

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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WHY PRES. WILSON VETOED \$2.40 WHEAT

Nation's Executive Gives Detailed Reasons
for his Action in Refusing to Sign Ag-
ricultural Appropriation Measure
Increasing Wheat Price

President Wilson has been as good as his word. He has vetoed the agricultural appropriation bill containing the amendment to increase the price of wheat to \$2.40 per bushel. We submit his arguments to our readers without comment:

"I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled 'An Act Making Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919,' but I feel constrained to do so because of my earnest dissent, from the view of principle, as well as wise expediency, from the provisions of that part of section 14 which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 northern spring wheat of \$2.40 a bushel.

"I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insusceptible of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present method of regulating by conference with all concerned has resulted in a most satisfactory manner, considering the complexity and variety of the subject matter dealt with.

"It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to rely on climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proven to be unavoidable.

"Personally, I do not believe that the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country.

"To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added a greatly increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow, and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved.

"The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy—namely: the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment that will be fair alike to producer and consumer.

"A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 a barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the present price of \$10.50 to \$12.50 at the mill; and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$387,000,000.

"Such an increase in the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The allied governments would, of course, be obliged to make all their purchases at the increased figure, and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country, in which the government of the United States is directly assisting, would thereby be correspondingly enlarged.

"The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practically every industry in the country. These added financial and economic difficulties, affecting practically the whole world, cannot, I assume, have been in contemplation by the congress in passing this legislation."

WOODROW WILSON

TWELVE BILLION CAN BE RAISED BY TAXATION NEXT YEAR

The report on statistics of income for 1916 just published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and figures compiled by him for 1917, make it clear that twelve billion dollars can be raised by current taxation during the fiscal year 1919. In 1916, the gross income of corporations reported in a net return was over thirty-two and a half billion dollars, their net income nearly eight billion, eight hundred millions. In 1916, the income of the 437,063 persons or married couples making returns, was about eight billion, three hundred and fifty million—total over seventeen billions.

The total income from personal service and business was, in 1916, four billion, four hundred and ninety million dollars; from property, three billion, eight hundred and sixty millions. Those in receipt of incomes of \$40,000 or less derived the major part of their income from personal service and business, but over 60 per cent of the incomes of those receiving over \$40,000 or less derived from property, that is, from (Continued from page 4)

IS THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE IN MICHIGAN?

Rumored that Farmers' Organization which
is now Sweeping Middle West has
Eyes on Peninsula State for
Immediate Conquest

Have you been approached by a suave gentleman in a Ford car seeking your support and 16 dollars, particularly the 16 dollars, for the Non-Partisan League of Michigan? It is rumored that organizers for the Non-Partisan League are now at work in Michigan and we have it upon the authority of Senator Scully of Almont, who is trying to arouse the opposition of the farmers against the League, that a local organization has been effected at Saugatuck, in Allegan county.

Senator Scully reminds us that he is heart and soul with any movement which will advance the interests of the farmers, but after an exhaustive study of the program of the Non-Partisan League, he is convinced that it does not offer a practical solution of the problems with which the farmers of this state are confronted.

In his judgment the movement is well calculated to produce unrest; to exaggerate the farmer's grievances and to promise a redress that it cannot supply. The Non-Partisan League, according to Mr. Scully, is a snare and a delusion and he warns farmers from affiliating themselves with it and parting with their money until they have thoroughly investigated the proposition.

What do the farmers of Michigan think of the Non-Partisan League? Regardless of the attitude of individuals, it is the sentiment of the farmers themselves which must determine the fate of the League in this state. If the Non-Partisan League can offer to the farmers a sane and practical program which will secure for them thru legislation or otherwise better marketing and credit facilities and a larger voice in state and national affairs, we shall bid it welcome with open arms.

But if, on the other hand, the Non-Partisan League is the socialistic, anarchistic, visionary and impractical organization it is claimed to be by those who ought to know, we shall do our utmost to keep it out of the state of Michigan.

Principles that are just and right cannot be killed. If they are wrong and rest only on the shaky foundations of class distrust they will fall of their own weakness.

The Non-Partisan League has made good in North Dakota but it may fail miserably in the eastern states. Until we know more about the plans of the League as they pertain to this state, we would also advise our friends to go slow in lending either their moral or financial support.

Every Farmer in Michigan Should Read Next Week's M. B. F.

1. Silo articles. This is to be a special silo issue, with articles from well-known feeding authorities.
 2. D. D. Aitken, president of the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, will write exclusively in M. B. F. upon one of the important phases of the dairying industry. He's an authority and always knows what he is talking about.
 3. Mid-summer crop survey, showing conditions of crops thruout all Michigan, labor conditions, etc. What farmer is there who will not be interested in this?
 4. "The Ups and Downs of the Bean Market," illustrated by drawings showing causes of decline and possibilities of higher prices.
 5. "Rosen Rye and Red Rock Wheat," by J. W. Nicholson of M. A. C., an authority on pedigreed grains. This article contains information that should be in the hands of every farmer who grows rye or wheat.
 6. "The Nature and Care of Sheep," by Romeyn C. Parsons, one of Michigan's leading sheep breeders.
 7. "The Farmer and the Non-Partisan League." Do the farmers of Michigan want the Non-Partisan League to organize here? What is your opinion?
 8. Enlarged market section. Tell us what you would like to see in our market reports that are not given. It is our desire to make our market section of the utmost practical value. Your suggestions will help.
- These are only a few of the many splendid articles and features to appear in next week's issue of M. B. F. You will do your neighbors a favor by sending for a bundle of this issue and passing them out. Just write on a post card, "Send me a bundle," and the papers will go forward as soon as off the press.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress is finally off for a month's vacation. Many of the members have found it necessary to hurry home and repair their political fences which have become badly broken down during their long sojourn in Washington. Their enemies are busy back home, searching through their records with a fine tooth comb, and holding up to public view anything that might antagonize the voters. But the President has said, and we are inclined to agree with him, that the majority of the present members of congress need not worry. Their records are clean. They have stood by the president manfully and with little regard for the political aspects of the legislation that they have been called on to discuss. The people are using greater intelligence in weighing the merits of candidates for office, and most of the members who go back home for a brief recess will go back to a friendly constituency.

The session just closed has been one of the most remarkable in history. More epoch-making laws have been passed and more money has been appropriated than during any other single session of an American congress.

In addition to appropriation bills totalling billions of dollars, the principal measures enacted at this session of congress were:

To place railroads under government operation during the war.

Authorizing the president to control telegraph, telephones, cables and radio lines until peace is declared.

Creating a war finance corporation with funds to aid government and private business during the war.

Extending espionage and sedition laws.

Overman bill, giving the president authority to reorganize and co-ordinate government departments.

Extending the draft laws.

Authorizing an additional \$8,000,000,000 in Liberty bonds.

In addition to these measures, congress also adopted the resolution submitting to the states a proposed national prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, while the house adopted and the senate is expected to act soon after the holiday on that for a similar woman suffrage amendment.

Five times thus far during the session has President Wilson addressed congress.

Minor business before congress included the housing program, extending the alien property custodian's powers, the daylight saving law, enactment of the soldier's and sailor's civil rights bill and the Webb exporters' combination measure.

Numerous investigations of army and navy activities, including aircraft production, the coal and sugar situations and shipbuilding also were made by congressional committees.

While Washington is generally very optimistic over the initial successes obtained by American troops in the new German offensive, officials are warning the people not to feel too elated, as by far the most serious crisis is yet to come. The Allies seem to have been as much surprised as the Germans over the tide the battle has taken as they were prepared for setbacks during the enemy's first lunge. Military authorities believe that the Germans are merely testing the Allied line for its weakest points and that the opportune time for throwing the full strength of the German army into the fray has not yet arrived. Unless Germany shows greater strength in her subsequent onslaughts the allies will be able to meet the attacks at any point along the 60-mile front. Now, for the first time since America entered the great war, will the skill and endurance of her army be put to the test. In the few skirmishes in which our boys have participated they have actually outclassed their French and British comrades, and the allied heart beats high with the hope that the fresh blood of America will so strengthen the allied lines that the German may not gain another foot of Allied territory, and that the German offensive may be turned into a defensive that will culminate into a vast and complete retreat for the enemy.

The national war labor board has found that the average American family cannot live on a wage of less than 40 cents an hour and in its report just made public recommends an eight-hour day, with such minimum wage scale. Most of the big factories manufacturing war supplies can adopt these recommendations without hardships, but there are many employers, including farmers to whom the suggestions appear ridiculous. The farmers and smaller employers are having a hard

struggle to keep their help at the highest possible wage they can afford to pay. With the present demand for labor thousands of small concerns and every employing farmer in the land will be hard pressed if these hours and wages are generally accepted by the larger concerns.

Nearly everyone has been laboring under the impression that beneficiaries of deceased soldiers would receive the insurance money in a lump but this is not so. Payments of benefits under the war risk insurance act are made over a period of 20 years. Insurance is payable on the death of the insured on the basis of \$5.75 per month for each \$1,000 of insurance in 240 monthly installments. For the maximum of \$10,000 the beneficiary would receive a payment of \$7.50 per month for 20 years.

Beginning August 1st, the work or fight order will be instituted in earnest. On that day, the government will begin the transferring of men from non-essential to essential occupations. At least 4,000,000 men will be affected. Within a few months the entire labor supply of the country will be within the hands of the government, and no enterprise not of an essential nature will be able to secure help unless the Federal authorities so will.

The air mail route between Washington and New York City is now well established, and aviators make the trip of 225 miles in about two and one-half hours, or better than 90 miles an hour. When experience has proven the success of this experiment other mail routes will be established throughout the country.

Despite urgent appeals from all agricultural sections of the country, Provost Marshal General Crowder refuses to defer the calling of farm hands for the July draft until after harvest, and farmers who have been notified to go to training camp on July 22nd may as well get ready.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has startled the profiteers by recommending a program of war taxation which would put an excess profits tax of 80 per cent on tea, coffee, beer, jewelry, musical instruments and gasoline.



California regulates fish prices.

Hawaii will breed goats on a large scale.

Jamaicans can raise two vegetable crops yearly. Half of the inhabitants of Guam have been made destitute as the result of a typhoon.

King Albert and Queen Mary of Belgium recently made an aeroplane flight across the English channel.

Work of laying concrete on the Dixie highway in Indiana has been resumed after a delay since late last fall.

There are now 5,063 prisoners of war in England working in agriculture and 1,400 more to be employed.

The telephone operator in Egypt is required to speak five languages, English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

The newest type of tank assigned for use in warfare is steam driven and weighs 45 tons. It is of American design and manufacture.

An international parliamentary conference at London has passed a resolution favoring the construction of a tunnel under the British channel.

Although crop conditions in Italy are reported as generally favorable and the area sown to cereals about equal to the pre-war average, home-grown food and imports combined are still insufficient to meet demands.

Kettles of paper are carried by Japanese soldiers. When hot water is wanted the kettle is filled and the outside doused with water when it is hung over the fire and in ten minutes the water is boiling.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, the first woman to be elected to congress, has announced her candidacy for the United States Senate. Those who have watched Miss Rankin's record in the House say she will get left in the Senatorial race.

To save its workmen half an hour of travel and an extra five cent car fare, the Squantum Destroyer plant, near Boston, built a bridge over the Neponset river from their plant to Commercial Point, Boston, in six weeks. It is called "Victory Bridge."

