

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## FLANDERS DISPERSION SALE HUGH SUCCESS

Over 2,000 Farmers from All Parts of State  
Present at One of Biggest Pure-Bred  
Auction Sales Ever Held in  
the State of Michigan

Remember a few years ago when you used to attend the auction sales and somebody bid as high as a hundred dollars for a grade Jersey or Holstein cow, and everybody muttered, "He's crazy?" Well, he was, not because he offered a hundred dollars for a cow, but because he spent his money on a grade instead of a pure-bred. At the Milwaukee sale a few weeks ago the Carnation Farms Company bid and paid \$106,000 for a seven months old bull calf. An' everybody shook their heads and said, "They're crazy." No, not everybody. A few who have watched the trend of the dairy business and the mounting value of pure-bred stock, are ready to prove that that bull calf will return to its owners more than the price they paid for it.

Which leads us in a roundabout way over the winding and picturesque roads skirting Orchard Lake to the Flanders Farms, where on Wednesday, June 26th, the largest attended pure-bred live stock sale ever chronicled in Michigan was held.

The day was ideal and the novelty of a sale of \$50,000 worth of live stock attracted not only hundreds of prospective buyers, but many more hundreds of curious farm folk who came from all over a wide radius to bid on the cattle and feast their eyes on the many twenty to thirty pound producers offered for sale.

The writer had fully expected there would be at least two hundred people at the sale, consisting largely of "gentlemen farmers" like Mr. Flanders himself who farms for the love of it rather than for the money. But long before we reached the stables we knew we would have to revise our early conclusions. For it would have been a physical impossibility for 200 people to have driven the automobiles that lined both sides of the road as far as the eye could see, and overflowed four and five deep in a large field across from the farm proper. We were told that over seven hundred automobiles, by actual count, were parked along that roadway, which meant that easily 2,000 people, if not more, were on the grounds, tho no one essayed to count them.

The first person we ran into was Thomas Clement, superintendent of the farms, a bright, energetic young man who has proven his ability to successfully handle a \$50,000 dairy herd.

In another minute we were shaking hands with D. D. Aitken, the Holstein industry's grand old man, who has more dairy facts inside his cranium than any dairy volume ever published. We talked—or rather he talked—for a few minutes in his "punchy" convincing way and presented a whole army of facts and ideas about the past, the present and the future of the dairy industry.

E. Leroy Pelletier, the Detroit advertising man, who owns a big farm in the Orchard Lake section and who bids fair to become as successful a breeder as he is an advertising expert, told us all about the wonderful pure-breds that are the foundation of his splendid herd.

In the crowd we caught sight of R. C. Reed, secretary of the milk producers' ass'n, and various other individuals of more or less note in the dairying and breeding world.

And last, but not least, we rubbed elbows with hundreds of honest-to-God farmers, who had left the mower and the cultivator just for the day to bring the folks over to the sale. I never mingled with a larger crowd of more prosperous looking farmers and contented farm women than that which congregated at the Flanders sale.

The sale did not start until after one o'clock, the auctioneers having been delayed by an automobile accident and did not arrive until the middle of the afternoon. But with the assistance of Mr. Pelletier, Robert R. Pointer of Dearborn, himself a big breeder, mounted the box and cried the sale for nearly an hour. The bidding was spirited from the start, and nearly every animal brought the top notch figure.

Flanders Pontiac Segis Burke, a two months' old heifer calf was the first offering. Mr. Flanders had patriotically offered to donate the proceeds of this calf to the Red Cross. It was purchased by Mr. Pelletier for \$525, which amount was added to a collection that was taken and the proceeds of the dinner enriched the funds of the West Bloomfield division of the Oakland county chapter by more than \$1500.

During the next three hours between forty and fifty head of pure-breds were sold at an average price of better than \$500 a head. Below is the list of purchasers, the names and prices of the females sold:

John Hehl, Detroit: Johanna De Kol Hartog of Sparta, \$600.  
John Hehl, Detroit: Creamelle Taurus Greben, \$325.  
R. S. Park, St. Claire: Adriant je Korndyke, \$380.  
E. W. McNitt, Grand Rapids: Gerben of Taurus Creamelle, \$550.  
R. F. Johnson, Decatur, Ill.: Phyllis De Kol Johanna, \$1,225.  
R. F. Johnson, Decatur, Ill.: Luzette Pietertje Netherland 5th, \$1,410.  
M. W. Weaver, Burr Oak, Mich.: Superba Rag Apple, Luzette, \$2,050.  
John Hehl, Detroit: Moonlight Pietertje Rosewood, \$530.  
John Diselord, Washington: Flanders Ogden Hazel Posch, \$285.  
John Schiaff, Mt. Clemens: Flanders Pietje Alcartra, \$550.

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## URGES LARGER FLOUR SUPPLY FOR FARMERS

Federal Food Administrator Prescott Believes  
Farmers Entitled to Sixty Day Supply  
at One Time and So Recommends  
to Mr. Hoover.

Several weeks ago we commented editorially upon the subject of flour regulations as they affect the farmer. Readers will recall that we advocated a change in the present ruling which permits the farmers to have enough flour on hand to last them thirty days, that would increase the allotment to a sixty days' supply. This was in line with a recommendation presented to George A. Prescott, federal food administrator for this state, and we are pleased to announce that Mr. Prescott has written to the U. S. Food Administration, and urged that such a change be made. Thru the courtesy and by permission of Mr. Prescott, we produce a copy of his letter upon the subject:

"Referring to one of the questions up for discussion at the recent meeting of Administrators in Washington, viz: the sale or delivery of flour to farmers and the exchange of wheat by farmers for flour, I desire to submit the following:

"First, I think that if this exchange privilege is agreed upon it should be extended to elevators as well as to mills. The larger proportion of farmers do not live near a flouring mill where they can do business with them but all of them live where they can do business with elevators. In our opinion it would be unfair to extend an exchange privilege to the few farmers who happen to live near mills and decline to extend it to the large number of farmers who are necessarily compelled to do business with elevators. In addition to that plan being unfair as between farmers, we think in many instances it is unfair to elevators. Where there is a mill and an elevator in a town the mill gets all the flour business and the elevators none of it.

"In the second place, we advise that mills and elevators be allowed to exchange with farmers for wheat grown on their own farms on the basis of a quantity not to exceed a sixty days' supply. We do not deem it advisable to limit all farmers' supply to thirty days because in many cases it would compel the farmer to leave his work and make an extra trip to town and we see no objection whatever to the farmer having a sixty days' supply.

"In the third place, we think that the farmers should take the substitutes in the same proportion as all other people with the (Continued page 4)



Panoramic View of the Flander Farm, near Orchard Lake, showing part of the 2,000 farmers who attended the sale. A few of the 700 automobiles lined both sides of the roadway for over a quarter of a mile may also be seen at the right.



## WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate agricultural committee's adoption of the Norris dry amendment brings the nation closer to prohibition than ever before in its history. The amendment was drafted by Sen. Norris, of Nebraska, as a substitute for the Jones "bone dry" amendment which provided for immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Norris amendment differs from that of Sen. Jones' in that it would bring prohibition on gradually instead of abruptly. It was believed by the dry leaders that a more moderate bill would have a better chance of passing.

The new amendment provides, in part:

"That from and after June 30, 1919, after the approval of this act, and during the continuance of the present war, for the purpose of conserving the man power of the nation, and to increase the efficiency in the production of arms, war munitions, food and clothing for the army, it shall be unlawful to sell, for beverage purposes, except for export, any distilled spirits, and no distilled spirits, held in bond at the date of the approval of this act, shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes.

"From and after three months after the approval of this act, and during the continuance of the present war, no grain, cereal, or other food products shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer or other intoxicating malt liquors.

"From and after June 30, 1919, after the approval of this act and during the continuance of the present war, no food or fruits shall be used in the manufacture or production of vinous intoxicating liquors, except for export.

"Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions or any of said rules and regulations made to carry the same into effect, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or both."

Nothing can stem the growing sentiment for national prohibition, is the belief of the dry leaders. Even the defeat of the Norris amendment would be but a temporary setback. Thirteen states have already ratified the constitutional amendment. Only one has defeated it. Senators and congressmen who in the past have sat on the fence or flirted with the friends of booze have seen the handwriting on the wall, and are ready to support a rational prohibition measure. The support of the president and Mr. Hoover would help things along, but the measure can be passed without their help, if necessary, providing the former does not veto the measure. Secretary Daniels, the only man who has made Good, with a big "G" right from the beginning of the war, is heart and soul with anti-liquor movement and his endorsement of the Norris measure is going to be a big factor in securing its passage.

That all who preach patriotism do not necessarily practice one concludes from reading of a report just made public by the Federal Trade Commission showing the exorbitant profits derived from the war by meat packers, millers, steel manufacturers, etc. The report is a startling document. It substantiates the suspicions that have existed in the minds of thousands, and proves the charges that have been made on the floor of congress that many, if not the majority, of war supplies manufacturers were profiteering. The charges of disloyalty and profiteering that have been launched against the farmer from time to time, pale into insignificance when compared with the gigantic revenues derived by these barons of industry. The products investigated and which the report covers are steel, copper, zinc, nickel, sulphur, lumber, flour, canned milk, and canned salmon. Salaries and bonus paid high officials were also the subject of inquiry.

Price fixing by the government, the report says, has tended to prevent the market from running away but at the same time it strengthens the stronger factors in industry in their position and enriches them by profits "which are without precedent."

Everybody's been feeling sorry for the poor millers whose profits have been so "rigidly controlled" by the federal government. Yet, while the price of flour has been stabilized by fixing a price for wheat and a maximum profit for flour, profits increased from an average of 12 per cent on the investment for the four years ending June 30, 1916, to nearly 38 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1917. "These profits," it stated "are indefensible considering that an average profit of one mill for six months in the year shows as high as \$2.00 a barrel." Many millers exceeded the government maximum for profits and to that extent "the profits were larger and in general were very great."

The report declares that unprecedented profits are shown in a survey of the packing industry. In this connection it is said:

"Five meat packers, Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies, have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching out for like domination of other products. Their manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law.

"Their reward, expressed in terms of profit, reveals that four of these concerns have pocketed in 1915-16-17, \$140,000,000. However delicate a definition is framed for 'profiteering' these packers have preyed upon the people unconscionably."

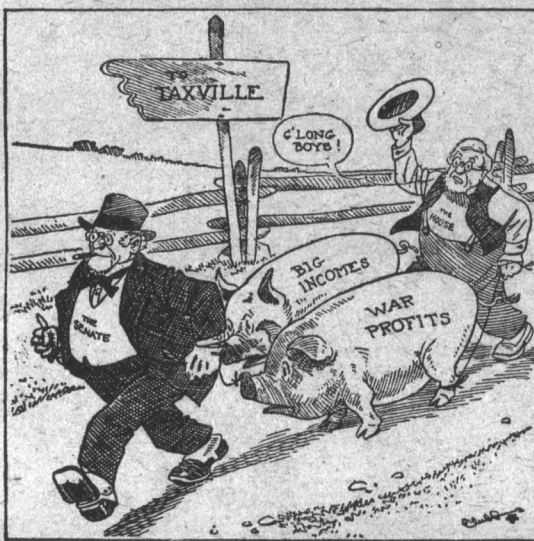
Investigation in the coal mining industry reveals, in the opinion of the commission, that despite government price fixing large margins of profit have been made.

In the oil industry large profits are now being made in fuel oil and gasoline, the industry being one where the law of supply and demand still operates. The operation of this law is held to be part responsible for the heavy profits but a portion of the blame is laid to the spreading of false reports regarding supplies.

Steel companies made abnormal profits before the government fixed a price for the product and it is shown that some have since made some unusual returns. Profits of the United States Steel corporation are estimated at 24.9 per cent in 1917 as compared with 15.6 per cent in 1916 and 5.2 in 1915.

In practically every one of the other industries covered by the report it is shown unusually heavy profits have been made in the last few years. Abnormal salaries are also shown to have been paid executive officers.

Illustrating high remunerations charged off expense accounts, the report cites the following payments shown to officials of the American Me-



BRINGING HOME THE BACON.

—Club in the Rochester Herald.

tal company, of New York, which deals chiefly in zinc: B. Hochchild, chairman of the board, \$170,663; C. M. Loeb, president, \$364,326; Otto Sussman, vice president, \$221,596; J. Loeb, vice president, \$147,930; Sol R. Ross, manager, St. Louis, \$148,530; M. Schott, manager, Denver, \$136,538.

In the steel industry, the report says, profits increased from 4.7 per cent in 1912 to more than 25 per cent in 1917. One of the smaller mills showed a profit of more than 300 per cent.

The senate has defeated the proposition to extend the draft age limits. This is not because the senate does not want to augment the military strength as much as possible and as soon as possible, but because the enactment of such a law at this time might seriously cripple essential civilian activities. It has been the contention of Secretary of War Baker that the age limits should not be changed until the contemplated survey of the nation's man power to be inaugurated this summer. When congress meets again in September, it will have actual figures showing the number of able bodied men of all ages, available for military and civilian duty.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, a close friend of the President, declares that the time has come when the government should fix the prices of every necessity. "The time has come," he said, "when, whether it wishes to or not, the government must control the instrumentalities of business and agencies essential for the public welfare. It may not be wise, so far as the constitution goes. But under war conditions, the republic is justified in exercising new powers."

## WAR WIRES

Nearly 800,000 young men of 21, who registered for military service last June 5th, had their order in the draft classes fixed June 27th by a second national draft drawing held with formal ceremony at the senate office building. Just 1,200 numbered slips rolled into capsules—enough to cover the list of new registrants in the largest local board in the country—were drawn from a big glass bowl and the numbers recorded in their serial order. The dramatic interest that attended the first drawing, which actually determined the original order of service of 10,000,000 registrants, was almost wholly lacking in last week's proceedings. Since men placed in class 1 are certain to be called to the colors within a few months at most, the order in which new registrants are placed is relatively unimportant.

American troops will be in Italy probably early in July, according to notification given to the Italian authorities by State Senator S. A. Cottle of New York, who is in Rome on an official mission. This announcement of direct participation of American units alongside the forces now fighting in Italy has produced an encouraging effect. "If we only had American troops with us now we would do still better work" was the remark heard by the correspondent on all sides today. Italy's victory has been one of science over blind courage. The Italians from the start had more artillery against them, but their fire was accurate and quick while the Austrian fire was infused. The Italian infantry at times was opposed by five times its number, yet the Austrian troops were driven back despite their splendid courage, which the Italian Commander in Chief, General Diaz, has called "unfortunate valor."

Grand Rapids family on Norwegian liner reaches U. S. port from Germany. Germany, war weary and ill-fed, is in a state of unrest so acute that talk of revolt against the Imperial government is common among both the military and civil populations according to Americans who arrived here safely on June 23 on a Norwegian liner after a long residence in Germany or adjacent neutral countries. "You see I wear the coat of the Kaiser. I only wish that you could know the feeling that lies underneath it, for we are not going to stand this forever," a German major told Miss Olga Wirzburg of Grand Rapids, Michigan, according to her story on coming ashore.

Russia is in a state indescribable. "It is a frequent sight," says a Petrograd despatch, "to see people fall dead in the streets from starvation. Hundreds are digging for food in the rubbish heads, while others lick paste from the street posters." Armed clashes, killings and burglaries are the order of the day. Everything political and military pales before the famine. A small lump of sugar sells for 50c.

The table shows a total strength in Class 1 of 2,362,082 deductions of 334,634 for delinquents 36,770 for the emergency fleet list, 215,539 for limited service classification and 50,268 for remedial defectives leaving 1,724,871 fighting men of those originally placed in class 1. To that number it is estimated 200,000 will be added by the reclassification process now going on, and 400,000 from the class of 1918.

Beyond the Piave, Emperor Charles told his troops, "glory awaits you and also honor, good food abundant, spoils and final peace." Many Austrian soldiers with this Royal promise in their pockets found at least peace and food in Italian prison camps and told their captors that the Austrian drive which began June 15th might best be described as a "hunger offensive."

General March, chief of staff, already has announced that the army is five months ahead of schedule in troop movements, 900,000 having already been shipped abroad. During the debate in the senate several days ago, it was disclosed that if the highest hopes are realized 1,450,000 men will have reached France sometime in August and that there will be a total force under arms of approximately 3,500,000.

President Wilson, it was learned from an authoritative source, is preparing to advocate universal military training as a war measure. The tentative plan of the administration is to submit to congress at an early date a bill extending the draft age and also establishing universal military training for American youths below the draft age.

"Don't look for the end of the war until it comes," Major General Wood warned the University of Michigan alumni at the patriotic exercises held on June 26th. "No man living can tell how long that will be. The end must not come until we have won."

General Crowder called on the governors of all states for the mobilization between July 22 and 25 of 220,000 white draft registrants qualified for military service. The call is expected to virtually exhaust the number of men now in class one available for active military service.





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## MICHIGAN AND OHIO SHOW LARGE INCREASE IN BEET ACREAGE

Detroit, June 18.—With an acreage under beets 20 per cent larger than that planted last spring and far more favorable weather conditions than prevailed in the early part of the 1917 season, prospects that Michigan and Ohio will do their share toward maintaining domestic sugar production this year are most encouraging. Not only has the acreage in these states been greatly increased over the last season's, but the crop is in much better shape than it was a year ago.

The total acreage planted in those states this year, according to reports received from all the companies operating in this territory, is 168,143, of which 122,167 acres are in Michigan and 43,376 acres are in Ohio. The figures for last year were: Michigan 109,450 acres; Ohio, 30,750 acres. Ohio's increase over last year is thus nearly 50 per cent. There will be twenty-one factories operating in the two states this fall, one more than last season. The increase is due to the re-opening this year, under new ownership, the Marine City, Mich., factory.

Blocking and thinning has been about finished in practically all sections. Very little replanting has been required and stands are reported excellent. The only doubtful factor in the situation at present is that of labor, and some anxiety is felt as to the possibility of obtaining sufficient hands to care for the heavy crop in prospect.

For the work of blocking and thinning the companies are drawing upon all available sources of supply. Experienced hands are at a premium, it being impossible to obtain them in anything like sufficient number, although recruiting has been carried on in all the larger cities of the Middle West where regular seasonal beet workers find employment. To fill their places the companies are relying largely upon such home labor as is available in the different localities and upon the high school pupils who have enrolled in large numbers in the Boys' Working Reserve. The educational authorities are generally co-operating in the movement of the boys, and schools in the beet growing districts are closing early to enable the pupils to go to work in the fields.

