

for all the Farmers of Michigan!

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Michigan Bean Delegation Leaves for Capitol

BY THE TIME this issue is in the hands of Business Farming readers, a delegation of men representing in various capacities the bean industry of Michigan will be on its way to Washington to plead before the Ways and Means Committee of the House for a special tariff bill levying an import duty on oriental beans. Simultaneously delegations of growers and jobbers will leave from California, Colorado, New York and other navy bean states, and joining each other in the national capital will submit such a mass of evidence as is expected to induce Congress to adopt this very necessary legislature without delay.

A. B. Cook, president of the Bean Growers' Ass'n., left for Washington the first of the week. Others who are expected to go from Michigan are Christian Breisch, president of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n.; Nathan F. Simpson, farmer and manager of the Clearing House Ass'n.; W. J. Biles, of Saginaw, and F. E. Lewellyn, of Grand Rapids, bean jobbers; and Forrest Lord, editor of Michigan Business Farming. This delegation was chosen at an informal and hurriedly called conference at Detroit last Saturday afternoon, at which was present a committee of growers and jobbers from California. The California men insisted that Mr. Grant Slocum should head the Michigan delegation, but owing to other duties, Mr. Slocum found it impossible to go. The particular men selected were chosen because it was known that they could go, and probably present the facts and figures as well as any group of men who might be chosen.

Manipulators Use Jap Bean as Whip

It was brought out at the conference that Japanese and Manchurian beans are now imported virtually tariff free, as the present duty of 25 cents per bushel, does not appreciably offset the great difference between the cost of producing Jap and American beans. It was asserted that the oriental beans can be produced, placed on shipboard, landed in the United States and delivered to almost any point for four cents per pound. Need we ask the growers of Michigan how they can compete with this price? Consumers might claim that there was some advantage to them in this situation, but as a matter of fact they profit very little. For it has been disclosed that the same gentlemen who conspired to bear the market last winter while holding responsible positions with the Food Administration are still on the job and are using oriental beans as a lever to manipulate the market on the domestic product. Let us explain. These gentlemen contract for a large amount of oriental beans at a low price, say three to four cents a pound. But instead of selling these beans on the basis of what they cost them, they quote them slightly under the domestic article, nat-

urally forcing down the price. But when the market gets a little wobbly they withdraw their quotations, and as soon as the demand for navy beans strengthens the market, they again spread their quotations broadcast over the country. In other words, they play a sort of teeter teeter game and no matter which way they go the American grower gets bumped on the head. They are able to play this game only because oriental beans are admitted to

their costs. Business Farming's survey shows that the cost of production for this state will average around \$45 per acre, but this does not include such items as salary, depreciation of land and buildings, fire insurance, life insurance and many other incidentals that might be mentioned and will be made a part of the cost figures to be submitted to the Ways and Means Committee.

The delegates who go to Washington will not be asking anything unreasonable of Congress. At nearly every session bills are passed readjusting the tariff scale to meet changing conditions. The United States cannot compete with the Orient in the production of commodities which are common to that section for reasons that are well known. Congress recognizes this fact and nearly all other industries are rightly protected from this ruinous competition. A few years ago we did not need to fear the inroads of the Asiatic bean, as practically all such were consumed near where grown. But the failure of crops in the United States, the high prices due to the war and other conditions of the time, have resulted in an enormous expansion of the bean industry in the East. For two years past the oriental jobber has been looking to the United States to supply him with a market, and he has not looked in vain. And so, whereas, a few years back no one gave any thought to a protective tariff on beans because there was no need of it, today all interested in the navy bean industry are agreed that the Oriental product must bear an import tax if the American bean industry is to be saved to posterity.

The California growers are insistent that a duty of at least 5 cents per pound be placed upon the Kotonashi bean which is the principal competitor of the navy bean. In fact, it is alleged that canners are now putting up this bean and selling it as a native variety. The suggested tariff is arrived at by a comparison of production costs in the Orient with those in this country, and it will require at least a 5 cent per lb. duty in order to place oriental and U. S. beans on an equal footing. In case this duty is adopted, the Jap bean cannot be profitably sold in this country at less than 8 to 9 cents per pound. The delegation will ask for a duty on other varieties of foreign beans, the size of the duty in all cases being merely enough to protect the domestic producer on his cost of production.

We want the bean growers of Michigan to feel that this delegation goes to Washington fully representing their sentiments and their welfare. It is the grower whose interest is most vital, and it is the grower's side of the case that we expect to see the most vigorously presented. Moreover, it will be the grower, if anybody, who wins Congress over to take the immediate action that is desired.

"When the Frost is on the Pumpkin"



this country virtually free of duty. They are playing it to the limit now, and the navy bean growers and jobbers are face to face with the possibility of utter extinction of the navy bean industry unless this manipulation and this competition of the oriental product be checked.

California Costs Are High

The California men submitted figures showing the cost of producing beans in their state. It is much higher than the Michigan cost as revealed by our recent survey. The California growers include among their items of cost a superintendency charge based on a salary of \$3,600 per year. Hands up please, you Michigan growers who write yourselves a check for \$300 at the end of every month and on top of that figure in six per cent return on your investment! Now, why don't you do it? It isn't because you don't think that your services are worth anything, but it's because your crops don't return a high enough price to enable you to pay yourself a fair salary as a manager. Yet, by all the rules of business, Mr. Farmer is certainly entitled to charge against his business a reasonable salary for his managerial ability. California growers recognize this fact. They are including this item in

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

NATION CHURCH SURVEY

STUDIES FARM INTERESTS

The Interchurch World Movement of North America, a co-operative organization supported by a majority of Protestant denominations, is conducting a nation-wide survey of religious conditions that is certain to throw new light also upon the special problems of the farmer and the farm community.

The broad purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the whole truth as to the country church and particularly the extent to which it is meeting its obligations and opportunities in its own community. What it can do to take a larger share in the every day life of the people and how it may assume a just proportion of all the civic burdens of its constituency are to be determined when all the facts are in hand.

Actual collection of information has been assigned in each of 3,000 counties to residents familiar with local conditions. Their findings are to be examined by all the denomination interests of the county in special conferences called for the purpose. These will come to every possible agreement as to programs of local work.

Each rural survey has in mind two things, the individual church and the separate community. The church is examined as to the nature, number, ages, sex, welfare and occupation of its members, the extent of its pastoral influence, its financial methods, its relation to all other churches, to granges and arbors, and its physical surroundings, such as roads, railroads, trolley lines, etc. The community is examined as to its population, trade territory, social environments, etc.

When complete it is expected that maps may be drawn of every rural county in the United States, showing every road, railroad, trolley line, church, school, arbor, grange, social center, village, hamlet, town, the boundaries of each church's territory and the situation of every farm house in relation to some church or social center. These maps will be available for every social purpose they can subserve.

Foreign Dairy Competition

"European needs for dairy products may be largely supplied from pre-war sources within two years' time, and the American dairy industry may again feel foreign competition on home markets." This is the conclusion of Roy C. Potts, specialist in marketing dairy products, Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, speaking before a recent meeting of food officials in New York City.

In explaining the work of the Bureau of Markets in gathering and distributing accurate market information on dairy products, Mr. Potts pointed out the stabilizing effect of such information on prices and stated that fluctuating prices at wholesale make for wider margins between producer and consumer, while stabilization permits greater economy in distribution.

Recent monthly reports on milk prices in 200 cities have called attention to the wide difference in distribution costs prevailing in different sections of the country. While economies in distribution are possible in some communities the speaker pointed out that a saving of 10 per cent in the cost of distribution would make only a very slight saving to the individual consumer. A much greater loss to the public, he said, lies in paying top market prices for inferior qualities of dairy products. He advocated standardization of methods of production and distribution with quality of product as one of the great needs of the dairy industry.

Fertilizer Tests Show Profit

An increase of more than \$50 an acre in the value of wheat crops has been secured by the use of lime and complete fertilizers in soil fertility tests made at the Michigan Agricultural College by M. M. McCool and

G. M. Grantham of M. A. C. soils department. This increase was above the cost of applying the fertilizer.

The following report is sent out by Dr. McCool at the finish of his test:

"On untreated sandy soil we obtained \$10.55 per acre from the wheat crop. On soil where lime was used the acre value was \$25.11 above the cost of treatment. Where lime and complete fertilizers were added, the acre value was \$66.00 above the cost of the lime and fertilizer. The fertilizer consisted of one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, one-half being applied at the time of seeding, and the remainder in the spring as a top dressing, two hundred and fifty pounds of acid phosphate and one hundred pounds of potash applied to the previous crop."

State Drive Begins in Oakland

With arrangements rapidly nearing completion for the inauguration of a membership campaign in Oakland County, October 15, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is now preparing to start similar drives in every other county in the state in a movement to strengthen and correlate the work of all farm organizations, to improve facilities and conditions for efficient and economic production and marketing of farm products, further enactment of constructive agricultural legislation and in brief—to promote agricultural interests in every possible way.

To carry out this vital program successfully, a large membership and adequate finances are necessary, hence the campaign is now under way. Workers will be expected to organize thoroughly every township in the county so that the most intensive sort of campaign work may be possible, and every farmer visited.

Farmers Protest Squirrel Killing

Because of the avidity with which many hunters in the vicinity of the farms and woods in Washtenaw have exhibited this fall in the killing of squirrels, farmers have voiced a note of disapproval, according to one of them Saturday.

"The hunters come into our woods without so much as asking permission, and then go ahead and shoot the squirrels, cut down wire fences and do other damages," he declared,

The Herd at the U. S. Soldiers' Home Dairy Farm

Out of the 500 acres of land belonging to the United States Soldiers Home in Washington, D. C., 175 acres are devoted to the farm and dairy combined. On this model dairy farm there are seven barns for cattle, one feed barn, three silos, a hospital, milkhouse, office and other

necessary small buildings, which are all arranged so as to economize time and labor as much as possible. All the buildings of this dairy are made of concrete, with metal finishings. The exteriors of the buildings are pebbledashed. The cow barns are amply supplied with daylight and air,

large doors at either end providing perfect ventilation. Metal rails separate the stalls, while a metal halter suspended from a rod confines the head of the animal and keeps her in place. The troughs are of concrete, the floors of the stalls are of cork brick,

Grading Calls for Experts

The increasing demand for trained inspectors to grade grain on the basis of the Federal grades has caused the farm crops department of the Michigan Agricultural College to start a special course for its students, as licensed inspectors of grain.

Soldiers' Farm Herd



How You Can Help With the Bean Tariff

THERE ARE three members of the delegation who will represent Michigan beans growers before the House Ways and Means Committee, who will have to pay their own expenses. The jobbers have the money in their treasury to pay the expenses of their committee. But the Bean Growers' Ass'n has no funds. President Cook has in fact spent his own money on many occasions in behalf of the bean growers. Others have done the same. This is not right, of course, and it has occurred to us that the bean growers of the state might be willing to contribute a fund to take care of the necessary expenses. It is impossible to go to Washington, stay two or three days and return for less than \$100 to \$125. This is quite a sum for each individual to pay, but if pro rated among the bean growers of the state, it would represent a very insignificant amount per person. We are therefore making this public appeal to the bean growers to help bear the expenses of those who go to represent the growers. There is nothing obligatory about it, of course. The growers' representatives will go and cheerfully at their own expense if necessary, for they feel that it is a matter in which the entire future of the bean industry in this state is involved. They would appreciate some help from the growers, we are sure. No one has asked us to make this appeal. In fact, every man understands that he will have to pay his own expenses but he'll feel a lot better if the growers help. If you think this is a worthy cause and should be supported, please fill out the coupon below and mail with as large a remittance as you feel you can make. A strict account will be kept and made of every penny received and expended and if there be any surplus the amount will be returned pro rata to the givers.

October 1919.

Michigan Business Farming,
Mount Clemens, Mich.
Gentlemen:

I am heartily in sympathy with the move that is being made to protect the Michigan bean industry, and I enclose \$..... to help pay the expenses of the delegates who go to represent the growers.

Name

Address
(Be sure to sign name and address very plainly)

SHORT COURSES PLANNED

FOR MICHIGAN FARM BOYS

Special short courses in agriculture, planned especially for Michigan farm boys and girls, will be given by the Michigan Agricultural College during the coming winter. The first of these courses, that in general agriculture open on October 27, while others will start as late as March 1, at which time the second truck and tractor school will begin.

More interest is being taken in the winter courses than ever before, according to Ashley M. Berridge, director. Many young men who are unable to take the four year course at the college will take advantage of the special work in preparing for scientific agricultural pursuits. Increased interest in all farming is partly responsible for the large numbers of inquiries that are coming into the director's office.

Nearly every phase of agriculture is covered in one or the other of the short courses, which include work in general agriculture, cow testing and barn management, creamery management, horticulture, poultry, gardening, bee-keeping, farm engineering, and truck and tractor work. The courses are open to all Michigan boys and girls over 16 years of age.

Catalogs and full information regarding the work may be had by writing to the Director of Winter Courses, M. A. C., East Lansing.

Offers Farm Roads Advice

Owners of large farms and rural estates seeking a more satisfactory type of entrance road have applied to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture for advice regarding the application of bituminous material on main entrance and much-traveled farm lanes. The bureau's engineers point out that such applications may be made successfully on any farm road which has already been constructed of stone, gravel, or other similar material, and is in a thoroughly compacted and reasonably smooth condition. A coal tar preparation applied cold, or an asphaltic oil, can be used if applied by the farm employees, the cost should not exceed seven or eight cents a square yard for materials. The compacted gravel or stone road should be thoroughly cleaned of dust and the bitumen applied with ordinary sprinkling pots from which the perforated nozzle has been removed and the spout carefully flattened into a symmetrical rectangular opening about one-quarter of an inch wide, so that the material may be poured in a broad, flat stream. If a large amount of work is to be done, a specially designed pouring can may be purchased of dealers in road equipment. Care should be taken to have an even distribution, and the quantity applied should be approximately one-half gallon to a square yard of road surface. After applying the bituminous material, clean gravel or stone chip should be spread evenly over the surface, and if possible, rolled with a lawn or field roller. Where gravel or chips are not available, clean, coarse sand will serve as a covering material. It should be spread in sufficient quantity to prevent the bituminous material from adhering to tires of passing vehicles. Attention is called to the fact that this treatment should not be made where drainage from the stables or barns will flow over it.