A recent Swiss decree provides for compulsory crop production by all land-owners up to the 1914 acreage as a minimum. All grain growers who fail to deliver the required amount into the hands of the authorities must pay four-fold the maximum price as indemnity for their deficiency. The fact that Switzerland is a republic makes this decree of unusual interest.

WAR WIRES

The second gigantic offensive to be launched by the Germans along the entire western front is now in progress, with the initial advantages decidedly in favor of the Allies. American troops are in the thick of the fighting, many of them for the first time, and are covering themselves with glory. The first day of the fighting Americans captured over a thousand German prisoners and drove back the enemy at every point, following up their defense with a vigorous and effective counter-attack. In the offensive several weeks ago, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the Allied lines for a considerable distance, but the early gains in the present drive have been confined at the outside to a couple of hundred yards. All during the war the Allies have been on the defensive. Now attacks will be made by counter attacks, and the Allies will show for the first time their ability in waging an offensive warfare. American troops are eager for the supreme tests which many military authorities believe will come during the present German drive.

The Franco-Italian forces continue to make fresh gains on the Italian front. The recent heavy losses of the Austrians along the Piave river have so dumfounded the enemy that he continues in retreat which at times becomes almost a rout. Altho military forces warn against expecting too much in a permanent military way of the present Italian offensive, the successes thus far achieved have been of a most significant nature. In order for the Austrians to make a stand and check the Italian forces, they must have reinforcement, and it is not clear to the Allies where these are coming from.

The Russian situation seems to be clearing up a little. The counter-revolution begun several months ago by the Czecho-Slovaks has been gaining ground in Siberia, and under the guidance of Allied forces, bids fair to dominate that particular portion of Russia. The Czecho-Slovaks assert their desire to turn once more against Germany as soon as the internal affairs of the country have been restored to some semblance of order, and it is with this hope that the Allies are giving them assistance.

Anchor bay, which embraces a large area of Lake St. Clair and centers about the mouth of the Clinton river, has been closed to navigation by the government. The area has become dangerous for travel because of the dropping of bombs by Selfridge aviators. Selfridge field has become a "finishing off" school, aviators from all the different fields in the country are sent there for instruction in aerial warfare before going overseas.

All is not well in Austria. The recent defeat of the Austrian forces on the Italian front has only added to the unrest which has been growing steadily for the past few months. The socialists are asking for immediate peace with the United States; the food situation is growing desperate, and the people generally are sick and tired of a war which can bring them nothing but misery.

The London Daily Mail has renewed its offer made just prior to the opening of the war of a \$50,000 reward to the first aviator to make a transatlantic flight. The trip must be made in 72 consecutive hours. Here's a chance for some aspiring Darius Green to cop both fame and fortune.

The government will frown upon any offers of private aid for returned crippled soldiers as it savors too much of charity. The government declares that it will provide honorable employment for these men and that they can be made to fill a useful niche in civilian affairs.

President Wilson's private stenographer has joined the army aviation service. This should serve as a lesson to other young men who are holding down office jobs in Washington instead of carrying a gun at a training camp.

The war department announces that June shipments of aeroplanes have brought the total number sent overseas to 450. Deliveries of Liberty motors of all classes have reached 2,514.

Russia has exchanged half a million prisoners with Austria. This should nearly make up for the number of men that Austria recently lost on the Italian front.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE IN IDAHO ANNOUNCES ITS PLATFORM

There has been much criticism against the Non-Partisan League. Those whose selfish interests stand in danger of the great wave of political reform started by this farmer's organization, have spread ridiculous stories of the disloyalty and dangerous idealism of the League, which have created many erroneous impressions among the people of the east. The League held its state convention in Idaho a couple of weeks ago when farmers were nominated for several state offices, and a platform adopted. The principles set forth therein are not of the revolutionary and extreme socialistic nature one might expect from so rabid an organization as the enemies of the League have pictured it to be.

The platform as adopted urges the immediate amendment of the constitution permitting the enfranchisement of women. One of the statements of principles declares the chief qualification for office is loyalty—100 per cent Americanism. State owned packing houses, elevators, flour mills and sugar factories are urged, as well as state-owned warehouses and storage plants for farm products. Rural credit banks operated at cost are demanded as well as state ownership and distribution of waterpower. Candidates are pledged to the carrying out of legislation for labor laws to protect labor, the taxation of idle property at a higher rate in order to force such property to more largely assist in the financing of the war and a workable initiative, referendum and recall law.

Other recommendations of the League are as follows: That Congress accede to the request of the president and grant further authority for regulating the prices of farm produce and other commodities in which there is excessive profit-making.

That the Federal Government so shape its plans that it will not relinquish its control of the grain markets after the war, but keep them open and free from the oppressive tricks of monopoly.

Indorsing the taking over of all railroads by the Federal Government.

Recommending government seizure and operation of all war supply factories where excessive profit making takes place.

Recommending government seizure and operation of all factories in which industrial disputes do not yield to mediation.

Recommending government operation of all mines and all shipyards on government work. Direct contracts between the workers on government supplies and work, through their organizations.

Recommending short-time loans to the farmers by the government on crop security, whether owned or rented land.

Recommending government control of the prices of the commodities necessary for the farmer's use.

The convention pledged its loyalty and support to the government in the world war and in a lengthy preamble endorsed President Wilson and his policies and denounced profiteers "place above patriotism dollars and blood-drenched dividends."

Senator was praised for his fight for the state development of unused power sites and his work in general as a representative of Idaho in Congress.

LOOKS LIKE MR. MILLER IS STILL ON THE JOB

At the opening of the potato movement from Kentucky, says *The Packer*, the handling of the first crop promised to be a big job for both growers and shippers, but good rains during the past two weeks improved the situation.

Due to exceptionally dry weather during the previous three or four weeks, potatoes were slow in reaching their normal size. The quality of the stock, however, was the best ever known in Jefferson county, which has always been a producer of good grades. The potatoes were off in size but have improved as the present diggings show that the stock runs pretty much to the No. 1 grading of the United States Food Administration, which calls for 1½ inches and up, which is the general grade for Texas and other southern grown potatoes.

As some of the shippers had planned to load "field run" stock, the Food Administration, Ken-

tucky division, Chairman F. M. Sackett, took up the matter of grading with Washington relative to a modification in the grading rule on size. On Saturday, July 6th, an order was issued and received by the shippers on Monday, stating that the Washington authorities were firm, and that the shippers would have to ship all stock graded as outlined by the Administration.

POTATOES GROWER LOSES CASE OVER POTATO DEAL

The law-suit of J. Herbert Hutchinson, a potato grower, against the Steuben Farms, Inc., for \$18,78, alleged to be due for a quantity, was up in the Supreme Court here last week and attracted considerable attention. According to the testimony, it appears that the Steuben Farms, Inc., acted as broker on a carload of potatoes sold to the quartermaster's department for delivery at Camp Merritt, N. J. The shipment was made in January and on arrival the potatoes were rejected it being claimed that they were frozen. The deal was arranged on a basis of \$2.62 per cwt. The plaintiff's draft on the defendant for the purchase was refused payment. Testifying in the matter Captain Gilbert Johnson, Q. M. R. C., said: "We are personally responsible for any supplies we accept and always retain the right of inspection on delivery. We found these potatoes to be unfit for food for the soldiers." The case was decided against the plaintiff, a verdict of no cause of action being brought in.

FOREIGN DEMAND IS FOR HOGS THAT ARE NOT SO FAT AND HEAVY

To acquaint hog growers of the United States with new conditions brought about by foreign demands, the Food Administration outlines the present situation and possible developments. Last fall, owing to the large amount of soft corn, there was a general heavy feeding of hogs, with a consequent large increase in their weight when they arrived at market. Foreign orders were filled with fatter and heavier hogs than the European populations had been accustomed to, and foreign buying agencies now request a return to the customary weights.

From the present outlook, swine producers may anticipate preference for lighter weights in hogs. This country is not likely to have to repeat any request for heavy feeding.

The condition outlined has been fully discussed by the Agricultural Advisory Committee which met in Washington in a recent conference with officials of the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS DO A BIG BUSINESS IN JUNE

During the month of June \$8,343,430 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, \$1,262,800. The other Banks closed loans in June as follows: Houston \$913,233; St. Louis \$820,777; Omaha \$804,950; New Orleans \$801,725; Louisville \$735,900; Wichita \$656,100; Columbia \$636,955; Springfield \$500,400; Berkeley \$468,200; St. Paul \$406,400 and Baltimore \$335,950.

On July 1st the total amount of mortgage loans placed since the establishment of the Federal Land Banks was \$109,517,308 covering 48,297 loans closed as against \$101,376,318 covering 44,765 loans closed on June 1st.

During June 1196 applications were received asking for \$5,127,011, being about one fourth the number of applications received during May. During the same period 2516 loans were approved amounting to \$6,793,527.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land bank Districts as follows: Spokane, \$17,000,555; St. Paul, \$16,205,000; Omaha, \$13,264,140; Wichita, \$12,292,700; Houston, \$9,807,741; New Orleans, \$7,646,540; Louisville, \$6,704,100; St. Louis, \$7,172,172; Berkeley, \$6,698,400; Columbia, \$4,746,513; Baltimore, \$4,140,500 and Springfield, \$3,851,595.

During June Michigan farmers applied for 303 loans amounting to \$539,750. During the same period 215 loans of \$319,900 were approved and 27 loans of \$24,600 were closed.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending July 9

Iowa.—Des Moines: Heavy frequent rains in north and east delayed haying and harvesting and lodged oats badly. Grasshoppers and drouth damaged corn and pastures in southwest.

Colorado.—Denver: Showers in western and north-central have improved spring sown grains. Harvesting winter wheat and rye in localities. Corn growing fast. Alfalfa and truck good. Beets and potatoes fair to good. Peaches developing well. Good crop cherries and small fruits. Spring wheat harvest July 15 to August 1; oats July 20 to August 1.

New England.—Boston: Scattered showers; hail in some places on July 4. Sunshine and high temperature need. Haying progressing slowly; crop lighter than the last two years. Oats, garden truck and potatoes good. Potatoes in northern Maine recovering from frost; some in bud; spraying vines begun. Tobacco looks good.

New York.—Ithaca: Weather too dry and somewhat cool for best growth. Potatoes excellent and early varieties setting well. Cabbage starting strong and transplanting nearly completed in most sections. Buckwheat germinating well and seeding nearing completion with large acreage. Wheat and rye ripening slowly.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: Rain needed generally and some places drouth becoming severe; pastures and meadows suffering. Rye harvest well advanced; wheat harvest in full swing southern and beginning in central counties. Orchard fruit average fair. Corn improving in most places and reported fair to good. Potato blight increasing and green aphids killing the vines. Truck crops good but needing rain.

North Dakota.—Bismarck: Drouthy conditions prevailed until July 6, when scattered showers relieved the serious situation somewhat; relief only temporary, however, and rain badly needed in central and western portions for wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax, hay and pastures. Rye turning and mostly beyond the relief by rain. Grasshoppers damaged crops considerably in southwest portion.

Ohio.—Columbus: Weather excellent for haying and harvesting; rainfall inadequate. Wheat yielding good to excellent. Oats continue good to excellent; harvesting begun in Miami county. Corn much improved; tasseling Fayette county; needs rain. Large crop of timothy and alfalfa. Pastures generally good. Potatoes greatly deteriorated; half crop or less now indicated; apples same.

California.—San Francisco: Barley and oat harvest well advanced. Wheat harvest progressing; yields fair to good. Potatoes and truck crops need rain badly. Third crop of alfalfa good. Foggy mornings in coast counties greatly helped the large acreage of beans and tomatoes which are growing nicely. Lowland pastures short; mountain ranges still good. Deciduous fruits generally undersized; otherwise satisfactory.