The experiment of bringing in Mexican field workers is also being tried by some of the companies. This is the first time that Mexican labor has been introduced into the beet fields of the Eastern States.—*Facts About Sugar.*

## GOVERNMENT LOANS 9½ MILLION DOLLARS TO FARMERS IN MAY

During the month of May \$9,530,791 were loaned to farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages, according to the monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in amount of loans closed, \$1,511,470. The other Banks closed loans in May as follows: St. Louis, \$1,209,650; Houston, \$1,138,716; Omaha, \$1,020,800; Columbia, \$916,905; New Orleans, \$753,500; Wichita, \$639,100; Louisville, \$560,600; Baltimore, \$508,600; Springfield, \$465,150; Berkeley, 436,600; and St. Paul, \$369,700.

On June 1st the total amount of mortgage loans placed since the establishment of the Federal Land Banks, was \$101,376,378 covering 44,765 loans closed as against \$91,951,886 on April 1st, covering 40,451 loans closed. During April 4,969 applications were received, asking for \$14,001,733. During the same period 5,260 loans were approved amounting to \$12,019,137. Altogether 131,599 have applied for loans under this system, aggregating \$313,947,568.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank districts as follows:

St. Paul	\$15,798,600	St. Louis	\$ 6,339,585
Spokane	15,737,755	Berkeley	6,230,200
Omaha	12,459,190	Louisville	5,968,200
Wichita	11,726,300	Columbia	4,109,680
Houston	8,894,508	Baltimore	3,916,350
New Orleans	6,844,815	Springfield	3,351,195

The total number of loans applied for by Michigan farmers were 190, amounting to \$361,400. Ninety-nine loans aggregating \$197,700 were approved during the month, and 26 loans were closed.

## WORLD'S BIGGEST MEAT COOLER IS TO BE LOCATED IN CHICAGO

In order to insure a fresh supply of meats to the army in France, the government will supple-

ment its refrigerating system now being established in France with a domestic refrigerating plant, planned to be the largest in the world. It will be built in Chicago adjacent to the stock yards.

The combined facilities of the private packing plants are not sufficient to care for the enormous amount of meat products required for the soldiers in France. The government will purchase its requirements from the packing houses and will store them in its Chicago plant ready for shipment overseas as fast as ships are available. Upon the arrival of these products in France they will be kept in storage in five different refrigerating plants now being constructed for that purpose. Each of these plants will have a capacity for 5,000 tons of beef and an ice-making plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons daily. By this system the government insures against a possible shortage of fresh meat supplies.

## NEW YORK'S BEAN AND POTATO CROP IS CUT DOWN 25 PER CENT

The official estimate of the acreage of potatoes planted in Monroe, Steuben and other potato counties of New York state now appears in the shape of a report issued from the office of the State Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that the acreage has been cut 20 per cent from last year when a total of about 290,000 were planted in the state. Unsatisfactory prices and scarcity of labor were the two principal adverse factors.

Despite the fact that the bean market continues at a standstill there, dealers and growers are steadily bringing pressure to bear to have beans made a wheat substitute under the Federal Food Administration. Various meeting local and general are being held in the interests of the growers and all concerned. These meetings have to do not only with the marketing of the big reserve of the 1917 crop, but as well deal with the disease and other problems which the grower has to overcome in producing the 1918 crop.

According to a report just issued by the State Board of Agriculture, following a survey of the Western New York bean section the bean acreage has been decreased this season by fully a quarter. The report explains that small yields, due to excessive rains and disease for the past two years are largely responsible for this coupled with a slow market this spring. The 1917 acreage was about 192,000.

## NO WHEAT TO BURN THIS YEAR IN GOLDEN STATE, SAY FARMERS

Farmers are wearing large red fire extinguishers on their harvesters this season, advance style notes from the wheat fields say.

A lot of good wheat was burned during harvest last year, whether by enemy aliens or friendly corn cobs is not known, but the farmers are not going to let it happen again. Not only are the machines carrying extinguishers, but farm fire departments have been formed, with a regular chief, and ten men in each company.

Smoking in and about the fields in many places is forbidden, and a harvest hand caught with matches in his pockets is likely to be escorted to the highway before being discharged.

## GREAT LAKES STATES ARE NOT ONLY ONES TO SUFFER A FROST

The Great Lakes states are not the only ones to suffer from the frost of June 22nd. Practically all states lying eastward and in the same latitude were visited, with great damage to all growing crops. Reports from Pennsylvania, New York and all the states of the New England group show that the frost was quite general. In the vicinity of Cohocton, N. Y., the temperature dropped to 30 degrees, while at Presque Isle, Maine district, practically all early potatoes were cut to the ground necessitating replanting.

## WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending June 25

**New England.**—Boston: Weather cool; unusually late frost on 20th and 21st caused much damage in northern and eastern portion to corn, beans, tomatoes, and cranberries in dry bogs; much replanting necessary. Copious rainfall beneficial. Much haying being done; crop rather light.

**North Dakota.**—Bismarck: Unfavorable weather for crops generally prevailed; rain needed badly in all sec-

tions. Wheat, oats and barley suffered considerable from drought and late sown flax not germinating account of dryness. Corn showed rapid growth. Rye and early sown barley filling. Pastures and live stock in excellent condition.

**Pennsylvania.**—Philadelphia: Cool nights with frost in many places on the 20th and 22nd; some damage to gardens in central and northern counties. Corn growing slowly; early fields laid by; some replantings not yet up. First crop of hay good and nearly all cut. Oats heading and good to excellent. Rye harvest begun. Wheat ripening. Some early potatoes being used.

**Washington.**—Seattle: Most unfavorable week of the season, all unirrigated crops suffering greatly from continuous drought, heat and drying winds. Much spring sown barley and wheat badly burned and will hardly recuperate even with rain soon. Small grains are generally headed out short and many fields are thin. Pastures are drying up. Cherries are ripening, but yield is below average.

**New York.**—Ithaca: Beneficial rains on the 21st and 23rd. Light frost in exposed places several nights, and heavy frost on the 20th; some damage to corn, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons and tender crops in valleys and in low places; damage probably 25 per cent in affected areas, elsewhere little or none. Beans and corn growing slowly. Wheat, rye, oats and potatoes doing well.

**Minnesota.**—Minneapolis: Barley, rye and oats heading. Oat, rye and barley harvests begin July 10 in south to August 1 in north portion; two weeks earlier than usual. Corn retarded by cold weather, but stand generally good. Spring wheat and oats good to excellent. Rye only fair and stand generally thin. Potatoes good; early planted beginning to bloom. Pastures fair. No damage from frosts.

**Montana.**—Helena: Northern half of state still suffering from drought, and winter wheat ruined; spring wheat on fallowed land still holding out, but rain needed soon to save crop. Range beginning to fire. Showers in southern section have helped greatly, and crops now good in that section; winter wheat beginning to head. Plowing being done where not too dry. Some haying being done.

**Illinois.**—Springfield: Cool weather favorable for harvesting; rainfall heavy in places, but needed in others. Corn clean; condition in south only fair. Oats heading short in some localities, but average good. Wheat harvest general central, but in southern almost completed and threshing begun; harvest 10 days early. Rye harvest well along. Potatoes hurt by dry weather and tubers undeveloped. Fruits fair. No frost in Illinois.

**Missouri.**—Columbia: Favorable farm work and local showers have given temporary relief; general soaking rain needed for corn, truck and all grasses. Corn still satisfactory but is beginning to roll in some localities. Wheat harvest about completed in south and central; full swing in the north; exceptionally fine yield. Oats fair; harvest under way in south, will begin north next week. Apples two-thirds crop. Potatoes one-half crop.

**Ohio.**—Columbus: Crop development somewhat retarded account of dry weather; rain now needed in most sections. Wheat harvest progressing in Licking and Union counties. Oats heading short some counties account of dry weather; crop as a whole is satisfactory. Corn beginning to suffer for lack of rain. Frost caused some injury to corn and tender garden truck over low areas in lowlands, but total damage apparently small.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma: Intense heat seriously damaged much corn in silk and tassel stages, burning badly on uplands where moisture is insufficient. Late corn, sorghum grains and broom corn retarded but not seriously injured. Cotton growing nicely; setting square and early planting beginning to bloom. Pastures and gardens deteriorating rapidly. Wheat and oats mostly cut and shocked, except in extreme northwest where harvest is well under way.

**Iowa.**—Des Moines: Cool, cloudy weather checked premature ripening of small grains; now heading and filling nicely. Winter wheat harvest begun in southern tier, will begin Dubuque July 4; oats, Marshall and Mills counties on 10; spring wheat, Jefferson on 29. Grundy 10; rye Mitchell 10; barley, Story 10. Corn well cultivated; excellent condition. Potatoes, truck and pastures damaged by previous drought and heat in west; benefited by showers Monday.

**California.**—San Francisco: Barley, wheat and oat harvests in progress; some barley threshed; yields are good. Lowland pastures very poor; local rains improved mountain pastures; stock generally good. Irrigated meadows and alfalfa good; dry land poor. Truck crops, sugar beets, rice and cotton growing nicely. Corn and beans excellent; both being cultivated. Grapes promising. Good apricots; fair crop peaches being picked. Oranges dropping, but enough left for a good crop.

**Kansas.**—Topeka: Extremely hot and dry, except the closing days when showers relieved the situation over approximately one-third of the state. Corn standing the drought well, but beginning to tassel in the east and must have rain soon. Wheat ripening prematurely in north-central and west where grain is shriveling; harvest in southeast, full blast in northeast and central, and beginning in west. Threshing begun in southeast. Oat harvest begun in southeast. Oats and barley are seriously damaged in north and west and potatoes cut short.

**Texas.**—Houston: Dry, hot weather with excessive sunshine unfavorably affected vegetation but favored threshing wheat and oats. Cotton stood heat well, but deteriorated on account of drought in much of central Texas; elsewhere good to excellent and fruiting well; first bale marketed from Hidalgo county June 20; boll weevil reported from a few scattered localities. Corn deteriorated rapidly; total failure in some central localities; elsewhere fair to good. Pastures, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and feed crops deteriorating in drier sections. Rice continues promising. Rain badly needed in all sections. Amarillo: The condition of range and stock is good.

**Indiana.**—Indianapolis: Frost night of 22nd damaged much corn, potatoes and truck on low and muck lands in northern half; estimates run from 25 to 40 per cent; only slight damage in a few places to upland crops; believe heart of much of frosted corn is alive, and will grow, maturing a crop later by one or two weeks; too early for complete accurate information. Generous rains Monday night in south of immense benefit to corn, oats, potatoes, pasture, cannery crops, melons, tobacco and truck, which had deteriorated considerably from drought. Lack of moisture less acute in north, where unfrosted crops still generally good, but rain is needed there also. Oats generally are filling well but short.



# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## SPLENDID OPENING PROGRAM FOR MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

The effort, time and money which has been spent lavishly in arranging and financing the spectacle is another step towards the primary aspiration of G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the Fair Association, to make the coming exposition a gigantic and forceful war agent. At the grand opening of the Fair, on Friday evening, August 30, the most stupendous patriotic pageant ever attempted in Detroit will be produced. Thousands of soldiers, sailors, Boy Scouts, Red Cross Nurses, members of fraternal societies and Mounted Police will be in the marching line.

Governor Sleeper and his escort will review the pageant from a stand in front of the grand stand. At the close of the parade the mammoth spectacle "The World's War" and "Our Boys Over There" will be shown in fireworks. Hundreds of soldiers, sailor and supers will be used in this presentation. It will open with a display and bombardment, "Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue". Facing the spectators appears three huge columns of fire, one red, one white and one blue. Simultaneously from twenty shells three hundred feet high, national colored fiery pennants are released. Suddenly with a mighty roar, one hundred national colored star rockets will rise into the air from three points, blazing deep into the sky the colors of the United States to the accompaniment of furious volleys of aerial detonations.

"The World's War" is a masterpiece of spectacular ingenuity, depicting in a most realistic manner modern warfare with all its horrors together with the arrival of the United States troops in France; receptions by the natives and troops of the allied powers; bombardment of a city; blowing up of forts; destruction of historic bridges; spectacular attacks on the trenches of the enemy; modern engines of war; huge siege guns, tanks, aeroplanes and barrage fires and the troops of all nations, correctly costumed, in grand review and in battle action. These features will reproduce, in a most realistic manner, many scenes that are being enacted today in Europe.

The scenic arrangement is far superior to that used in "Last Days of Pompeii" which has been one of the most beautiful displays exhibited in America for a number of years. A mammoth canvas painting in oil nearly 450 feet long showing a city "Somewhere in France" forms the background. On this are portrayed the market places, taverns, government buildings, palaces, houses of worship and all the familiar spots in the city. The scenes begin before the war, with France at peace with the world, and end with the ruins of a little village after being pillaged by the Huns. The entertainment is concluded by a gorgeous tableau depicting a fitting patriotic scene. Seventy-three numbers are presented during the evening.

## MICHIGAN APPLE PROSPECTS HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE

Present apple prospects for Michigan are excellent. In its June report, the Department of Agriculture gives only one important apple growing state, New York, a better condition than Michigan. On June 1st, the condition of Michigan's apples was 82; New York's 83; Wisconsin's 85; with one or two southern unimportant states a slightly higher condition. The majority of the crop ranges much lower in condition.

Reports received from New York state that apples are dropping very heavily, which will decrease the prospects materially. S. J. Bush, president of the New York State Horticultural Society now estimates that the crop in many sections will not average better than 65 per cent. The unusually cold weather of the past winter is given as the principal cause of the heavy dropping of the fruit.

Frost damage in the western states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana have cut the yield to about ten per cent less than last year.

This year it is estimated that about twenty thousand cars of apples will be shipped out of these four states, as compared with twenty-three thousand cars during last year.

*Reed City.*—Osceola county potato growers have organized to pool their interests the coming fall in the hope that they may secure better freight service, higher prices and better treatment from the government than they secured the season just passed when the farmers met with heavy losses. Alva Wood of Hersey is president of the association. Milton Burke of Tustin, is vice president and Clifton Bowker secretary and treasurer.

## MICHIGAN POTATO PRICES ARE MUCH BELOW THE AVERAGE

Mr. Farmer, if you want a real hard nut to crack try to figure out why Michigan potato prices week by week, month by month, and year by year, run anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent less than prices paid in any other state in the union. We have frequently noticed this difference in prices and as frequently commented on it in these columns. Our information gathered from crop reports of other states is always borne out by the bureau of crop statistics in its monthly report.

On June 1st the average price for potatoes in Michigan was 45c a bushel. In only TWO states in the union, Idaho and Utah, was the price less. On June 1st, Maine growers were receiving 75c per bushel; New York, 74c; Pennsylvania, 72; Wisconsin, 51; Minnesota, 50.

Why is it?

Of course, the organized shippers will lay the blame to the higher freight rate. Well, let us see if that is a good alibi.

On June 1st, the average price for oats in Michigan was 80c; in Minnesota, 68c; Ohio, 77; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 71. Strange, isn't it, that the freight rate which makes Michigan potatoes so much lower than in other potato states has the opposite effect, seemingly, upon the oat price. And Michigan grows a lot of oats, too, almost as much as Ohio.

The comparison might be followed out with other lines of farm products. Despite the slightly higher freight rate from Michigan to primary points, the prices on most of its products, with the almost single exception of potatoes, range as high or slightly higher than those in the principal competing states.

Considering the super quality of the Michigan potato, it should have no difficulty in finding as profitable a market as the potato of other states. But the trouble has been of too much organization—not among the farmers, but among the shippers. Michigan and Wisconsin are notoriously organized in the interests of the shippers; and Michigan and Wisconsin prices are notoriously the lowest of any states in the union. We view with satisfaction the abundant evidence of the organization spirit among Michigan potato growers. But not until every county in the state is organized and affiliated with some central distributing agency will the Michigan potato seek a market upon its own merits and at a price commensurate with the product of other states.

## FARMERS SEEK FOR IMPROVE- MENT OF THE DRAINAGE LAWS

According to O. E. Robey, specialist in drainage work at the M. A. C., petitions asking the coming legislature to enact laws which will make the in-

stallation and upkeep of rural drainage systems less burdensome, are being circulated. The petitions request "That a law be passed by the legislature of 1919 which will permit the issuance of bonds by drainage districts, and organization of drainage districts based on natural drainage areas, instead of on county or township lines as at present."

Prof. Robey declares that the suggested method is a good one, and would make possible the spreading of the expense over a series of years.

Michigan has many thousand acres of land that should be drained and made productive, but under the present system the initial cost is prohibitive in some sections, and extremely burdensome in others. Farmers, while realizing the necessity of good drainage are forced to stand the expense, have nevertheless long complained of the method. With the expense distributed over a long period of time, the drainage of the state's low-lying lands would proceed more rapidly.

## URGES LARGER SUPPLY OF FLOUR FOR THE FARMERS

(Continued from page 1) exception that a farmer in making an exchange of wheat grown by himself for flour, should be permitted, in lieu of taking substitutes on hand either grown by himself or purchased, against which there has been no purchase of flour.

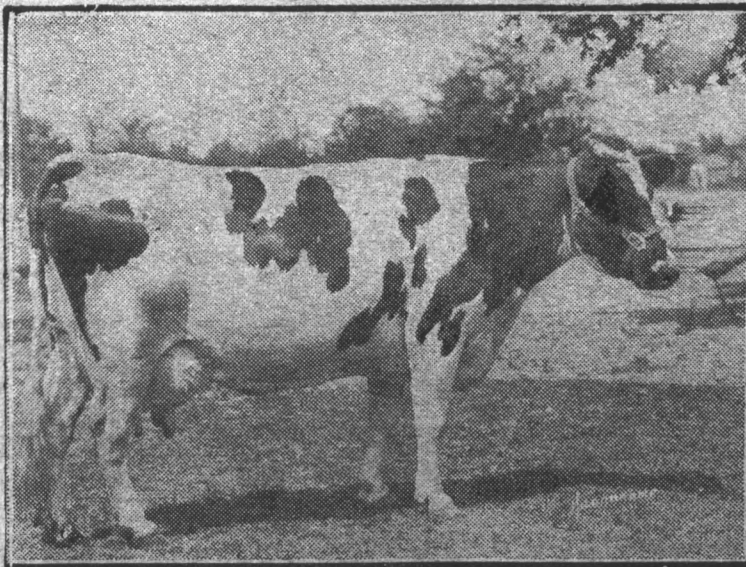
Before making these recommendations we have consulted with editors of the leading farm journals of Michigan and they have endorsed a policy along the lines of these recommendations.—Federal Food Administration.