Sleep Later After October 26

The nation will get up one hour later on October 26. At 2 o'clock on the morning of October 26, the last Sunday in October, the hands of the clocks of the United States will be set back one hour, marking the finale of the daylight saving law. The law will die by act of congress at the overwhelming demand of farmer and miner interests and with protests from cities and industrial centers.

U. S. Makes Survey of September Milk Prices

PRICES FOR MILK have been set in the Detroit area and elsewhere at a figure known to be below the cost of production—from the milk producers' standpoint. Needless to say the producers are dissatisfied. How could they be otherwise, when obliged to sell at a dead loss?

Although many are selling off their cattle to take up more profitable lines of business, probably the majority are going to hide their time until the next meeting of the Detroit Milk Commission, and similar bodies elsewhere in the state. The producers who will wait have confidence that the commission is merely waiting a more opportune time for putting the price where it belongs—over the cost of production.

In other parts of the nation, producers are coming or have come into their own in regard to prices and profits. The following article, prepared by government experts, tries to show the methods generally used throughout the country. Some statements may be doubtful or wrong, but it is one of the best documents of its kind ever drawn up and every milk producer or dealer should read it:

The following table presents the prevailing prices of "standard grade milk" paid by different classes of buyers in various markets of the United States. The term standard grade milk is used to refer to that grade of milk which is most generally sold within the particular city for which prices are quoted. This grade of milk may be either raw or pasteurized, but in case of most of the larger cities it is pasteurized milk.

Unless otherwise qualified, the prices given in the first column in the following table show the cost of milk delivered to dealers at either city railroad terminals or at the dealers' distributing plant where deliveries are made direct by producers. When the price paid by dealers to producers applies to deliveries at country receiving stations and does not include payment for transportation to the city, the average transportation cost of some dealers has been added to the country station price in order that the cost to the dealer (not including country station expenses) may be shown.

The "dealer's spread" or the difference between cost and selling prices for both wholesale and retail transactions, can be ascertained if the butterfat test of milk as delivered to different classes of trade is known. In order to determine the actual cost price of the grade of milk sold in any city, it is necessary to make allowance of the amount given opposite each city in the third column of the table, for each pint of butterfat that the milk actually tests above or below 3.5 per cent (the standard arbitrarily assumed as a basis for the comparison of prices given in the first column of the following table.) To reduce prices per hundred weight to either a gallon or a quart basis divide by 11.63 or 46.53 respectively.

Review of Price Changes

A comparison of the prices agreed to be paid producers by fluid milk dealers for milk delivered during the month of September in the different markets listed in Table 1 of this review, with the prevailing prices for August in the same markets shows that for the United States as a whole, "producers' prices" increased approximately eight tenths of a cent per quart, or 39 cents per hundredweight. The average of producers' prices reported for the East North Central States (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi) remain the same for September as for August. The increases per hundredweight for the other sections of the United States were as follows: New England 5 cents; Middle Atlantic, 8 cents; East North Central, 94 cents; West North Central, 23 cents; South Atlantic, 2 cents; West South Central, 7 cents; Mountain, 26 cents, and Pacific, 9 cents.

A comparison of milk dealers' selling prices for August and September shows that out of a total of 101 cities the retail prices were increased in only 18 cities. In most cases the increase in the price of bottled milk

Trend of Nation at Large is to Set Figures so Producers Can Make a Fair Profit

delivered to family trade amounted to either 1-2 or one cent per quart. In only one or two cities did the increase amount to as much as 2 cents or more per quart.

Dealers' September Prices

The following table shows the wholesale and retail prices reported for "special" and "certified" milk and certain other dairy products delivered at wholesale buyers' places of business or at the homes of retail consumers in various leading cities. Wholesale prices are reported on the basis of bulk goods sold to and delivered at establishments of large scale consumers or users. Quotations

Producers' September Prices

The following table presents a comparison of the prices per hundred weight of both common and special grades of raw milk which have been offered or agreed to for the present month by dealers or concerns whose chief business is the market distribution of fluid milk. These prices are to be paid producers who make deliveries in their own cans either at local milk plants or at country shipping stations. They are based on the prices given for each market listed in Table 1, of this issue of the review and a few additional markets not included in that table. The much larger number of "local markets"

range of prices applicable, \$2.69 and \$4.11; Weighted average price, \$4.35; For Special or Grade A Milk, No. of local markets, 7; range of prices applicable, \$3.56 and \$4.33; weighted average, \$4.09. West North Central, For Standard or Grade B Milk, No. of local markets, 90; range of prices applicable, \$2.58 and \$3.97; weighted average price, \$3.33; For Special or Grade A Milk, No. of local markets, 13; range of prices applicable, \$3.00 and \$3.90; weighted average price, \$3.56.

The Basis of Producers' Milk Prices

What are the prices of milk based on? Or what are the immediate bases of the changes in prices? The answer that milk producers and dealers almost invariably make to such questions is that "prices are determined by the law of supply and demand." Economists, or students of economic values and market conditions, generally offer the explanation that under competitive conditions the "long run average price" of milk (like that of most other commodities) tends to equal the cost of production plus a reasonable profit; and that seasonal changes in prices are caused chiefly by changes in the demand for and the supply of fresh milk available for market distribution. Undoubtedly those are the basic factors affecting the prices of all commodities; but the mere citation of fundamental economic laws does not explain the methods by which milk prices are determined or the immediate basis of current price changes.

In most of the more important milk producing and market areas of the United States, buyers of milk stipulate in advance the prices they will pay producers for milk to be delivered during certain months of the year. Formerly it was customary for milk dealers in some markets to issue, during September, their schedules of "winter prices" for the six months beginning with October and ending with March of the ensuing year. Their schedules of "summer prices" applying to the remaining six months of the year were usually issued during the month of March. Since 1917, however, advance price announcements by dealers, or price agreements between producers' marketing associations and milk dealers, have not generally applied to more than monthly periods.

As a general proposition such monthly price schedules are formulated on the basis of considerations of current costs of production and the available market supply of milk. But producers and dealers have not always been able to agree in advance with regard either to the probable cost of production or the volume of the available supply of milk in excess of a particular city's requirements for fresh milk. The result has been that various bases have been employed for facilitating price agreements. Although these price agreements are variously worded—and many of them have certain features that are peculiar to only one or two markets—when reduced to their simplest terms or most essential provisions, practically all of them fall into some one of the following seven classes, which are briefly described under the two following headlines:

Prices Determined in Advance of Delivery

1. Price agreements based on general considerations of probable cost of production and the available supply in relation to the estimated market requirements, with or without allowances for variations in butterfat test or other criteria of the wholesomeness or quality of the product delivered. (At present this is the prevailing basis of prices paid by leading fluid milk dealers in most of the markets of the United States.)

2. Prices based on the previous month's prices of cheese in some primary cheese market, with an additional allowance for the extra costs of producing a high quality of milk plus the estimated value of whey for feeding purposes on the farm.

3. Prices based on the previous month's prices of butter in some important cutter markets like Chicago, New York and San Francisco, either with or without separate allowances for the value of the non-fat content (Continued on page 11)



CAN YOU BLAME HIM?

for wholesale milk and light cream have been reduced to a gallon basis. For heavy cream, the wholesale price is quoted per pound of butterfat. For prices of "standard milk," see table 1 of this review.

given in the following table is to be explained by the fact that in Table 1 the cost prices to dealers are given on an f. o. b. city basis, and that these basic prices, reduced by the transportation rates applicable to dif-

TABLE 1—PRICES TO DEALERS AND SELLING PRICES ON ROUTES

Markets for which prices are given	Dealers' Cost Price for Bulk Milk Butterfat Allowances			Dealers' Route to Wholesale Trade		Trade Price to Family	
	Per Hundredweight of 3.5 per cent raw milk delivered at city	Butterfat test required for basic prices	Price or Allowance per 1-10 per cent butterfat in a Hundredweight	Per Gallon (in lot of 20 gallons) of Bulk Milk	Per Quart (in cases of 12) of Bottled Milk	Per Single Quart of Bottled Milk	Per Single Pint of Bottled Milk
Illinois:							
Chicago	4.12	3.5	4.0	48-50	14-15	15	9
Peoria	3.88f	3.5	4.0	35	13	14	
Rockford	3.60	3.5	5.8	40		14	8
Indiana:							
Indianapolis	3.55	3.5	4.0				
Fort Wayne	3.37f	Str.B.F.	3.5	40	11	13	7
South Bend	3.25	Flat	Price	40	12	14	8
Evansville	3.60	Flat	Price	40	11	13	7
Michigan:							
Detroit	3.31b	h	5.54	40-46	13	14	8
Grand Rapids	4.05	3.5	4.0	47-52	15	16	10
Kalamazoo	3.48	Flat	Price	42	12-13	14	8
Ohio:							
Cleveland	4.00	Flat	Price	48	13	15	8
Cincinnati	3.65f	3.5	5.0	45	13.5	15	8
Toledo	3.70b	Flat	Price	44-48	13	14	8
Columbus	3.70	Flat	Price	42-44	13-13.5	15	8-9
	3.55	4.0	5.0				

Table II—Dealers' Wholesale and Retail Selling Price for Goods Delivered

Cleveland, Special or grade milk, retail cents per quart, 20; Certified milk, retail cents per quart, 30; Common buttermilk, wholesale cents per gallon, 25; retail cents per quart, 12; Light cream, 18 and 20 per cent; wholesale, per gallon, \$1.80; retail cents per 1-2 pint, 20; Heavy cream whole sale per lb., B. F., \$1.11.

Chicago, Special or grade milk, retail cents per quart, 22; Certified milk, retail cents per quart, 25; Common buttermilk, wholesale cents per gallon, 40; retail cents per quart, 10; Light cream, 18 and 20 per cent, wholesale per gallon, \$16.00; retail cents per 1-2 pint, 16; heavy cream, wholesale per lb., B. F., \$1.03.

Milwaukee, Special or grade A milk, retail cents per quart, 20; Certified milk, retail cents per quart, 25; Common buttermilk, wholesale cents per gallon, 26; retail cents per quart, 11; Light cream, 18 and 20 per cent, wholesale per gallon, \$1.80; retail cents per 1-2 pint, 16; heavy cream, wholesale per lb., B. F., \$1.07.

ferent stations and railway shipping points from which considerable shipments of milk are regularly made to the cities listed in that table. The "weighted average" prices given in the following table were obtained on the basis of the average net prices applying to the different shipping points supplying each market given in Table 1. The final averages shown in the following table, were obtained by "weighing" the average net producers' price of each distinct market in accordance with the number of local railway shipping points and milk stations supplying each of those cities.

The prices given herewith apply to milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, as do also the producers' prices given in the first column of Table 1.

Table III—Range and Average of Net Prices at Producers' Local Delivery Points

East North Central, For Standard or Grade B Milk, No. of local markets, 192;

Michigan Strives to Conserve Game Supply

GAME AND FISH in Michigan have for some time been under the restrictions set up by the legislature in an effort to save the species from wanton destruction and to make them serve as a continuous good to the public. Although many farmers have been affected each trapping season in the state requirements they have not, we understand, been the ones who did the biggest damage to the natural inhabitants of our forests and lakes. Naturally the latest law has roused protests from farmer trappers and hunters who know the game and who are careful and do not waste it. They realize that green hunters and trappers from the towns cause a great share of the havoc.

If the game laws were abolished, it is quite evident that the game in Michigan would not last very long. Some laws therefore are necessary, and those which are unfair and unduly harsh upon the farmers should be revised. In order to clear up misunderstandings, a campaign of education on this important subject has been set under way throughout the state. Newspapers are taking up the matter.

Every farmer voter should be posted on the game laws particularly as they affect his section of the state. Discussions might well be held at the meetings of the arborers, granges, unions, farm bureau groups and other farmer clubs. One of the interesting explanations concerning the new game and fish laws was published as follows in a Detroit newspaper:

Michigan is beginning to realize that the fish of her lakes and the game of her forests are not so innumerable as the sands of the sea. Also, that if the state doesn't begin to take measures to conserve them the present supply will be materially depleted.

Under the auspices of the state game department, and with the approval of John Baird, commissioner, Ed A Nowack, a deputy game warden at Kalkaska, is starting an educational campaign to teach the young people of the state the necessity of conserving the game supply. In Kalkaska County Mr. Nowack during the last year visited 57 schools, talked to the children, and offered prizes for the best essays on game and fish conservation.

The youngsters were all interested, for virtually all the boys who were old enough fished and hunted, and even some of the girls frequently played sportsman.

In fact, some of the girls' essays were among the best of the 100 published. One of the girls, well versed in Biblical history, used exhortations and illustrations from the Bible advising people against wholesale slaughter. Then she went on to tell how the Indians and the Pilgrim Fathers killed only as much game as they actually needed, and showed how modern hunters might well take a lesson from these older examples.

The campaign will undoubtedly become general throughout the state, and the help of the department of public instruction is being enlisted. And with the youth of Michigan engaged in another children's crusade on behalf of the game and fish of the state, the next generation ought to see the offenses against the game law reduced to a minimum.

These infractions of the law have been numerous, a fact which could be gleaned from the State Fair exhibition of but a few of the weapons and implements confiscated from hunters who were violating the game regulations. All manner of traps, snares and deadfalls with which the hunter captured his prey were shown at this exhibit. Some of these traps are legal during certain seasons, but the deadfalls are exceedingly cruel and slowly crush the animal to death or break its back, so are never allowed. Many spears, used with jacks (bright lights employed in a boat at night to see the fish which are lying on their backs at the bottom of the lake,) are among the confiscated weapons. These lights stupefy the fish so that a man can drive his spear home. Thus the fisherman is able to gain a large supply of fish, but sportsmen look on this method as cowardly and it is strictly forbidden

Opposition to Laws Causes Educational Campaign by State Game Commissioner

except in the case of certain obnoxious fish.