Washington.—Seattle: Rainless but cool week, favorable for haying which is general, and for filling and maturing small grains. Winter wheat harvest has begun; will be general about July 20; prospect for fair crop. Spring wheat heading and filling; harvest probably general first week in August. Much spring wheat, oats and barley will be cut for hay. Potatoes except where irrigated, not doing well and setting poorly. Pastures failing. Hay crop light.

Nebraska.—Lincoln: With favorable weather harvesting progressed rapidly; about completed south; threshing begun. Winter wheat best in southeast, but generally the crop is light. Spring wheat and oats best in north but generally crop is light. Alfalfa, potatoes and all grass damaged by continued drouth. Corn has generally grown well, but needs rain; damaged some places in south where it is beginning to tassle short.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: Wheat harvest nearly finished, and threshing begins in north portion in a few days. Cool weather retarded ripening of oats; mostly cut south; cutting central and north next two weeks. Corn growing well and much frosted recovering nicely. Considerable buckwheat sown in killed areas in north. Seed clover coming on in good shape. Small fruits, truck, cannery crops and pastures improved and generally good.

Minnesota.—Minneapolis: crops in northwest portion considerably improved by rains last week. Spring wheat excellent in southern half and fair to good in northern half; harvesting will begin in southern portion July 20; oats and barley continue fair to good; rye being cut in extreme southern portion and barley and oats harvest will begin July 15 in same section. Corn and potatoes fair to good. Pastures somewhat improved.

Illinois.—Springfield: In south and part of north-west section dry weather is hurting corn, pastures and vegetables; in other parts heavy rains, although of great benefit to above crops have interfered somewhat with harvesting and caused oats to lodge. In central and north corn in excellent condition, well cultivated tasseling, and entering critical period under favorable circumstances. Oats turning in the north. Wheat and rye harvest reached northern counties. Fruit conditions not favorable.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee: Oats, wheat, rye and barley developed favorably. Corn backward, account of cool weather. Recent rains helped crops decidedly. Potatoes, beans, peas, and sugar beets good. Cranberries in full bloom; crop promises slightly below average. Buckwheat good; increased acreage. Tobacco transplanting completed; crop, excellent condition. Raspberries and blueberries ripening. Harvesting rye just beginning in Greene and Dane counties, will begin in Wood July 15; winter wheat in Dane county July 20.

Kansas.—Topeka: Continued warm and dry except good showers southwest, central and northeast. Corn needing rain badly in many parts, but not seriously damaged except in a few localities, and greatly revived by rains in important counties of northeast portion; tasseling and silking generally eastern half and south-central; mostly laid by in east half. Wheat and oat harvest mostly finished in east and well under way west; threshing general east portion under ideal conditions.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

ANTRIM COUNTY FARMERS ORGANIZE CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N

Co-operative associations for farmers seem to be the leading program for the year 1918. Already five strong associations have been organized and three more are being worked on in this county. When they are organized there will be a farmer's marketing association in every town in Antrim county.

Friday evening, July 12, Alba organized to enable her farmers to market their own produce and receive all that it sells for without turning it over to the buyer, broker, jobber and commission house system as we have it today.

The farmer can buy his supplies thru the same association and get his feed in 100 lb. lots or in 10,000 lb. lots at the same car lot price and save all the profits for himself and have the advantages of large quantity buying. Every association will have a warehouse in which to do business and they will all handle cream as well as other products of the farm. The cream will be tested at the warehouse so the shipper can know what his test is and the large cream companies have said that they will pay from one to two cents more per lb. for butterfat in large quantities than they will for one individual lot of cream.

Mancelona Marketing Association was organized on Saturday evening, July 13, with a large membership and will soon be ready to do business. The board of directors for Mancelona are as follows: Bert Fox, Jas. Gaylord, Isaac Lichty, Frank Priest, Frank Vincent and Henry Nothstein.

The board of directors for the Alba association are: F. M. Shepherd, C. Bennett, George Tobias, Frank Glidden, Wesley Olds, Aug. Engle, C. Wing and Jas. Byers.

All farmers wishing to get advantages of these associations should see some of these directors and become members as soon as possible.

The associations are being organized in other counties in northern Michigan and will be federated together which will make the strongest organization in Michigan.—*Farm Bureau, A. B. Large, Pres., Willard C. Cribb, County Agr. Agent.*

ST. CLAIR FARMERS FORM FIRST MICHIGAN DITCH ASSOCIATION

Farmers in North China township of St. Clair county have solved their drainage problems, according to the department of farm mechanics of M. A. C., by organizing a co-operative ditching association. This association, of which ten farmers have become members, it is claimed to be the first of its character in the United States. It was organized by the farmers themselves with the assistance of O. E. Robey, drainage specialist of the M. A. C.

Each member of the association subscribed \$300 credit, and with this a \$2700 ditching machine has been purchased to dig drains at cost for the members of the association—with enough over to pay for the machine itself within a period of six years. Through their combined effort the members of the association figure they will save at least 20 per cent of what it would cost them to do their ditching individually.

Co-operative purchases of ditching machines, stump pullers, tractors and other high-priced farm machinery has long been urged by MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Farm land development is frequently delayed because individual farmers do not have the capital required for the necessary machinery. One ditching machine, one stump puller, and in many sections, one tractor, should meet all the needs of a dozen or more farmers and co-operative associations ought to be formed to carry out this idea.

MUCH PEDIGREED GRAIN HARVESTED IN MICHIGAN

Enough pedigreed wheat and rye has been harvested in Michigan within the past two weeks to supply "blue-blooded" seed to almost all of Michigan's growers of grain, the Michigan Agricultural college has been informed through reports of threshers.

Of Red Rock wheat, one of the high-producing varieties of wheat developed originally by the experiment station of M. A. C., enough inspected and certified grain has been harvested to sow 90,000 acres, while sufficient uninspected Red Rock

of all grades has been harvested to sow 360,000 acres.

In the case of inspected Rosen rye, a variety of grain by which the farmers have been enabled to much increase their yields per acre, enough has been cut to sow 70,000 acres. Of uninspected Rosen rye the harvest has furnished a store adequate for the sowing of Michigan's entire rye acreage, with a surplus to boot.

MICHIGAN RAMS MUCH IN DEMAND; EARLY BUYING URGED

A dearth of high class sires is one of the difficulties Michigan sheep men must prepare for this season in the opinion of animal husbandry men of the Michigan Agricultural College. Western flockmasters, according to reports coming to the college, have been buying up Michigan rams with such zeal that the supply of animals available for Michigan flocks is expected to be below normal.

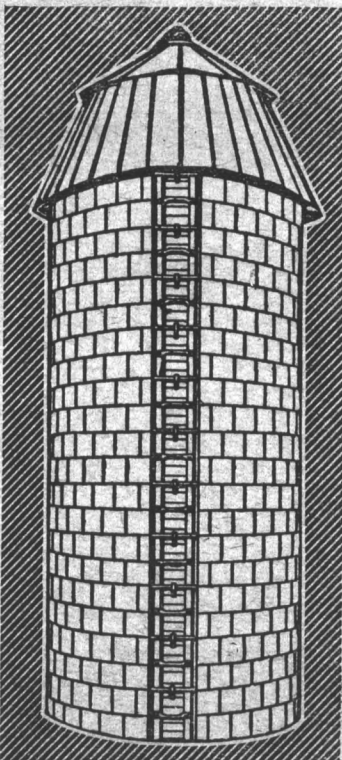
"It is time now," declares Verne A. Freeman of the extension staff of M. A. C., "to buy or contract a ram for use this fall. Usually our breeders of pure-bred sheep in Michigan are able to supply our demands, but of late considerable trade has been built up with western flock owners. These westerners for some reason, seem to be giving more attention to the upbuilding of their flocks than have the rank and file of sheep owners in Michigan and they have purchased and are already shipping out of the state many of the rams we will need at home. Couple with this fact that we have more and larger flocks in Michigan this season than we have had for years and it isn't difficult to understand why we have reason to be uneasy about the present situation.

"Late purchasers always get the less desirable left-overs to select from, but in the light of the present demand, even these may be unobtainable this fall. The buyer who does not care to take a chance of being left ramless should grasp the first opportunity for selecting a strong, vigorous pure-bred ram for service this fall."

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR GEORGE A. PRESCOTT SAYS ABOUT SILOS:

Every farmer who is user of a silo is a booster for the silo.

In the silo you can store corn in a form in which



practically every particle can be eaten.

Silage gives the effect of pasturage in winter; it is both palatable and succulent.

Silage aids digestion in the dry feeding season.

Animals fed silage are not more subject to tuberculosis, do not lose their teeth more quickly, and are not shorter-lived than animals fed other common kinds of feed.

The use of silo often makes it possible to save corn that would otherwise be lost by frost.

A good silo should be round, air-tight, waterproof, have walls that are smooth inside, and be strong and durable.

A silo should be placed where it will give the greatest convenience in feeding and where it will be least exposed to extremely cold winds.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cows 40 pounds of silage a day for 200 days.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold 100 tons.

Silos of more than 100 tons capacity cost from \$2 to \$6 per ton, according to the type and material used in construction.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Marion—The Osceola Co-Operative Shipping Ass'n has made its first shipment of stock and Manager E. L. VanArsdale reports a very satisfactory sale of the stock. Shipments will now be made regularly each week it is expected.

Allegan—The Imperial Stock farm, John M. Tobin, proprietor, consigned two Holsteins to a Milwaukee sale last week. One was a calf less than six months old, Fairview Pontiac Queen, and she sold for \$1,585. The other was a seven-year-old cow, Lakeside Hamlin De Kol, and she sold for just \$1,000. Mr. Tobin attended the sale and purchased several young animals of high breeding.

Deckerville—Business men here will close their stores two days each week during the harvesting season and themselves and clerks will turn out to help the farmers. The same plan is being followed in other sections of the state. Verily, the farmer shall not want for help such as it is.

Allegan—The price of berries of all sorts were never so high in the Allegan market as they are this season. Some fields of red raspberries were entirely ruined by the lack of rain. The price has scarcely gone below 20 cents a quart for any of the berries, and from that to 30 and even more.

Saranac—Work is now in progress on the Central Michigan pike between Lyons and Pewamo and a half mile of sixteen foot trunk line has received the first course of gravel. It is expected that the remaining mile and half will be completed this season, making a fine wide gravel road all the way from Lyons to Pewamo.

Caro—At the July meeting of the Wells-Dayton Farmers' club, the tractor as a practical farm machine was discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion that its use would be profitable. It was considered practical for several neighbors to join in the ownership of a machine.

Benton Harbor—Berrien county has a woman county agent, who will assist the women of the county in solving the many household problems. Miss Bessie Turner of East Lansing is the young lady who has been delegated to the job at the request of the Berrien county board of Supervisors.

Allegan—Two hundred farmers met in Allegan last Thursday to organize an association of milk producers. They were addressed by Miss Bernice Woodworth, the new county demonstration agent, and Mr. R. O. Reed of Howell. They organized by electing Caspar Wehner of Hopkins president, Irving Hendrickson of Wayland vice president, and George Hurteau of Watson secretary-treasurer.

TWELVE BILLION CAN BE RAISED BY TAXATION NEXT YEAR

(Continued from page 1) secure investment. It is obvious that a very heavy tax must be laid upon these incomes, as on the incomes derived from corporations. All these are lazy incomes, and do not represent any exertion on the part of the recipient.