It will be noticed that Mr. Prescott suggests that the present consumption allowance of 1½ pounds of flour per person per week be continued as at present. While we still believe that the farmer is entitled to and actually needs a larger flour ration than the city dweller, it is perhaps best to show no discrimination in this respect at the present time. Regardless of the justice of such a change, it would be most difficult to convince the average city person that the farmer should be treated any differently, and now is certainly no time to do anything that would widen further the breach between producer and consumer.

Remember that the increase in flour supply mentioned above is ONLY A RECOMMENDATION. Get that clearly. Mr. Prescott has no power to make a change in the present ruling. He merely offers his suggestions and advice upon the request of the national headquarters, as does each of the food administrators of the forty-eight states. All have been asked to submit their recommendations and Mr. Prescott's letter merely explains his own personal views. The suggested change may or may not be made. We think it will be. There is strong demand from sparsely settled western states for such a change, and Canada's action in increasing the farmer's flour allotment will no doubt have its effect upon our own administration.

Anyway, the farmers of Michigan will be glad that Mr. Prescott has seen the justice of such a change in the flour ruling, and has been friendly enough in their interests to recommend it. During these irksome days when we are all beset with more or less doubt as to what our exact duties are to our country and our fellowmen, and particularly when so many obnoxious regulations have been thrown around the farmers' business, it is a relief to feel that we have a man in charge of the state's food affairs who is level-headed and fair-minded enough to deal with these problems in an intelligent and equitable manner.

*Allegan.*—Perhaps no region in the county met such a great loss by frost as the lowlands south of Fennville, the former "Clyde Swamp" where are located the extensive farms of Messrs. Todd and Severens. It is reported that not only is Mr. Todd's mint crop badly hurt but that his hemp is ruined. He engaged last year for the first time in the extensive growing of hemp, an unusual crop for Michigan, and his manufacture of it into rope instead of selling in the raw state was successful. It is said the seed for the present season's planting cost more than \$3,000. This item heightens our interest in a statement made in a recent government report that the farmers of Michigan were going in for hemp raising.



Phillis Dekol Johanna, who has record, a thirty pound 12-year old who sold for \$1225 at the Flanders sale. She was purchased by R. F. Johnson of A. U. apton, Illinois



### POTATO PROFITS AND LOSSES DURING THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

The chart published herewith thru the courtesy of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa, gives information concerning acre profits and losses on potatoes, comparable with that given for corn, oats, wheat and hay, in previous issues. Expense distribution in the case of potatoes is figured as follows: 10 per cent charge for land, 40 per cent for man labor, 25 per cent for horse feed, 10 per cent for cost of potato seed, and 15 per cent for machinery and miscellaneous expenses. This division of expense is not absolutely accurate, but for purposes of comparing one year with another is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

To illustrate the method, we will take the potato crop of 1917, in the twelve north-central states. In the base years, 1897-1906, land in these states averaged \$38.40 per acre; harvest labor, \$1.84 per day; corn 33.8 cents per bushel; oats 26.6 per bushel, etc. In 1917, land had advanced to 24 per cent of the base; labor, 171 per cent, and other factors sufficiently so that in 1917 the cost of producing an acre of potatoes was 196 per cent of the 1897-1906 base.

In the ten base years an acre of potatoes in these twelve north-central states sold for an average of \$35.90. We assume that \$35.90 covered the cost of production plus a slight profit during these years. In 1901 and 1903, potatoes may have sold considerably above cost of production, and in 1902 they may have sold below, but as an average of a ten-year period they have probably sold for just about cost of production.

If \$35.90 was cost of production in the base years, cost in 1917 was 196 per cent of \$35.90, or \$70.40. Actual selling price in 1917 was \$107, or a profit of \$36.60. All this is on the basis of December 1st farm values, which ordinarily are a fair guide. The 1917 crop, however, decreased in price after December 1st, until it eventually sold at the rate of about \$85 an acre, or an acre profit of only \$15 instead of \$36.40.

Every farmer knows that in spite of the large acre profit at present in potatoes, the crop is not attractive. It takes about three times as many man hours to care for potatoes as it does for corn. On an hour basis, potatoes returned last year about 75 cent an hour, compared with 90 cents for corn and wheat and 95 cents for oats. Most corn belt farmers are right in refusing to grow potatoes on soil adapted to corn, wheat or oats.

The chart indicates the hazardous nature of potato growing. Large profits alternate with large losses. Years of unusually large yields, like 1869, 1875, 1902, 1904, and 1912, are generally years of

loss. Years of extremely small yields, like 1881, 1887, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1901 and 1916, are generally but not always years of profit. In a rough way the profit areas of 1879 to 1881, 1890 to 1893 and 1903 to 1907 correspond with those of corn. However, the crop is far more of a gamble than our standard farm crops and is quite deserving of being left alone by most general purpose corn belt farmers.

The average cost of an acre of potatoes in 1918 will be about \$79, or with a fairly good yield about 85 cents a bushel.

### FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

### SUGAR CERTIFICATE IS REQUIRED WHERE QUANTITY IS PURCHASED

I read in your issue of June 22 that the food administrator of Michigan had nothing to do with the sugar cards. I am enclosing a card which states that they shall be filed with the food administrator at Lansing. Would you kindly explain? I do not oppose the sugar card, but thru an argument your paper was criticised.—J. E. O., Manistee.

The article to which you refer applied to normal sugar purchases for table use. As has been previously stated in these columns, householders requiring additional supplies for canning or preserving purposes would be obliged to file a certificate stating the amount desired and the purposes for which intended. This is not in the strict sense of the term a "sugar card." Since grocers are prevented from selling more than five pounds to a rural customer at one time it was found necessary to provide a way for householders to get sufficient sugar for canning purposes, hence this certificate.

Since our previous article was published, additional and more stringent regulations have been put into effect in this state, and you will no doubt read the statement many times that the "state has been put on sugar cards." This is not literally true. Even now, the private consumer does not have to buy his ordinary want by card of certificate. The new regulations apply only to those who use sugar for manufacturing and commercial purposes, and to hotels and dealers. Sales to town customers are limited to two pounds, and country customers to five pounds. The retailer is admonished not to sell more than three pounds per person per month to householders, "whose co-

operation with the retailer is earnestly sought." Consequently, our previous statement is correct, and it remains so. If you need five pounds of sugar you can go to your grocer and buy it. If you want 25 pounds, you will have to certify that you want it for canning purposes. If you want more than 25 pounds for canning you can get it, with the permission of your county food administrator. Limiting to three pounds per person is a matter of honor only. If you want to perjure yourself and take a chance on getting caught as a slacker, you will no doubt have no difficulty in buying more than three pounds of sugar per month per person, but most of us can get along nicely on that amount and most of us will. The information that is given from time to time in these columns, concerning food regulations come direct from Mr. Prescott at Lansing and is authentic.

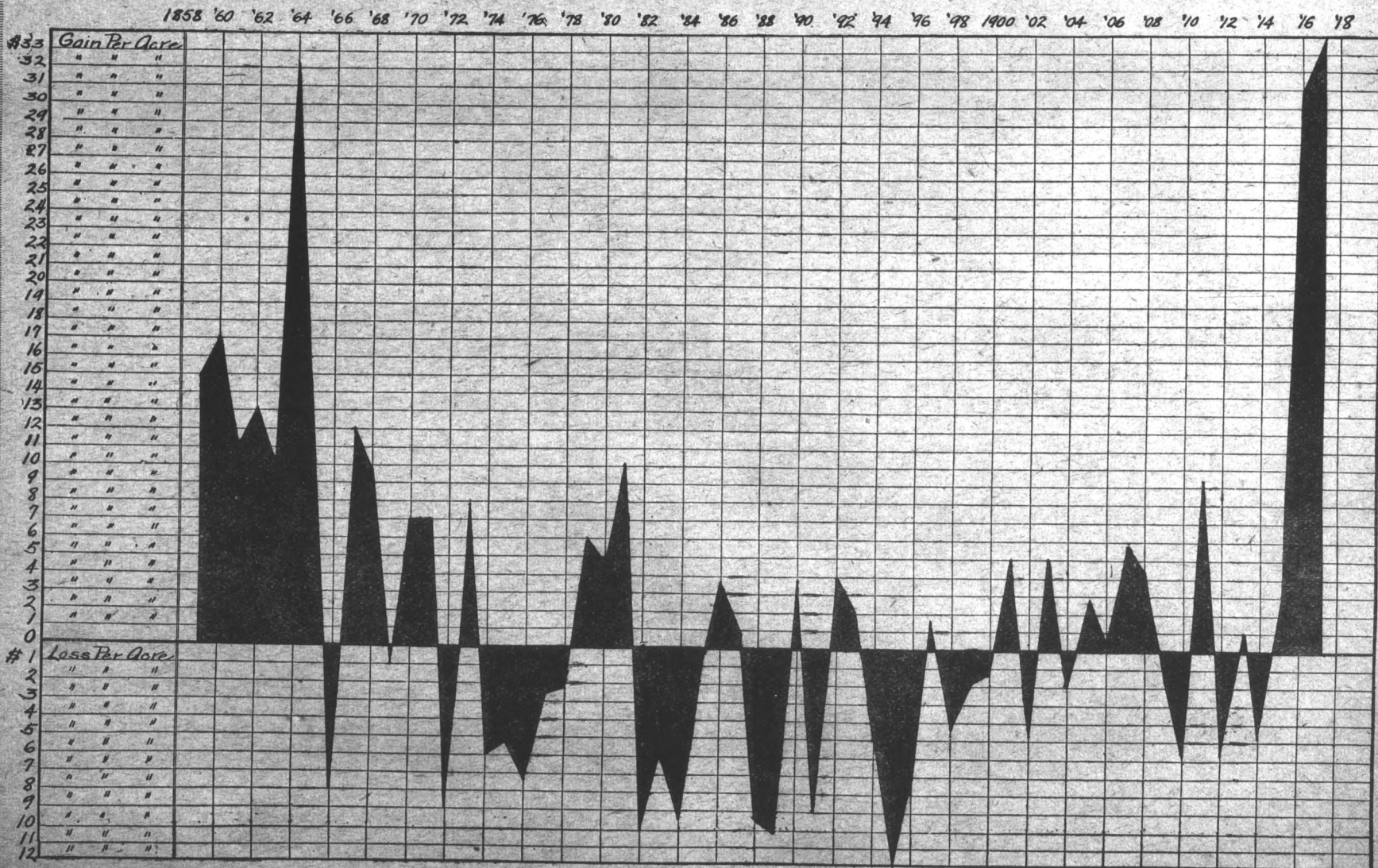
### NINETEEN POUNDS OF ROLLED OATS FROM A BUSHEL OF OATS

How many pounds of rolled oats do the mills get from a bushel of oats?—T. S. S., Cheboygan.

The number of pounds of rolled oats we get from a bushel of oats varies, of course, with the quality of the grain. Out of every bushel we buy we get from 14 to 15 pounds, but before milling the grain we screen out the large and small oats to the extent of about 30%, so that from the oats we actually mill we get 18 to 19 pounds of rolled oats per bushel.—The Quaker Oats Company, Cereal department.

### OVER 102,000 BOYS ENROLLED FOR FARM SERVICE IN SIX STATES

The enrollment of more than 102,000 boys between 16 and 21 years of age for farm work this season in the boys' working reserve of the United States Employment Service has been made by six states, according to an announcement by the Department of Labor. The states first reporting were: California, 22,000; Indiana, 18,845; Illinois, 25,000; Ohio, 18,000; Tennessee, 4,200; Wisconsin, 14,000. In Rhode Island, high school boys are being enrolled in the reserve, trained in handling farm machinery, and sent in groups by automobile to farmers to demonstrate their ability. Men's colleges and universities are making prompt response to the request of Secretary of Labor Wilson that their students be enrolled in the Public Reserve and placed on farms this summer to assist in food production. They will be placed with farmers through the United States Employment Service with the aid of the county agents of the Department of Agriculture.





## EVERYDAY FARMING HELPS

### IMPORTANCE OF THE SILO IN MODERN DAIRY PRODUCTION

It is a significant fact that wherever the dairy cow has gone the silo has followed and that where the dairy cow has become established silos have increased rapidly in numbers. That this is true in Indiana is shown by the fact that the three counties having the largest proportion of silos to farms are known to produce the most milk and carry on the most specialized dairy business of any counties in the state. The list of ten counties having the largest number of silos also includes nine of the ten leading milk producing counties of the state. As a matter of fact, dairy farmers who have fed silage to their cattle have given such convincing testimony of its value as a feed that the silo is now considered a necessary part of the dairy equipment. All this because the dairy cow has been able to demonstrate the value and economy of silage through her increased production when it is included in her ration. This increase in the milk flow was noticed when silage was added to the ration in the fall and the high average production of the winter months was not only noticed but decidedly appreciated because of the higher price of dairy products at that time. Again, when the silo was emptied in the spring before the pasture season arrived, as oftened, the falling off in the production emphasized its value in the ration. It has remained, however, for the dairymen who keep records of the production of their cows to show that silage is not only a good feed that will materially increase the milk flow, but that it is an economical feed from a financial standpoint. Their records enable them to measure the increased production and they find that it is more than enough to pay for the silage that is consumed.

#### ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION DEMANDS SILOS

Why, then, if the silo has always been so closely associated with profitable dairy production, should dairy farmers not use silage more extensively in their feeding operations? Certainly the securing of good economical feeds for our dairy cows is becoming more of a problem each year. The increased demand for commercial grain and by-product feeds is causing them to sell for higher prices and the cost of producing milk is being materially increased when they are used. This situation should emphasize the need of providing more home grown feeds for our cows if the most economical production is to be secured. With their silos full of good silage the farmer's anxiety over the winter feed situation will undoubtedly be greatly reduced. It will not only take the place of a considerable portion of the hay and grain in the ration, but it will result in an increased production and a comparatively lower cost.

The putting up of more silage also means a better and more economical utilization of the corn crop. With the quite common method of husking corn standing and making no use of the stalks over 30 per cent of the food value of the corn plant is left on the field and wasted as far as food is concerned. With a silo the entire plant can be saved and used to the best advantage.

Another important advantage of the silo is realized during years when the corn crop is too late to properly mature before frost. Such corn will make good silage and can be used to the best advantage in this way. Without a silo all that can be secured from the crop is some fodder or a low yield of soft corn that is not a marketable product and has only a comparatively low feeding value.

#### SILAGE AS A FEED FOR CATTLE

Briefly stated, the value of silage for dairy cattle is due to its succulence, its palatability and its feeding value. Its succulence keeps the cow in good health, her system in good physical condition and thus makes it possible for her to digest her feed most economically. This makes it an especially valuable feed for the dairymen for of all animals the dairy cow if fed on a heavy ration for the longest period of time. Instead of being fattened in one season and then sold or carried on a light bulky ration as is usually done with breeding animals she must be able to stand heavy feeding for several years. She will do well during the spring and early summer months when her feed is succulent pasture and her enormous production at this time indicates the value of such feed in the ration. She will not, however, do so well during the winter unless a succulent feed of some kind is added to her dry grain and hay rations. The cheapest and best substitute for pasture, during the fall (Continued on page 12)

### YOU MUST GET THOSE CANADA THISTLES BEFORE THEY GET YOU

A butternut subscriber writes us: "I am trying to get rid of Canada thistles. My neighbors let theirs go to seed year after year, while I don't

let one seed if I can find it. They certainly are fierce on some farms and by the side of the road. I thought perhaps you might help thru BUSINESS FARMING to get the people to cut their thistles and not let them go to seed. I will have to cut some over the line this year to keep the seed from blowing on my farm as it did last year. If there is anything you can do or say to help please do so."

If there's one member of the vegetable family that we don't approve of it's the Canada thistle, or *Carduus arvensis*, as his latin godfathers know him. It's one of the most pestiferous, cantankerous, stubborn and injurious weeds known to man. It will overspread a careless man's entire farm in a few short years and will drive almost any crop out of the fields. It spreads both by its seeds and its creeping root stock, every fragment of which is capable of sending up new plants, which in turn give off creeping stocks. A single plant, will produce several thousand seeds if permitted to mature.

Since the plant is propagated thru two different agencies, both of these must be destroyed if the plant is to be exterminated. It is not enough to mow down the thistles before they go to seed. That will, of course, prevent additional seedlings, but will not destroy the original plant. By all means, every Canada thistle within reaching distance should be cut to the ground before it goes to seed, and as time permits the roots should be thoroughly and persistently cultivated.

The Canada thistle is a noxious weed and as such comes under the Michigan law requiring road and street commissioners to cut thistles on public streets and highways and individuals to exterminate them from their premises. If there are Canada thistles growing on the highway in the vicinity of your farm, notify the highway commissioner. It is his business to cut them down and he is not doing his duty unless he does. If he refuses to take any action, notify the state officials.

### AVOID DELAYS IN THRESHING

*Every hour is valuable in farm work this year. Every hour that a threshing machine is kept idle, because of breakage or bad adjustment means time lost in the work of getting food for the soldiers fighting to preserve American principles and America. To tell ways of preventing such delays the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin 991, "The Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines," which will be sent free on request.*

### HOME-MADE BORDEAUX MIXTURE CHEAPER AND BETTER 'TIS SAID

Michigan potato growers can lessen the drain on their pocketbooks and more effectively control the diseases which attack their crop if they will make up their own bordeaux mixture, the M. A. C. office of plant pathology declares.

"No patent bordeaux mixture, ready mixed, has the potency of the homemade article which the farmer can prepare for himself in a jiffy," a bulletin issued by the college declares.

"Commercial bordeaux mixtures are more expensive, less efficient and certainly not great time savers. They give a false sense of protection—but probably will continue to be made and offered for sale as long as the farmer is foolish enough to demand them."

Instructions for making up the home-made mixture, with methods for most effectively applying it have been published by M. A. C. in bulletin form. The bulletin can be obtained by addressing the college.