Dynamiting the lakes so that all the fish in that part of the water have been killed is another disastrous practice which has resulted in the wholesale depopulation of our lakes. But with the young army of the state completely aroused this is not likely to happen any more.

By means of educational propaganda Michigan ought to realize what it has in the way of wild life, and what that wild life means in the way of food supply. If proper restrictions are observed concerning the killing of fish and game, much should be accomplished towards the reduction of the high cost of living. In the past we have been guilty of singular folly. We have spent money raising and planting fish, and then allowed outside companies to come in, catch great stores of our fish, take them outside the state and there hoard them in cold storage for a couple of years, to be shipped back here and sold at 30 cents a pound, although not fit to eat by this time.

But, briefly, the doctrine enunciated by the state game department is simply the observance of the law. And of course the observance of the law necessitates a knowledge of it. Attention is, therefore, called to some of the changes recently enacted by the legislature.

One of the changes affects the hunting of partridge. The rapid depletion of the partridge supply in the past made necessary very strict laws on partridge hunting, but this year an open season on partridge is assured. These may now be hunted in such Upper Peninsula counties as are not closed by local petition, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31 inclusive. In the Lower Peninsula they may be hunted from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30 inclusive.

The bag limit is five in one day, ten in possession at any one time. During any one calendar year no person is allowed to kill more than 25.

The state and federal laws concerning duck hunting are now identical. The season to be enforced in Michigan henceforth on ducks, geese, brant, wilson or jacksnipe, coots and gallinules, is Sept. 16 to Dec. 31, both inclusive.

One piece of legislation will delight the heart of the deer hunter. Now, deer hunting parties of four may secure camp permits entitling them to one deer—formerly this permission could only be obtained for parties of six.

The new law erects the divisionary line in Michigan for the hunting of muskrats according to the respective seasons, on range five. This line is the north boundary line of Arenac, Gladwin, Clare, Osceola, Lake and Mason counties. North of this line, but not including the counties named, muskrats can be trapped from Oct. 15 to April 15. South of this line they may be taken from Dec. 15 to April 1. Rifles of no more than .22 caliber can now be legally used in killing muskrats.

The status of the skunk under the game law has fallen greatly, or rather has collapsed. It has now been taken from the list of the protected animals and placed with the predatory beasts. Under the new law the skunk may be killed, trapped, smoked out or dug out, and is common prey for all.

There are now two zones for rabbit hunters in Michigan. The dividing line is the same as that for muskrats. North of that line rabbits may be hunted from Oct. 1 to March 1, inclusive. In the zone south of that line they may be hunted from Nov. 1 to March 1, also inclusive.

A shorter season is made effective on beaver. These may be trapped from Nov. 1 to April 15. The season formerly extended to May 14. The season is also shortened for otter, fisher, martin and mink. These fur-bearing animals may be trapped this year from Nov. 16 to Feb. 14, inclusive instead of until March 15, as formerly. The dates for raccoon hunting are changed to Oct. 15 to Dec. 31 instead of from Dec. 15 to March 15.

The closed season has been extended from 1920 to 1921 on black and gray squirrels and all pheasants.

A bounty has been placed on woodchucks and crows, 50 cents on the former and 25 cents on the latter. Two bounty laws instead of one now include all noxious birds and predatory animals. Township, village and city clerks are the proper officers to issue certificates for bounties on weasels, hawks, crows, owls and woodchucks.

A specific law provides punishment for violators who molest game and insectivorous birds in any manner. This law was made necessary by the conduct of certain aviators at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, some months ago, when they were apprehended for shooting ducks on the wing. The penalty on conviction is \$25, or one month in jail.

(Continued on page 11)



Mr. I. B. Careless bumps into the new game law.

St. Joseph Stages a Tractor Demonstration

THE FIRST and only tractor demonstration which has ever been conducted on a competitive basis in Michigan was held at Centreville, St. Joseph County, September 24, 25 and 26. From the standpoint of machines entered it was not as large a demonstration as one or two others which have been pulled off. Owing to strikes, transportation, scarcity of help, etc., some of the machines entered had to be left out during two days, but for real value in the way of furnishing information to the farmers as well as the tractor men themselves, it was the real stuff.

The tractors arrived on the scene of action on Tuesday afternoon where the first thing on the program was the drawing for plots. This was followed by some preliminary plowing to get everything in good working order. The plowing test proper was conducted on Wednesday on a splendidly located field one mile east of Centreville. The field was as nearly uniform as possible and ideal for a test of this kind. This field had been previously measured up and divided up into strips containing slightly over two and three acres in each strip. The two acre strips were allotted to the two bottom tractors while the three acre strips were given to the three-plow outfits. Each tractor was allowed to plow two preliminary rounds on its particular plot in order to adjust the plows and outfit before the beginning of the test. At 9 o'clock all fuel tanks were emptied and fuel was weighed in from the common source (a Standard Oil wagon which was on the ground.) Each tractor operator specified the kind of fuel (gasoline or kerosene) he wanted and this was weighed into the tank. The amount of fuel allowed was in proportion to the size of the plot and the number of plow bottoms. Each machine was given approximately three gallons of fuel (exactly 40 pounds) per acre and plow bottom, with a pint of gasoline extra for starting the machine. Owing to the difficulty in draining some of the fuel tanks, the process of filling tanks was a slow one and consequently we were late about starting the test. When all the tractors were supplied with fuel Professor Musselman raised the flag which was the signal for the start and the

machines were off to a flying start. All of the machines plowed until they had either completed their plots or run out of fuel. Four machines succeeded in finishing up with their allotted fuel while the rest had to have an extra supply before they could complete their area. During the plowing test there was an observer (a local farmer) keeping tab on his particular tractor, checking them up on the depth of plowing, etc. Eight inches was the depth of plowing required and the tractors were given credit for extra depth or charged with any deficiency which might be found. Running the test in this way, it was to the interests of the tractor men to keep the plows down to the required depth as they all realized it was the number of cubic feet of earth turned over which counted in the contest. When the tractors stopped for want of fuel or at the completion of the plot the ground was measured again and if there was any fuel left this was weighed out and the tractor given credit for this amount of fuel. So we now have figures on the time required, the cubic feet of earth turned over and the amount of fuel used to complete the test. This we consider very valuable data.

Thursday and Friday the belt power tests were conducted on the fair ground at Centreville. The tractors were taken in the same order as the number of their plots in the plowing contest. The machines were run into a roped space where they were belted to a Prony Brake. The Prony brake consists of two pulleys on a shaft. The one pulley is for the belt while the other has a brake fitted over it to which is attached a lever which rests on a platform scale. As the brake is tightened, pressure is brought to bear on the scale and the number of pounds of pressure is weighed. The operators kept tab on the speed of the tractor, the speed of the brake and the time. The speed and the pressure on the scales was taken into consideration in figuring the belt power. Each tractor was given a thirty minute preliminary run to get everything adjusted and the test proper was run for a period of thirty minutes. Belt power was figured six times on each tractor at intervals of five minutes and these

(Continued on Page 15)



An Old Fable That Proves a Big Fact

A certain man had several sons who were always quarreling with one another. And try as he might, he could not get them to live together in harmony. So he determined to convince them of their folly by the following means:

He bid them fetch a bundle of sticks and invited each in turn to break it across his knee. All tried and all failed. And then he untied the bundle and handed them the sticks, one by one. They had no difficulty at all in breaking them. "There, my boys," said he, "united you will be more than a match for your enemies, but if you quarrel and separate, your weakness will put you at the mercy of those who attack you."

—AESOP'S FABLE

Together You Win

Aesop, in his ancient fable, in his "Together You Win," voiced no new fact.

Throughout the history of man, the really big things in life have been achieved by organized effort.

In pre-historic times, each man worked alone, supplying the crude needs of himself and family.

Civilization, however, has been the history of the development of organized effort. The gathering of people into great cities—the building of wonderful structures and gigantic, industrial institutions.

Labor began centuries ago to organize and thereby raised itself from practical serfdom to the good earnings and working conditions it enjoys today.

Manufacturers in every line of business have organized and thereby protected themselves against ruinous competition and insured fair prices for their products.

Farm folks alone have lagged behind in this great development of organized effort.

While all the world has been organizing, the farmer has been working alone, buying alone, selling alone.

Organizations working along restricted lines such as we have in our own State have done great things and will do more.

But, in spite of all this, the farmer is still at the mercy of the organized manufacturers of everything he buys and of the city organized marketing machinery in selling everything that he raises.

There is not a progressive farmer anywhere but realizes that in order to solve the farmer's problems of high producing costs, lack of labor and

vanishing selling profits, a powerful farmers' organization is absolutely essential.

Today, the farmers of Michigan are creating such an organization.

The farmers of other states are well on the way.

If Michigan only equals the record being made in Illinois a year from now over 75 per cent of all the farmers in Michigan will be enrolled in this great organization.

We are going to beat Illinois. We are going to beat all the other states in the Union.

We want every farmer in the State a member of the Greater Michigan State Farm Bureau.

With such an organization as this we can solve the problems that are confronting us—we can reduce our production costs and solve our help problem—we can market our products for a fair return, not only on our investment but on our labor. We can secure legislation which will be favorable to the farmer.

The great organization campaign starts actively in Oakland County on the morning of October 15th.

Other counties will follow as rapidly as they can be worked, until every farmer in Michigan has been visited personally and asked to join at a yearly membership fee of \$10—\$5 to the County Bureau and \$5 to the State. This will give ample funds to accomplish the great work we propose.

But don't wait. Get your counties organized well in advance of the State organizers. Learn all the details about this great movement by communicating with Mr. C. A. Bingham, State Secretary, Birmingham, Mich.

Join the Michigan
State Farm Bureau

It is Organized
for Business

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Executive Office:

Birmingham, Mich.



—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Collective Bargaining

"QUIT YER kiddin," jocularly exclaims the editor of the Rosenbaum Grain Review commenting upon the desire of the farmers to bargain collectively, "not only in their own interest, but in the interest of the consumers." "Any time," adds this witty writer, "the average of the horny-handed takes his hand off his own pocket book, 'in the interest of the consumer,' call me early mother dear." But in a more serious strain our trade paper friend declares his intention of fighting collective bargaining "to the limit of his ability."

There, there, calm yourself, brother editor. You wouldn't use up so much valuable space to tell us that the world is round or the war is over or that Congress is having a fit over the League of Nations. We know you are against collective bargaining. You don't have to tell us so. We know that you and your brothers in the grain trade, the vegetable trade, the livestock trade, and all the other farm produce trades will fight collective bargaining to the limit of your ability just as you have resisted every effort of the farmer to secure economic freedom.

We have had some misgivings upon this collective bargaining proposition ourselves. We can't fall for it simply to show the farmers that our heart is in the right place. We cannot approve of legislation that gives to the farmer an absolute monopoly, wipes out all competition and leaves the consumer entirely at the mercy of the producer. We do not fear that the type of farmer who raises the bulk of the food today would abuse this privilege, but we do fear that were such favors granted to those engaged in farming selfish capital would at once be attracted to exploit agriculture and profiteer under the protection thus accorded by the government. It is to the farmer's eventual welfare that he does not at this time ask for unbridled license in fixing the selling prices of his products.

We have only to review the recent fluctuations in market values, which cost the farmers millions of dollars, to appreciate the justice of the farmers' demands that they be given legal means for controlling to a certain point the selling price of their products. Supply and demand have had very little to do with the enormous losses the farmers have suffered the past several months. Cost of production has been ignored by the influences which are tearing down the grain and live stock markets, and the farmers are powerless to cover their losses or prevent further declines. Who, besides those who are the sole beneficiaries of such a system, can stand up in its defense. Who with justice can say that all is well with the farmer and that he has no "kick" coming?

Farmers should be permitted to bargain collectively, and to withhold their crops from market until the price bid for them shall equal

cost of production plus a reasonable profit. The principle of collective bargaining, for the protection of an industry, is right, and can be excused upon almost identically the same grounds as a protective tariff. Duty is placed upon many imports to encourage domestic industry and make it possible for invested capital to return a fair dividend. But a tariff that enables a manufacturer to make exorbitant profits is indefensible. The right to bargain collectively is needed at the present time to make it possible for farmers to secure a fair return upon their labor and invested capital. But the abuse of this privilege should not be tolerated. It is possible to accord to farmers at this time the right to bargain collectively without imperilling the interests of the consumer one iota.

Think Twice, Mr. President

RUMOR COMES from Washington that president will remove the war ban on alcoholic liquors at an early date. There is a simultaneous statement that Kentucky distillers are prepared to flood the country with booze the instant the president signs the order.

Think twice, Mr. President. You have said that these are critical times. You are aware that men are saying and doing things today who in their saner moments would laugh at the folly of their actions. Unbalanced zealots are preaching mob rule, strikes, sabotage, incendiarism, even the overthrow of the government. Would you add fagots to the fire? Would you place dynamite where there is now only flash powder? Would you release the stuff that fires men's brains into a consuming conflagration of reason, and send them off upon expeditions of rapine, destruction of property and murder?

Think twice, Mr. President. The people have declared for national prohibition. What excuse can you give for tilting the lid for a paltry two or three months in order to satisfy the clamorings of a small, selfish group of citizens? Will you be prepared to accept the consequences,—to face the wrath of the people—if you in an ill-advised moment give liquor once more a free reign and invite the nation to an orgy of drunkenness?

In Memory of Roosevelt

THE CAMPAIGN is on, nation-wide, to secure funds for erecting a suitable memorial to Theodore Roosevelt. The appeal for funds in this state should meet with instantaneous response from Mr. Roosevelt's thousands of admirers. No state in the union stood more loyally by Mr. Roosevelt than did Michigan during many trying political battles, and if the respect the people of Michigan had for the great statesman during his life has survived his death, Michigan can be counted upon for a generous contribution. It is quite unnecessary to enter again the portals of the hall of fame in which the deeds of Roosevelt are recorded. Admitting all his faults, remembering how bitterly he fought against the decrees of fate during the last year or two of his life, and acknowledging his mistakes, both those who would like to have been his supporters and those who were his enemies know that he was great, and that the spirit of the man who now rests upon Sagamore Hill still lives and will live thruout the ages. It is fitting that the nation should erect a monument of enduring stone to his memory, and every citizen should feel it a personal obligation and privilege to contribute to the cause.