About one-tenth of one per cent of the American people received in 1916 nearly two and one-half billion dollars of unearned income.

Less than one quarter of one per cent of the farmers of the country received in 1916 a taxable income of over \$3,000, the proportion of brokers was eighty times as large, of manufacturers, over forty times, of mine owners and operators, thirty-two times as large.

The average income of farmers including big land owners who merely collected rent, was \$8,998. The average income of stock and bond brokers was \$41,009, of mine owners and operators, \$45,317. 14,407 farmers received only \$129,642,000, while 2,544 mine owners and operators received a total of over \$115,000,000. 2,839 stock and bond brokers received \$116,425,000.

The total national income for 1917 was about sixty billion. For 1918, it will doubtless approximate seventy billions.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in the United States today and have been since we entered the war, too rich to ask Uncle Sam to pay them interest for saving all their property. He should be too honest to borrow. He should take all he needs in taxes for arms as he takes all he needs in men under arms.—*Farmer National Committee on War Finance.*

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.)

SIXTY FIVE CENTS IS FAIR WOOL PRICE UNDER GOVERNMENT RULES

Your agent was here and sold me the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and told me if I wanted any information about farming I should write to you. I spoke to him about the wool market. I told him that we were not satisfied with the price in Ann Arbor. They are paying 65 cents for coarse wool which I have. I would thank you if you could write to me and tell me if to sell it here or if I would make any profit by shipping it to Detroit. If so would you let me know where?—H. K., Ann Arbor.

As you doubtless know, the government has taken over the 1918 wool clip at prices announced in these columns several weeks ago. The grower should keep in mind the following points:

All wool must be sold through dealers approved by the government.

Wool dealers cannot charge a commission for their services to the grower. The grower, in other words, pays no commission as he has in the past.

Wool dealers receive a fixed commission from the government for their services.

Wool growers will receive a fair price for their wool based on expert grading.

The price paid to the grower will be based on Atlantic seaboard price existing on July 30, 1917, less the profit to the dealer (which in no case is to exceed 1½ cents a pound) less freight, moisture shrinkage and interest.

All wool produced is to be graded disinterestedly at distributing centers under the direction of government valuation committees and all profiteering is prohibited.

The government permits growers of small quantities to pool their clips in quantities of not less than minimum carload lots of 16,000 pounds and consign the wool so pooled to an approved dealer in any approved distributing center. Where such quantity can be collected this method is urged to eliminate the profit the government would otherwise have to pay to middlemen or dealers.

Growers gain nothing by holding their wool, and the government urges the immediate sale in order to get all wool distributed before it becomes necessary to move the next harvest, thus avoiding unnecessary congestion and delay in transportation.

It may be added here for the further information of wool growers that it would be to their interest to do one of two things:

First, to pool their wool if they can obtain enough to make up a carload lot, thus saving the profit to government approved dealers and also to local buyers who have to sell to these approved dealers.

Second, that individual farmers if they do not pool, bag their wool and ship it directly to one of the approved dealers rather than sell to a local dealer who in turn has to sell to these same dealers.

If any grower desires to act upon the suggestion made here by the government, we shall upon request be glad to supply them with the nearest approved dealer, with complete instructions for shipping.

M. A. C. EXPERT ANSWERS SWEET CLOVER QUESTIONS

What is the value of sweet clover as sheep pasture? That is, how does it compare with other clover? Will cattle and hogs pasture on it? Does it make good hay if cut before it gets too large? If one field is seeded to it, will it spread to other fields? Can it be plowed up and gotten rid of? How does it do on muck land? Does one seed it in the spring the same as other clover? Where can seed be obtained?—R. A. M., Webberville, Michigan.

As pasture for sheep, sweet clover will give a greater amount of feed per acre and furnish more pasturage during a long season than will ordinary June clover on a great majority of Michigan's lighter soils, and furnishes an excellent pasture for hogs and for cattle when they have become accustomed to it. The sweet clover crop is coming into quite general use on Michigan's lighter soils, particularly where ordinary red clover does not do well. Application of from one to two tons ground limestone will be repaid by much larger yield of sweet clover.

Sweet clover may be handled in very similar manner to methods of handling ordinary clover. On fairly fertile land may be seeded with oats or barley in spring, using fifteen pounds of hulled

seed per acre. Another method frequently used, and a better one unless conditions are very good, is to seed alone in early spring just after the frost is out of the ground.

Sweet clover should be planted on a firm, well-packed seed bed. It will not start well on mellow ground. The crop is a biennial and persists for two years. It will spread from its seed only and if cut before seed forms will not spread from one field to another. After the second year may be plowed up and gotten rid of. The crop is well adapted as a muck land crop provided the muck is sufficiently well drained. Used as a hay crop, advise planting in spring, taking off small cutting of hay in fall if growth is sufficient. Next season cut for hay just when bloom starts to form and before stems become woody. The second crop may be used for hay or pasture.

The seed can be secured from practically all leading Michigan seed houses. S. M. Isbell Company of Jackson, A. J. Brown Seed Company of Grand Rapids, Young-Randolph Seed Company of Owosso, handle this seed. Samuel Willis of Owosso and E. E. Evans of West Branch specialize in sweet clover seed.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops.

TOWNSHIP MORALLY OBLIGATED TO PAY FOR UNUSED ROAD

About 12 years ago a quarter line road was opened up by my place, but it has not been made passable for a loaded wagon. The people who live on it are obliged to take another route. The land lying in the roadway has never been paid for. Can we get pay for it, and if so can we close the road until the money is paid?

When a neighbor's horses are bothering you, breaking your fences, etc., what steps can be taken to make him take care of them?—Subscriber, Schoolcraft county.

I have the opinion that the road mentioned has become a lawful road by the lapse of time and that if owner failed to collect pay for the land that the right thereto would be out lawed. I think they have no right to close the road at the present time. If the road has not been paid for I believe a moral obligation rests upon the township to pay for the same even at this late date, even though the claim might be enforced against them by reason of the claim being outlawed. The Supervisor of the township would be the proper person to negotiate with concerning it.

Horses running at large, that is not in charge of anyone upon the highway, are liable to be impounded for all the damages committed, together with the legal fees and the expenses of impounding. If they do trespass upon a neighbor's land and are not lawfully thereon and did not break through a line fence that the owner of the land was obliged to keep up then the owner of the horses is liable for whatever damage they do in addition to the damage of breaking down the fence. I suppose the only way to make him take care of the horses is to impound them or to sue the owner for the damage.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

IS EMPLOYEE ENTITLED TO WAGES ON LEGAL HOLIDAYS?

Will you kindly print in M. B. F. whether or not a man working by the month or year is legally entitled to wages for legal holidays if he does not work. If so, mention the days.—O. Y., Millington.

A man working by the month or year is entitled to his monthly or yearly pay whether he works on legal holidays or not. If he works on legal holidays he is not entitled to extra compensation therefore. The legal holidays are those mentioned in the statute making them legal holidays. In Michigan, these are: Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22nd; Decoration Day, May 30th; Independence Day, July 4th; Labor Day, Sept. 4th; Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November; Christmas, December 25th. Excepting in the cities, few observe Washington's Birthday or Labor Day.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ATTORNEY'S FEES ARE NOT REGULATED BY LAW

What are the laws of the state of Michigan regarding the fees that lawyers charge for court practice? How much can a lawyer charge for getting a divorce for anyone. I know a case where a man paid \$50 to a lawyer for getting him a divorce and the lawyer turned around and sued him for \$50 more, and the judge gave them a decision. Can a defendant plead his own case in court without an attorney. W. H., Hillsdale co.

Attorney's fees are not regulated by statute but are the subject of contract the same as any other employment. If no contract is made the charges are the usual charges of such attorney in the locality largely regulated by the ability of the attorney and the importance of the subject matter

together with the amount of time required in the disposition of the case. Some attorneys, by reason of large experience and greater ability, are entitled to charge more than others of less experience or less ability. This should be regulated by an agreement at the time of employment. There is no fee fixed by statute for attorney's charge in divorce cases.

One may defend himself in any Court in this State from Justice Court to the Supreme Court. He cannot appear as attorney for another without being admitted to the bar in a Court of Record. In Justice Court, any one may appear as attorney for another whether admitted to the bar or not.

—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

THE PUBLISHERS DESK

Would you advise me about the Hamilton Motor Company of Grand Haven Michigan? Is their stock a safe investment?—M. M. A. Smiths Creek.

In answering our inquiry regarding the Hamilton Motor Company we received a letter from W. G. Jarman, Secretary of the Panhard Motors Company, manufacturers of Panhard trucks. They made no explanation of this fact, nor any mention of the "Hamilton Motor Company," so we take it that the name of the original company has been changed.

We assume, of course, that our reader up in St. Clair county is a good business farmer and we appreciate his referring this matter to us. We take the stand that there are too many good investments for farmers' money to be putting it into a motor truck company, especially at this stage of the game.

It must be obvious to all who know that no one set of manufacturers have met with more hardships, because of shortage of materials, than have the automobile people. It is hard sledding for even the old and well established companies to come out at the end of the year with a safe margin of profit. There are of course, signal successes in the motor truck business at home here in Michigan, but I am not aware that any of the original small investors, who did not give their time and energy to the up-building of the company have made any phenomenal profit from their investments in a motor truck company.

So far as the Panhard Motor Truck Company, they have been good enough to send us their statement of June 1st in which we note that they have assets of \$165,642.91 over liabilities, but this does not take into consideration the capital stock, which if it is more than this amount would leave them with just that much of a liability. They list patterns, drawings, designs, trade mark, etc., at \$27,169.36; this might not be excessive, but the fact that they have machinery and tools listed at only \$5,565.89 would seem to indicate that they are not ready for very large production at this time.

No man can advise another regarding the investment of his money. We are glad to look up any proposition which comes to the publisher's desk with always the interests of our readers in mind, and if W. M. H. does not believe that buying government bonds, or loaning money at a fair rate of interest to his neighboring farmers on absolute security is not better than putting it into some prospective manufacturing plant in which he has no control over its future, then that is his own lookout, but we would advise him to look out!

How do you use your automobile? At Washington they are trying to classify the farmers automobile as a pleasure car. We know that the automobile has given a lot of pleasure to their owners and often on a Sunday or after the work is done at night it is a real recreation to spin off to a neighboring lake, or to the nearest city. But we have always looked upon the automobile as a good investment for any farmer who could possibly afford it, believing that it helped him in his business.

It is quite apparent that Washington is going to take some step in connection with the automobile business. It is very important that they should not set the farmers cars down as pleasure cars, but if they are classified as business cars, the same as the doctor's, real estate man's or the insurance man's car, then we have nothing to fear.

I would be very glad to have a few letters from some of our friends who use their automobile for more than pleasure driving. I want to send these in with my own letter protesting against this classification.

If you will write me a letter of this kind and address it to the publisher's desk, I will be glad to forward it in the form of a petition.

EVERYDAY FARMING HELPS

THE REAL VALUE OF BEETS —AN ILLUSION DISSIPATED

During recent years considerable effort has been made by the agricultural staffs of the various beet sugar companies and by writers on the subject to call the farmers' attention to the value of sugar beets as a rotative crop. They have demonstrated that, as a result of the improvement in the condition of the soil produced by the growing of beets, increased yields of crops following the beets have been brought about. Wide publicity has been given, also, to the value of the by-products of the beet crop as a stock feed. The result has been that the idea, formerly held by some farmers, that sugar beets are "hard on the soil" no longer prevails in the minds of intelligent agriculturists.