### MILK A CHEAP AND IMPORTANT PART IN THE RATION FOR HOGS

In order to raise and finish all the extra pigs that will be farrowed this year as a result of the campaign for increased production, it will be necessary to exercise the utmost economy in the use of concentrated foods. Pig raisers who have access to dairy products have a great advantage over others. Experiments have proven that when meal is worth \$40 a ton, milk is worth more than \$8 for an equal weight, that is provided it is fed economically. Experiments carried on at the experiment stations show that for growing hogs, 60 pounds or over, 400 pounds of skim milk produced results equal to one hundred pounds of mixed meal. Buttermilk fed fresh is equal to skim milk. Whey is not so valuable. One hundred pounds of whey was proved equal to 19.2 pounds of quantities and before it has soured.

Authorities agree that it does not do to change the diet from sweet to sour milk. For young pigs the sweet milk is much to be preferred. For the larger pigs it seems to make little difference whether or not is fed sweet or moderately sour, provided whatever condition is favored is uniformly kept up, that is to say, if the milk cannot be obtained always sweet, then it should be the rule to feed it sour.



New Jersey farmers feed milk to hogs to save it. Washington hotels will abolish meals at all hours feature.

A. B. Welch, of Mandan, N. D., a captain with the American Army in France, is a Sioux Army Chief.

England's rat-killing plague yearly destroys \$200,000,000 worth of food. That country has now organized a rat killing crusade.

One of the slogans of the new organization of farmers, known as the New York State Federation of Agriculture, will be "Fifty farmers in the Legislature."

The warden of Michigan's state prison is said to be in a quandary as to what industry he will be able to establish at the prison in place of the chairmaking and stonecutting plants, as it is reported that under the new government regulations these are non-essential industries. The chair factory at the prison has been operating a great many years and in the stone shops a large variety of all types of monuments and grave markers have been made.

What is set down as the greatest cataract in the world is on the Iguazu river, which partly separates Brazil and Argentina. The precipice over which the river plunges is 210 feet high, that of Niagara being 167 feet. The cataract is 13,123 feet wide, or about two and a half times as wide as Niagara. It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water passes over Niagara in an hour. A like estimate gives the falls of Iguazu 140,000,000 tons.

Eight hundred cases of alcoholism have been cured during our camp experience. This is a condition that comes to us from civil life when the men are drafted. These men may backslide at some future time, when they are released from military supervision, but for the time being at least, 800 lives have been rendered normal and temperate.—William C. Corgan in Collier's Weekly.

### FLANDERS FARMS DISPERSION SALE A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1.)

Hardy and Bayne, Rochester: Fairmont Pietje Alcartra, \$1,225.

Dr. Lenfesty, Mt. Clemens: Fairmont Mercedes Alcartra, \$560.

John Schlaff, Mt. Clemens: Fairmont Teehee Alcartra, \$500.

John Schlaff, Mt. Clemens: Fairmont Alcartra Teehee, \$700.

John Schlaff, Mt. Clemens: Flanders Pontiac Segis Teehee, \$425.

John Schlaff, Mt. Clemens: Flanders Pontiac Segis Alcartra, \$500.

R. R. Pointer, Dearborn: Flanders Pontiac Segis Gerben, \$500.

John McClure, Royal Oak: Flanders Pontiac Segis Aaggie, \$450.

R. F. Johnson, Decatur, Ill.: Flanders Pontiac Segis Janet, \$320.

R. R. Pointer, Dearborn: Flanders Pontiac Segis Princess, \$800.

State Hospital, Morgantown, N. C.: Flanders Pontiac Segis Pauline, \$500.

J. McClure, Royal Oak: Flanders Pontiac Segis De Viola, \$300.

State Hospital, Morgantown, N. C.: Flanders Pontiac Segis Korndyke, \$360.

John McClure, Royal Oak: Flanders Mercedes Alcartra, \$300.

A. VanDen Branden, Rochester: Flanders Pontiac Segis Stella, \$330.

M. L. McLaughlin: Flanders Pontiac Segis Marion, \$760.

E. LeRoy Pelletier, Pontiac: Flanders Pontiac Segis Burke, \$525.

J. McClure, Royal Oak: Flanders Pontiac Segis De Haan, \$610.

R. F. Johnson, Decatur, Ill.: Flanders Pontiac Segis Viola, \$300.

R. R. Pointer, Dearborn: Flanders King Pontiac Mollie, \$350.

R. F. Johnson, Decatur, Ill.: Flanders Pontiac Segis Minnie, \$325.

J. McClure, Royal Oak: Flanders Pontiac Segis De Kol, \$375.

A. E. Hardy, Rochester: Flanders Burke Lyons, \$350.

R. R. Pointer, Dearborn: Flanders Colantha Pietertje, \$500.

State Hospital, Morgantown, N. C.: Flanders Johanna Clothilde Rue, \$430.

Several females were sold which were not listed above. One of them, a week old calf born since the catalogs of the sale were published, brought \$190.

The sale was highly satisfactory in every way, much of the credit for the remarkable attendance being given to the advertising and news stories appearing in the M. B. F. The presence of so many farmers can be taken only to mean that their eyes are turning more and more to blooded, even though high-priced, cattle to take the place of the low-producing grades still in evidence on many Michigan farms.

### SOME NEW BULLETINS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

Farmers' Bulletin No. 918, issued by the Department of Agriculture, describes the various varieties of peaches and their classification. A postcard addressed to the Division of Publications will bring you a copy of this bulletin free.

The agricultural experiment station of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, has just published a most complete treatise on washing of soils and methods of prevention.





# MARKET FLASHES



## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.17	2.15	2.25
No. 3 Red	2.14	2.12	2.22
No. 2 White	2.15	2.13	2.23
No. 2 Mixed	2.15	2.13	2.23

**WHEAT.**—Very favorable crop reports are coming in daily from all wheat producing sections. With favorable harvesting conditions this country will produce a bumper crop.

One of the main issues today is the fixing the price for the coming season. The Food Administration Grain Corporation is in conference with the Advisory Committee of the Grain Trade discussing terminal market price for wheat and the freight rate differentials. There are many big problems to discuss before definite conclusions can be reached. It will probably take several days before plans can be completed for the approval of President Wilson and Mr. Hoover.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	79 1-2	.79	.88
No. 3 White	.79	.78 1-2	.87 1-2
No. 4 White	.78	.78	.87

**OATS.**—The market a little unsettled due to inactive trading. Country elevators are cleaning out the bins and making room for the new crop. Much will depend upon the movement of wheat and government regularizations. It is the opinion of a number of prominent handlers that there will be little doing and much scarcity.

Crop reports are showing excellent crop conditions and with favorable harvesting weather there will be a bumper crop.

The market will no doubt continue firm and active because of the general clean-up of last year's crop and with the enormous demand for feed and food lines there is very little chance of the market falling off to any extent.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.65	1.70	1.69
No. 3 Yellow	1.60	1.65	1.67
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.55	1.60

**CORN.**—During the past week considerable strength has developed on the corn market. Receipts have been running light, hardly sufficient to take care of local current demand. Recent reports show public stores do not contain enough corn to carry them through the season, consequently there has been considerable skirmishing around both in cash and future buying which has brought on a steady advance in the market.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	17 00	17 50	15 00
Chicago	19 00	21 00	16 00
Cincinnati	19 75	21 00	16 00
Pittsburgh	23 00	21 50	17 50
New York	25 00	27 00	20 00
Richmond	21 00	24 00	19 00

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover	No. 2 Clover
Detroit	15 00	15 50	11 00
Chicago	16 00	16 50	11 00
Cincinnati	16 00	16 50	11 00
Pittsburgh	16 00	17 00	11 00
New York	20 00	22 00	17 00
Richmond	19 00	22 00	17 00

**HAY.**—Markets continue draggy although the situation is brightening up a little. Farmers are now busy cutting hay and receipts are showing a decided decrease which will give the markets a chance to clean up and get ready for a fresh start. There is quite a lot of hay yet in the farmers and dealers hands and that with a favorable crop



**CHICAGO.** Hay market slowly recovering its normal activity. Receipts of No. 1 hay falling off and market showing substantial strength. Advise letting good hay come forward.

**PITTSBURG.** Hay situation showing some improvement. The demand for No. 1 timothy is gradually increasing.

**RICHMOND.** Market continues sluggish and don't look for early improvement.

**DETROIT.** Eggs, berries, fruits, potatoes very scarce; butter firm; poultry easier. Hay situation more active and a trifle firmer.

**BUFFALO.** Best grades cattle and hogs selling higher with firm tone to market. Sheep and lambs steady.

this season we do not anticipate a very high hay market for this coming season. We believe hay will sell at a fair price providing shippers are able to get cars for loading.

During the past year the most prominent market advances and fluctuations was due to uneven distribution of cars. For several months it was practically impossible to get cars for loading, consequently when a loader had a car for shipment he was able to get almost any price. These high priced cars stirred up ideas covering hay values and a great many got the idea that hay was going to be very scarce and refused reasonable offers.

Now the market has reached a low basis brought on by flooded markets. We must necessarily wait until stocks are worked off, create a demand and then watch market developments very closely.

**PITTSBURG.**—Receipts light. Good timothy in demand and quotations well maintained. Plenty of low grade hay on the market.

**NEW YORK.**—Market draggy and no improvement during the past week.

**CINCINNATI.**—Showing considerable improvement and gains have ranged on the best timothy from \$2.00 to \$3.00. The quality of the hay has been running better and the best grades are what the buyers want.

**CHICAGO.**—Market active and prices have been well maintained on all the best grades. The steady outside demand helped out the situation.

**DETROIT.**—Market active although hard to maintain quotations due to farmers drawing hay in wagon load lots and also coming from car load shippers from nearby points. The best grades of timothy and No. 1 light mixed meet with fair demand. Off grades are best used at home.

### Barley

**BARLEY.**—The market is at a standstill. The malsters have secured their supplies sufficient to carry them until the new crop is ready for the market. The mills are not buying heavy for feed on account of the movement of feed being slow and market uncertain. However those wishing to purchase barley are experiencing some difficulty on account of receipts running very light. Chicago is quoting a range from \$1.30 to \$1.35.



## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H.P.	9.75	11.25	12.25
Prime	9.50	11.00	12.00
Red Kidneys	13.25	12.25	12.75

**BEANS.**—Market unsettled, due to the bad condition of the stock yet in the hands of farmers and elevators, and Eastern buyers hesitate to take on large supplies. It will be necessary to dry many large lots in order to put them in a merchantable condition. When this is done we believe jobbers and other buyers will buy more freely which should stimulate the market. According to crop reports about the same acreage is planted this season. Of course there are a hundred and one things that can happen to the crop before harvest and the result of this year's crop will have its bearing on market developments until the new crop is ready to move.

Whether or not it is a good business proposition to hold on to No. 1 beans for a better market is a feature that will have to be left to the best judgment

of the individual. In our opinion we doubt if the market will work much lower but there is an equal chance of the market going higher and especially with adverse bean growing and harvesting conditions.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-tacked	Medium Round white-tacked
Detroit	1.80 cwt.	1.65 cwt.
Chicago	1.70	1.45
Cincinnati	1.85	1.65
New York	1.85	1.70
Pittsburgh	1.70	1.45
Baltimore, Md.	2.00	1.80

**POTATOES.**—Both new and old potatoes are scarce and in good demand. Southern shipments are not coming in as fast as expected. The Government is taking large supplies for the various camps which cuts down the supply going to the regular markets.

The demand for old potatoes will continue until such time as the markets are better supplied with new stock. However the disposition of the average consumer will be to purchase new potatoes leaving the main source of outlet on the old stock among restaurant and hotel trade. If you have old potatoes get them on the market just as soon as you can. Old stock sold on June 30 at \$3.75 a sack of 150 pounds in lots of 5 or more bags, car lots in bulk at \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

### Berries

**BERRIES.**—Strawberries are practically cleaned up. Cherry receipts running light, sales ranging \$4.50 bushel. Red Currants \$5.00 to \$6.00. Red Raspberries and Black ranging from \$8.00 to \$9.00 per 24 quart case.



## BUTTER

**BUTTER.**—Market continues firm and demand good. Many of the creameries have Government contracts to fill which absorbs the usual amount of surplus that is usually thrown on the market at this season of the year. Detroit quoting creamery extras 43c, firsts 42c. Good dairy butter in fair demand selling around 42c.

June 29, 1918.—Quotations at the close on Friday were as follows: EXTRAS, 44 1/4@45c; HIGHER SCORING THAN EXTRAS, 45 1/4@46c; FIRSTS, 43@44 1/2c, and SECONDS, 40@42 1/2c. At the close last week there was a slightly easier feeling on the market but on Monday the market strengthened and extras were strong at 44 1/2c. For the next two or three days the market continued to gain strength and on Wednesday the quotation on extras advanced a quarter cent. On Thursday the quotation advanced to 45c but on Friday there was a slightly easier feeling but with no change in quotation, except to place the inside quotation on extras at 44 1/4c. Centralized butter has been in quite demand during the week, several cars of 90 score selling at 44c. The general price on centralized butter has ranged from 43 1/2 to 44 1/4c.

Receipts indicate that the flush is now on. New York receipts this week increased about 10% over those of last week. Large quantities of butter have been received on government contracts to be packed into tins. Buying during the greater part of the week has been active especially with the higher grades of butter. Considerable butter has been

bought for storage and the government secured several cars for army use. There has been no export trade. All indications point toward a steady, strong market.



## EGGS

**EGGS.**—The market continues firm and active. Receipts are not in excess to the current demand. Current receipts are selling from 35 1/2 to 36c, select fresh country eggs sell at 1 to 2c higher.

### Chicken Coops

**CHICKEN COOPS.**—Shippers should arrange to have on hand chicken coops and we would advise purchasing "One Way Coops." On account of the express companies having a large number of shipments to handle it makes it practically impossible for them to return empty chicken crates promptly. Very often coops lay in the yards for weeks and months before they are returned. One way coops can be purchased around 40 to 50c each all depending on the quantity purchased at a time. These coops are used only once. A shipper can have on hand a supply of these coops and then make shipment whenever the poultry is ready for the market and will not have to wait for a return of a coop or call on his neighbor to borrow a coop and then get in wrong with his neighbor on account of not being able to get the coops back by the time his neighbor is ready to ship.



## POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	24-25	17-22	19-20
Ducks	30-32	21-25	29-30
Geese	15-16	13-15	17-18
Springers	27-28	27-28	27-29
Hens	29-30	27-29	28-30

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

**POULTRY.**—Receipts are a trifle heavier but not enough to lower the market. This especially applies to No. 1 hens—light and thin stock of course are not desirable and sales on such stock will vary as to price. Broilers are coming in more freely and market will work lower in proportion increased receipts. Sales are ranging from 35 to 40c. It is not advisable neither is it profitable to ship thin underweight stock. Young ducks are now coming in and demand is good—selling around 30c. Old ducks moving slowly. No demand for geese or turkeys.

### Wool

A general order has been issued by the Federal Wool Administrator to the effect that hereafter all wool clips containing ten per cent. of three-eighths wool must be graded. This ruling is considered by the trade as somewhat sweeping and likely to cause some delay more than would ordinarily be the case in getting wool to the mills for manufacture, since many clips in the ordinary course of trade which would contain much more than that proportion of three-eighths wool would not be graded at all but would be sent direct to the mill which might consume it in the original bags.

There is quite likely a reason for this ruling, however, on the part of the Government and that is the need for this grade of wool in the manufacture of certain Government goods, so that there is an especial need for the mills manufacturing Government military cloths to secure a large proportion of this grade of wool. If this be the reason, and such is generally accepted to be the case, the dealers will be glad to accede to the request of the Government, although it means more work and more delay and consequently more expense to the dealers, especially, perhaps, in the disposal of some other grades which are taken out in the grading process.

In this connection, it seems fair to add that if the Government requires more of the dealers in the way of grading and of handling of the clips, so that the trade is put to more expense than was contemplated in the original ar-

(Continued on page 12)



—for all the farmers of Michigan.

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

A Farm, Home and Market Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JULY 6TH, 1918

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## Can the Canner

THE GROWTH of the dairy industry in this state the past decade reads like a romance. It has been so rapid that some of us have boastfully proclaimed we are running neck and neck with Wisconsin and New York state. But D. D. Aitken says not so, and D. D. ought to know. Mr. Aitken believes that Michigan ranks about fifth in the total value of its dairy products. But even this distinction is not to be sneezed at. To stand fifth among forty-eight states in the production of a commodity, the total annual value of which runs into several billion dollars, is enough to warrant throwing out one's chest and thumbing one's nose at his neighbors.

But mark my words, if farmers will continue to turn out by the thousands to buy pure-bred livestock, as they did at the Flanders sale, Michigan will be well on its way to the head of the class before another five years have passed into history.

When a farmer—a man who makes his living by the sweat of his brow—steps up before the auction block and pays \$500 to \$1,000 in cold cash for a little black and white heifer or bull calf, he means business, doesn't he? He's not buying that calf for a pet. He's making an investment that he intends shall produce a good return, and the man who has enough business judgment to make that kind of an investment, has enough business ability to make it pay dividends.

Can the canner. The cow that can't produce over eight or ten quarts of milk per day, and the bull that sires such a critter, are worth more dead than alive. It's like feeding straw to a bonfire to feed high-priced grain to such animals. Our boys in France need beef. Why have perfectly good beef running around the farm under the disguise of dairy cattle when beef is high, and pure-breds are still comparatively cheap.

## Peace to Their Ashes

MOUNT CLEMENS, the home of Michigan Business Farming, is a merry little town where several thousand people annually gather from the four quarters of the globe to rest, take mineral baths and to enjoy themselves. Three miles from Mount Clemens is Selfridge aviation field, and every day the sky is speckled with the flashing planes and the air resounds with the throb of their motors. One day a score of planes will fly in battle formation, looking for all the world like a flock of wild geese nosing homeward. The next day, two or three aviators will have the heavens to themselves and those who have the time, and many who do not, to watch the maneuvers, are always thrilled with the daring acrobatics.

A strong tie of affection has sprung up between the people of Mount Clemens and the brave lads who are taking their first lessons in flying at Selfridge field, and we have all felt grateful that the fatal accidents which

have marred the training activities of other fields have been avoided at Selfridge. Perhaps the aviators have had this same feeling; perhaps it gave them over-confidence in their work. Who knows? Who can account for nearly a year's training without a single accident, and then two accidents, with three deaths on two consecutive days.