A Bonus for the Soldier Boys

THE AMERICAN LEGION has just taken a step which may have far-reaching effects in further disturbing the financial and currency standards of the nation. Several branches have voted to petition congress to pay every soldier and sailor a bonus in the form of a \$50 Liberty bond for every month in the service.

We have had a feeling that the nation has not fully paid its debt to the young men who gave up active business careers to fight for their country. In North Dakota, that notorious strong-hold of non-partisans, the people's conscience, was quick to recognize this debt

and a state law was passed which gave to North Dakota soldiers a partial financial recompense for the time they had spent in the service. But apparently the rest of the country, if it felt the obligation at all, pushed it aside and went on about the routine of business. But there was one individual who didn't forget it. That was the soldier himself, and the subject has been repeatedly discussed in gatherings of the local branches of the American Legion.

Congress and the nation at large have had every opportunity to liquidate this debt upon a just, safe and practical basis. It has not done so. The initiative having been left to the soldiers themselves, they have been quick to grasp it, and now present a plan which involves a further issuance of bonds totalling nearly six billion dollars, and may, if adopted have a most detrimental effect upon the credit of the government. Liberty bonds are being used extensively in trade and to float another issue in such a huge amount to individuals whose first step may be to convert them into cash, will, we are afraid, greatly depreciate the current value of the bonds already issued and increase the circulating media of barter and exchange to such an extent as will greatly aggravate the present situation in which we find ourselves by reason of our inflated currency.

Aid for Those Who Need It

WORD COMES that several national farm loan associations in the northern part of the state have been dissolved because the Federal Land Bank refused to make the desired loan against the security offered. It is alleged that appraisers were sent to examine the farms who were residents of lower Michigan and unfamiliar with the type of northern Michigan soils. It is also stated that these men proceeded in their examination as if of the settled conviction that these lands were practically worthless and great caution should be used in recommending loans against them.

One visiting the upper counties of the state is not impressed at first glance with their agricultural possibilities. Generally speaking, the farms do not have that air of prosperity about them that is characteristic of the farms in some of the lower counties. Here and there a farm is seen that compares favorably with the best in Michigan. The farm buildings are well-built and well-kept. The fences are of the best material. The orchard shows the result of careful and intelligent attention. Modern equipment and conveniences are in evidence, and the entire place bespeaks a progressive owner. Viewing such farms as this, one must take it for granted that the soil is fertile and productive.

But the average type of farm in northern Michigan is a disappointment. If its owner has prospered his premises give no indication of the fact. For they have a sort of down-at-the-heel appearance which deceives the observer as to the true character of the soil. But if one were to go back to the earliest history of that average farm he would find in the majority of cases that the owner started in with scarcely a dollar to his name, went in debt for everything he bought, built his buildings at odd moments, and underwent hardships, discouragements and set-backs as can only come to the man who attempts to farm without capital or credit.

The purpose of the federal farm loan system is to provide financial aid to those who need it and cannot easily and cheaply secure it through the regular channels. If any farmers in the United States come within this class, should not the farmers of northern Michigan be counted foremost in the lot? If appraisers are sent to that section who permit their judgment to be swayed by their prejudice or ignorance and appraise the land so low that it loses its desirability as security, the purpose of the federal aid so far as northern Michigan is concerned, is thereby defeated. We should like to see the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul make a thorough investigation of the agricultural situation in northern Michigan and establish a policy that will permit of greater assistance being given to the farmers of that section.

EIGHT HOUR DAY
FOR FARMERS

Enclosed you will find a statement of my expense in growing this year's crop of beans. It was such an expense to me that I had to call my boy's attention to it. We supposed we were growing beans at a profit until last evening when we sat down and filled out the blank clipped from M. B. F. Our yield per acre you will notice is no less than the average for the state, according to threshers returns for the past two years. Our charges for growing this crop are not exorbitant. I have refused \$6 per day overseeing the building of a county road past our farm and my eighteen year old boy with the team could have gotten \$7 per day all summer. But we decided to work for nothing on the farm, sixteen hours each day so that the eight hour city man would not go hungry.

Will you kindly tell us then, M. B. F., how much longer we must do this. We have been offered \$150 per acre for the farm and have just about decided to sell it, send the boy to the M. A. C. and move to the city. There is a fine 80 acre farm for sale nearby which I offered to buy for this boy last spring but he don't want it. He has seen the folly of working hard all day to produce a crop and sell it for less than cost of production. There never was a time when there was so many farms for sale as there is now. Farmers have discovered that it is costing more to produce a crop than they can get for it, and that they are working early and late just for the fun of it while the city man is working only 8 hours and getting from five to ten dollars per day.

Every afternoon at 4:30 we can hear the carshop whistle blow and everybody connected with the shop or with the railroads quit work while we farmers toil on till bed time.

Farmers throughout this section are wondering if it would not be a good plan for them to adopt the 8-hour day, work about half their land, let the balance rest and take things easy. Would not the price of farm produce advance so that we would not have to grow it at a loss and would we not have more time to visit more time to spend in the city at the movies, lectures and social functions, without moving there, and have more money than we now have. What do you think of it? We must do something if we are to keep the boys on the farm. Sincerely yours—U. G. Stiff.

Your letter calls to mind the oft-repeated charges that farmers never realize they are losing money until some of their "half-baked leaders and farm paper editors come along and stir them up." It may seem strange but it is nevertheless a fact that many farmers lose money every year and don't know it. But they remain in business, live fairly comfortably, buy motor cars and seem to get along pretty well, which makes their position the harder to understand by the city consumer. If we look at farming as an industry as we rightly should and compare it to other industries in which capital and labor is employed we find that it exists and apparently prospers only because those who are employed in it are willing and obliged to work much longer hours at much less pay than those engaged in other industries. For some reason we find it very hard to force into the consciousness of the average city man that all who live upon the farms toil upon it and are not paid full measure for their labor. We cannot fairly compare the profits of the business of farming with those of the business of merchandising until we allow every individual who performs labor upon the farms a recompense for that labor just as the city merchant pays a wage to his employees. Few men engaged in the city professions and trades expect that their families shall be wage earners in the business, or being so expect that they shall labor for nothing. In fact, the average city man who often criticizes the farmer severely because of his complaints would view with repugnance the suggestion that his wife and children perform such ordinary and arduous labor as the women children on most of our farms are compelled to perform, if they are to remain in business, live comfortably, buy a motor car, or get along fairly well. It is possibly true that farming does not pay any less today than formerly. The trouble is that the farmer is awakening to the consciousness that he is toiling while other people spend their substance in riotous living; that his capital returns at best only a meagre six to ten per cent while other capital pays double and treble returns. Hence, the present dissatisfaction among the farmers, and their demands for an "eight hour day," "time and a half for over-time," "collective bargaining," and other privileges enjoyed by labor and capital in other fields. The problem is a real one, and demands the earnest attention of all honest minds.—The Editor.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS
SAY

A SATISFIED CO-OPERATOR

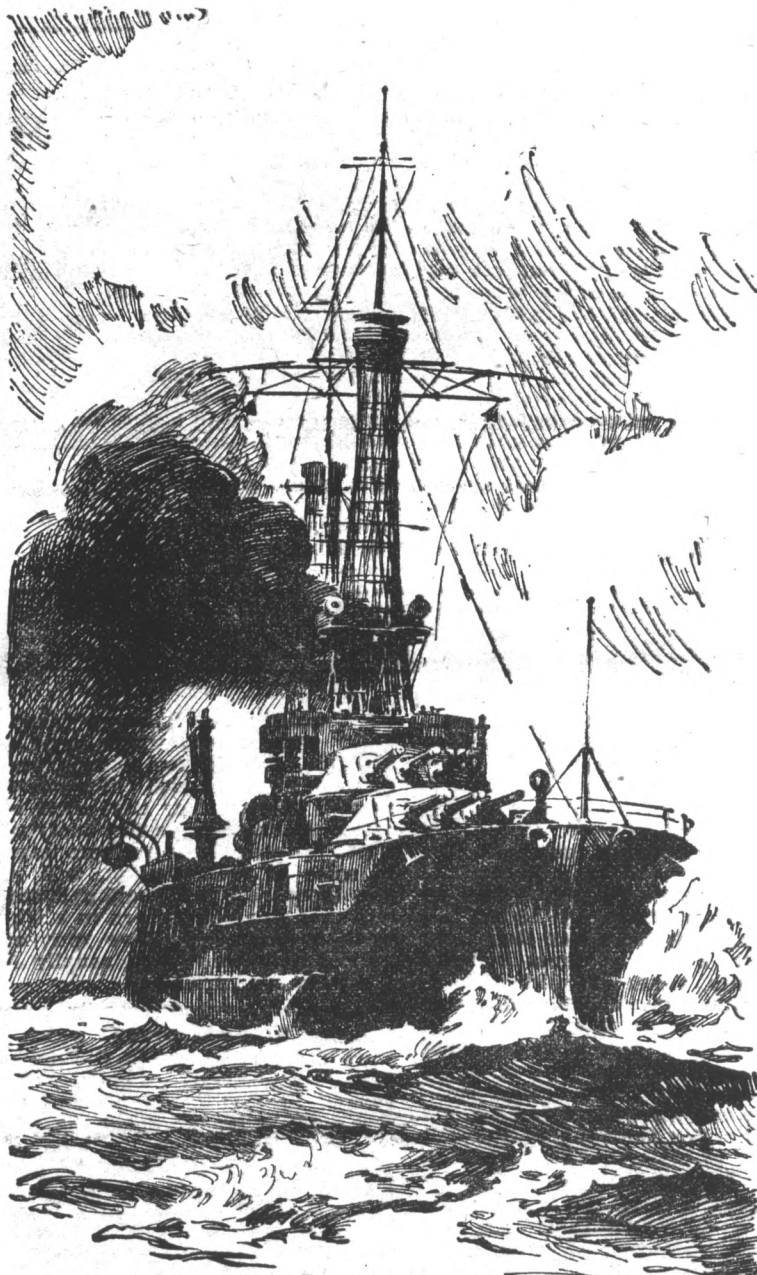
I ENCLOSE a fair estimate of my bean crop for this year. As I have not yet threshed, of course, cannot give you exact yield per acre. I helped one of my neighbors thresh beans today, the first job our beaver has done this year. He threshed eight acres and got 215 bushels of about 27 bushels per acre, but this was an exceptionally good crop, quality almost perfect with scarcely a pound pick.

Beans right around here are better than last year, but in other parts of Huron county not so good. I have preached co-operation and better un-

derstanding among farmers for mutual benefit and better prices for several years, but farmers seem to be slow to grasp the principles of co-operation. Last April, thru my efforts were organized the Pigeon Live Stock Ass'n and to date we have shipped 16 cars of live stock, and in less than three months' time we had the drovers practically put out of business. We now have 191 members and there isn't a shipper but what is thoroughly satisfied and would not think of going back to the old way of shipping. The \$3 per car more or less now comes back into their pockets instead of going into

Now just a final word in conclusion. Please do not let that farmer's candidate for governorship slip your mind. Jim Helme or Herb Baker will do, and I will do everything in my power to help land our man.—Wm. S., Pigeon, Mich.

Editor's Note: Your neighbor is particularly fortunate to secure 27 bushels of beans from an acre of ground. Have him tell us how he did it, as there are quite a few thousand farmers in the state who would like to follow his example. As you may know the average will run much less, probably not to exceed nine or ten bushels per acre. If every Michigan grower could secure 27 there wouldn't be any complaint. A good farmer governor would be fine.—Editor.

If you had been
on the Arizona

HERE she comes, homeward bound, with "a bone in her teeth," and a record for looking into many strange ports in six short months.

If you had been one of her proud sailors you would have left New York City in January, been at Guantanamo, Cuba, in February, gone ashore at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in March and stopped at Brest, France, in April to bring the President home. In May the Arizona swung at her anchor in the harbor of Smyrna, Turkey. In June she rested under the shadow of Gibraltar and in July she was back in New York harbor.

Her crew boasts that no millionaire tourist ever globe-trotted like this. There was one period of four weeks in which the crew saw the coasts of North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

An enlistment in the navy

gives you a chance at the education of travel. Your mind is quickened by contact with new people, new places, new ways of doing things.

Pay begins the day you join. On board ship a man is always learning. There is work to be done and he is taught to do it well. Trade schools develop skill, industry and business ability. Work and play are planned by experts. Thirty days furlough each year with full pay. The food is fine. A full outfit of clothing is provided free. Promotion is unlimited for men of brains. You can enlist for two years and come out broader, stronger, abler. "The Navy made a man of me" is an expression often heard.

Apply at any recruiting station if you are over 17. There you will get full information. If you can't find the recruiting station, ask your Postmaster. He knows.

Shove off!
Join the U. S. Navy



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THERE ISN'T a question of more importance to the mother than that relative to her children's education, if she be a progressive mother who wants her offspring to have just a little better education than she enjoyed and so be able, because of that better foundation, to more easily cope with the problems confronting them in later life. And yet this year we are faced with a dearth of teachers, and why? Undoubtedly partly because they receive more money for their work in other lines, and also have work the whole year around, but by no means is this the whole reason.

In our office there are two ex-school teachers who have only last year given up teaching to take up clerical work. And when I asked them the reason, one immediately replied: "Well, you know I just love my work and most of my pupils, but did you ever stop to think that you are not only held responsible for the progress each child under you makes, but you are expected to teach them deportment, etiquette, etc., and then, if you have occasion to correct or punish them, you are very often criticized by the parents. I tell you it is no small task to please the parents of every pupil as well as the school board and with all do your work conscientiously and well."