It has also been demonstrated that the return to the farmer from his beet crop is not merely the amount received from the sale of his beets, but that if he utilizes the by-products for stock feed in an efficient manner, he obtains a further considerable return from the crop.

While it is true that these are important and essential points in favor of sugar beet growing, they are not the most important, nor do they furnish the best and most conclusive reason why every farmer in a sugar beet growing section of the country should each year devote a portion of his farm to beet culture.

Beets Give Greatest Returns

The fact that sugar beets return to the producer more dollars for each dollar's worth of fertility taken from the soil than any of the other common farm crops is, in the mind of the writer, the best and most logical reason why a farmer should grow beets. Space does not permit the presentation of all the evidence upon this point which might be adduced, but the tables which follow will bear out the correctness of the above statement.

For the purpose of this article, it has been assumed that the entire crop has been removed from the farm. Attention is called to the fact that no attempt has been made to use war time prices for the various crops nor the war time cost of fertilizers. Wheat has been figured as bringing the producer \$33.30 per ton; corn, \$26.77 per ton; barley, \$24.96 per ton; potatoes, \$13.32 per ton, and sugar beets \$9 per ton. Nitrogen has been figured as costing 20 cents per pound, phosphoric acid 5 cents per pound, and potash 5 cents per pound. While it is true that the prices paid for these crops at the present time, and the cost of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are considerably higher than those quoted in this article, it will be found that there would be very little change in the final ratio, if the prevailing prices and costs had been used.

The following table shows the fertilizing constituents and fertility losses and returns in one ton of sugar beets as compared with other crops:

Crop	Fertilizing constituents			Value of fertilizing			Total fertility value, per ton	Price per bushel	Weight per bushel	Bushels per ton	Price, per ton	Total cash returns per \$1 fertility lost
	Nitrogen, lbs.	Phosphoric acid, lbs.	Potash, lbs.	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Potash						
Wheat	34.6	19.2	7.0	\$6.92	\$0.96	\$0.35	\$8.23	\$1.00	60	33.3	\$33.30	\$4.04
Rye	32.4	16.2	10.4	6.48	.81	.52	7.81	.50	56	35.7	17.85	2.28
Oats	36.2	15.4	11.4	7.24	.77	.57	8.58	.40	32	62.5	25.00	2.91
Corn	29.6	12.2	7.2	5.92	.61	.36	6.89	.75	56	35.7	26.77	3.90
Barley	39.6	15.4	9.0	7.92	.77	.45	9.14	.60	48	41.6	24.96	2.73
Potatoes	7.0	3.2	11.4	1.40	.16	.57	2.13	.40	60	33.3	13.32	6.25
Sugar beets	2.9	1.4	7.1	.58	.07	.35	1.00	9.00	9.00

From the above table it is apparent that for each dollar's worth of fertility lost in the form of wheat the farmer receives in return \$4.04. Rye returns \$2.28, oats returns \$2.91, corn returns \$3.90, barley returns \$2.73, and potatoes return \$6.25, while sugar beets return \$9.

Nitrogen Loss Unimportant.

When it is considered that nitrogen is so easily and cheaply returned to the soil through the legumes which are used in good agricultural practice, the amount of nitrogen removed by any crop need not give any great concern. In the matter of potash, this element may also be dismissed from consideration in view of the fact that it has been demonstrated that practically all of the soils, in the states where sugar beets are grown, contain a sufficient amount of potash for hundreds of years to come, especially where good soil management and crop rotation are practiced and the land is treated with barnyard and green manures.

Thus considerations of fertility loss narrow to that of loss of phosphorus. The following table presents the comparative data for this element:

Phosphoric Acid: Losses and Cash Returns from Sugar Beets as Compared with Other Crops.

Crop	Pounds phosphoric acid, per ton	Fertility value, per ton	Price, per bushel	Price, per ton	Cash returns, per \$1 fertility lost
Wheat	19.2	.96	\$1.00	\$33.30	\$34.68
Rye	16.2	.81	.50	17.85	22.03
Oats	15.4	.77	.40	24.84	32.46
Corn	12.2	.61	.75	26.77	43.88
Barley	15.4	.77	.60	24.96	32.41
Potatoes	3.2	.16	.40	13.32	83.25
Sugar beets	1.4	.07	...	9.00	128.57

This table shows that, whereas the cereals return from \$22.03 to \$43.88 for every dollar lost in fertility, potatoes return \$83.25 and sugar beets \$128.57. The conclusion is apparent that, as stated above, the farmer who would receive the largest return for each dollar lost in fertility should devote a portion of his farm to sugar beets each year.—*Facts About Sugar.*

HERE'S AN EXPERIENCE WORTH MONEY TO OUR READERS

In reply to your inquiry in regard to the different methods of poisoning grasshoppers, would say that I have tried this one and found it satisfactory. Some years the hoppers were working on my beans to the extent that they had destroyed about a rod along the hay-field. So I thought I would try to Paris green them. I got some horse manure and mixed about half a bushel with one pound of salt and one-fourth pound of Paris green. This I placed in piles about one or two rods apart. Now this mixture was not an entire success as the rain beat the Paris green down and bleached it, but it saved the beans on that section of the field.

Then I took about one peck of bran, one-fourth pound of salt, one-third pound of Paris green; mixed; placed at ends of field. This was a perfect success, as the hoppers lay so thick that I could scrape them up by handfuls for rods away. Also there was not a bean hill in the field that did not have from ten to fifty dead hoppers under it when I pulled the beans. The bran mixture has a little flour in it that forms a paste that holds the Paris green. I found hoppers hid under plants 60 rods away, dead. They are cannibals; as soon as a hopper finds another one dead he eats him up so the poison continues to destroy. Sometimes they will fly 20 rods after they eat the Paris green.—*Sam Chaney, Williamsburg.*

REPLACE THE SCRUBS WITH GOOD GRADES OR PURE BREDS

The question of whether we should keep grade or pure-bred stock, cannot be answered by any person for all, but can be answered by each for himself or herself. Personally, I prefer the pure-bred, after the initial cost of laying a foundation. The cost of maintaining a pure-bred is no more than for a grade, and the chances of selling the offspring at good prices are far greater than it would be with grades. The pleasure that is to be had in developing pure-breds is of no little value, even tho

been used in grading up. The person who still pins his faith to grades and improves them with the judicious use of pure-bred sires and applies modern methods of feeding

and care, is operating his business in a careful manner, and can do so with considerably less capital than if he were interested in good pure-breds.

There are very many yet within our borders who are neither producing good grades nor pure-breds, they are apparently satisfied with just stock and hardly that—scrubs many of them inbred at that. Producing this class is no good, either for the producer or anyone else, but a losing game all around. Good grades or pure-breds should be the ambition of every stock raiser, and he should decide for himself.—*H. W. Calhoun Co.*

TAKE CARE OF THE HORSES AND BUILD UP THE BREED

The breeding of horses in Michigan has decreased to about 60 per cent of normal. This is a condition which has become quite general in the United States due to the scarcity and high price of feeds and an unsatisfactory market for surplus stock.

Those who have studied the situation state that without doubt the next few years will see the best demand for good stock and the most satisfactory market ever experienced by horse breeders in the United States. This condition is sure to prevail after the war. The decrease in the equine population of all the European nations since the outbreak of the war is estimated at 70 per cent, which means that America will be called upon to supply this deficiency as soon as conditions will permit shipping space to be used for this purpose. We should be prepared to meet this demand by breeding for the wants of the near future.

There is little danger of the tractor displacing large numbers of horses. It will be used to supplement and not displace horse power. The draft horse can be used to better advantage than the tractor on the great majority of farms. With the added price of fuel and other tractor operating expenses the conditions must be favorable to make their operation profitable. There is no doubt that the tractor has a place but good draft horses will be needed for our farming operations for years to come.

The farmer with good brood mares is making a mistake in not breeding them to the best draft horse obtainable in his community. The future will cause him to regret a lack of 1918 foals.

POTATO HAS SAME VALUE AS CORN AS ENSILAGE FEED FOR CATTLE

Uncle Sam's scientists have found a new way to dispose of surplus potatoes. This is to use them as ensilage. The agricultural bureau men find that by mixing the spuds with cornmeal a palatable potato ensilage can be made that is especially valuable for cattle feeding. The plan is to wash and then grind the potatoes, crushing

rather than grinding them to a pulp, and then store them in water tight tanks, sprinkling in about two percent of cornmeal as they are poured in. This provides all the fermentation necessary. Vats, tanks or concrete silos are all right for storage, the main requirement being that the receptacle is tight enough to hold the juices.

Careful feeding experiments have already been carried on with potato silage. Cattle were fed with it over a 60-day period and it was found that in milk production, butterfats and weight gained it had about the same value as corn silage. In hog feeding the results were not so successful, the potato silage only maintaining the weight of the animals. But its value as a cattle food would seem to offer new way to utilize cull or surplus potatoes to advantage.

Readers, will you give us an account of your summer's farming operations. All of you meet problems daily which you must solve, and it will help us all to learn what you as individuals have done to overcome your own special difficulties.



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.27	2.25	2.35
No. 3 Red	2.24	2.22	2.32
No. 2 White	2.25	2.23	2.33
No. 2 Mixed	2.25	2.23	2.33

The general feeling is that no attempt will be made to pass the measure over the President's veto of the \$2.40 wheat bill and the agitation is ended. Considerable wheat from the southwest is moving and we understand that some of the mills are offering new flour. The harvesting of the wheat in the central belt is over and the northwest territory is now in the midst of the harvest. The quality of the wheat is reported excellent and a large yield is expected.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	83 1-2	.83	.90
No. 3 White	82 1-2	.82	.89 1-2
No. 4 White	81 1-2	.81	.87

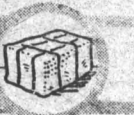
The market has been working along in sympathy with the corn market. Heavy accumulations have opened up which brought on a bearish influence on the market. The President's veto of the \$2.40 wheat bill, favorable weather and the order to the railroads to rush all grain to the markets as fast as possible are features that are considered when bidding on futures.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.87	1.86	1.93
No. 3 Yellow	1.85	1.85	1.83
No. 4 Yellow	1.75	1.73	1.78

The present trading on corn is along the line of a clean up schedule. Considerable off grades have been on the different markets and sales are made on basis of quality. Very often the buyer was given the opportunity to judge as to opinion of grade. On the best grades the market has ruled firm although the prices have fluctuated or gained being governed mostly by offerings and available supplies.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	20 00 29 50 18 00 29 50 17 00 17 50		
Chicago	22 00 24 00 19 00 22 00 16 00 17 00		
Cincinnati	22 75 24 00 19 00 23 50 16 00 19 00		
Pittsburgh	26 00 27 50 20 50 23 50 15 50 19 50		
New York	28 00 30 00 23 00 28 00 18 00 21 00		
Richmond	24 00 27 00 22 00 25 00 17 00 18 00		

We are glad to report in this issue of M. B. F. that there is a remarkable situation in the hay market. For the past three months we have forced to report markets flooded and no demand with prices going lower. The market tide on hay has changed which is due to light receipts, markets cleared of the surplus stock that was carried along for the past two months and now buyers are looking for their supplies. Inquiries are coming in from all markets for supplies and local buyers are doing considerable skirmishing to get No. 1 hay to take care of the present needs.