Last week a lieutenant attempted a nose dive at too low an altitude. He crashed to earth a thousand feet. The woman on whose farm the machine had fallen saw him sitting bolt upright in the seat of the machine. She did not think he was hurt. But he was dead, the lower part of his body crushed by the terrible impact with the earth. His companion was taken from the ruins, more dead than alive. He will recover. The accident threw a pall of gloom over the community. It seemed as if a member of the family had been taken.

The next afternoon another machine crashed to earth, and almost simultaneously caught fire. Both occupants met with a terrible death. Their bodies being burned beyond recognition. And the gloom deepened over the community; the first tragedies of the war three thousand miles across the seas had come home to us.

A few days later there came thru my office window the muffled tones of the funeral drum, and the measured tread of marching soldiers. The body of a Selfridge hero was on its way to the last repose. Overhead the great planes circled protectingly about the line of march swooping almost to the tree tops to drop their floral tributes.

Thus do the youth of the land give up their lives in the struggle for democracy. Peace be to their ashes. The soldier who dies in preparation for a justifiable war is as much a hero as the soldier who dies in the front line trenches, and every youth who meets death in the training camp is as surely the victim of Prussianism as tho he had been shot dead by a German soldier.

Not an American life that is lost in battle or in preparation for battle that does not lay another crime against Germany's door, and strengthens the determination of every good citizen to see the war thru to its bitter close.

## Sixty Days of Prohibition

THE SECOND month of prohibition has proven even more satisfactory than the first. Except for the violations of the law in Monroe county thru which the Detroit-Toledo road runs, the law has been generally observed, and the prosecuting attorneys of all the other counties announce a remarkable decrease in crime and drunkenness. Some jails haven't had an occupant since the saloons closed on May 1st, and many towns have become quite accustomed to even the town drunkard who has reformed and gone to work.

Despite the general satisfaction that pervades the entire state over the effects of prohibition, the saloon gang is vigorously pushing its amendment to permit the sale of light wines and beer, and there is a grave danger that it may receive a favorable vote at the hands of the people, unless those who want to give prohibition a more thorough trial bestir themselves. The old cry of "personal liberty" is as strong as ever, and it goes a long way with some people who voted against the whiskey but shed tears over the remains of beer and light wines.

We all know that the legalizing of beer and light wines would bring back the same old corner saloon; the same old temptations to the boys and girls, and the same old corrupt politics. We don't want them. We've just cast off the shackles. What sane man wants them back again? But between the German brewers, and the German saloonkeepers, and the German bartenders, and the pro-German slackers, the shackles will be welded on our ankles "if we don't watch out."

## Keep Your Receipts

IN LISTING the several hundred subscriptions that were received daily at this office during the past winter and spring, it was inevitable that a few mistakes should have been made. With one exception these have been

corrected satisfactorily to all parties concerned, but one subscriber swears that he sent us money and received a receipt, but we are unable to locate a record of the transaction. The subscriber has lost his receipt and is unable to present any real evidence that he paid his subscription, except that he "knows" he paid it. What are we going to do? We're going to give that subscriber the benefit of the doubt. We'd rather have his friendship than his dollar.

Keep your receipts. Keep your bills. Keep your cancelled checks. It's business to do so, and shiftless and expensive not to do so. Buy a letter file the next time you go to town. It costs 25 cents. Put your papers in it, and put it out of the way where the children (or the wife) can't get at it. Then when you've paid a bill, you can produce the goods to prove it. It's always the piece of paper that you lost or destroyed or tucked away into some forgotten place that you want to refer to.

## Eat Oleo—Feed Your Milk to the Pigs

WE NEVER could understand why a farmer who had a cow that gave milk could, or would, eat oleomargarine. Yet many do. It's too much bother, you know, for a man that's selling his milk to the city trade to make butter and oleo is a little cheaper to buy. Besides he can get a trifle more money out of his milk by selling it whole, instead of using a few pounds for butter.

But whole milk dairymen would soon find their market in ruins if every city consumer turned from butter to oleomargarine. The manufacture of vast quantities of milk into butter relieves the surplus and stabilizes the whole milk trade.

A campaign is now on to increase the use of dairy products. But we farmers should practice what we preach, or we can't expect very good co-operation from the city consumer. Butter should be served on the farm table and used in the farm cooking, even if you do have to buy it and it costs more than oleo.

The campaign for equal suffrage in the state of Michigan is soon to be launched. That it will carry by a large majority is a foregone conclusion. That it will not carry without the farmer vote is pretty well conceded. So then, the ladies who want to vote, need to first be assured that they can depend upon the farmers' support. Farmers will vote for equal suffrage because they believe in equal rights to all, and can see no reason why the women who preside over their households and give birth to their children should not have a voice in making the laws and electing the men who administer those laws. It matters not that YOUR wife may not want to vote. Somebody else's wife does. For the part that women are playing in this world war, the ballot should be gratefully extended to them.

The effect of the propaganda that the Kaiser and his surviving autocratic kin and sympathizers in Russia are handing out to the people, thru the Detroit Free Press and other American newspapers against the Bolsheviks has been considerably weakened by the news stories that the Bolsheviks have won their recent elections by large majorities. The Bolsheviks is by far the strongest power in Russia today, and with help from the Allies to restore some kind of order in their domestic affairs, would give them back Russia's military support.

Congress is going to take a vacation soon. House and senate leaders have agreed upon a thirty or forty day recess as soon as pending appropriations are out of the way. All work and no play, you know, makes Jack a dull boy, and many months have already passed since congress was dubbed a dullard and a blockhead. A visit back home, a swim in the old swimmin' hole, and a little fishing trip will no doubt put our hired men in trim for the still more arduous work that lies ahead of them.



## UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

## A Visit to Uncle Amos Spriggans

We have a friend out in the country, Amos Spriggans by name, whom we frequently visit and with whom we want readers of M. B. F. to become acquainted. Uncle Amos, as he is called by everybody, has a good farm, not worked scientifically but made to pay, is somewhat of a philosopher, has his own opinion of the world and its affairs and is very proud of his whiskers, of which he has an overabundance but of which, like his farm, he does not take the best of care—in fact, judging by looks, they have been neither manicured nor disinfected for many moons—yet show life (in abundance sometimes) and when Amos is not otherwise engaged he "jest natcherly chews his whiskers."

We found him busy smoking a corn cob pipe and looking over the fence at a field of hay which will soon be ready to harvest.

"Pretty fair crop, Uncle Amos," I says.

"Oh, tollerable," he sez, "but howin'll I'm going to get it up is mor'n I kin tell. Gosh, they aint no help to be had since they took the two boys to war an' I don't know just what to do."

"The women will have to help," I suggested, recalling what I had heard advocated in the city while attending a woman's club meeting and listening to advice given by certain society women of the wealthy class.

"Well," he sez, "they do help what they can, but, by thunder, when a woman has 8 or 10 kids to look after, do the cookin', washin', mendin', bakin', look after the chickens, feed the calves, grow the garden stuff and a few hundred things like that they have but little time to work in the hay fields and you know it too," he sez.

"Why, look-a-here, Rube," sez he, "farmers' wives raise children an' are proud of it an' callate to take some kind of care of 'em, an' when them danged society dames, who'd rather run around with a poodle dog tied to a string than be seen wheelin' a baby cab, sez the women of the farm has plenty of time to work in the fields—by gosh, they don't know what they are talkin' about an' are jest spoutin' hot air. What in thunder do they know about work anyway? Jerusalem Crickets! More'n half of 'em don't even tie their own shoes! Have a servant to do it for 'em, an' yet the think they know all about farm conditions and tell what the farmers' wives ort to do an' how extravagant they are an' wasteful an' everything, when they might a darn sight better raise a few children an' make themselves useful and sort o' help pay for their keep."

"O, well," I said, "Uncle Amos, conditions will soon be changed—they're going to draft loafers, pool room loungers and a lot of other fellows not producin' and you may be able to get help from this source."

"Help! Hell!" he snorted. "A loafer in the city would be a loafer in the country an' who'n th' devil wants a man taggin' round that will take two men to keep agoin'?"

"If them fellars can be made useful why don't the government put them in the army where they have officers a-purpose to keep 'em goin' and leave some of the boys who know how to farm an' are willin' to do it, where they can do the most good?"

"Now I aint kickin' because they take farm boys—some of them must go, an' I didn't when they took my two boys either, but I'm dinged if I want any loafers nor bar hangers dumped onto my premises an' I wont have 'em, you can bet your boots on that."

"Th' great trouble now is—city folks konw so darn much more'n we do about farmin' an' give so danged much advice, that we get all mixed up an' don't jest know what to do ourselves."

"Why, Rube," he sez, "the folks in town, some of them at least, think anything is good enough for farm work—if a fellar don't know enough to pump water out of a perfectly good pump, jest send him out to work on the farm, 'cause there they have windmills, b'gosh, and they never seem to know that the town has windmills, too—hot air wind bags would be more proper—an' so it goes, anything good enough for the farmer, an' yet we are told 'food will win the war,' an' by ginger, it kind o' looks as tho the

farmers had the job of producin' the food, 'cause there's a darn lot of things for which, apparently, no substitutes have been found an' the real stuff is still in style."

Seein' that Amos was getting a little warm under the collar I thought it about time to leave but the old man had something more on his mind and cut loose like this.

"There's another thing makes things hard for us," he sez, "manufacturers and large employers of labor, who are allowed to make any kind of profit they see fit—no restrictions being placed on their output—can pay so much higher wages than we can afford to pay, they get all the men worth while an' we go without. Now jest see this road being built past my place; 40c an hour for men an' 70c an hour for men an' team. Well, they get the men 'cause farmers can't pay any such price and take the prices fixed by the government. Why in thunder can't road building be laid on the shelf till after the war an' let these men an' teams help raise the food to win the war?"

"Well, I must be going," I said. "Glad to get your views of things, Uncle Amos, and what do you think of conditions and who is to blame for them?"

"Damn the Kaiser," he shouted, and I left him, still smokin' his corncob pipe and running his fingers thoughtfully through his whiskers much to the annoyance of some of the tenants of the aforesaid hirsute appendage.

WERE DEPOSED RAIL HEADS  
SABOTAGING ON UNCLE SAM?

S. H. S. of Cass City submits the following from *The New Appeal's Washington Bureau*.

Washington—There is a good deal of speculation in government circles over the inner meaning of Secretary McAdoo's action in deposing all the railway presidents. He has made the statement that "he has been unable to escape the conclusion that it will be advisable to place in direct charge of each property for operating purposes a representative to be known as the federal manager who is to report to the regional director." There can only be two reasons for this move. One is that these presidents were sabotaging on the government; that they did their utmost to discredit government control, with a view to combating the inevitable government ownership of the railroads. The other reason is that there were "superior brains." These men who are drawing exorbitant salaries are but a hindrance to the ultimate welfare of the companies they are supposed to direct. The present government control of the railroads is but a test. If successful we may see real government ownership of almost every big industry in the country. If a failure the course of government ownership will be set back fifty years. That is why Secretary McAdoo, as Director-General of the railroads, is doing his utmost to make the railroads the efficient servants of the people.



TELLING THE FARMER HOW TO FARM—Orange Judd Farmer says.

## SENSE AND NONSENSE

## THE ALL-DAY VISIT

"Town folks miss a good deal by not indulging in the all-day visit that prevails in the friendly country," said the Missourian. "City people don't rub up against their neighbors, but merely flick 'em as they pass by. They are too thoroughly starched with their own importance to be able to unbend and enter the other fellar's joys and sorrows."

"But in the old home town or the friendly country, Mizzus Waddles, although she weighs mighty nigh three hundred pounds, thinks nothing of coming over in the forenoon, bringing her work, all the bad news of the neighborhood, her asthma, and her five greasy children and staying all day. She talks until its a mercy she doesn't wheeze herself to death, pausing only for food and drink at the usual times, or to declare, when little Johnberry or St Elmo upsets the center table, breaks a window or sets the house on fire, that the child takes after his father."

"She sighs over the departed, and hopes they haven't gone where she is afraid they have. She tells the ailing that she knew of a similar case that had become reduced to skin and bones, and presently died in awful agony. She wrecks the reputations of her absent acquaintances. She finally wheezes herself away, followed by her tribe and there is nothing for you to do but wonder why there is no insurance against the all-day visit.—John P. Morgan in *Judge*.

## PICKLES OR PUPPIES

A man put a bundle in the rack of the railroad car above a man sitting next to the window and sat down in the unoccupied part of the seat, says the *Ladies Home Journal*. It was a warm day and the man under the rack had his hat in his hand. Suddenly a gentle little trickle came down from the bundle on the man's head. Wiping the top of his head with a handkerchief he turned to his neighbor and said: "Something in your bundle seems to be leaking. Pickles?"

"No," said the other man. "Puppies."

## BEWARE THE BATH TUB

A farm paper, speaking of a certain bulletin upon the subject, says that washing of the soil is one of the most wearisome problems with which many farmers have to contend. "We believe," says the author, "every farmer who is losing any of his soil from washing should get a copy of this bulletin." The patient should also avoid all contact with soap and water, as they are known to have a very deleterious effect upon the soil.

## SPEAKING OF SUBMARINES

"Father, what kind of beasts were the rams used so much in the Civil War?"

"They were probably the ancestors of the ewe boats of today, my boy."

## OLD FASHIONED

"Why doesn't Mr. Cobbles use a tractor on his farm?"

"He says he has spent forty years studying the temperament of mules and he isn't going to throw away the knowledge gained in that time for every new fangled contrivance that comes along"—*Buffalo Courier*.

## PETER PLOW SAYS:

Some folks are too busy laying by treasures here on earth to store any up in heaven.

Maria's boy has been visitin' us. He watched us shear the sheep. The next day the pigs set up an awful squealin' and I went to see what was the trouble. Here was that young gran'son of mine trying to shear, or skin, one of the little pigs with his gran'ma's scissors.

Jim Peters, who launched his boat on the sea of matrimony a few weeks ago, tells me that the white caps have begun to show already. "These here women," says Jim, "git some of the peculiar ideas in their head. Cynthia has her mind set on a rug for the parlor, but I says no, we're goin' to use that carpet which grandmother wove. What's good enough for my folks is good enough for you. But Cynthia says she is going to use her parlor for something besides funerals and the minister and she won't have folks walkin' on her carpet that's got Noah's feet prints on, alludin' to that special design that only grandmother knew how to make. With all the work Cynthia's got to do in the kitchen and helping in the field, I don't see where she's goin' to get any time to set in th parlor, anyway. But she says she's goin' to run that part of the house, and Cynthia generally means what she





# THE FARM HOME

*A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm*



## "Getting Along With Folks"

ONE OF the best sermons I have read for some time is Dr. Frank Crane's "The Art of Getting along with Folks". How many of you have that art? How many of you are on good terms with your neighbors the entire year 'round? How many of you "get along" with everybody you meet? How do you do it? What rules of life do you follow that you tread on no toes, arouse no jealousy among your friends, or are able to conform your own opinion to theirs?

We all admire people who have outstanding principles; who follow the straight and narrow path at all times and expect everyone else to do the same. But we don't like to have them forever finding fault with our friends and ourselves, do we? I know a woman in a little country community who hasn't a mite of use for anyone who doesn't do things exactly as she would have them done. At heart she is a good woman, but the habit of fault-finding has fastened itself on her so securely that she has become a querulous, garrulous old woman whom everybody dreads to have come into their house. She used to call on me. And my, how her tongue would wag! "I just told Mrs. So-and-so that if she was going to have any friends left in this community, she'd better, etc., etc." "Those Smith Kids are the worst lot I ever saw. Yesterday I caught 'em swinging on the new gate Jim just bought. I took them by the ear, marched them right straight home, and told Mrs. Smith that she didn't catch my youngsters romping all over the neighborhood, and that she'd better teach her own some manners!"

But I have another friend, a broad-minded, soft-spoken woman upon whose face the cares of life show only faintly. How I do love to have her shadow darken my doorway. She is always welcome. Her words are of cheer and hopefulness. She speaks well of everyone whom she discusses at all. She always remembers the good things that her neighbors do. She has the knack of "getting along with folks." I never knew a woman who was better liked by her neighbors. She is a leader in all community activities, not because she forces herself in, but because she is the unanimous choice. At the picnics and the little social "doin's" of the locality, she is always surrounded by a little knot of folks who love her and like to be near her. You have a woman like this in your community, haven't you? And you like to have her drop in for a call, don't you? Have you ever wondered why it is that you always welcome her coming, even on your busiest days, or why you always feel glad when you see her at a public gathering? I'll tell you why. Because the woman who thinks well and speaks well of others, will think well and speak well of you, and it's a pronounced trait of human nature that we like to be well thought of. This subconscious feeling instinctively draws us closer to the sower of kindly words and deeds.

While this art of "getting along with folks" seems to be bred in the bone of most folks, I am quite sure that it can be cultivated if one only tries. A firm resolve to speak no word of evil against anyone will form the foundation upon which the habits of right thinking and right speaking may be built. Be charitable in your judgment of your fellow men and women. If you can say nothing good about them, say nothing at all. But as you travel along your journey, try to pick out the good qualities of your friends, and store them up in your memory so that the next time you feel like talking about them it will be easy to discuss their virtues instead of their sins and omissions. It isn't hard to "get along with folks" and there's a lot of satisfaction in it. Take my advice, and try it.

Affectionately, PENELOPE.

## Cheerful Letter from a Happy Farm Woman

DEAR PENELOPE:—Having read in your department the letter of that other woman who was so discouraged and despondent over her farm home, I want to say I know how to sympathize with her, for I used to be as bad or worse.

How or when the change came I do not know, but I think it was when I opened the door and let love into my heart. First a husband who loved me, then my two boys and next the dumb brutes and animals. Not one of them but loves me. The horses and cows that come to be petted, the lambs whose mothers disowned them and I raised by hand, though grown and have lambs of their own, will separate from the rest of the flock and come racing to meet me if they but hear me calling them; the chickens which fly into my lap if I but

Communications for this page should be addressed to Penelope, Farm Home Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

sit down on the ground; even the dog if I am gone away for a time evinces his delight on my return. Then my little fish will come and eat out of my hand and if I have a little time to sit and crochet or sew I let my birds out and their favorite place is on my head or shoulders.