Why not get near your teacher—the teacher who has charge of your children for so many of their waking hours five days in the week, and co-operate with her. Did you ever teach school? If so, then you know something of the work the teacher has to keep the attention of her classes near the end of the day, keeping some interested in their studies while she hears others recite, and then when the day's recitations are over, there are the papers to correct and the lessons to prepare for the next day, which often takes three out of five of her evenings. Mrs. Dillenbeck has put the story into a little poem—we hope that the case cited is an exception. Public sentiment can do much along this line as well as all other lines of public improvement.

"Those who educate children well are more to be honored than even their parents; for these only give them life; these the art of living well."—Aristotle.

VACATION'S PAST—HOME'S BEST

POSSIBLY the best benefit we derive from going away from home for a vacation is appreciation we have of our homes and of our work when we return.

How we look forward and plan for that vacation period all through the year, resolving to go here or go there—to see this or to see that; then when the time nears we secure all the folders and advertising matter possible in order that we may determine just which offers the most for the time and money—and then finally we're off.

So it was with the writer. A vacation spent at a popular resort where you spend a lot of money in order to live in a summer hotel and dressed for every meal in a different outfit, didn't appeal to us. We wanted to see something we had never seen before—to go somewhere; rub elbows with our fellow men and see how the other half of the world lived, rubbing off corners in the contact. And so finally the Thousand Island and Saguenay trip was the one decided upon. There were seventy who finally made up a party, escorted by a representative of the Canadian Steamboat and Railway Lines. There was the tired business man with his equally tired wife; then there was the man and his wife who had plenty of money but who couldn't go to Europe this year because that sort of travel isn't encouraged yet, and who for the first time were see-

ing the beauties of their own land, for, although we were in Canadian waters or on Canadian soil most of the time, it seems as though we were sort of sisters, the relationship of these two countries having been so closely cemented since the war. Then there were the girls who, like ourselves had saved for a whole year from their office earnings for the trip and were alive to every thing, and enjoying themselves every minute of the time.

The trip never grows monotonous because of the many changes. You are obliged to change steamers at Buffalo and take the trolley around to Niagara and along the Gorge route to Queenstown where a small steamer is boarded which takes you as far as Toronto. There another change is made for a smaller one, which carries no night accommoda-

that instead of being tied to a dock we were tied to an ocean going freighter which was loading with bales of paper pulp, the chief industry along the shores of this country. There we learned that during the short season of three months the Canadian government would ship from this one port two million tons of paper pulp to France and England, supplying almost their entire need, while New York City alone takes the product of two and one-half acres of this spruce pulp each day to supply paper enough for its circulation of 98 million which papers of course go all over the world. Little did I think when I left that I would learn how the paper for which I wrote was manufactured.

At Toronto, Montreal and Quebec our stay was so limited that in order to see the most in the time we had,



The Country Teacher

IT'S FUN to hear the people talk about the country teacher—
Though all the parents strike and balk, from this most gentle creature,

We still expect rare discipline and genius quite in learning.
We say as soon as school begins, "Her salt she is not earning."
We talk of it till fall of night and in the morning hours,
We wish such frolic was our right and pathway strewn with flowers.
To work at nine at play at four (we housewives die of envy)
And then we rant at her some more her blessings are so many.
The children straightway take it up, and carry it to school—
And then we set the supper UP till evening's twilight cool,
Because the children had to stay, COUNFOUNDED THE IDLE TEACHER
And thus it is from day to day—sometimes we add a feature—
In form of spicy note or slur we send her by a youngster,
And then we raise an awful stir and want the board to bounce her,
Because she had to use a whip if she would run the school,
We set the children up to skip because she's mean and cruel.
From day to day she labors on with ne'er a care or trouble—
That Jack or Mary, Grace or John does not proceed to double.
We read the evening papers through and deem it most alarming—
Five hundred teachers have skidoed and taken up with farming.



tions in the way of extra state rooms as the steamer is simply used to shoot the rapids along the St. Lawrence, and so after this exciting afternoon and arriving at the quaint, picturesque old city of Quebec, we again changed boats for the larger boat which was to take us up the Saguenay to Ha Ha Bay, way up where the mountains rise higher and higher until at Echo Bay they form two peaks known as Capes Eternity and Trinity, either of which is larger than Gibraltar. On this salt water stream, we forgot that it was not yet winter and unless we donned every article of clothing we could get one, we wore a "goose flesh suit" much to our discomfort and against our will. For the tang of the salt air made us remember that we were near the Labrador current.

However it told the enthusiastic fishermen on board that the cold trout streams were near at hand and that in the same stream we were traversing was to be found the beautiful salmon. Some of these fresh fish were served to us on board our boat and whether it was our appetites or the fish, I can't say, but surely never did fish taste so good.

On the way we stopped at Toudasac, the first French settlement in this country, and there, with the exception of the tourists, French is spoken entirely. A wonderful salmon fish hatchery engaged our attention at this point as well as an old Catholic church, 272 years old, long ago supplanted by a newer, larger edifice.

At St. Alphonse, on Ha Ha Bay, we tied up for the night, and when we woke in the morning we found

we boarded the famous "rubber-neck" wagons with which every city abounds, and do you know I really feel sorry for the rich folks who are so well off that they have their own cars and chauffeurs, as they truly miss a lot. Those fellows on these wagons in spite of their fooling, will give you more real information about a city than you could learn in a whole week by yourself. Have you ever noticed that they were usually like the policemen, Irish?

We all laughed heartily when pointing to a hill toward which we were coming, he called it the most aristocratic and popular "Rest Camp" in that country, and then a moment later we spied the tombstones which told us the kind of a Rest Camp it really was. No one is allowed to be serious on a vacation trip. Nearing a quaint little wooden building, we were told that it was the most popular "Flatiron" building in the city; only later to read on the sign board "Chinese Laundry." And on one corner we passed there was a brewery, a church, a boarding house and a school. Our guide described that as being the only corner on earth where you had salvation, starvation, ruin and education all on one corner. Oh yes, old and young, rich and poor, we all left our dignity at home and spent nine delightful days, but so much did we see and so fast did we travel that when once more we sighted Niagara Falls, and knew that we were again on American soil and near home, we felt like the little poem below very aptly expresses it:

The Spot That God Loves Best
The west begins where the east leaves off.
And no man knows the spot;

The starting point of the sunny south
Is the place where the north is not;
We call it east where the welcome sun
First tints the rosy skies;
We call it west where the shadows fade,
When the evening twilight dies;
We call it north where the snowdrifts pile,
When the wintry blizzards blow;
We call it south where the orange blooms
And the sweet magnolias grow;
We will travel east, we will wander west,
To the north or south we'll roam;
If we're still in sight of the Stars and Stripes

The spot is home, sweet home.
For the starry banner shall float aloft,
From the calm Pacific shores
To the rugged rocks of the far-off coast,
Where the broad Atlantic roars,
There is no north and there is no south,
And we know no east, no west,
For any old place in the U. S. A.
Is the spot that God loves best.
—Selected.

SOME HELPFUL HINTS

Belding, Mich.

Editor Mich. Business Farming.

Dear Sir:

I am a reader of your farm paper and noticed in the July 12 issue that you ask for helpful hints from housewives. I will send a few that are very helpful to me, and would like to have you print the suggestions.—
C. D., Belding, Mich.

For cleaning the outside of a copper boiler which has become tarnished and stained, instead of spending hours scouring and polishing, try using a piece of old woolen cloth wet in kerosene and see what perfectly good and quick results you obtain.

To clean a water pitcher which has become coated with lime try soaking well with good vinegar and see how easily it can be made clean.

To bake a crust for a lemon or cream pie, try baking it on bottom of tin instead of the inside. It will be more satisfactory when baked.

Try using paper under the burner to your oil stoves and see how much easier it is to be kept clean.

Instead of putting baby to bed nights cross and irritable try cooling him with a luke warm sponge bath and see how much sweeter he sleeps.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

The most popular color for fall is brown. Persons with brown or auburn hair and with hazel or brown eyes will find this color most becoming. However, if it makes you look sallow as it does some, don't be discouraged, as the ever-popular blue is shown just as much and doubtless will be worn even more.

Then there is fringe again—narrow and wide. Some of the afternoon dresses and evening gowns have a whole overskirt of long fringe, making you think of the Hawaiian dresses. Fringe is so dressy that it really should not be worn for street costumes.

Shoes for "best" promise to be high again—as high as fourteen inches, now that the restriction imposed by the war has made it possible for the manufacturer's to use as much as they desire. And the prices are equally high.

ESSAY ON "GEESE"

JOHNNY Truehard of St. Louis, Mo., won first prize in a competition on "geese" recently. Johnny may never develop into a Shakespeare, but he is original at least. Here is his effort:

"Geese is a heavy set bird with a head on one side and a tail on the other. His feet is set so far back on his running gear that they nearly miss his body. Some geese is ganders and has a curl on his tail. Ganders don't lay or set. They just eat, loaf and go swimming. If I had to be a geese I would rather be a gander. Geese do not give milk, but give eggs, but for me give me liberty or give me death."



DEAR CHILDREN: What a glorious season is the fall! How we do love to walk beside the road and scuff our feet in the leaves, and what splendid fun it is to go nutting, gathering in our store for winter even as the squirrels do. When the cellar and barns are full, we have a great deal to be thankful for, and this year especially with the war over we have more cause than usual to be thankful.

There are to be two prizes for Thanksgiving. One for the best drawing of a subject fitting for the holiday and the other for the best story of why you are thankful on this holiday. Now get busy, children and see if you can earn one of these prizes.

Several original prizes have been received but it is too early to award a prize. Perhaps next week we can publish one and tell you who the prize winner is.

And though it is very early there is a whole army of our Children's Hour members earnestly striving to get the wonderful Christmas presents that I am awarding for just a little work. Are you one of them? It's not too late if you hurry. Send in and ask me all about it.—Affectionately yours, "Laddie."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie:—I am a reader of the "Children's Hour," and would like to be a member of the Christmas Club. My father takes the M. B. F. and says it is the best paper he has ever taken. He can hardly wait until it comes each week. Our school began September 8th. We have a school of 23 pupils and our teacher is Mrs. Dowling. I like her very much. I am 13 years old and in the 9th grade. I passed the 8th grade examination last year. Well my letter is getting long so I will close with lots of love to all the children.—Rebecca Hayes, Bailey, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls. This is the first time I have written. I am a boy 13 years old and in the 7th grade. I like my teacher and like to go to school. For pets I have a pair of pigeons which are very pretty. During my vacation I help work on the farm for we have 110 acres. I would like to hear from any of the boys and girls. I hope to see my letter in print.—John Klug, Abbottsford.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you and I hope to see my letter in print. We live on a farm in northeastern Michigan. I have four brothers. I am 11 years of age and go to school, being in the 5th grade. There are three in my grade. My teacher is Miss Harriet Carpenter. There are 17 pupils in our school. I have six studies.—Thelma Keith, Ponca.

"A generous lad's my brother Ned,"
Said little Johnny Lovitt.
He takes the middle of the bed
And leaves me both sides of it."

Dear Laddie:—I am going to write another letter and would like to see it in print. I wrote once before but did not see my letter. I enjoy reading the letters of the boys and girls and also the Doo Dads. They sure are mischievous little people. The last two M. B. F.'s we received did not contain the Doo Dads. I go to school and am in the 5th grade. Our school started September 3 and I was glad to go to school. We have lots of fun. We sometimes play Step. Maybe some of the boys and girls would like to have me teach them how to play step. The first thing we do is to have one person stand still and he will tell the rest to go ten steps away. The one stand still will count five and while he is counting they take as many steps as possible without his seeing them but if he sees anyone step he will give him so many steps to get to where he has been standing, but if he can't get there in as many steps as he is given he will have to be the one that stands for the next game after the rest have all gotten there. When we blind we always put our hands over our faces. Maybe you children won't like this game but I think it is fun to play it. Well my letter is getting quite long so I guess I had better save room for another little girl's letter.—Mildred Bugg, Ponca.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl 10 years of age and live on an 100-acre farm. I have one brother, Leonard. We have four horses, one cow and 25 little pigs. My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the girls' and boys' letters. I have been sick since last April; am not well yet so I am not able to go to school. I was in the 4th grade last year. I will have to close for my letter is getting long. I hope to see it in print.—Irene Bondel-

THE JUNIOR COOK

Cornmeal Mush

Three cups of water; three-quarters teaspoon salt; put in a two quart pan and bring to a boil.

Just before the boiling begins, while the bubbles are ready to dance up from the bottom, shake in very slowly: one cup of yellow cornmeal; stir till smooth and then cook for ten minutes over a slow fire. The success of this cornmeal depends on adding the cornmeal gradually just before the water boils. If done right the mush will be smooth and delicious.

MARJORIE DAW

WHEN Marjorie and her twin sister, Ellen, went to spend a week's vacation with Uncle John, they didn't half guess all the fun they would have. They knew about feeding the chickens and watching the milking and riding to town with Uncle John when he took the great cans of milk to the afternoon train. But they didn't know about Tip.

Tip was a pretty little white dog—not so very little either but just the right size to play with little girl visitors. He had lived at Uncle John's only a week when the girls came and so he was almost as much of a stranger as they were. Perhaps that was why he thought it was so jolly to romp around with them and to explore all the sights of the farm.

One morning when the three were running through the orchard they spied a teeter-totter; a great, big, high teeter-totter with the board to

ride on, all set in place as the Uncle John had just been out to fix it for them. (And who knows but he had for it was he who suggested their going to that part of the orchard that morning?)

"What's it for?" asked Marjorie. "To teeter on, silly," laughed Ellen. "Don't you know, we had one in the playground."

"But that was red and green," answered Marjorie, "and this isn't painted at all."

"But it teeters just the same," said Ellen. "Now you hold that end Marjorie and I'll hold this just so. Then we'll climb on together. Wait now! Don't you climb till I do!"

There's one thing about being a twin—both folks are sure to be about the same size and Marjorie and Ellen found that very convenient when they got on that teeter. They each crawled on very carefully, balancing the board just so; then they bounced, oh, just a very little bit, and got the board to swaying and there they were teetering just as fine as you please.

But Tip didn't fancy that one bit. He felt very much left out and he barked his opinion of teeters and particularly of this teeter till the girls stopped in mid air to decide what to do about him.