Now don't you shippers of hay get overenthusiastic over the present advancing market and begin to dump all the old hay you have. It should be remembered that there are many country buyers that have warehouses filled and they are going to let loose some of



LAST MINUTE WIRES



NEW YORK.—More hay arriving this week; market shows but little change.
ELGIN, ILL.—Butter prices have eased off in New York and Chicago in favor of buyers although not as easy to buy goods as prices would indicate.
CHICAGO.—Hay in good demand with receipts hardly adequate to supply the trade. Outside buyers are coming in for their supplies.
DETROIT.—Produce market firm—berries and small fruits in good demand. Hay situation firming up and buyers are looking for No. 1 grades.
PITTSBURG.—Hay receipts trifle heavier this week. Demand good for only best grades. Straw receipts light which corresponds with demand.

this hay. The market can be overcrowded unless you as shippers can keep the supplies regulated. Watch the trend of the market very closely. Keep in touch with a reliable handler who is familiar with all marketing conditions. It is an easy matter to ship to the wrong market because one market may have a surplus of hay while another market may be short. Anyone is liable to get into a wrong market but an experienced handler of hay will more often dodge the wrong market than an inexperienced shipper.

Pittsburg.—This market has tuned up considerably. It is now considered one of the best markets but the demand continues for only the best grades which are scarce. With the scarcity of the best grades and receipts continuing light, the market will show more strength on the poorer grades.

Richmond.—The market has made a wonderful change as shipments from the southwest have not been coming in quite so freely. Many of the jobbers and wholesalers are sending out requests for bids on hay. The trend of this market should be observed very closely.

Chicago.—There is a good demand for all good grades of hay. The offerings are not enough to go round. Chicago is a market easily reached and a very stable market to use. Market dull on prairie hay. Very little local demand for straw, arrivals going to outside trade.

Detroit.—This market as a whole has been one of the leading markets and selling prices have been well maintained. This is probably due to receivers, wholesalers and brokers being live wires and reconsigning hay to other points when conditions are more favorable, thus preventing this market from overstocking very heavily. The local demand is showing considerable improvement and prices have advanced from \$200 to \$300 a ton on the best grades.



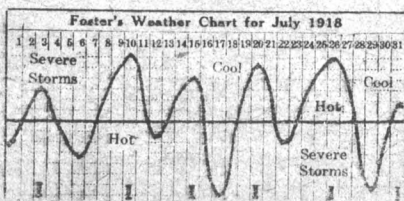
BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H.P.	9.75	10.50	12.00
Prime	9.50	10.00	11.50
Red Kidneys	13.25	12.25	10.00

The situation is about the same. The offerings continue heavy with a limited demand.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent July 18 to 24 and 24 to 28; warm wave 17 to 21 and 23 to 27; cool waves 20 to 24 and 26 to 30. Storms are expected to increase in force about July 18 to 28, last storm wave being much more severe than first. Principal showers are expected north of latitude 37. The ten days will average warmer than usual east, and cooler than usual west of the Rockies crest. Dangerous storms are expected near July 26.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver near July 28 and 31 and tem-

pered demand. One of the great difficulties in marketing Michigan beans is on account of the quality. Buyers at this season of the year want choice hand picked stock and most of the Michigan stock will barely grade prime. Some of the elevators are drying the beans and getting them in better shape for marketing.



POTATOES

For a while the market was somewhat depressed due to a heavy run of southern stock. The indications at the first of the week were that the stocks had been greatly reduced and very few shipments were in sight. If conditions develop as anticipated the market should develop considerable improvement this week.

Berries

Receipts are light and market firm. Red raspberries, \$9.00@9.50 per 24-quart case; black, \$5.50@6.00. Market not established on huckleberries but demand will be good.

Fruits

Scarce and firm. Michigan cherries \$3.75@4.00 per 16-qt. case. Peaches, Elbertas, \$3.00@3.25 bu. Apples, new, \$3.00@3.50 bu.



BUTTER

With the exception of a short time when there was a lull in trading this week has been a very active one in the butter market. Speculative buying is at its height at the present time because the general high quality of butter that is being received. Local consumption of butter is higher than is usual at this time of year, which is probably due to the cool weather and war conditions which are keeping many in town who would otherwise be out. There has been little buying of butter from outside town this week the government having purchased a little, and none has been sent to the Allies. That the variation in the price of butter will be considerable during the coming weeks is generally felt as

there seems to be a shortage of refrigerator cars. At times there will undoubtedly be a great shortage of butter on the market while at other times the opposite condition will prevail.

On Monday extras advanced a quarter cent, the quotation for that day being 44 1/4 @ 44 1/2 c. On Tuesday the market strengthened with the inside quotation on extras standing at 44 1/2 c. Wednesday witnessed an advance of half a cent, the quotation of 44 3/4 @ 45 c. being established. That has prevailed during the balance of the week with most of the sales of extras at 45 c. Butter scoring higher than extras sold at 45 1/2 @ 46 c. on Friday. Firsts were quoted at 43 @ 44 1/2 c.



EGGS

While there has been very little change in the quotations yet the tone of the market is considerably firmer and we look for it to advance slightly. On a count of the shortage of egg caddlers particular attention is given to the handling of fresh laid country receipts. Eggs that are strictly fresh, good size and clean can always be sold from 5 to 10 cents more a dozen. Farmers should bear this feature in mind and give more time to the poultry end of farming as the old hen, if properly housed and given an extra feed at least once a week, will bring to your door many an extra dollar.



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	2-28	27-29
Hens	29-30	27-29	28-30

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Market has been very satisfactory and all shipments of No 1 poultry are selling at top prices. The receipts of springers and broilers are running a trifle heavier. The indications are for a continued firm market and would advise marketing all the poultry that is in shape to do so as soon as possible and give those roosters a few extra good feedings and start them out to see the sights of the market.

Live Stock

Detroit.—Movement of cattle exceptionally good and prices have ranged higher. Railroad service has shown considerable improvement and the yards have cleaned up daily. Receipts have run largely to lighter stock. Good dry fed steers are scarce and badly wanted. The surplus beef in the coolers has been cleaned up and prospects look good for continued firmness to the market.

Best heavy dry fed steers are selling from \$16.00 @ \$17.00, best handy weight butchers \$12.50 @ \$13.50, mixed steers and heifers \$10.00 @ \$13.50, cows \$8.00 @ \$10.00, canners and cutters \$6.50 @ \$7.50, feeders \$9.00 @ \$12.00, stockers \$8.00 @ \$9.00.

Hogs active and higher. Mixed grades \$17.00 @ \$17.50, pigs \$17.50 @ \$17.75. Sheep and lambs trading steady, quality not so good. Best lambs \$18.00 @ \$18.50, medium \$16.00 @ \$17.00, light to common \$10.00 @ \$14.00, yearlings \$10.00 @ \$14.00, sheep \$9.00 @ \$12.00, culls \$5.00 @ \$8.00.

Veal calves active and firm. Mediums to good selling from \$17.00 to \$18.00, common \$10.00 to \$16.50.

Feed

Situation about the same; the movement is light due to short supplies. Prevailing prices about the same as last week. We anticipate the demand will be heavy early in the fall and probably delays in deliveries. Buying feed early in the fall has always proven to be a good investment and would advise farmers to anticipate their wants early, arrange financing and buy early.

Coal

Did you read the article in the July 13th issue? If you have not better dig (Continued on page 12)

W. T. Foster

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1918

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The "Honest-to-God" Farmer

As I read my last copy of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING I wondered, as I read your account of the Holstein sale at Orchard Lake, if you really understand what an "honest-to-God" farmer is—one who is dependent upon the products of the farm he tills by the sweat of his brow and the blisters on his hands. Were the men who drove to that sale in automobiles and paid \$500 and up for blooded stock the average farmer, or were they men who have to figure ahead in order to get a pair of shoes or overalls?

A few years ago the average farm in the United States was 73 acres, and average income a little over \$400. Have the last few years of high prices and small crops made any great difference? Can a man on this income buy automobiles and blooded stock? Oh! I am not criticizing. God knows you are fighting the farmers' battles manfully, but I have wondered if the editor of the farm paper really understood what a hell the small farmers' and renters' life is with the spectre ever before him of a crop failure sweeping away the efforts of such years of self denial and hard work that the average city man has no conception of.—F. E., Me-costa County.

"DOES M. B. F. understand what an 'honest-to-God' farmer is?" "Does M. B. F. understand what the small farmer and renter are up against?"

Those are strange questions, indeed, for a reader of M. B. F. to ask. Look back thru your files of the M. B. F. and you will find your answer more complete than we can give it to you here. You will find that nearly every issue has been dedicated to the problems of the men and women who are struggling against terrible odds to wrest a living and a profit from the soil. You will find that comparatively little attention has been given to the big farmer who owns thousands of acres of land or more and lives in town.

Surely, my friend, you would not class Michigan Business Farming with the numerous "country gentlemen", "gentlemen farmer's" and city-bred "agriculturist" papers which may entertain and instruct, but have never yet raised a hand to protest or to help! There are farm paper editors who snicker at the suggestion that farmers need any enlightenment or help in solving their marketing or financial troubles, but you know, my friend, that the editors of this publication are not among them.

If you will refer to our original article you will note that we did not claim the farmers present at the Flanders sale were of the average type. It is true, as you state, that the average improved farm acreage was only about 75 acres in 1917. The average for the state of Michigan, however, was 91 acres, with an average value of \$4,354 per farm. But over a third of Michigan's 206,000 farms are of 100 acres or more, with a value running from \$6,000 to \$35,000.

The farmers who drove to the Flanders sale in their automobiles were probably not the average for the state of Michigan nor for the United States, but we would vouch for it that they are the average for southern Michigan. They were men, too, who follow the plow and whose hands are hard

and horny from manual labor. That they owned automobiles or were able to spare the time from their work to attend the sale are no indications that they were anything more nor less than "honest-to-God" farmers.

There are few "gentlemen farmers" in Michigan. The majority of the farms are owned and tilled by men who started with little or nothing and after years of hard work and sacrifice have accumulated a modest sustenance. None of them have received in full measure the rewards to which their labor and investment entitles them. None of them have made an "easy living". Hardship and even poverty have pinched them all at some time or other; lack of capital has handicapped their efforts at every turn; crop failure has come their way and laid their hopes in ashes. Some have prospered; many have laid by enough to keep the wolf from the door, but thousands there are who live from hand to mouth, never knowing today what the morrow may bring forth.

The writer has lived among the farmers of Northern Michigan. No one knows better than he the almost hopeless struggle many of them have for a mere existence. He has awakened in the morning to see blackened fields of beans and potatoes, of corn and buckwheat; and his heart has gone out to the pathetic figures which in fancy he has seen standing in the doorways of the little farm homes, looking out across the wasted fields, with hope gone from their eyes and fear clutching within. Gone,—overnight,—a year's work and a year's living.

He has tramped the roadways in a hot August sun and seen the crops droop and wither for want of rain, and he has seen men anxiously search the heavens day after day for the tiny cloud which might end the drought and save the crops.

He has stood at a bank teller's window and heard a stalwart farmer, almost with tears in his eyes, plead for an extension of his mortgage, or for a loan of a hundred dollars to "carry him thru."

Do we understand what a hell the small farmer's life is? Aye, brother, we do, and it is for such as he as well as his more fortunate brethren for whom we labor today, striving in our modest way to place their claims before the world that they may labor less and possess more of the world's goods. Better marketing and credit facilities are unquestionably the big needs of the farmer of today, and the only things that will assist the farmers of Northern Michigan very materially.

Take a new grip, my farmer friend. Out of this war shall come a new appreciation of the farmer and out of that more practical help from the government and the people who depend upon the farmer for food. The safety of the nation depends upon a more prosperous and a more contented husbandry. Better things are coming, we are very sure.