How can a person be unhappy with friends like these? And then my plants and flowers are beautiful. When we moved to our home five years ago all it boasted of was a fine row of maple trees and a lilac bush. Now I have peonies, roses, narcissus, iris and flowering currant. In the fruit tree line I have set out rhubarb, asparagus, currants, strawberries, blackberries, cherries and peaches.

It has been hard work but I love it all and it has made a happy, contented woman out of me.

## For France

SHE had been stricken, sorely, ere this came  
And now they wrote that he, her boy,  
was dead—  
Her only one! Through blinding tears  
she read.

Trying to see what followed his dear name,  
He had died "gloriously" the letter said,  
"Guarding the Tricolor from touch of shame  
Where raged the battle furious and wild."  
Catching her breath, she stayed despair's  
advance.

She was a mother; and besides—a child  
Of France!

AND after, the remembrance of past years  
Dulled not to her fond vision nor grew  
dim;

Tho every slightest incident of him  
Was treasured in her breast, she shed no  
tears.

Her cup was full now, even to the brim,  
And for herself she knew not hopes or fears,  
So, toiling patiently, with noble pride  
And lifted head she met each pitying  
glance.

She was the mother of a son who died—  
For France!

FLORENCE EARLE COATES

In conclusion, I am going to copy a poem of Ella Wheeler Cox's:

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough  
Without your woes. No path is wholly rough;  
Look for the places that are smooth and clear,  
And speak of those to rest the weary ear  
Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain  
Of human discontent and grief and pain.  
Talk faith. The world is better off without  
Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt.  
If you have faith in God, or man, or self,  
Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf  
Of silence all your thought till faith shall come;  
No one will grieve because your lips are dumb.

Talk health. The dreary never changing tale  
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.  
You cannot charm or interest or please  
By harping on that minor chord, disease.  
Say you are well, or all is well with you,  
And God will hear your words and make them  
true.—Mrs. H. E. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## A Few More Helpful Hints

DEAR PENELOPE:—I was quite busy before but as the time is extended I would be glad to enter my home kitchen conveniences as it is the room most occupied by the good housekeeper. These things are only little ones but the little things are what helps. I have a spoon for stirring different things while cooking. It always slipped back in the kettle and I burned my fingers so often that I just bent the handle over to form a hook and hang it on the side of kettle.

I took two baking powder cans, one smaller than the other, punched holes in the top and keep them on top of the stove for salt and pepper. One uses these seasonings more than any other and it is so handy. I have a stool about four inches higher than a chair which I keep under the pantry shelf to use when baking pancakes, washing dishes and ironing or anything that has to be watched continually on the stove. I also have four holders made about 6x6 and keep them handy near the stove. They can be made of cloth and will save many burned fingers. Well, I think I have given my best. These are practical, useful, handy and can be made by most anyone.

I wish the M. B. F. would give more work to be contributed by its readers; as its so interesting. I am sure the dish drying rack is a great convenience. I have an ironing board hanging on my wall now after the directions given in M. B. F.—Mrs. G. K., New Haven.

MANY of us have extra syrup pails which can be made useful by pounding down the edge so it is flat on inside of pail. The cover will no longer fit but it makes a nice pail to run cream into from the separator to cool before putting in the cream can. Many other uses will suggest themselves, and it is easier to wash than the old way.

Turn a potato crate upside down and place a stone on top; put chickfeed and water in this and it makes a sort of self feeder, at least the older ones can't get the feed.

Fasten a stiff wire to the back of your stove at the top of the warming oven. Bend it so it will be about four inches away from the stove. This makes a good place to dry dish towels, children's stockings, etc., in cold weather.

Use the men's stockings to make children's stockings and color them black. They last longer than some we buy and are alright for every day.

A serviceable towel rack can be made by cutting a discarded shade roller the right length and placing the brackets to correspond to this length. Nail to the door or where you find it most convenient.—Mrs. P. D.

## Big Things Women Have Done in World War

Yesterday it was only the men who went forth to war, while the women remained behind to keep up the home and cultivate the fields.

Today, the women still keep up the home and cultivate the fields, but they also do their part—a splendid part—in the actual work of carrying on the war.

Thousands of these women are scattered about the United Kingdom and in France; many of them very close to the actual battlefield, risking their lives and giving themselves as freely, as unselfishly and courageously as their men do, to drive from the earth all fear of the iron heel of Prussianism. They are in the base and field hospitals, and canteens and dressing stations, in the Y. M. C. A. huts—everywhere, and are an indispensable factor in carrying on the war.—From June New Success.

## New Flour in Old Recipes

MANY housewives have experimented with substitute cereals and know just how to use them in muffins and other breads. These flours and brans absorb the same amount of moisture and require the same measure of baking powder to raise them as wheat flour. You can use the new flours in old recipes if you substitute equal weights for the wheat flour called for. A cup of wheat flour sifted and measured lightly weighs four ounces; the table below gives the equivalent of four ounces of substitutes expressed in cups.

### WEIGHT EQUIVALENTS

One cup (4 oz.) wheat flour equals:

Barley flour	1 1/3 cup
Corn flour	1 cup
Fine Corn meal	1 cup
Coarse corn meal	4/5 cup
Buckwheat	4/5 cup
Rice flour	4/5 cup
Hominy grits	4/5 cup
Rollod oats (ground)	2/3 cup

### Corn Flour and Wheat Biscuit

2 cups corn flour, 3/4 cup wheat flour, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons fat and 1 cup milk.

### Corn Flour and Buckwheat Biscuit

1 1/3 cups corn flour, 1 1/4 cups buckwheat, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons fat and 1 cup milk.

### Corn Flour and Rolled Oats Biscuit

1 1/3 cups corn flour, 1 cup ground oats, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons fat and 1 cup milk.

Sift dry materials together. Work in fat well. Combine liquid and dry material, handling lightly. Roll or pat one-half inch thick and cut as biscuit. Bake in hot oven. The ground oats in the last recipe are prepared by putting rolled oats through the food chopper. All measures are level. In measuring the baking powder, level the spoons with a knife. Drop biscuit requires less baking powder than rolled biscuit.

### Corn Flour and Oat Bread

Three-fourths cup liquid, 4 tablespoons fat, 4 tablespoons syrup, 2 eggs, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 1/3 cups corn flour, 1 cup ground rolled oats.

### Corn and Buckwheat Bread

One cup liquid, 4 tablespoons fat, 4 tablespoons syrup, 2 eggs, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 1/3 cups corn flour, 1 cup buckwheat.

### Barley and Oat Bread

One cup liquid, 4 tablespoons fat, 4 tablespoons syrup, 2 eggs, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 2 cups barley flour, 1 cup ground rolled oats, 1 teaspoon salt.

Mix the melted fat, liquid, syrup and eggs. Combine the liquid and well mixed dry ingredients. Bake as a loaf in a moderately hot oven for one hour or until thoroughly baked.

Nuts, raisins or dates may be added if desired.



## Summer Styles

No. 8876.—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An excellent style for making over last year's dresses or some of the older sister's clothes. The upper part is cut in one piece with kimona sleeves, either long or short, and a short opening in center front which fastens with lacing. A two-piece circular flounce of contrasting material is stitched to the lower edge of the waist section, the same material being used for a collar and cuffs. A cotton crepe, either flowered or plain if new material is used, when very girlish dresses combined with a dimity or organdy. One can buy lingerie ribbons by the bolt at 10c which makes very pretty lacings.

No. 8870.—A simple slip or play dress, hangs straight from the neck, but has a front and back panel, both of which curve, forming the large flare pockets. A simple roll collar and cuffs of white linen on an ordinary blue gingham make such a dress suitable for many occasions. In place of using ties I often put pearl buttons on both sides of the panel; but, especially for the little girl wearing hair ribbons, the small ties give a very dressy effect. This pattern is also cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 8869.—Ladies shirtwaist cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Just a plain shirtwaist may be made a dainty afternoon blouse with the addition of such a collar as is used on 8869. This pattern is the simple shirtwaist, plain back and front slightly gathered on at the shoulders. The collar and cuffs are made of a different material; the collar is rounded in the back and the part which is tied is attached at the shoulders to the little turnovers finish the cuffs.

No. 8872.—Ladies dress. This dress is rather extreme in style altho the combination of material is used so much these styles are becoming quite popular. But by the misses and younger women they are greatly favored. The upper part of the dress is all one piece from shoulder to where the skirt section joins it. The two piece skirt has large hip pockets at the front and is gathered across the back. A figured voile for the waist with plain for the lower part, also using plain material for collar and cuffs make



Price of patterns ten cents each. Address, Farm Home Dept., Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

dainty summer costumes. Or for a more tailored costume, the combination of two colored linens is used a great deal, particularly popular is the combination of pink and white and green and white for such outfits. The narrow belt, which may be omitted if desired, adds a tailored effect. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measure.

No. 8871.—Three piece gathered skirt, cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. A simple panel front with two back gores, gathered all round to a slightly raised waistline. The closing is under a side plait and a crush belt ties in a loose knot over the closing. A most practical pattern for wash skirts.

No. 8864.—Ladies dress, cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A semi-suplice effect is shown in this simple afternoon costume. The fronts of the waist are gathered at the shoulder and then crossed over and formed into a straight belt, fastening in the back. I consider such styles very impractical for light wash material, altho they are shown in ready to wear clothes a great deal. The skirt is a straight line two piece model.

## Don't Want Dead Man's Vote

The French Chamber of Deputies is now considering a bill to give the vote to the women of France. A bill proposed was known as "Suffrage de la morte." This meant that every man dying on the battle field could transfer his ballot to a woman he might designate. In other words, he could will his ballot to a woman. The French women, we are told, have drawn back in horror from such a parliamentary measure. They said "We don't want a dead man's vote. We want only our own." And French women have earned their own.

## Women Take Places in War Plants

It is a common sight in the manufacturing districts of Detroit to see women going in and out of the plants, clad in overalls, with their arms and hands grimy with the dirt of machines. Women are rapidly replacing men at the lathe and machines, and they are making good, too. At the present time one of the biggest automobile plants in the city is conducting an exhaustive labor survey of its several thousand employees, with the view of replacing man power with woman power.

It is estimated that after the war there will be 1,100 women for every 1,000 men in Germany.

More than 10,000 women are now employed by the Pennsylvania railroad in various capacities.

## WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR CHILDREN: Well, I've had lots of suggestions for a name for this page, but I haven't decided yet which I am going to use. I believe we'll keep the name contest open until July 13th, and the name chosen will be announced in the July 20th issue when the Doo Dads will positively be on hand. Remember, the boy or girl who suggests the best name is going to get a thrift stamp.

I am pleased to know that so many of you are thinking of ways in which to help win the war. That should be the duty of everyone right now. When our brothers and cousins and uncles and even fathers are going across the wide dangerous seas to free Belgium, France and Poland from the hand of the Kaiser—putting their very lives in danger—we who stay at home should surely be willing to work a little harder and save a little more carefully. I wish you would all tell me how you are earning and saving money to buy thrift stamps. Every boy and girl reader of this page ought to start right in now and buy all the thrift stamps they can. If you will do this, you will soon form a habit of saving and when you grow up, could easily have a nice little sum of money to help you get a start in life.

Mother, you know, sometimes puts a "nest-egg" under old Biddy to induce her to lay more. In order to encourage you to save more I'm going to give you a "nest-egg." To the five boys or

## NEW POLICE WOMAN



Miss Totten is the first police woman police reserve captain to be appointed in New York and has forsaken frocks and frills for her new duties. She says she is exceedingly proud to be able to do her bit for her country in this capacity and is tickled pink with her new uniform.

Until the hungry babies and the Allies "Over There." And our brave boys in the trenches have received the lion's share; And I know without much figuring I'll feel better every way For observing very promptly every blessed Hoover Day.

—Sylvia McCarron, Gagetown.

This is an inspiring and helpful poem, Sylvia, only I don't think we should spread the butter thin. Butter is plentiful and should be used in place of other fats. I hope all farm boys and girls will eat all the butter they want. Of course, it should not be wasted, but if everybody begins to scrimp their use of butter, I am afraid your daddies would have no market for their milk.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I read in the M. B. F. that you are going to give a prize to the one who gives the best name for the children's page. I think "The Children's Hour" would be a nice name for it. My name is Wilma Clark. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade. I have two miles to walk to school. I go to a district school and my teacher's name is Miss Letty Johnson. Our school is out for this year, but she is going to teach again next term. I drive the cows down to the woods every morning and get them again at night.

Papa is having a new barn built. We had it raised the 15th of June. The carpenter work is nearly all done now, but there is lots more work to be done yet.

I can tat quite a lot and I can crochet a little bit. I think that it would be nice if you would have patterns for crocheting, or tatting. That would be nice work for the older girls, for the little ones and for the big ones too. Stories, puzzles and experience letters. I have two brothers, both of them grown up. Elmer is married and Leo stays at home and helps papa. My sister is seven years old. She wanted to write too but I told her to wait until next week.—Wilma Clark, Lakeview, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I read in the M. B. F. that you were going to give a prize to the boy or girl who wrote you the best letter sending a name for our page. So I think I will try. I like the name "Idle Moments." I have one brother whose name is Raymond. He is 17 years old. He does not go to school. He quit to go to work on the farm. I have one sister named Dorothy Nevada. She is 8 weeks old. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. The name is Vandalia. I live on a farm of 320 acres. We have five cows, six horses, twenty head of sheep and ten lambs, four puppies, three kittens, two chickens, twenty-six pigs, and thirty-three ducks. I have not lived on this place very long. We take the Michigan Business Farming and like it fine. I read the stories or letters they had on our page last week. I sure enjoyed them very much. We are making hay now.—Laura Mallow, Cassopolis.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 12 years old. I live on a farm and like it fine. I read the poem and the letters that the boys and girls wrote and enjoyed them very much. I cut out the cow and put it together but neglected sending it. I help my mother in the house and sometimes help my father in the field. I have one brother and two sisters. We have eight acres of sugar beets. We hired some people to thin them and two of the girls wore overalls. As you spoke about letting the children choose a name for our page in your letter I will choose one. I think "The Happy Hour" would be a nice name for it. I can hardly wait until we get the next paper to read the stories, puzzle pictures and the funny Doo Dads you said would be printed. Well I will close because it is time to help with the supper.—Lonise Kimball, Beaverton.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am very glad the children are going to have a page in the M. B. F. We take it and like it very much. I think I like stories best. We have three cows, three calves and three horses. We call our cows Jennie, Pansy and Flossie. Jennie is a Durham and is red. Pansy is a Holstein and is black and white. I help mamma in the house and papa out of doors. I dragged for papa two days and a half. I am going to have some little chickens in a little while. I could not think of anything that we could call our page unless it is "Little Farmer's Page." We call our horses Queen, Topsy and Colonel. I have found four ground bird's nests. I am 11 years old.—Ina Daphne Lackey, Williamsburg.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a little boy 8 years old. I have a little brother and a sister. We live on a farm. I help my mamma in the garden. I feed the calves and chickens. Our calves names are May and Nigger. We have 8 acres of oats, 6 acres of corn, 14 acres of beans, one acre of potatoes, 6 acres of hay. I have to bug the potatoes every day. I have some potatoes as large as hens eggs. I think we will have them for Fourth of July dinner. I gather my mamma's eggs for her. I will close as I can't think of any more.—I. L. B., Chesaning.

My Dear Aunt Penelope:—My parents take the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters and stories. I live on a farm in Enterprise township, Missaukee county. We have six cows and five calves. We have 10 horses. Sometimes I milk one cow at night. I think "Win the War" would be a good name for our page. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. I take music lessons.—Velma Sunderland, Star City.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I ought to wrote sooner. But I have been putting it off. I saw in the M. B. F. that we children should give a name for the page. I think "Aunt Penelope's Amusing Page" would be very nice.—Ruah Wise, Chesaning.

## FROM AUNT PENELOPE

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 12 years old. I take the M. B. F. and think it is a fine paper. I am the next to the youngest in our family. There are three girls and three boys. My little sister Vera who is 7 years old and I have a war garden. We are helping to work a few beets. Our school closed June 14th. I gather eggs and take care of the little chickens. We get the cows from pasture and get in wood and water and some plants in the garden and help mother in the house. We are going to help hoe the corn soon. I think a good name for our page would be "The Twilight Hours." I am sending in a poem.

## HELPING MR. HOOVER

I'm helping Mr. Hoover when I spread the butter thin, I'm also doing likewise when I shun the sugar bin; I'm helping Mr. Hoover when I pass the candy store And when I eat corn muffins, I am helping him some more. I'm helping Mr. Hoover when towards oats and rye I lean, And mother says I help him when I lick the platter clean. I like this "Helping Hoover" for he's Uncle Sam's friend And I shall keep on helping till this war is at an end



## POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

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As Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt he urged preparedness. Speaking in New Orleans in 1907, he said:

"You can put it in the biggest type you have that we must have a bigger navy, and I hope such enlargement will come soon. It is for you people here to use your influence for more appropriations for the building of battle-ships and cruisers. There is no doubt that we shall need them and the sooner they are built the better."

While Secretary of the Navy, Newberry contended for a Merchant Marine as a preparedness measure.

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### MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

range between the Government and the trade, then the Government ought to be willing to grant an increase in commission in the handling of such wools which would be in proportion to the extra expense entailed in handling occasioned by such additional orders.

#### Live Stock

**LIVESTOCK**—DETROIT. — Cattle market inactive. Best heavy steers selling from \$14.00 to 15.25, handy weight butcher steers \$11.50 to \$12.50, mixed steers and heifers \$9.00 to \$10.00, best cows \$8.50 to 9.50, medium cows \$7.50 to \$8.00, feeders \$10.00 to \$12.00, stockers \$7.50 to \$10.00.

**HOGS**—Market active with slight advance in quotations. Pigs selling \$16.50 to \$17.00, mixed \$16.75 to \$16.90.

**LAMBS**—Market steady \$16.75, fair lambs \$15. to \$16.00, good sheep, \$10.00 to \$12.00, culls \$5.00 to \$7.00.

#### Feed

**FEED**—The situation remains quiet and very little moving on account of present stocks sold out. There are some lines of corn and oat feeds moving but that is all. Local mills are peddling feeds out in small lots.

In a few weeks there will be practically all lines of feed on the market and with the anticipated demand for feed we would advise farmers to cover their requirements soon as possible.

#### Coal

**COAL**—There is very little change to the situation. Nearly all bituminous operators are sold up for about 30 days and hard coal is practically impossible to get.