"Let me down very slowly," suggested Ellen, "and I'll grab him up and he can ride with us."

So she wiggled and squirmed till she got near the ground, then she made a grab for Tip and settled him on her lap.

"Now let's go up," she said. But the teeter didn't move. With Tip's weight added to her own they kept

the board down close to the ground.

"Let me down!" shouted Marjorie getting a bit frightened at her long stay in the air, "let me down, Ellen!" But the teeter didn't move.

"Let me down," she shouted again, "I want to get down!"

Then she suddenly realized what the trouble was.

"Tip," she called, "Tip! Come here to me! Here, Tip!"

The little fellow looked up the long, slick board then looked questioningly at Ellen.

"Yes, Tip," nodded Ellen, who was getting anxious about her sister but was afraid to get up for fear the board would come down too suddenly and hurt Marjorie, "yes, Tip! Go to her."

The dog started up the long board—one step, two steps and he was still safe. Maybe he could do this queer thing his little mistresses wanted him to do. Three steps—he was getting braver now—four steps, five, and he touched the middle with his reached-out front paw. He passed the middle and the long board began to sway. Ellen's end left the ground and the two girls, evenly balanced as long as Tip was in the middle, hung teetering in their. Just at that minute, when both girls were reaching their toes to catch the ground and steady the board, Uncle John called from the fence, "Need me, Marjorie Daw? Or can tip take care of you?"

Marjorie wasn't afraid any more and she called back, "Tip's taking care of us, uncle! We're going to teeter a long time." And she did. Such a very long time that her uncle nick-named her Marjorie Daw for the rest of her visit.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

There is probably no other flour that really equals its all-around goodness.

All inferior materials are eliminated from LILY WHITE.

It is all clean, pure, wholesome flour. Thirty-five years of expert, conscientious milling experience are behind it.

LILY WHITE has won its fame on its merits. And we intend to keep its quality, so that it will continue to be "The flour the best cooks use."

Its satisfaction is backed with a money-back guarantee.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

A few readers report the refusal of local elevators to buy wheat at the government price. We would like to have all such instances referred to us for investigation. In reporting such cases, be sure to give all the particulars. There is no change in the wheat situation. Practically all sales are now being made on the basis of the government's guarantee, and the crop is plentiful enough and moving fast enough that no premiums are offered. Detroit quotes: Wheat No. 1 white, \$2.25; No. 1 red, \$2.27; No. 1 mixed, \$2.25.

CORN

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.52	1.51	1.65
No. 3 Yellow	1.52		
No. 4 Yellow	1.50		

The corn market reached its lowest level last week, and many believe that it has touched bottom. Quite a large number of farmers have rushed the balance of their old crop to market, fearing that prices would go even lower. This is, of course, a mistake and one for which all the farmers of the country suffer. While it is true that the quality of this year's corn has never been excelled, and that there is to be a large quantity to meet all needs when the new crop is harvested, it is preposterous to think that corn can go any lower because of the much higher prices of other grains. Speaking of the corn situation the Price Current Grain Reporter says:

"New England is speculating on the future price of corn and has a good buyer for deferred shipment, paying a big premium for grain that will not reach them until next May to October. This buying ahead in volume is a factor in the situation that sooner or later will have an effect on the price, as it will mean larger distribution whether the price advances or not. It is this constant speculating that helps greatly to stabilize the market. Farmers are apparently becoming more familiar with the use of grain futures as a price insurance proposition, and there has been a large amount of December sold against standing crops which will move later in the season. In many instances the producer will secure a price for his grain in this manner far above the prevailing level."

Yes, and in many instances he will secure a price in this manner far below the prevailing level. The speculators who gamble in futures will use every means at their command to keep market prices down.

The speculators who thus gamble in futures will use every means at their command to keep prices down that they may fill their contracts without a loss.

OATS

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.73	.80
No. 3 White	.73	.72	

Farmers are not very keen to sell oats at the present low levels. The crop is way short, and should the export demand pick up prices should go materially higher. We expect to see higher prices quoted on oats by the first of the year.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye and barley markets still cling to the levels established several months ago, and the demand is uncertain. Detroit quotes \$2.40 @ 2.50 for No. 3 barley, and \$1.42 per bushel for rye. The future of the rye market depends almost entirely upon the export demand. It is believed in some quarters that Germany will become a large buyer of this grain this year in which case there should be higher prices.

BEANS

The bean market has recovered from its September slump and prices are slightly higher all over the country. The Detroit market this week quotes \$7.30 per cwt. for the best. But this price is a long way from what it ought to be. Trading is very active, if we may believe the reports coming to our office. But so

Weekly Crop and Market Review

THE TWO BIG influences affecting general trade and market conditions the past week have been the steel strike and the illness of the president. The steel heads claim that the strike is practically over and that the men are going back to work. At no time have any of the larger mills been forced to close completely, although their output has been greatly reduced. It is easy to see how the fear that the strike might cripple other industries, injects an element of uncertainty and weakness in all trade deals. The president's illness has had a powerful effect and the concern shown in his condition shows how much the people value his influence. If President Wilson should die, we would lose the strongest figure in our national life, and for a time might drift about like a ship without a pilot. It is not to be wondered at that many people enter trade deals under these circumstances with fear and trembling.

There is virtually no change in the general aspects of the grain markets. The government and the speculators who set deliberately about a few months ago to force down prices have succeeded admirably in one respect. They have slaughtered the corn market, demoralized the live stock markets, and smashed the bean market to smithereens, but the consumer still pays the same old prices and the graft goes to someone in between. The farmers everywhere are showing a strong desire to take hold of the situation and protect their interests, but they have to proceed with great care lest they be hauled into jail for wanting a fair profit on their investment. There are a score or more criminal actions pending against farmers' organizations thruout the country, but the greatest crime that can be laid against them is that they sought to remove the middleman and charge the consumer what their product is worth. We are going to have an accounting soon. The farmers are perfectly willing to go before the bar of the court of public opinion for a verdict.

We think the grains have reached their lowest levels and that there will come a reaction. A review of the grain trade papers shows a somewhat greater confidence in the future of the grain markets than has been noted for some time. The bears have gone back to the old Argentine bugaboo, although it must be remembered that this club was held over the heads of the producers all last winter, without success. The foreign demand has slackened, however, and we need not expect to see any great activity in the grain markets for sixty or ninety days. The car shortage looms up as a big problem. Already many sections are unable to ship products for lack of cars and under this circumstance the farmers find it difficult to sell at any price. Fortunately, the situation in Michigan is not bad and we have had no reports of where local shippers are unable to get all the cars they need.

long as Jap beans are imported into this country in such huge quantities there can be no hope that prices will reach a level which will pay the growers a fair profit. If the special tariff bill goes through, there is a very good chance that beans will go up at once.

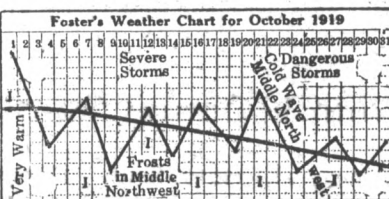
Regarding the present activity in the market, Mr. L. A. Nixon, editor of the Bean Bag, writes us as fol-

lows, under date of September 30th.

"Although we have no direct reports or any strong foundation for our opinion we feel as if the market will be a little stronger this week than last. The action of the farmers in pegging the market has been a strong factor, and rumors of short crops in the Orient will make the Japs higher in their prices with a consequent betterment of the domes-

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1919.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Oct. 10, 14 and 19 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 11, 15 and 20; plains sections, 12, 16 and 21; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 13, 17 and 22; eastern sections 14, 18 and 23, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Oct. 15, 19 and 24. Storm waves will follow one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind the storm waves.

These storms will dominate the weather of this continent from near Oct. 10 to near Oct. 24. Temperatures will fluctuate but, while the season calls for a general trend downward of about 9 degrees I expect the average trend to be upward more than 10 degrees from Oct. 9 to 21 and then a cold wave that will bring a great fall, causing frosts to threaten northern parts of the cotton belt.

The two principal storms of the month come within this 14 day weather period and they will largely increase the amount of precipitation which will continue to be in about the same sections as to the past three months. These principal storms of October will

occur during the five days center on Oct. 12 and 25 and last storm will be unusually severe and will probably develop two sets of storms one, described above, the other a tropical storm which may develop into a hurricane.

These hurricanes are not well understood; they constitute one cause of the occasional failures of these forecasts. The hurricanes often destroy the transcontinental storms, turning a high temperature upside down and into a cold wave or blizzard. Mr. Glines, of Winnipeg, did more than any other man in furnishing means for solving these great weather problems, but he died before he reached the important question of tropical hurricanes. transcontinental storms and the crop-weather controlled by them have been solved. If the tropical hurricane was solved—and it can be—North America would be immensely benefited. Whoever provides for solving that problem will accomplish a great work for his or her race.

These October storms will greatly benefit the principal winter wheat sections, particularly where winter grain is sown for pasture, but in the spring wheat sections, north of the high ridges that run east and west, precipitation will continue short because the moisture must come from the Gulf of Mexico and will be precipitated on the south side of those ridges. Precipitation will continue to be heaviest in the cotton state and in the Arizona New Mexico country.

W. T. Foster

tic market. We believe beans will go up now, not a great deal, but we believe and hope that the low tide in the market has been reached. Of course, prices have been lower heretofore and may go down again, but the demand is bound to come sooner or later and we believe the market will re-adjust itself very soon."

POTATOES

A subscriber writes that he is holding his potatoes and wishes our advice on the future of this market. We will not advise, but we will be glad to give our opinion. We know that the yield is short of last year's by many million bushels. Moreover, a great many sections, Maine, New Jersey, Minnesota and Wisconsin and reporting an epidemic of rot which is ruining millions of bushel. The trade papers are full of reports of potatoes rotting in local warehouses, in transit and on the market. Consequently the demand is poor and the price not what it ought to be. Michigan's crop is in excellent condition, we understand, and with the other states putting out such a poor quality, our prices ought to command premium prices. Maine farmers are getting only \$2.50 @ 2.75 per 165-lb. bag, whilst Pennsylvania farmers are selling freely at \$2.50 @ 2.75 per cwt. Minnesota reports a good demand from nearby states which ordinarily grow their own requirements. At the present time the market is weak and draggy, but this is not due to a surplus of supplies but of the poor condition. Neither buyers nor consumers will purchase supplies for winter storage that are in poor condition. We may expect this condition to continue until the poorer qualities are cleaned up, and then the market ought to come into its own. We feel that Michigan potatoes should bring a higher price than the producers are now getting. The Detroit market quotes \$3.75 per 150 pounds, Michigan round whites. Producers are receiving from \$1.50 to \$3.00, according to the locality.

FRUIT AND POULTRY DULL

The fruit market and the poultry deal suffered the chief blows, from the farmers' standpoint, in Detroit and a number of other markets during the past week or so. Consumers did not appear so active as usual. Grapes, however, are scarce and firm. The vegetable deal is slow, in face of plentiful supply and slow demand. A moderate supply of eggs and butter in Detroit is accompanied by firm markets. Quotations follow:

Butter—Fresh creamery, firsts, 56 @ 57 1-2c lb.; fresh creamery in 1-lb. bricks, 59 1-2 @ 62c lb.

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed, under 150 lbs., 25 @ 26c; over 150 lbs., 23 @ 24c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 49 @ 57c per doz., as to quality.

Crabapples—\$3.75 @ 3 per bu.

MAINE POTATO AND BEAN CROP ARE SHORT

The potato harvest is well under way here in Maine with yield per acre above the average but the acreage much less than for some years past. The quality is of the best, but the price offered at present is not enough to cover cost of production, being only \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel, but if the dealers can get the most of them into their hands they will forget that it is unlawful to sell by collective bargaining, and the price will advance sharply. Beans are very good in quality and yield but acreage is greatly reduced. Apples are not very abundant, but owing to the shortage of sugar the price is not so high as it should be. Speaking of profiteering, who gages the scale of profit on beans? I know of merchants who pay at the rate of 16 cents per quart and sell at the rate of 32 cents per quart, and other produce on the same scale. This may have something to do with the high cost of living and the lack of profit in farming.—R. L. Herrick, West Paris, Maine, Sept. 29th.

TRAPPING PRIZES OFFERED

Have you made money trapping? Of course you undoubtedly have, if you ever went in on that fascinating business. Probably you struck some new stunt which might help other trappers get on the right track. Michigan Business Farming wants to further such an exchange of hints and therefore offers prizes for the best letters on "How I Have Made Money Trapping."

Letters should all be in by November 8, because a special supplement is being prepared for the last of November.

HAY TRADE LACKS LIFE

Trading in the hay markets of the nation lacks life during the last several days and values are rather easy. Reports from New York state that there are plenty of shipments arriving for the trade, especially since the buyers are fighting shy of the markets at present. Tame hay production totals 86,723,000 tons, according to the government report for September and this report has had a tendency to make consumers feel that present prices are too high. Thus buying is none too encouraging. Producers, on the other hand, state that they aren't getting cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

From the Detroit market comes the following report: Scarcity of cars is holding back the hay movement and a firm market is quoted. A few cars come in from Canada, but demand could easily take more. Quote: 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.

LIGHT APPLE CROP

The apple market condition indicates a rather light general crop in the United States, with liberal early shipments, resulting in prices higher than last year. The northwestern boxed apple crop is the largest on record and of excellent average grade. The eastern barrel apple crop is the lightest in recent years and includes much light grade stock. Crop is generally light. Canada's large crop will likely take care of the heavy foreign demand anticipated. The low tariff on Canadian apples is not likely to keep them much out of this country. Demand in big American markets has been good. Michigan's crop has been very light, and good prices are reported in numerous places.

Detroit quotes Michigan apples, small, \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel. The best apples bring down from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bushel.