Who Gets the Profits?

ASK CONGRESS. Congress knows who is making money out of the war, and congress has suspected for a long time who are the profiteers. But Congress is a ponderous slow-moving body. A dozen Rockefellers could be made in the time it takes Congress to realize what is going on, and a dozen more before Congress could pass legislation to prevent.

Last year was a good season for millionaires. They thrived like weeds. Everyone smiled beneficently upon big business, because big business was to supply the capital and the brains and the factories for making war supplies with which to whip the Hun. Big business could not safely be snubbed or harrassed. And so it expanded and waxed fat, and scores of fortunate stockholders became millionaires over night.

Whilst men died across the sea and the poor scraped their pockets to buy food and thrift stamps to help win the war.

When the first revenue bill came under discussion in Congress, certain senators insisted

that war profits be taxed the same as they are in Allied countries. The leading exponent of this proposal was Senator LaFollette (hisses from our readers. Never mind, dear readers, we're going to tell you something about this self-same "pro-German" Frenchman in next week's issue. Watch for it.) Big business the country over promptly jumped on LaFollette's neck and almost succeeded in downing him. But the very things that LaFollette predicted a year ago and sought to prevent have come to pass, and no less a personage than President Wilson himself now openly declares that larger taxes must be levied against those who are profiting from the war.

Big business has, indeed, been loyal, for loyalty has meant dividends. Undoubtedly many, perhaps the most of our rich men, are patriots for patriotism's sake; but it cannot be denied that many of them are patriots for profiteering's sake.

No man is entitled to make an extra penny out of this war, and it requires no splitting of hairs to arrive at this conclusion. It is inhuman, it is criminal, it is unforgivable for any man to profit from the blood of American mother's sons. I care not how many Liberty bonds a man may buy; I care not how many millions he may give to the Red Cross, if the sum and total of his contributions are anything less than the sum and total of his war profits, after all his taxes are paid, he is a war profiteer, and a candidate for the tar and feathers which have been wasted on the slackers.

Congress should let no more grass grow under its feet until it passes legislation that will turn the war profits of big business into the public coffers where they rightfully belong.

Booze or Coal?

AN OPPOSITION to booze which may mean its complete undoing for the period of the war, has come from an unexpected source. The National Coal Ass'n, charged with the responsibility of supplying the nations' coal needs, has told Fuel Administrator Garfield and the President that the American people cannot have both fuel and booze this coming winter.

This is the last indictment against booze. It has been found guilty thus far on every count placed against it. Long ago the public mind convicted it as a traitorous enemy to man, but it has taken the exactions of war to show it up in its real light as a wanton waster of food, of labor, of transportation and a ruthless destroyer of national efficiency.

In order to produce all the coal needed next winter, it is necessary that the coal mines be operated with the maximum speed and efficiency, and even then there is a grave question whether they can supply the demand. Coal miners are receiving the highest wages in their history, permitting them to work about what hours they please. The balance of the time they spend at the saloons. This situation has grown worse with the advancing of wages until the time has come when the government must step in and either remove the booze out of the miners' reach or else let the people suffer a coal famine next winter.

The Fuel Administration has already notified brewers that they can burn no more coal in their furnaces, but the ultimatum is to be appealed. The President has shown himself consistently friendly to the liquor traffic, for reasons he has never felt obligated to explain. The people may forgive his sanctioning the wasting of food in the manufacture of beer because there are substitutes to which they can turn, but for coal there is no substitute available. There must be an out and out choice. What shall it be, Mr. President, "booze or coal?"

Congress can't decide whether an automobile is a luxury or a necessity. It is both. Some people have no more use for an automobile than they have for a flying machine, but the majority of folks and that includes the farmers, have found the auto an absolute necessity in their business.

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

More Beer

Say, why don't they give us beer? Gosh all fish-hooks! Are they goin' to deprive us of all the necessities of life just 'cause a lot of darned fools say it's necessary!

Why, say, we need beer—we need it as never before and any body that says we don't need it has probably never used it and don't know just what it'll do.

Now, let me tell you. Beer will make just as much drunkenness as whiskey will, only you must take more of it. See!

Well, we believe in beer 'cause it makes better men of us to drink the stuff, and then there's a lot of fellers could make a good little bunch of money selling the dum swill, an' should be allowed to sell it, an' make it, too, b'gosh!

Beer is our main livin' and a man can't do his very best unless he's got his hide full of the dum stuff. Why, gosh sakes, how can any feller work to his full capacity without beer?

Don't ya see? We're deprivin' ourselves of flour, fried cakes (good ones), sugar, hops and a thousand other things useful, just to make beer prominent, and, by gosh, these here crooks and cranks that say beer is not necessary, probably are folks that never used it and can't be supposed to know.

Why, good hevin's, beer is just as necessary as smallpox or measles, whoopin' cough or divorce, an' any fool that don't take kindly to the idea of havin' beer is not in his normal condition.

Show us a man who can't do a good, full day's work without his beer an' by gosh, we'll show you a lot of women who'll say, "Well, what'd he do if he had it?"

Why, beer an' wine is the only thing, in these most strenuous days that will bring out the best there is in a man—give a man plenty of beer an' he'll tell you more things than most of us ever knew—gosh, he's full of knowledge an' considerable of trouble.

And, say! Comin' right down to the hard tacks in the matter, who's goin' to profit by this thing if it carries next fall?

Afe you? You who are deprivin' yourself of the nice bread, the good old stuff you've always been used to—are you goin' to vote to have this grain put into beer or had you rather it would be put into pancakes?

Of course, lots of us don't care for pancakes, but, by gosh all Friday, we feel as though we might get along without beer, too, and this here stuff they're talkin'—that beer is necessary to make a man at his best is all a gosh-dinged camouflage or something to blind the eyes of the ignorant, and a thing, by heck, we don't take much stock in.

Now, of course, you will see by the foregoin' that we're in favor of beer—lots of it; and at divers times—but, by gosh! we want bread, too, and sugar an' a lot of other things that comes ahead of beer an' wine an' until we're assured there's enough grain in this country, an' other stuff—by ginger, we're agin beer an' any other darn thing that takes our feed away from us.

Why, say! They don't allow our soldier boys to have beer nor any other intoxicatin' drink, an' are we a darned bit better than our boys?

Well, now, look-ahere. If it ain't good enough for the fellers that are offerin' their lives for us, it's a darn sight too good for us, an' we're goin' to vote agin it. When we stop to think of it, what's the stuff ever done for us anyway?

After a day's drinkin' of it, about all that's left is a headache an' who in thunder wants that?

Of course we'll all vote for beer, but here's your old Uncle Rube that'll vote to put it so fur away that no man in his right mind will ever see it again. Don't you know that a beer saloon means everything that the old saloon meant? Men can get just as drunk on beer as on any other drink an' by gosh! now that we've had a few months of sobriety, who wants to go back to the old conditions?

You don't an' I don't, so there we are.

If beer is your only hope an' salvation, an' if you love it so much

more than manhood an' a good, healthy way of livin', then, by all means vote for it; otherwise not. Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

The Anxious Dead

By JOHN McCRAE

*O guns, fall silent till the dead men hear
Above their heads the legions pressing on!
(These fought their fight in time of bitter fear
And died not knowing how the day had gone.)*

*O flashing muzzles, pause and let them see
The coming dawn that streaks the sky afar!
Then let your mighty chorus witness be
To them, and Caesar, that we still make war.*

*Tell them, O guns, that we have heard their call;
That we have sworn and will not turn aside;
That we will onward till we win or fall;
That we will keep the faith for which they died.*

*Bid them be patient, and some day, anon,
They shall feel earth enwrap in silence deep—
Shall greet in wonderment the quiet dawn,
And in content may turn them to their sleep.*

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

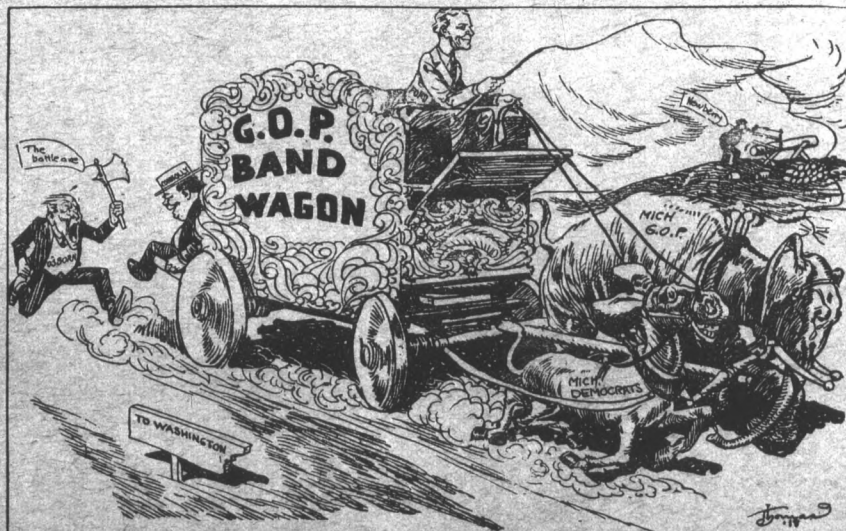
(This is an open forum where our readers may express their views on topics of general interest. Statements appearing in this column will not necessarily indicate our own editorial opinion. Farmers are invited to use this column.)

War Time Buying

Having seen Mr. Pelletier's address in a Detroit daily, and a discussion of it in your own paper, I will accept your invitation to say something. If all of the interests of the country were on the same level as far as the purchasing power of their dollar was concerned, his argument would sound better, but when a man has to take someone else's price on what he has to sell and pay a monopoly any price they ask for what he needs, as the farmer is compelled to do, I don't see why he is obligated to spend his money lavishly for the sake of keeping it in circulation, so that the Big Interests can grab more of it. I also find out that it is pretty hard for me to sell anything to the average individual unless he is in absolute need of it. It makes no difference what my needs are, unless he has got to have it he won't buy. You very truly say that everything we buy is high. But does the farmer receive the same proportionate price for what he sells as what he pays for what he buys? I say he doesn't. Therefore, I say that any man who earns his money by the sweat of his brow is not obligated to spend it lavishly with someone who gets it twice as easy and maybe easier. And if a man has a machine or a garment that he can get anything out of it by fixing or patching, he is entitled to do so, rather than hand over his hard-earned cash to someone who don't half earn what they get, in the shape of exorbitant profits, which is the rule as regards, clothing, machinery and a lot of other things outside of the products of the farm. And the big moneyed interests of the country surely don't spend their money merely for the pleasure of circulating it. If they did they would pay their labor something closer to decent wages, which would be a very good way to circulate some of it. The world at large seems to figure everybody for himself and the devil for them all, and if the average man doesn't do the same he stands a good chance of being fooled.—M. J. D., Allegan, Mich.

I see in your valuable and appreciative M. B. F. the reason so many farmers want to sell out. Perhaps we farmers don't all want to sell out for the same reason, but my reason is that I'm getting rather old for the amount of work there is on a place. One cannot handle a lot of work staring one in the eye and you cannot do it. We only work about 17 or 18 hours a day and yet there is another 18 staring one in the face. Did you ever have your desk piled up and you had still 24 hours work piled up when you was so tired you could not possibly do more.—R. W. R.

ONE VISION OF THE MICHIGAN SENATORIAL SITUATION



—Thomas in the Detroit News.