The total tonnage of hard coal allotted for Michigan is 1,200,000 tons and this amount will not equal 50 per cent of the coal required for heating for domestic use. It will be necessary, therefore, for a great many citizens to use all bituminous, or all the citizens use part bituminous coal.

### FARMERS ARE GROWING MANY HOGS THIS YEAR

It is generally felt in live stock circles that the hog supplies will keep liberal all summer. A leading hog buyer who travels through the pig belt frequently says it is remarkable the way the farmers are taking to breeding back sows this year for fall pigs. The successful experience they had last fall has encouraged them to increase their efforts this year, last fall's pigs, about ten months old, coming to market now, are bringing at least \$35 apiece. This is based on a hog weighing around 220 lbs. This would make a carload of hogs bring the farmer more than \$2,500. That looks mighty good to a farmer for ten months' time on a load of hogs, and it is no wonder that hog raising is going on at the high rate that it is; and we do not consider that our estimate of 80 million hogs on the farms on Jan. 1, 1919, when the Government makes its report, is at all an extravagant estimate. All that is required now is a good corn crop, which seems likely, to give us the biggest supply of hogs this country has ever known.—W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.

### THE HOARDING RULE IS TO BE AMENDED

Information has just been given out to the effect that, "The Food Administration will issue immediately a rule amending the sixty-day rule, so that licensee may accumulate between May 1 and October 1, 120 days' supply of all feedstuffs. But the Food Administration feels that the licensee must on Oct. 1 again reduce to a sixty-day basis. The above amendments provide that goods may be under control for 120 days from date of contract are permitted. Dealers are urged to stock heavily during the summer and fall, in order to as far as possible relieve congested railroad conditions of late fall and winter months."

### CO-OPERATIVE NATIONAL COUNCIL IN CHICAGO

The National Council of Farmers' Elevator Associations met in Chicago, on Tuesday, June 18. J. W. Shorthill, a member of the Grain Corporation, conferred with his former associates; and in addition to important organization

work, there was discussion relative to the country storage charge. Delegates from all states as far west as Colorado quite generally expressed gratification at the Grain Corporation tentative plans for wheat handling of the new crop and the co-operation indicated as likely to obtain in handling coarse grains as well.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE SILO IN DAIRY PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 6)

and winter, is silage. The palatability of silage insures for the cow a good appetite and induces the consumption and use of a larger quantity of other feeds. This increase in the feed consumed, together with the way in which it is relished, naturally results in a larger milk flow and consequently a more economical and profitable cow. The two factors of palatability and succulence together have a decidedly good effect upon the digestive system of the cow. The secretion of digestive juices is stimulated, a laxative condition is maintained and the general physical tone of the digestive system so improved that a larger amount of the total food nutrients are digested and assimilated. This greater efficiency is due not only to the digestibility of the silage itself, but also to the more efficient use of all other feeds included in the ration. It accounts for the really phenomenal results that are secured from feeding of silage and it should be a big inducement to farmers to use silage especially when other feeds are comparatively high in price.

The results of experimental work on the feeding of silage to dairy cattle shows its superiority in every comparison that has been made. At the Vermont station comparison of the feeding value of corn silage and corn fodder, which included the grain showed that a given acreage of corn produced 11 per cent more milk when fed as silage than when fed as dry fodder. A number of feeding trials in which corn silage and hay were compared show that one pound of alfalfa hay can be fully replaced by 3.2 pounds of silage and that when 3.5 pounds of silage were substituted for mixed hay the milk flow was increased 7 per cent. At the Ohio station the possibility of substituting a considerable portion of the grain ration with silage has been demonstrated. Two rations each containing practically the same amount of dry matter and nutrients, but one made up of a large amount of silage and a small amount of grain; the other containing a large amount of grain and no silage were compared. The grains used in the ration were oil meal, bran, and corn meal. The silage was a mixed silage containing some cow peas and soy beans, but because of an unfavorable season was no better than ordinary corn silage. Mixed hay is fed to both lots. The following table shows the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of milk with each of the two rations.

#### FEED CONSUMED PER HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK PRODUCED

Cows receiving Grain Silage Stover Hay	Grain ration...	28	37
Silage ration...	20.5	298	34

One would conclude from these results that the 298 pounds of silage in the silage ration would replace the extra 59.5 pounds of grain, 3 pounds of hay and 28 pounds of stover in the heavy grain ration. At this rate 100 pounds of silage would more than replace 20 pounds of grain and its value as a feed would have a direct relation to the market price of grain feeds as shown in the following table:

#### Comparative Values of Grain and Silage When grain costs— Silage is worth—

per ton	per ton
\$25.00	\$ 5.00
30.00	6.00
35.00	7.00
40.00	8.00
45.00	9.00
50.00	10.00
55.00	11.00
60.00	12.00

(Continued Next Week)

I think your paper is just fine, and do not want to miss a single copy. It hits the nail on the head every time.—Geo. V. Rader, Kalkaska county.

We enjoy the paper and think it is a great help to the farmers.—L. Snyder, Calhoun county.

We consider the M. B. F. the very best of farm papers.—Phillips Bros., Lena-wee county.

We all like the paper fine and think it is just what we need to help the farmers. We would miss that paper more than any.—Geo. E. Harris, Genesee county.

I do not want to be without the M. B. F. I like it very much.—R. L. Nichols, St. Clair county.

Your paper is the best farm paper in circulation today.—James H. Payne, Emmet county.



## County Crop Reports

**Branch (North)**—Farmers making hay and tending corn. Weather and soil fine for growing crops. Farmers are selling wool and some stock. Some rebuilding going on and everybody buying war stamps; no slackers. A heavy frost Saturday night did untold damage to growing crops, mostly corn and potatoes. Prices at Union City on June 28: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; timothy, \$10@15; beans, \$6@8; potatoes, 40@60; hens, 20; butter, 35; butterfat, 42; eggs, 34.—F. S. Union City, June 29.

**Mason (Western)**—Farmers are haying and some are hauling peas to vinters. All except the earliest peas were so frosted that they can be used only for hay or pasture. All other crops above ground also suffered from the same cause. Farmers are either replanting corn and beans or putting in late potatoes, buckwheat, etc. Many fields of wheat were killed and raspberries and huckleberries were also frozen. In some instances strawberries were frozen to a mush. Many farmers are preparing for auction sales immediately. The soil is so dry that the outlook for crops planted now is anything but reassuring. Farmers are generally feeling pretty blue, but here is hoping that our next report will be more encouraging.—B. M., Ludington, June 29.

**Sanilas (Southeast)**—Weather is hot and dry; ground is in fair condition; crops are looking fair except hay which is short. Cutworm has hurt the corn badly in most places, also some grain crops. Farmers are beginning to haul peas to the canning factory, being a fair crop. Plenty of old hay in the country with not much sale for it. Last Saturday the hay sheds at Carsonville and Applegate were burned with a big loss to the owners, burning nearly 3,000 tons of hay. Cause is unknown. The condensary at Sandusky has not proven a very big success, as all the farmers in this vicinity have stopped sending. Prices offered at Crosswell, June 29: Wheat, \$2.07@2.09; oats, 71; hay, \$14.50; light mixed, \$12.50; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, \$1.75; hens, 20; ducks, 20; turkeys, 18; butter, 32; butterfat, 41; eggs, 32.—N. J. V. C., Crosswell, June 29.

**Ogemaw (Southwest)**—Weather is dry with cold nights; haven't had a rain for over a month. Hay is ready to cut; will be light. Oats promised a good crop, but drouth is cutting them short. The frost of June 22 did not touch us. Beans are looking good. Butter is 35c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 30.—W. N., West Branch, June 29.

**Huron (Western)**—Crops are in great need of rain. Pastures are going down very fast. Corn is growing slow. Wheat at Pigeon is \$2.05; oats, 70; rye, 1.40; beans, \$7.50; butter, 37; eggs, 31.—A. F. C., Pigeon, June 28.

**St. Joseph (Eastern)**—Farmers are making hay, spraying potatoes, and cultivating. Weather cooler, had a lovely rain the 27th, much needed as it had got awful dry. We had a killing frost the 22nd, killing corn, potatoes and beans and hurting gardens. Selling wool; not much use holding anything for higher price as government sets price on most everything the farmer sells or knocks him in some way. Potatoes are 50c at Colon; butter, 34; butterfat, 42; eggs, 32; wool, 67.—W. W., Colon, June 28.

**Missaukee (S. E.)**—Weather conditions very dry with a sharp frost on June 22. Many bean fields destroyed and potatoes cut to the ground. Hay crop very light, oats and barley holding out good so far. Fall apples are set and are looking good. Huckleberries here are a very light crop. In the way of improvements we have a large new barn on the farm of Ivan Warren and a shanty on a state tax homestead.—W. S., Moddersville, June 27.

**Genesee (South)**—Farmers are very busy at this time cultivating corn and beans, and several are haying already the hay being quite heavy on most farms this year. The weather has been warm and dry with the exception of a couple of days when it was quite cool. We had a frost one night that destroyed some corn, beans and garden truck in some low places, but tak-

en as a whole the frost did not do much damage. We have not had any rain now for a long time and everything is beginning to show the effects of this dry weather. If it continues the oat crop will be greatly shortened. Corn and beans are also suffering considerably, especially the early planted beans. Some beans are not planted yet but will be soon if we can have a little rain. A few cattle and hogs are being marketed and also a few beans. Some new barns and silos are being erected.—C. W. S., Fenton, June 27.

**Oceana (North)**—The frost June 22-23 did many hundreds of dollars worth of damage here; corn is an almost entire loss; beans are being replanted. Some are dragging up the fields of corn and planting beans. If we don't get rain soon the oats crop will be very short. Pastures are all dried up as though it were August.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, June 29.

**Cheboygan (South)**—The frost of the 23rd did much damage to beans but most of the farmers immediately replanted and still have hopes of a crop. The heavy rain of the 29th improved the looks of crops and makes the farmer wear a smile again. Grasshoppers are very thick in some localities and are doing severe damage. We are patiently waiting for a remedy for the pests. Oats are looking good; corn small but making a good growth now. Potatoes doing fine. Farmers are cutting hay, which is very light.—Wolverine, July 1.

**St. Clair (E. C.)**—Farmers cultivating; some have started haying. It is very green and still growing but if weather conditions continue as dry as they have been for the past two weeks the hay crop will mature very rapidly. The ground is getting very dry. We had a nice shower Sunday, which was very welcome. I forgot to say that old meadows are very light; but clover never looked better. The bloom is so dense that whole fields look like one solid bed of flowers. The weather has been cool and dry. Corn and beans are doing fine where they are not infested with grubs. Lots of old pressed hay in the farmers hands. Prices offered at Smiths Creek July 1st: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 72; rye, 1.70; timothy hay, 13; light mixed, \$11@12; beans, 6; potatoes, \$1.00; hens, 25; springers, 25; ducks, 25@27; geese, 12; turkeys, 22; butter, 40; eggs, 34; hogs, 16; beef steers, \$7@8; veal calves 20.—I. J., Smiths Creek, July 1.

**Allegan (S. E.)**—Farmers are busy haying some having already finished. Hay very thin in most cases. A heavy frost a week ago did much damage, freezing to the ground many acres of corn, beans and potatoes and quite a lot of oats and wheat were also frozen. A good rain Sunday, June 30, did much good as the soil was very dry. Everything was suffering, many oats being so far gone that they were cut for hay. Prices offered at Allegan, June 29: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 80; rye, 1.80; hay, 15; beans, 8; potatoes, 1.00; hens, 20; butter, 38; butterfat 40@42; eggs, 30; sheep, 10; lambs, 10@15; veal calves, 10@12; wool, 65.—W. F., Otsego, July 1.

**Monroe (West Central)**—Weather has been hot and dry. July 1 we had a heavy rain and we needed it badly for potatoes and corn. The hay crop is light this year. Early potatoes are also light. The spring wheat that was sown here looks fine. The frost of June 22 did more damage to corn and potatoes than was expected at the time. At Petersburg the following prices were offered June 29: Wheat, \$2.08@2.10; corn, 1.75; oats, 72; rye, 1.75; hay, 15; buckwheat, cwt, 4.00; barley, cwt, \$2; hens, 20c; springers, 20; ducks, 25; geese, 22; turkeys, 25; dairy butter, 38; butterfat, 43; eggs, 33; hogs, 17; Dundee, July 1.

Am glad we farmers have a strong helping hand—not only the hand, but the strong arm helping us. I am with you soul, body and breeches.—F. W. Bedell, Tuscola county.

I like your paper very much (our paper, I should have said) for I feel that it is a part of us. It is helping us to help ourselves.—A. J. Smith, St. Clair county.

I am sending you \$1 to apply on M. B. F. I enjoy it very much.—Wm. Hughes, Charlevoix county.

## Buy Bags Now!

Buy your bags now, as there will be a great scarcity this fall and winter.

We have in stock at this time and offer subject to same being unsold, as follows:

20,000 excellent-quality second-hand 165-lb. bean and grain bags at 35c each;

10,000 new 165-lb. grain and bean bags at 50c each;

30,000 100-to 150-lb. burlap feed bags at 22 to 30c each;

15,000 150-lb. burlap potato bags at 22 to 27c each.

**Lewellyn Bean Co.**  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

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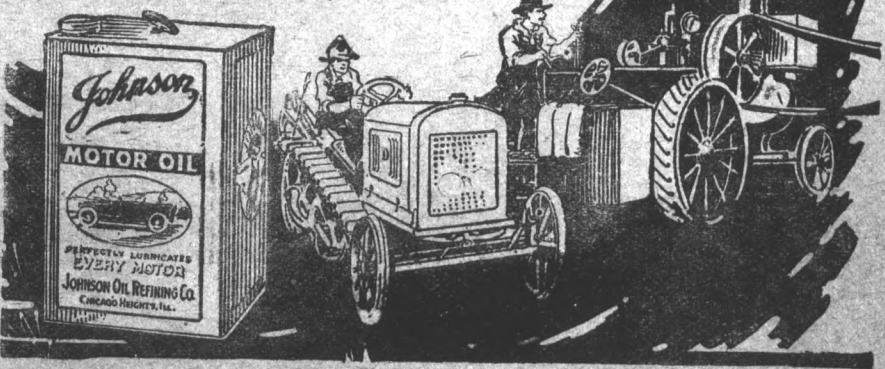
Your farm machinery represents a heavy capital investment and getting the maximum efficiency out of your machinery is absolutely essential. For this reason it will pay you—yes, pay you well to investigate the advantages of placing your oil problems in our hands.

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The success we have won—the confidence we enjoy, is based on the liberal treatment we have always accorded our customers. If after using one-tenth of any of the oils shipped you, you decide they are not suited to your requirements, you may return the unused portion to us at our expense and your money will be refunded in full. You take no risk—you are the sole judge.

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Gives you a 12 h. p. engine for less than the cost of a 2 h. p. Ford builds the best engine in the world—it will outlast the car—and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 3 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine.

Friction Clutch Pulley on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Money back if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price.

WARD TRACTOR CO., 2066 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.

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### Kiln Dried Mahogany Corn

is being used extensively by hog feeders with very satisfactory results. It can be bought approximately 60c cheaper than No. 2 Yellow, and the feeding value compares very favorably. Our corn is very dry, around 12% moisture, so there is practically no danger of it getting out of condition even in warm weather.

We have a special grade of kiln dried corn that we can offer as low as \$1.25 bushel (\$46.40 ton) F. O. B. Jackson in any quantity desired. Bags charged extra 20c each with same refund when returned. Corn guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Mail check for your summer supply.

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Michigan's Largest Shippers of Feed and Grain

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**FOR SALE** Seed Buckwheat. Recleaned seed buckwheat \$4 per bushel (48 lb.) sample for stamp, Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N. Y.



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### FARMS AND FARM LANDS

#### FARMS WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR DETROIT PROPERTY

We have a number of desirable Detroit residences and flats to exchange for farms. If you will exchange give me this: Size of farm, section, township, Co., work, waste, and woodland, soil, hills, rolling, level, buildings, fruit, schools, market, etc., price. **WALTER C. PIPER, Holden Building, Detroit, Mich.**

**FARMS FOR SALE**—In Arenac county. Geo. L. Smith, Sterling, Michigan.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL,** or Cheapest Gasoline, using our 1918 Carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days trial. Money back Guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 559 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

**FOR SALE:** 12-25 Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor in good shape. Used two seasons. Good reason for selling. Price \$500.00. Excellent kerosene burner. Milo Cook, Cassopolis, Michigan

# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION DAIRYING BREEDING PROBLEMS

## FEEDING COWS AT THE CORRECT TIME.

When one of the high record cows was led into the ring at the annual Holstein sale in Milwaukee, and the bidding had gone into the thousands, we heard a man remark: "There are lots of 40-pound cows, but very few 40-pound men." To us this statement was full of meaning not only for the moneyed breeder, but for the everyday dairyman as well. Of course what this man meant was that a cow must have a highly skilled, thoughtful feeder and caretaker back of her if she is going to do her best work. A man who is really capable of learning her individual wants to the finest detail; a man who knows how to get her in prime condition for the heavy drain on her system connected with record making, and one who recognizes that as much of the record is made before calving as after. These are some of the qualifications of a first class feeder and they can readily be translated into the work of the average layman dairyman.

It would be ridiculous to assume that the everyday dairy farmer could give to every animal in his herd the care and attention required to make world's records, but it is good farming sense to assume that more thoughtful attention could be profitably paid to feeding cows in all herds, good, bad and indifferent.

The statement has many times been made that only one-third of all the cows in the United States are profitable producers, but would you agree that, for the good of our dairy industry, the other two-thirds should be sent to the shambles? Of course, you wouldn't, because you know as well as anyone that if these cows were given the right kind of a chance they would give a creditable account of themselves and the poor ones would be few and far between.

What it all amounts to when reduced to its lowest terms is that we have a lot to learn about feeding before herds can be expected to produce near their economical best.

We have too long operated under the delusion that the cow needs no more attention after she is dry until she calves again. Put an untrained trotting horse on the track and he stands a small chance with those that have gone through rigorous training and it is the same with a cow. She has to be fed and put into strong, healthy condition with a small amount of surplus fat to nourish the rapidly growing fetus, to stand the strain of calving time and to produce milk and butterfat to the best advantage.