Plenty of early apples are in sight, according to the government reports, causing a tendency toward lower prices in some markets. Carlot figures for apples thus far this season are one-half heavier than last season up to date, notwithstanding the lighter total of the crop for this year. It appears that the early yielding apples are doing much better than the late yielding varieties. Michigan, Delaware, Illinois and West Virginia are shipping well in excess of last year, while Virginia and Arkansas are shipping three times as many as last year. Some of these shipments are going into storage, although the amount is hard to estimate.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK

The Detroit cattle market last week closed strong at the following prices: Best heavy steers, \$11.75@14.00; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9@10; Mixed steers and heifers, \$7.50@8.50; handy light butchers, \$7.50@8; light butchers, \$6.50@7; best cows, \$9; butcher cows, \$7@8; cutters, \$5.75@6; canners, \$5@5.50; best heavy bulls, \$8; bologna bulls, \$7@7.50; stock bulls, \$6.00@7; feeders, \$8.50@9.50; stockers, \$7.00@8; milkers and springers, \$60@125.

There was a good run of sheep and lambs and a good active market for them all the week. Best lambs, \$15@15.50; fair lambs, \$12.50@14; light to common lambs, \$9@11.50; fair to good sheep, \$6.50@7.25; culls and common, \$3@4.50.

In the hog department the trade was dull and draggy all the week, not one day in the week was anything sold until afternoon. Monday they brought \$17.25 for mixed

grades, and \$17 for pigs. Tuesday they were 40c to 50c lower, pigs bringing \$16.50 and mixed hogs \$16.50 to \$16.75, with the bulk of sales at \$16.75. Wednesday they went off 25c to 35c more selling at \$16.50 for mixed and \$16.25 for pigs. Thursday they broke badly and were 50c to 75c lower.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Hogs: Receipts, 10,000; higher, heavy, \$15@16.50; medium, \$15.25@16.70; light, \$15.75@16.75; light lights, \$15.25@16.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$14@14.75; packing sows, rough, \$13.50@14; pigs, \$15@16. Cattle, receipts, 4,000; steady; beef steers, medium and heavy, choice and prime, \$16.50@18.25; medium and good, \$11.25@16.50; common, \$8.50@11.25; light good and choice, \$15@18.25; common and medium, \$8@15; butcher cattle, heifers, \$6.50@14.75; cows, \$6.50@13.50; canners and cutters, \$5.50@6.50; veal calves, \$19.25@20.50; feeder steers, \$7@12.50; stocker steers, \$6.25@10; western ranges beef steers, \$8@15; cows and heifers, \$6.50@13. Sheep, receipts, 15,000; firm, lambs, \$13.75@16.15; culls and common, \$9@13.25; ewes, medium, good and choice, \$6.75@8; culls and common, \$3@6.25; breeding, \$7@13.25.

PEA MEN MEET

Pea growers for the W. R. Roach & Company Canning factory, will get together, Saturday afternoon, October 11, to discuss matter pertaining to the pea crop for the season of 1920. They have found out with the increased costs of labor, fertilizer, machinery, etc., that they cannot grow green peas for three cents a pound and make any profit. The factory pays a flat rate of three cents a pound for green peas delivered at their plant at Kent City. They charge \$3.00 per bushel for seed; four bushels to the acre is usually sown. The straw is elevated to a big stack for ensilage. A farmer is entitled to ensilage equaling 25 per cent of the gross weight of peas and vines he brings in. They charge him one dollar per ton for the ensilage he gets.

COMPETITIVE TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

(Continued from Page 4) figures were averaged. All figures and readings were recorded on a large blackboard where they could be easily seen by the assembled crowd. Some of the tractors ran somewhat below their advertised belt power. Some just made it while others ran considerably over. Taking it all in all, it was a mighty successful and satisfactory contest.

The crowds were very much interested in all the tests. It is estimated that a crowd of fully ten thousand people witnessed all part of the tests at different times during the three days taken in conducting it.

The demonstration was arranged by the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the St. Joseph County Fair Board. J. M. Wendt, County Agricultural Agent, had general charge of all arrangements. Professor H. H. Musselman, Professor of Farm Mechanics at the M. A. C., acted as Field Manager during the contest and he was assisted by Messrs. Wrench, Straight, Boonstra and Flour of the M. A. C. and County Agents Nash and Jamieson, of Branch and Calhoun counties respectively. Much credit is due the entire management for the way in which the entire demonstration was conducted. It means something to put on the first actual tractor test and obtain for Michigan Business Farmers actual figures on tractors by an impartial management. The figures on these tests will be given to the public through the medium of the press in a short time or as soon as they can be figured over by the management.

U. S. SURVEY OF SEPTEMBER MILK PRICES

(Continued from page 3) plus an extra allowance for special quality of milk, and sometimes an arbitrary allowance for variations in seasonal costs of production.

4. Prices based on both butter and cheese prices as shown by agreed upon quotations for a period of a month preceding the date of the announcement of prices to be paid for

the ensuing month. This composite basis (a combination of the bases (2) and (3) just described) has been used for several months in the New York market and the prices obtained by the use of this basis is practically an average of the two prices obtained by the use of two formulas similar to those in use in the Minneapolis and Evansville markets. The allowance of value of whey, skim milk, extra costs of quality and variations in seasonal costs of production, vary with different localities.

Prices Based on Current Month's Prices of Milk or Manufactured Milk Products

5. Same as arrangement (3) except that prices cannot be determined until several days after the end of the month in which delivery of milk was made. (This arrangement exists between certain dealers and producers in the Louisville, San Diego and Indianapolis markets.)

6. Prices based on the net market returns to dealers. In the case of co-operative concerns such an arrangement often applies to all milk handled, whether sold in the form of fluid milk and cream or disposed of or held in the form of manufactured milk products. In case of private milk marketing concerns, however, such a price basis is sometimes applicable only to "surplus milk" that has been converted into various manufactured milk products.

7. Prices contingent upon the prevailing prices of milk in some large centers of consumption or at various condensaries, cheese factories or milk stations supplying a large market. (Such price agreements are very common among many small scale milk dealers or manufacturers of cheese or condensed milk.)

GEORGE LIVINGSTON,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

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You know the dangers of neglecting painful lameness, bruises and swellings. Put Sloan's Liniment on the job and let it relieve those poor dumb faithful beasts from suffering. Just apply a little without rubbing, for it penetrates and keeps the animals efficient.

For family use, too, Sloan's Liniment soon relieves rheumatic twinges, lumbago, stiffness and soreness of joints and muscles. A bottle around the house is a thoughtful provision for first aid emergency.

Six times as much in the large bottle as you get in the small size bottle. Bear in mind, Sloan's Liniment has been the World's Standard Liniment for thirty-eight years. 35c., 70c., \$1.40.

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Keep it handy

Young Men and Women are Needed

for high grade office positions at good salaries.

A brief course of study will prepare you. We secure the position.

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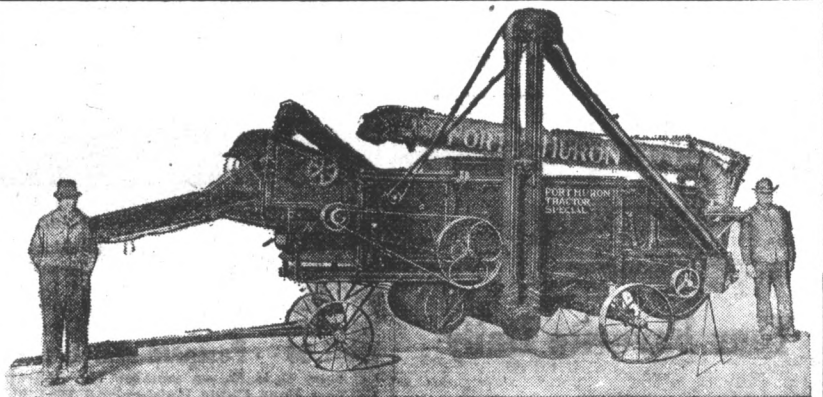
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RELIABLE information has reached us that many farmers this year are experiencing difficulty in getting their threshing done in time to save their crop.

Individual or Community Threshers

We have in stock, ready for immediate shipment, grain threshers of sizes that can be operated by small steam engines—or any size gas tractor.

Give us the size and kind of your power and let us quote you on a thresher suited to your needs and power.

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

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Mail your order to Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Crop Reports

JACKSON (N. E.)—The weather has been good for farmers to get the work cleaned up, though recently we saw this section visited by a severe storm of wind, hail and rain, considerable damage being done by hail. Farmers are getting the winter grain in in good shape. Nothing being marketed, as prices are too low.—A. F. W.

ST. CLAIR, (E)—Farmers are threshing and sowing wheat and rye. Silos all filled. The weather is fine for all fall work. The recent rains put the land in fine condition for fall seeding. Corn is a bumper crop in this locality. Potatoes are a poor crop here. Apples are non to speak of. Nothing going to market now. Farmers too busy to go to market. Lots of auction sales and prices good. Quite a large acreage of wheat going in. The following prices were offered at Smith Creek: wheat, \$2.10; red, \$2.15; oats, 65; rye, \$1.20@1.30. Hay, No. 1 timothy, \$18@20; No. 1 light mixed, \$17@20; beans, (C. H. P. Pea), \$6.50; bulk apples, \$1.00 bushel; potatoes, \$2.25; cabbage 10c each; hens, 22c; springers, 26c; eggs, 50c sheep \$8@10; lambs, \$10@12; hogs 15@17; beef steers, \$8@10; beef cows, \$6@9; veal calves, \$17@20.—I. J.

MANISTEE (N)—The farmers are picking apples and husking corn. Some still as yet sowing grain, finishing harvesting beans and various other work. Weather is quite moist. Rains frequently terribly heavy. Soil is wet now. I do not think the farmers are selling much now unless it is apples. I do not know what farmers are holding for higher prices possibly potatoes or rye or apples and corn. Farmers here are not seemingly buying much now or building much. Prices for apples are good. No rye being bought as yet as I know of or corn or much hay. Beans not threshed yet or late potatoes dug either or many chickens being sold. Butter is 50 cents, eggs, 40, butterfat 57. Beef is worth 5 to 8 cents alive; pork 14 to 15 alive, 18 to 20 dressed; veal 10 to 13 cents alive, 18 to 20 dressed; live hens 20 cents a pound; spring chickens 20 cents; beef hides 25 cents a pound; horse hides, \$10.00 each.—H. A.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—The farmers are sowing their wheat. It is getting a little late but the soil is in fine shape it is up an inch high in a week. Commenced to thresh beans which are of good quality and yielding from 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Some are husking corn which is very good. Not much going to market at present prices. The following prices were offered at St. Charles: Wheat \$2.05; oats, 64c; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.25. Poultry, hens, 20c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 65c; eggs, 46.—G. L.

ARENAC (E)—Weather has been very hot and dry and most impossible to plow for fall grains and the consequence is that very little fall grains are being sown here. Fall grains are disappointing in being threshed and that also has a tendency to make it less. Prices on stock is very low and most of the stuff going to market is rather thin. Auction sales are not bringing very extra prices. Good cows going as low as \$60 where last fall were sold as high as \$125. Sheep also show the declines and hogs follow suit. Beans are down fifty cents and talk of still lower prices. Many farms changing hands, some moving to the city others retiring.—M. B. R.

JACKSON (E)—The following prices were offered at Jackson: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 80c; rye, \$1.25; Hay, No. 1 timothy, \$26; No. 1 light mixed, \$25; straw, \$10; wheat-oat, \$10; potatoes, \$2.50; onions, \$2.25 hens, 28c; springers, 32c; butter, 59c butterfat, 60c; eggs, 50c; sheep, 9c; lambs, 13c; hogs, 17c; beef steers, 10 1-2c; beef cows, 7c; veal calves, 18c.—B. T.

OCEANA (S. E.)—The farmers are still putting in grain, digging potatoes, husking corn. The weather is cloudy with some rain. Had a light frost recently. Soil is in good condition for plowing. Farmers are selling rye and potatoes, onions, apples, peaches, pears. Some wheat being sowed this fall.



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LAW ON HYPNOTISM

Tell me if a person has a right by the laws of Michigan, to use his will, mind and personal magnetism or so-called by some people hypnotic force, on other people, with or without them willing to be a mind wrestler?—A reader, Webberville.

I am of the opinion that the laws of Michigan will permit a person to exercise his or her "will, mind and personal magnetism" for the purpose of securing a good husband or wife. I would also be of the opinion that the "hypnotic force" would not work on one who was not willing. "Barkus must be willing!"

Many strange cases in which hypnotism became involved have been the subject of both legal and medical investigation. The books refer to the case of Hayward, who was hanged in St. Paul, Minn., in 1895, accused of having induced Blitz, by hypnotic suggestion, to murder Miss Ging. Blitz was sent to the penitentiary for life. The case of Czyski is commented on also. Czyski was tried in the higher courts of Munich, Bavaria, on the charge of having had recourse to hypnotic suggestion in order to win the affections of a woman of high social position and obtain her consent to live with him in criminal intimacy and subsequently to marry him, after he had subjected her to his will imposed upon her by his power of hypnotism and was convicted upon the charge and sentenced to prison after a protracted trial. These two cases have been many times commented upon and in one editorial it was said that there are few cases in which the hypnotized subject will not refuse to do a wrong act or to submit to a wrong no matter if it be suggested and that scoundrelism can not flourish on hypnotism, and the case of the murder of Miss Ging, and the confession of Hayward and the statements of Blitz that he was hypnotized by Hayward to kill Miss Ging, has been investigated and found to be mostly false and while it is not safe to assert that crime never was or can be committed with the aid of hypnotism experience has taught that such a case is highly improbable. Another author says with reference to the case of the murder of Miss Ging that it would be quite outside of any legal experience to accept as entitled to any credit the waking story of murder committed by the accused while under hypnotic influence. Such statements should be entitled to no credit and I know of no authority which would justify the position that the subject, on awakening from a hypnotic trance, could remember all or relate anything done while under hypnotic influence and it would be a very unsafe proposition of law in regard to testimony to place a witness in a hypnotic trance and to accept as truth the statement of events that he in that state described as having occurred at a previous time. It is said that Hayward undoubtedly possessed a strong influence over Blitz but the latter never claimed it hypnotic and that plea was never made in defense. Hayward hired Blitz to do the deed for \$2,500 and when he found his courage failing drugged him with whiskey in order to nerve him up to doing the deed.

