healthier and stronger and at the same time save money.

Mix with the regular stock food.

One man says: "It has surpassed all my expectations. Am feeding a three year old filly and her twenty year old mother and when I hitch them up together it is hard to tell which one is the colt."

## OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER

Write today for our free trial test and proposition.

**W. H. EDGAR & SON**

520 Lafayette Blvd. Detroit

## GERMOZONE Stock Remedy

For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canary and other birds or pet animals, Germozone is a universal and safe remedy for colds, snuffles, roup, sore throat, loss of voice or singing, influenza, bowel trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears, canker, gleet, loss of fur or feathers, sores, wounds, skin disease, or other affections of skin or mucous membrane.

"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick."—Mrs. Flora Kapple, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits."—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household."—Mrs. Wm. Hoepfel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppi's don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks."—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

**RED. H. LEE CO.** Dept. 416 OMAHA, NEB.

## YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A SOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN

but you can clean them off promptly with



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and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by **W. F. YOUNG, Inc.** 189 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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## 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. Dept., Mt. Clemens.**

## HOLSTEIN SALE

Gaines, Mich., October 2, 1919

## 14 HEAD HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(12 registered)

including:

- Herd Sire, 28 lb. Maplecrest breeding.
- 6 Cows, mostly due about sale time.
- 3 Heifers, due this fall.
- 2 Calves

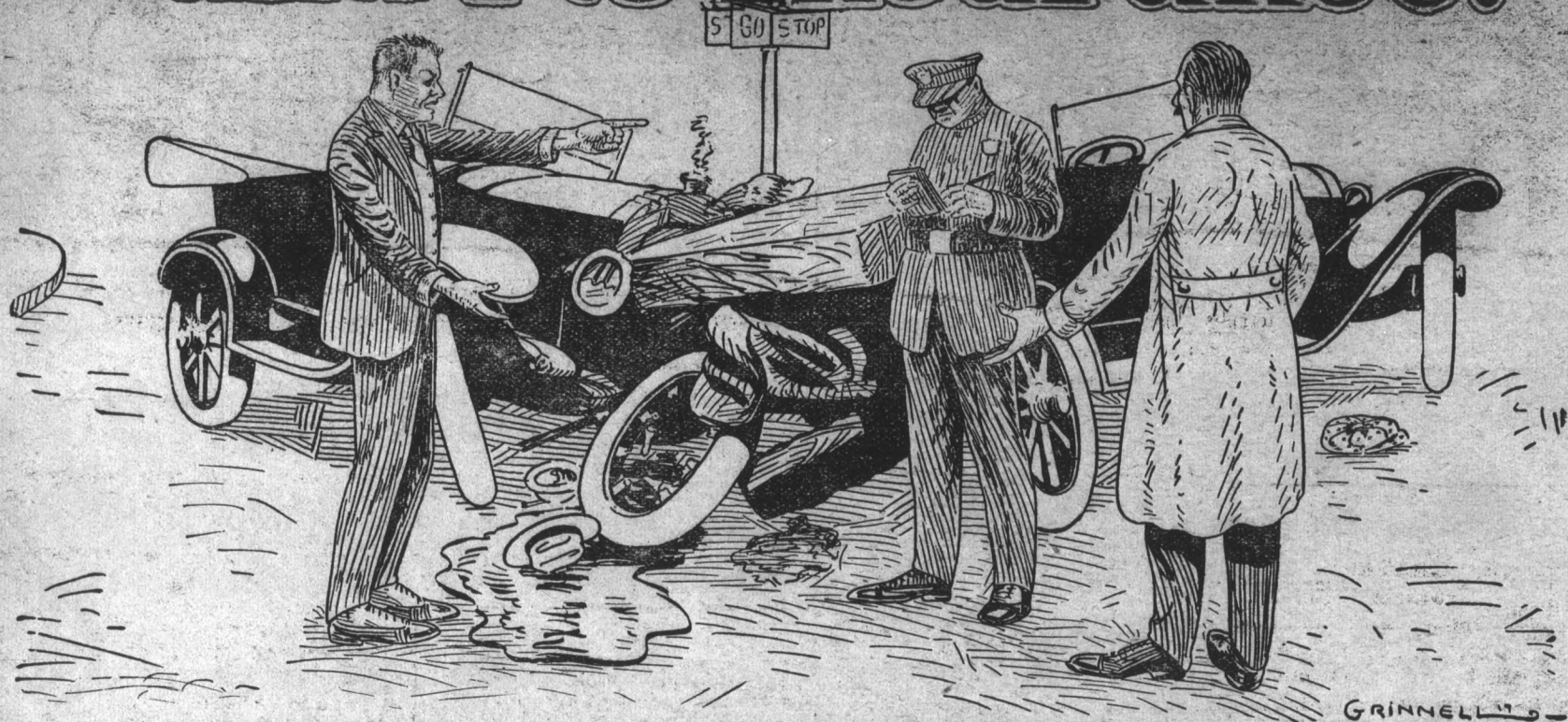
These cattle are a good straight bunch and will be sold at auction to settle the estate of W. L. and Frank Bronson.