## ADVISES AGAINST HEAVY FEEDING OF BEEF CATTLE

In view of the unfortunate experience last winter of some feeders of heavy cattle, the continued high price of grain and the uncertainty of the continuation of the good prices well-finished heavy carcasses recently command, the United States Department of Agriculture believes that feeders should concentrate their efforts on the production of economically short-fed cattle. Of course, this statement does not refer to baby beef production which is a specialty in itself.

There is no question that for the last several years cattle feeders have been making beef too fat, that is, they have put more finish upon the animals than economy would justify. This idea was evidently in the minds of the Advisory Committee of Agricultural and Live Stock Producers appointed by the Department of Agriculture when that committee recently made the following recommendation:

"We feel that cattle marketed at the present time in class 4 (long-fed or export and highly finished cattle) and known as 'exporters,' owing to the high costs of labor and feed, are not an economical product, and their production should not be encouraged."

Not only has the advisory committee thus warned against heavy feeding

of cattle, but it is also understood that the government officials directing the buying policies of the government will not consider themselves responsible for the prices of very fat cattle.

Recent experiments by various State experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture have borne out the fact that good beef can be produced by using a relatively small amount of grain, or with nitrogenous concentrates in connection with silage and some other cheap roughage in the form of hay.

The principle that should be avoided in future feeding operations, according to the advice of the Department of Agriculture, is to reduce to a minimum the amount of high priced feed and make judicious use of cheap roughages. In other words, instead of feeding from 40 to 60 bushels of dry corn per steer in a long feeding period, as was the custom in the past, the quantity should be, and may be profitably, reduced to 15 to 20 bushels in a shorter feeding period, or the dry corn can be eliminated altogether, as the liberal use of good quality of silage will furnish an excellent ration. The use of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, or other protein-rich feed, even though high in price, is to be highly recommended, because the higher other feeds are, the more profitable is the use of a protein supplement. Expensive hay may be completely eliminated in the ration by the use of cheaper dry roughage.

The department believes that by avoiding too heavy feeding and too high finish and by following the suggestions given above, feeders should be able to feed cattle at a profit in spite of the high prices of feed and labor. The recent statement of the United States Food Administrator, and the available reports from foreign countries, indicate that there may be a great increase in the demand for beef, which is encouraging to the cattle feeder in this country and especially those who suffered losses during the past feeding season.

## POULTRY FEDERATION MAKES GOOD BY-LAWS

At a meeting of the Advisory Council of the National War Emergency Poultry Federation held in Chicago June 10-11 by-laws to govern the Federation were completed and adopted, thus assuring a nation-wide and complete poultry organization during the war which has been created for the purpose indicated by its name. This Federation movement grows out of the big conference of poultry interests held in Chicago March 29-30, reports of which were widely circulated.

Officers of the federation have been chosen to serve until the July meeting of the Advisory Council which will be held in Chicago beginning the third Wednesday, at which time there will be at least a two-day session with an interesting program bearing on the work already in hand and to follow. Preparation of this program is under direction of Prof. Jas. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y., who expects to have his old friend Dr. McCollum, the famous food research chemist, attend the meeting and deliver an address.

The plan of the Federation contemplates taking in all national and state organizations having to do with the production and distribution of poultry products and supplies, and as the name implies the Federation will be an organization of organizations—probably a hundred or more. But the by-laws are framed on such broad and liberal lines that any individual may become a member through his local, state or national organization. A strong effort will be made to enlist the support of every person, firm and corporation having to do with poultry, poultry products or supplies.

But it is distinctly understood that the Federation is not intended to supplant any existing association, com-

mittee or other organization, but rather to co-operate with and to further the constructive and patriotic work being done individually and collectively in this enormous industry. The fact that the value of the commercial poultry and egg crop exceeds \$1,000,000,000 annually—one twelfth the value of all agricultural products—and that government authorities now declare that the poultry industry is sure to contribute largely to the great cause of winning the war, make the need more apparent for all branches of the industry to get together and to pull together with Uncle Sam until WE DO WIN THE WAR! It will be the chief purpose of the Federation to cement our big industry into one common whole for this patriotic purpose. In short, the Federation seeks to render a two-fold service: (1) to help our country and our Allies in every way possible and (2) to promote and protect the poultry industry during these trying war times and in the re-construction period after the war when it will be necessary to restock Europe and practically all the balance of the civilized world with poultry for commercial and breeding purposes.

## ROBERT R. POINTER WILL HAVE 'NOTHER SALE

Robert R. Pointer, who held what he supposed would be a complete dispersion sale of his fine Holstein herd on June 3rd, finds himself with \$10,000 worth of cattle still on his hands, and advises M. B. F. that he will hold another sale some time in August.

Inasmuch as it was announced that Mr. Pointer disposed of his entire herd at the previous sale which was considered one of the most successful of the year, an explanation is due as to the reasons for the second sale.

Among the active bidders was a Lansing man, who made successful bids on over \$10,000 worth of cattle. When it came time to settle under the terms of the sale, the buyer was unable to produce either the money, bankable paper or security. It developed that he was not sufficiently responsible financially to handle any reasonable deal which Mr. Pointer was willing to make, and as a result, some of Mr. Pointer's choicest animals were thrown back on his hands. Hence the second sale.

We supposed that the man who attended an auction sale just for the fun of bidding had long since passed along with the professional and crooked horse-trader. At a large sale attended by men from all over the country, it is practically impossible to know the financial responsibility of the bidders. This is a risk that every owner takes. Likewise many men thought responsible cannot always bear out their reputations, and every breeder should lend a hand in discouraging such as these from participating at auction sales.

## SOME REASONS WHY BUTTER WILL NOT GATHER

A great many butter makers on farms are troubled with not being able to collect the butter in particles large enough to handle—such as the size of wheat or corn grains. This is nearly always caused by having too much buttermilk which prevents the butter massing. The remedy is to draw off part of the buttermilk, straining it through a fine strainer to catch any particles of butter which may come out with the buttermilk, then continue churning. If the butter does not mass in a few minutes, draw off more of the liquid and churn again. In this way the butter becomes so concentrated that the small particles are bound to stick together, and when they are of proper size, the remainder of the buttermilk is drawn, the butter washed in the usual way and the difficulty is overcome. Sometimes the trouble is caused by cold cream, when the remedy is to have the cream at the proper churning temperature.



## CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## HOLSTEIN BULL

A strictly high class 29 lb. Holstein Bull, Daisycrest King Princess, 228347, born January 27, 1917, is offered for sale. Sire, King Zerna Alcartra Pontiac; grandsire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull. Dam, Princess Pauline Ruffe 2nd. This yearling promises to be one of the finest quality bulls in the state. If you are interested, will you please write for description and photograph? Also other and younger bulls.

Bred cows and heifers, and calves from a herd of 50 high class Holsteins. We will send you photos and descriptions which will present these animals accurately. If you want Holsteins, will you please write us?

## Duroc Jerseys and Hampshires

We offer a number of fine young spring boars and sow pigs, both Duroc Jerseys and Hampshires, from particularly well bred stock. Write to us for description and prices. Each animal is guaranteed.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS  
Bloomington, Michigan

## 'Top-Notch' HOLSTEINS

The young bulls we have for sale are backed up by many generations of large producers. Buy one of these bulls, and give your herd a "push." Full descriptions, prices, etc. on request.

McPherson Farms Co.  
Howell, Mich.

## E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.  
Breeder of purebred

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Young bulls for sale from A. F. O. Cows with creditable records.

## Bull Calves

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

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

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL** 6 months old, grandson of Hengerveld De Kol, sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad who has 61 A. R. O. daughters. Dam is an 18 lb. 3 yr. old granddaughter of King Segis who has a sister that recently made 33 lbs. butter in 7 days as a 4 yr. old. This calf is light in color, well grown and a splendid individual. Price \$100. Write for photo and pedigree. L. C. Ketzler, Flint, Michigan.

## We want these Registered Holstein

## Bulls to head Grade Herds

Korndyke Clothilde of Serridella, Born June 24, 1917. Price \$100  
Korndyke Ormsby of Serridella, Born Sept. 19, 1917. Price \$85  
Prices f. o. b. Oscoda, Mich.  
SERRIDELLA FARMS  
Oscoda, Michigan

**YEARLING DAUGHTER** of Maplecrest De Kol Hortoy whose dam is a 30-lb. cow, 30 days 120 lbs., a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol. Butter Boy, four daughters with year records over 1,000 lbs. Dam—Young Hazel De Kol, 7 day record 494.8 lbs. milk, 19.67 lbs. butter. Heifer well marked, good individual, price \$200. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Mich.

**HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM**  
Offers for immediate sale 12 daughters of King Hengerveld Palmyra Payne bred to Mutual Pontiac Lad. All of the cows in this herd are strong in the blood of Maplecrest and Pontiac Aggie Korndyke. We can always furnish carloads of pure bred and grade cows.  
D. Owen Taft, Route 1, Oak Grove, Mich.

## WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

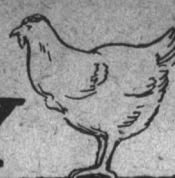
Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Battle Creek, Michigan. Senior Herd Sire, Judge Walker Pieterje whose first five dams are 30 lb. cows. Young bulls for sale, from daughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby.

## CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
DUROCS.  
DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.  
R. F. D. No. 1



# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



**RATES:**—Up to 14 lines or one inch and for less than 13 insertions under this heading, fifteen cents per line. Title displayed to best advantage. Send in copy and we will quote rates. For larger ads or for ads to run 13 issues or more we will make special rates which will cheerfully be sent on application to the Advertising Dept., 110 Fort St., West, Detroit.

## Holstein Heifers

The cows and bulls advertised have been sold. I have 6 or 8 registered Holstein heifers from heavy producing dams, 3 mos. to 2 years old at \$125 apiece.

## ROBIN CARR

FOULERVILLE, MICHIGAN

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now looking 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.

Musolf Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

## HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows ¾ white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually. Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Under the present labor conditions I feel the necessity of reducing my herd. Would sell a few bred females or a few to freshen this spring. These cows are all with calf to a 30-pound bull. J. Fred Smith, Byron, Michigan

## SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

Purebred Holstein bulls, 7 months old and younger. Korndyke and Canary breeding. From A. R. O. dams with good records. Choice individuals. Also a few females for sale. Right prices. Arwin Killinger, Fowlerville, Michigan, Phone, 58F15.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL**, eight months old for sale. M. A. C. bred sire. Dam has junior 3 yr. record of 407 lbs. of milk; butter 16.64 lbs. Perfect udder. Fine individual. Better than 12,000 lbs. of milk yearly. Price \$85 at once.  
C. L. HULETT & SONS, Okemos, Mich.

**FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Show Bull**, service age; Pontiac Korndyke breeding. Price right. John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

## 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, Secretary Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—Pure Bred Shorthorns** and O. I. C. pigs. Young bulls \$100 to \$125 each; pigs \$12 at weaning time. Ray Warner, R. No. 3, Box 52, Almont, Michigan.

## One Car-load Registered Holsteins

Yearlings sired by 30 pound bull and from heavy-producing cows. Also some choice Duroc open gilts.  
J. Hubert Brown, Byron, Michigan.



## 100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 100

A herd of high producing females from the breed's best families. Herd headed by Dutchland Colantha Winana Lad 114067, Senior and Grand Champion Bull at Michigan State Fair 1917. Junior sire, Maplecrest Application Pontiac 132652 a 35.16 son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and whose dam and ¾ sister hold 6th and 7th highest yearly butter records. Sons of these great sires up to 15 months old for sale. Prices and pedigrees on application.  
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, HOWELL, MICH.

## GUERNSEY

## FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls,  
7 months old.

## R. B. JACKSON

"RUDGATE FARM"  
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

**GUERNSEYS WE HAVE A FEW**  
Heifers and cows for sale, also a number of well bred young bulls—write for breeding. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

**GUERNSEYS for sale.**—One registered Yearling Guernsey Bull, also one Bull calf for sale. H. F. Nelson, R. No. 1, McBrides, Michigan.

## HEREFORD

## Herefords

8 bull calves Prince  
Donald and Farmer  
Breeding. ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

## HARWOOD HEREFORDS

Yearling bulls and a few heifers  
from choice bred cows.  
Jay Harwood, R. No. 3, Ionia, Mich.

## HORSES

## SHETLAND PONIES

**SHETLAND PONIES** For Sale. Write for description & prices. Mark B. Curdy, Howell, Mich.

## HOGS

## O. I. C.

## Bred Gilts

## Serviceable Boars

J. Carl Jewett, Mason, Mich.

## LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring pigs pairs and trios. Gilts bred for fall farrow, at prices that will please.  
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM  
Monroe, Mich.

## CHOICE O. I. C.s

Spring pigs, either sex, \$12. Offer good for two weeks. M. L. Vodden, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

**YOUNG O. I. C. sows** of fine quality. Boars and bred sows all sold. Floyd H. Banister, Springport, Michigan.

## DUROC

**PEACH HILL FARM.** Registered Duroc Jersey bred gilts, spring pigs and service boars.

INWOOD BROS.,  
Romeo, Michigan.

**50 DUROC SOWS AND GILTS** for fall litters bred to Orions Fancy King 83857, the biggest pig of his age ever shown at the International. 1 mile northeast of town. Visitors welcome 7 days in week.  
Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

**DUROC JERSEYS** Bred Sows all sold. 1 yearling boar sired to Brookwater Tippy Orion and out of a Brookwater Cherry King dam, also spring pigs. Best of blood lines and splendid individuals.  
L. J. UNDERHILL, Salem, Michigan.

## POLAND CHINA

**BIG TYPE P. C. FALL SOWS** bred for July and August farrow. Weigh 250 lbs. Spring pigs. Call or write E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Michigan.

## HAMPSHIRE

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS** now ready. A bargain in boar pigs. John W. Snyder, R. No. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

## SHEEP

## SHROPSHIRE

**SHROPSHIRE.**—Some fine yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, one 3 yr. old. Farmers' price. Dan Booher, R. No. 4, Ewart, Michigan.

**FOR AUGUST DELIVERY** 50 Registered Shropshire Yearling ewes and 30 Registered Yearling Rams of extra quality and breeding. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.

## DELAINE

**SMALL** flock of choice recorded Delaine ewes for sale. Will sell in lots to suit. John Brown, R. 1, Blanchard, Mich.

## POULTRY

## WYANDOTTE

**SILVER, GOLDEN and WHITE** Wyandottes of quality, fine large cockerels, \$3.00 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Clarence Browning, R. No. 2, Portland, Michigan.

## LEGHORN

**30,000** Fine, strong, vigorous chicks for June and July delivery. White Leghorns now at \$10 a 100; \$5 for 50. Finest stock in the country. Prompt shipment by mail. We guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Order direct. Catalog. Holland Hatchery, Holland, Mich., R. 7.

## WE HAVE THEM

If you want Leghorns that will pay for their feed a dozen times over, write us. We have eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock, hens and pullets only.  
**HILL CREST POULTRY FARM,**  
Ypsilanti, Michigan.

**PROFITABLE BUFF LEGHORNS.**—We have twenty pens of especially mated Single Comb Buffs that are not only mated for exhibition but, above all, for profitable egg production. Eggs at very reasonable price. Our list will interest you—please ask for it. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCK

**BARRED ROCKS** The farmer's kind. Eight years of careful breeding, large, heavy-laying fowls. Eggs \$5 for 50; \$10 for 120. Chas. I. Cook, Fowlerville, Michigan.

## CHICKS

## BABY CHICKS

YOUNG'S Strain Heavy Laying Single Comb White Leghorns.

50 chicks .....\$4.95  
100 chicks ..... 9.85

By mail prepaid.

Order direct from ad. Immediate shipments.

## WOLVERINE CHICKERY

711 Delaware St. S.E.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

## CHICKS

We ship thousands each season, different varieties, booklet and testimonials, stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Michigan.

**Day Old Chicks** from our Bred-to-Lay White Leghorns, Ferris and Youngs strain, \$10 per 100; from our Thompson strain of Barred Rocks, \$15 per 100.  
Russell Poultry Ranch, Petersburg, Mich.

## HATCHING EGGS

## PLYMOUTH ROCK

**Barred Rock Eggs** From strain with records to 290 eggs per year. \$2.00 per 15. Prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Fred Astling, Constantine, Michigan.

## ORPINGTON

**For Sale** One pen Sumatras. Ten birds \$20. Chicago Coliseum winners. Some fine females in black and Buff Orpingtons at \$5 each. James A. Daley, Mohawk, Mich.

Watch this paper for  
Announcement of  
Robert R. Pointer & Son  
—SALE—



# MICHIGAN STATE FAIR DETROIT

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR  
AUGUST 30-SEPTEMBER 8 1918

NEVER before has there been such a crying need for a successful Fair as there is in 1918. Our Country is calling upon us for every atom of assistance in bringing to a successful culmination the gigantic world's struggle. The Michigan State Fair is one of the greatest agencies in the State toward a perfect understanding among all Wolverines.

Michigan stands out among the states of the union as a leader in furnishing supplies for the boys at the front. Our great industries, mineral deposits, fisheries, forests and agricultural products are indispensable to the country in its hour of trouble.

It is the Michigan State Fair which is the common gathering ground for all. It is there we may learn what our neighbor is doing and he may come to know what we are doing, so that we may all work together. We are doing everything in our power to make the 1918 Fair the greatest in the history of Michigan exhibitions. The Federal and State governments have come to a realization of the importance of fairs during the war, and are not only sending exhibits but are lending their experts for the benefit of the people. With this interest shown by State and Nation, it is the express duty of the Fair Management to work incessantly for a wonderful, successful exhibition. We are doing all we can, and we are asking the people of the state to accept our invitation to join forces with us in staging the premier of all Fairs.

Mr. Exhibitor, a word with you. It is your duty—but we know you will consider it a privilege—to place your successes before the eyes of the people. Give your neighbor an opportunity of learning from you. He wishes to help win the war. In order that there may be an added incentive to you, we are offering additional premiums, and never before in the history of the Michigan State Fair has the exhibitor been more richly rewarded for meritorious entries than in 1918. Premiums for every walk in life are offered. No matter what your vocation may be, there is a premium for you. We need your assistance. We know you will respond, and we await you with open arms, with greater facilities for your comfort and pleasure than ever before.

*Democracy must be preserved. Let us all put our shoulder to the task.*

G. W. Dickinson  
SECRETARY—MANAGER

J. S. Haggerty,  
PRESIDENT

"United we stand, divided we fall"