A prominent author says: "A hypnotized person can not be made to do that which is against his character or ethics or anything that it was impossible to make him do under general daily conditions, without the aid of suggestion or magnetism. Because if that which he is suggested to do should be something that his whole nature and soul revolt against the experiment will fail and the influence of the experimenter will be at an end. A hypnotized will obey when acts commanded do not antagonize the moral standard he has set up for himself; but criminal or immoral suggestions meet the auto suggestion arising from his own conscience and confusion results.

I am satisfied that in Michigan a marriage between persons competent

to contract will be held valid even though it is claimed to have been influenced by "hypnotic influence."—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

SEEDING RYE AFTER RYE

In reply to the inquiry of your subscriber concerning planting rye, which you recently forwarded, there is no special objection to seeding rye after rye if the soil is in a good state of fertility. However, it is generally recognized that crops planted in rotation give better yields than when grown continuously. This applies to rye as well as to other crops. When a clover seeding fails it is not uncommon to seed rye the second year in order to seed clover again.

The fact that rye gives better better yields on depleted soils than the other cereals has led to the belief that it is hard on the soil. The crop is a hardy feeder and seems able to extract food from soils when many other plants cannot, however, I do not believe the idea that it is especially "hard on land" is warranted.—C. E. Millar, Associate Professor of Soils, M. A. C.

HOW TO CHECK MILKWEEDS

Concerning the letter regarding milkweeds, which Mr. G. L. B., of Grant, Michigan, wrote Michigan Business Farming we have obtained the following data:

Repeated cutting of the milkweed plants at the time they are in blossom and then when they spring up after the cutting will ordinarily so discourage the milkweed in pasture lands that it will die out in a couple of years or so. If the land is put into cultivation and cultivated frequently, using a sharp-edged sweep cultivator so as to cut the stems off below the surface of the ground, the milkweed can sometimes be practically exterminated in one season, but usually it is desirable to put the land into another cultivated crop next year unless it is planted in the spring to some rank growing crop that will smother out the milkweed.—E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, M. A. C.



TO CONSERVE THE STATE GAME LAWS

(Continued from page 4)

Perhaps the most important change in game legislation is the measure levying a license on all hunters who travel the woods at all times. In the past poachers have often declared, when caught hunting without a license, that they were merely in pursuit of noxious birds or predatory animals. But under the new law this ingenious bit of evasion won't save them. Henceforth, if you wish to hunt at all, you must buy a license and carry it with you. The only exceptions made concern those hunting on the lands domiciling them likewise their minors.

Changes in the fishing laws affect brook trout and open and small-mouth black bass. The open season has now been made uniform for the state from May 1 to Sept. 1 for brook trout, and June 16 to the last day of February for the bass.

Such are the new game and fish laws in effect in Michigan. A strict observance of these and the other regulations will help to conserve the game of Michigan and keep this state in the front rank, so far as the inhabitants of its lakes and rivers and the wild life of its forests are concerned. When the effects of the new educational campaign begin to make themselves felt the poacher will find himself in much the same category as the burglar.

TRAPPING SECRETS

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Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.

Then we have recently got out another we call our Fashion book, which is devoted to fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments, with prices; also fur garments remodeled and repaired.

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of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Simple. Safe. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog showing lamps for every purpose; also special introductory offer and agency proposition. Write today.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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. 17, Holsteins, Fairview Farm Dimondale, Mich.

Oct. 23, Holsteins, Livingston Co. Holstein Breeders' Ass'n., Howell, Mich.

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

Nov. 12, Poland Chinas, Stony Creek Stock Farm, Pewamo, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS Due to Freshen This Fall

Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colanthes 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

E. A. HARDY
Rochester, Mich.

Bull Calves

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

Price \$200
ROY F. FICKLES, 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 755.45 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.

FOR SALE

SEVEN GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

due to freshen in October and November. Also 2 heifers. Herbert Siefert, R. 3, Byron Center, Mich. (Bonnie Brae Farm.)

PREPARE

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

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRE
ANGUS

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

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

MUSLOFF 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 tuberculosis tested annually.
BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

SMITHFIELD HERD for sale, choice of 48 head registered Holstein cattle. Am overstocked. Pieter Segis Lyons No. 170506 Herd Sire. H. A. Smith, Wixom, Mich.

THE DAM OF OUR SIRE WAS Grand Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. C. L. Hulet & Son, Okemos, Mich.

SHORTHORN

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.

SHORTHORNS THREE REG. SHORT HORN bulls, 5, 8 and 18 mo.'s old for sale, red and red and white. Bates breeding, will crate and ship. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write or come and see, Wm. D. McMullen, Adrian, Mich.

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

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

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN Breeders Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address, W. L. Thorpe, Sec., MRO, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD BULL CHEAP

Being obliged to change herd bulls, we offer our three year old Double Standard Hereford bull cheap if taken at once. Is perfectly gentle.
COLE & GARDNER, Hudson, Mich.

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 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 500 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.

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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.

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

WE OFFER PURE BLOOD RED POLLED cattle at reasonable prices. Bulls 7 to 10 months. Bred heifers. Well bred and good individuals.
J. A. Battenfield & Son, Fife Lake, Mich.

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The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

WONDERLAND HERD—LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids, Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.
Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291347, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS—EITHER SEX

A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, 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.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS FOR SALE—

E. A. EISELE, Manchester, 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.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson. by Long King. Priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. SOW AND 7 PIGS BY side. Price \$100.00. Spring boar ready after Nov. 1st. Better engage your pig selected now. The longest and tallest let ever on the farm. 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.

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 - JERSEYS AUGUST PIGS EITHER SEX,

ready to ship Oct. 15 from large litters and best breeding, crated f. o. b. Bankers 15 to 18 dollars. Two ads last spring brought orders for over 100 more than I had. Boys and Girls Clubs Ann Arbor have 25, one boy refused 65 dollars for 1 pig. Satisfaction or money back Pedigrees furnished.
B. E. KIES, P. O., Hillsdale, Mich.

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.

5 Duroc Boars and 4 Sows

Pigs from Austin's Wonder No. 125917 for delivery November 1. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. H. Stanley & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE 200 LB. Duroc Jersey Boars, Price \$75.

We have some other boars for \$60
C. E. Davis & Son, R. 1, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS.

Grandsons of Brookwater Cluny King or Panama Special. \$20 at 8 weeks. Registered. E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK

ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

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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

O. I. C.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilt 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 RECORD 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.

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.

BERKSHIRE

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERK-shire gilts and boars. Mach and April farrow. Also Aberdeen-Angus bull calves. Russell Bros., R. 3, Merrill, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES

FARMERS INCREASE YOUR PROF-its by raising pure bred Chester Whites. Send orders now for fall pigs. Ralph Cossens, 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.

YORKSHIRE

Registered Yorkshires

from imported strains
HATCH HERD, Ypsilanti, Michigan

FOR BERKSHIRE BOARS ready for service. I am booking orders for my fall litters. Sired by Symboleer's Onward 3rd, write we your wants. A. A. Pattullo, Deckerville, Mich.

SHEEP

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Stock for Sale
Ewes and Rams, \$25 to \$50 Each
J. M. Williams No. Adams, Mich.

BLACK TOP DELAINE SHEEP. 50 pure bred rams for sale. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

SHROPSHIRE

For sale, a good bunch of ram lambs now ready. Dan Booher, R. 4, Evart, Mich.

OXFORD DOWN

RAMS AND RAM LAMBS Best breeding. Arkell No. 3334 sire of lambs. O. M. York, Millington, Mich.

LEICESTER SHEEP; REG. YEAR-ling rams and ram lambs sired by imported ram. Also Berkshire Hogs. Blmhurst Stock Farms, Almont, 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

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

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

FOR 30 Registered Shropshire Rams.
SALE 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.

FOR SALE: Improved Black Top Delaine Merino Rams, Frank Rohrbacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

Registered Merino Yearling Rams:

Three at \$25.00 each. Good fleeces, reasonable size and condition. Certificate of registry furnished if required. E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.

PET STOCK

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

POULTRY

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

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomington, Mich.

LEGHORN

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-els. English strain. Sired by Cock 396 egg record. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R. 3, Dorr, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

WYANDOTTES

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

DUCK AND GESE

WHITE PEKING DUCKS AND WHITE CHINESE GESE—MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, HILLSDALE, MICH.

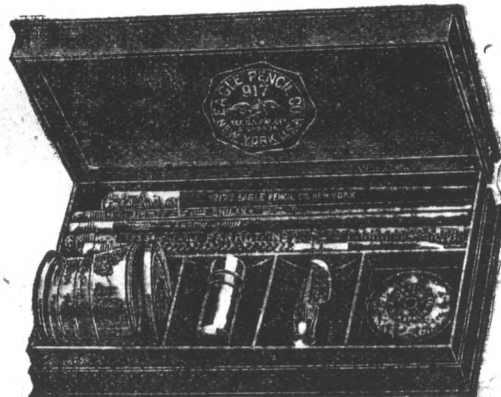
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50 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS

Rob't. R. Pointer & Son
Dearborn, Mich.

FREE! SCHOOL OUTFIT TO ANY BOY OR GIRL



This dandy outfit is just the thing you need. It contains 3 Pencils, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Combination Pen and Pencil, 12 Pen Points and Holder, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Ink and Pencil Eraser, 1 Aluminum Collapsible Drinking Cup, all packed in a beautiful box.

Yours for a Little
Extra Work!

All we ask you to do is to call on two of your friends and get them to subscribe to Michigan Business Farming for one year at \$1.00 each. Have them sign their names and address on the blank below, mail it to us and the OUTFIT will be yours.

Get your Father, Mother, Big Brother or Sister to help you.

In consideration of your offer to give the boy or girl whose name appears below a School Outfit for two new yearly subscriptions, I hereby subscribe to Michigan Business Farming for one year.

Name	Town	R. F. D.	State	Amt. Pd.

Name of Boy or Girl getting subscribers

Town R. F. D. State

AUCTION SALE

....72 Head....

Medium Type Poland China Hogs

(52 sows and 20 boars)

NOVEMBER 12, 1919

STONY CREEK STOCK FARM, PEWAMO, MICH.

Write for Catalog.

"Thank You"!

Hershey, Mich., Sept. 24, 1919.

Michigan Business Farming,

Dear Sir:

"It seems a long time since I advertised my 40-acre farm in your paper but I sold out in August from the advertisement and want to say thank you."

M. J. BEGGS.

NOW

That Coupon is Worth \$2 on a Famous New Butterfly

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

How the COUPON Saves You \$2

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

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

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

Pick Out the Size You Need

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



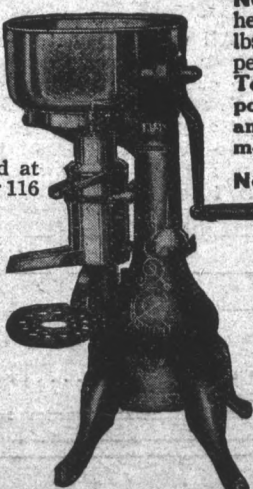
You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. Every machine we build carries a written Lifetime Guarantee against defects in material and workmanship.

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

Price, \$38.00.
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.00 a month for 12 months.

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

Price, \$47.00.
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.75 a month for 12 months.



No. 4½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$56.
Terms: Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance, \$4.50 a month for 12 months.

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

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

No. 8—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$69.80.
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.65 a month for 12 months.

It is Always Best— to select a larger machine than you now need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember, the larger the capacity the less time it will take to do the work. (14)

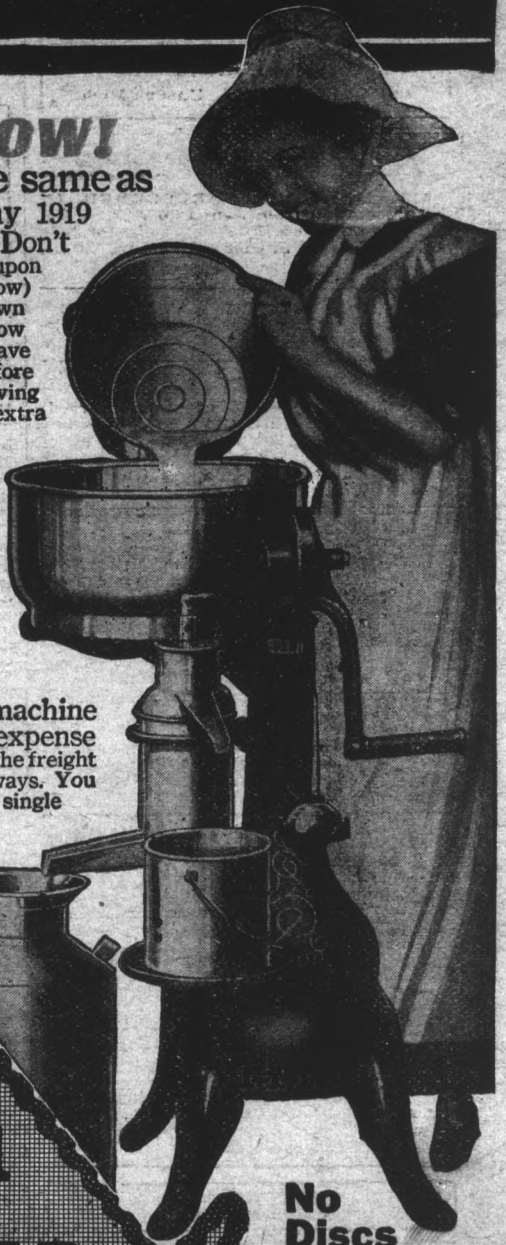
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2260 **MANUFACTURERS** Marshall Blvd., Chicago

—But You Must Act NOW!

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

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

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



No Discs to Clean

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

Save \$200

FREE COUPON

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., Chicago, Illinois.
Gentlemen: Please ship me on 30 days' free trial, in accordance with your offer in

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

I keep.....cows.

I wish to buy on.....terms.
(Cash or easy payment)

Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State.....Post Office.....

Name of Your Bank.....