Sale will be held on the farm, 2 miles east of Gaines

**WARD W. BRONSON, Administrator**



# "-and No Insurance!"



## CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

**C**OLLISION INSURANCE is now issued regularly by this mutual company and covers any possible accident which damages your own car. Thus in a collision with another automobile, our members are protected not only for the liability or property damage to the other person's car but when covered by Collision insurance are reimbursed for the damage to their own car.

Collision Insurance covers practically every form of automobile accident, whether you strike a moving vehicle or come up with a telephone pole or bridge.

It is sold only to members of this mutual, who are already protected by our standard policy against Fire, Theft and Liability.

### Cost Low

At the small additional charge which we make for Collision Insurance it behooves every member to take advantage of this feature, which allows you to drive with perfect freedom and peace of mind, knowing that every possible catastrophe to which your automobile is kin is insured against.

Once one is a member of this automobile mutual, he wonders how he could ever have driven an automobile knowing that any minute an accident might happen which might cost him many times the value of the car itself.

### Rates Unchanged

Altho everything else in this country seems to be vieing for altitude records, there has been no change in the rates of this company since it was organized.

### One Dollar for Policy and 25c Per Horse Power

Has been the rate of Michigan's pioneer automobile mutual and it is today the largest of its kind in the world.

Our four hundred agents are scattered over every county in Michigan not only to take your application, but to render you service when trouble comes, when you will find them your best automobile friends.

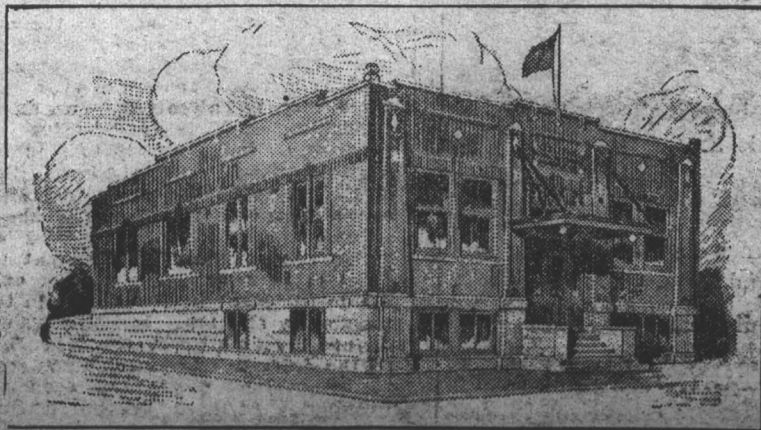
Just write us a card giving the name and model of your car. We will give you the cost of insuring, by return mail or have one of our courteous agents call on you and care for all the details.

**WM. E. ROBB, Secretary,**

## Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.,

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

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