SENSE AND NONSENSE

THE DAKOTA FARMER WAS VISITING ENGLAND

The Dakota farmer was visiting England, and he was telling a company of Englishmen about the bigness of the farms in the West.

"You might not believe it, said the Dakota man, 'but a friend of mine has a farm so large that he starts out with his plowing in the spring. All that he can do is to plow and sow one straight furrow before autumn. Then he turns round and harvests the crops on his way back.'

"Oh, yes, I believe that," said one of the Englishmen. "That's like a farm that a friend of mine has in India. He had to put a mortgage on his farm and had to ride across the farm to the recorder's office. But before he could get it recorded, the mortgage fell due."

"That's like my son-in-law's farm," said the American farmer. "Two weeks after they married, my daughter and her husband started for their pasture to milk the cows, and their two children brought in the milk."

The Englishman thought a moment, but his imagination failed and he gave up.

JUST READ THIS Y. M. C. A. CABLE ORDER

Just a single order for goods for our boys' canteens "over there." Mark you: these quantities are in tons!

600 tons cigarettes, which means 216 millions of cigarettes!

125 tons of cigars, which means 6 million 450 thousand cigars!

312 tons of smoking tobacco; 624 thousand pounds.

4 tons of shaving sticks!

60 tons of chewing gum, which means 2 million, 250 thousand packages; 5 pieces in a package; 11 million 250 thousand pieces of gum.

635 tons of hard candy!

10 tons of tooth paste!

2850 tons of sugar, because the Y. M. C. A. is making its own eating chocolate in Paris!

250 tons of biscuits.

225 tons of cocoa.

500 tons of condensed milk.

375 tons of canned fruit.

And this is only one order! Hard to take in, isn't it?

THE EXACT TRUTH

Father was on the warpath when he came across Willie in an odd corner of the garden. "Willie," he demanded, "have you eaten any of those pears I left in the cupboard?"

"Pa," replied Willie, "I cannot tell a lie. I have not touched one."

William, senior, eyed William, junior, wrathfully. "Then how is it," asked the parent, "that I found these three cores in your bedroom, and there is only one pear in the cupboard?"

"Father," said Willie, calculating the distance to the gate, "that's the one I didn't touch."

NO CLEAN HAUL

He was a hard-looking ruffian, but his counsel, in a voice husky with emotion, addressed the jury.

"Gentlemen," said he, "my client was driven by want of food to take the small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy food for his little ones. Evidence of this lies in the fact that he didn't take a pocketbook, containing fifty dollars in bills, that was lying in the room."

The counsel paused for a moment and the silence was interrupted by a sob of the prisoner.

"Why do you weep?" asked the judge.

"Because," replied the prisoner, "I didn't see the pocket book!"

A SENATOR WHO USES HIS BRAINS FOR FUNNY STORIES, BUT THAT'S ALL

A senator, apropos of the farmer's attempt to raise the price of wheat, said the other day:

"The farmers are actuated by selfish motives in this business. It's like the story of the duel.

"Two gentlemen with their seconds retired to a farmers meadow to fight a duel. The various preliminaries were arranged, and the duel was about to begin when the gaunt figure of the farmer was seen racing across the grass toward the scene of the conflict.

"The farmer seemed in great distress of mind. 'A humane chap,' the principals and seconds thought; 'he wants to prevent bloodshed,' and they welcomed him kindly.

"'Excuse me, gents,' the farmer said, gulping with emotion, 'but is this here goin' to be a sword or a pistol duel?'"

"'Sword duel,' said a second. 'Why?'"

"'Well, you see,' said the farmer, 'if it was a pistol duel I'd want to take my ows in first.'—Washington Star.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



A Solace for Every Heartache

There is no panacea that will cure all the ills of the human heart. The comforting influences to which we turn must be as varied as human desire if we are to find the balm that will ease our wound. It isn't possible to cure an external wound by giving internal medicine, and just as each physical ailment has its own special remedy, so do the spiritual affections require their own particular treatment.

Sorrow comes to us all at various stages of our lives. The loss of children, of friends, of home; discouragement resulting from poverty, excessive child-bearing, hard work, cruelty of one's husband, and a score of other things, drive us all from time to time to seek alleviation. But the road that one may take and follow to a healing fountain may lead another into still greater depths of despair.

Some women find comfort in children; the woes of others are completely vanquished before the beauty and fragrance of flowers; books, music, travel, new friends, new work, new environment, religion—all play their part in filling up the void in the lives of unhappy women.

Of these, the most potent is religion, the manifestation of one's belief in Christianity, and the strict acceptance of the truths of the Bible. "For the peace of God passeth all understanding," and those who have it within their hearts, like her whose letter follows, has found a haven of perpetual rest for the tired heart and mind.

Among our thousands of readers I know there are many who have passed, or are passing, thru the shadows of unhappiness. How grateful they would be for a word of advice, a story of another's experience, to help them to regain their old contentment. If by our discussions and the letters from our readers, we are able to help a single one to a better, happier existence, what a wonderful service we will have done. If you have not yet told us your experience, pray do so. Names and addresses will be kept absolutely confidential at your request.

"Yet, taught by time, my heart has learned to glow

For other's good, and melt at other's woe."

Affectionately, PENELOPE.

"Seek Ye First the Kingdom"

MY Dear Disheartened Sister:—Upon learning that someone else in this big world had the same gloomy lonesomeness I once entertained, I cannot refrain from telling you a little of my own life; how I grew melancholy, brooded over my own miserable life, etc., then of my perfect deliverance.

At the age of four years my father died and when quite young in life was thrown on what I deemed a heartless, cold, old, dull world. I still have a very dear old mother who wished to have me with her but owing to various reasons this was impossible.

After many reverses of different kinds, I at length finished common school and entered high school with many fond ambitions and air-castles sky-high—I would finish school, go into a befitting calling, earn a cozy home for mother, etc. etc., but alas! as air-castles are but imaginary things my lovely bubbles burst—my eyse failed; the optician told me that I should have to quit hard study or go blind. This was a hard blow. So quite despondent I slunk away into oblivion. I felt life had lost its roses—all was dull grey sky as far as my visionary eye could see. I wanted to isolate myself from others and be a hermit.

The next fall I married (determining to have a home) otherwise little caring. Not realizing that this was to be the most important step of my life and behold that which should have meant happiness spelled untold woe. My companion and myself were no more mated than daylight and darkness; we were not congenial on any line. I thought him very unreasonable and he continually misunderstood and so matters grew from bad to worse. I soon learned that he was almost insanely jealous of me (and that wholly without cause). This characteristic he had inherited from his father. Well this did not mend the breach but rather broadened it until our home was indeed the worst place in all the world. If I did get away for a few hours I felt that I never could return to such a prison. Many times I planned to leave but by this time a little blossom had been sent to us and but for the baby I would have put an end to the dreadful

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

scenes. This monster jealousy was working havoc. Not only did I weep bitter tears but my husband got so he would not work by spells and want became shameful. Well, I might tell you such scenes until morning but I will hasten on. After four and a half years like this, one day, broken hearted and in blank despair, I went out and threw myself on the bank of a stream and there wept and wailed my lamentable state all out to the birds and the flowers. Still nothing seemed to care. I felt worse than words can tell. I became frantic and really half decided to take my own life. I glanced up towards the heavens and the flossy clouds spoke to me something like this: "Not even a sparrow falls to the ground without our father's notice." Then again: "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me for I am meek and lowly of heart and ye shall find rest to your souls, for my yoke is easy and my burden is light." Again: "Casting all your care on him for He careth for you." My heaving, troubled breast grew quiet as I thought on these things and a new hope was born. It was my life preserver. I believe it would be more fitting to say that God spoke to my troubled soul. Then I began to pray and study my Bible and in-

That's My Boy

WHEN the news came home of his first fine flight,
Where the boys "lit into 'em" left and right,
And scored in the battle's blazing track
Where the hardest work is to "hold 'em back"—
When the news came home, of all words we said
(Prouder than any written or read)
Hers told the story of still, deep joy:
"That's My Boy!"

WE KNEW how it was when she let him go—
(For all that the mothers hide it so!)
Knew when he answered, quick to the call,
That one woman was giving all;
Dreams of battles were in her eyes,
But he didn't go under rainy skies!
No time for tears—where they cheered for joy.
"That's Her Boy!"

LORD, send the good news over the foam
To the waiting women whose love makes "Home!"
And send them safe to the hearts again
That are fighting the battles along with the men!
That a world of mothers may proudly say,
In the glory light of the Victory Day,
While the heart of the nation thrills with joy:
"That's My Boy!"

—ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

quire "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Having once been truly converted while I was yet a child I knew that there was a reality in being a child of God. I knew that I had lost the peace of God which passeth understanding. I began to talk with several on the subject. Some told me to just believe, etc., but I knew there should be a living joy and peace in the Christian's breast which would serve as an anchor when the tempests of life are roaring so I continued to repent of my backsliding, making restitution where necessary and when I had fully met His requirements, He came to my soul, flooded my life with light, put a new song into mouth, even praises unto God, and again I learned that this old, dark world was a beautiful place and that God has done everything to make us happy. My dear, there is never a day so black and dreary that my heart cannot sing from its depths to my Creator, my Father.

He made me a new creature. I found that I really loved my husband and home, both of which I must confess I had learned to loyally hate.—Mrs. C. S.

Bottling, Pulping and Drying without Sugar

"Save on Sugar" is the latest S. O. S. flashed by the Food Administration to housekeepers. "Maximum Canning with Minimum Sugar" is the reply message to Washington, and with this slogan the women are going ahead with the campaign to save the perishables. Here are six methods of preserving fruit without sugar.

(NOTE: All references given are to Farmers' Bulletins issued by the United States Department of

Agriculture and may be secured from that department.)
Fruit Juice—Sterilize and bottle fruit juice for jellies, beverages and sauces. (Bulletins 859, p. 5, 839, p. 21, 853, p. 18.)

Fruit Syrups—Bottle concentrated fruit juice for table syrup. Combine with corn syrup when served. (Bulletin 839, p. 21.)

Fruit Pulp—Reduce fruit to a thick pulp and bottle or can for winter pies, sauces and marmalades.

Fruit Butter—A tart butter is made without sugar. Sorghum, corn syrup or a little sugar may be added when opened for use. (Bulletins 900; 853, p. 28.)

Dried Fruits—Drying is the simplest method of preserving fruit and saves both sugar and cans. (Bulletin 984.)

Canned Fruits—All fruits can be canned without sugar for winter use. (Bulletin 839, p. 15.)

The Useful Tin Can

DEAR PENELOPE:—I received my dish drainer today and think it is a dandy, and thanks very much for it. Here are a few more helps:

1st. Make an oil cloth apron to wash dishes, mop and wash, etc., in.

2nd. Have a weekly reminder hanging on the wall, so when your supply of groceries runs out write it down, and you won't forget anything.

3rd. For farm women who have lots of old tin cans there are a number of things that can be made out of them, such as follows: Sugar scoop, by cutting away part of it; a biscuit cutter; a flat iron holder, by cutting the can so you have four legs on it; tumbler holder, by nailing a cover to a wooden bracket; a soap dish, by cutting away half of the can; spice cabinet, made by fastening small, neat cans to a board with wire and labeling them; a drinking cup; a grater, by using half of a can and punching it full of holes. Rack for roasting pan. Take an ordinary wire bread toaster, leave it fastened together, cut the handles off one-and-a-quarter inches from toaster, then bend them down to form supports under each end of center, pulling them through the rings that join two sections of toaster in a way not to prevent folding, put a bent wire so it won't rest on the tin, use full length for long tins and fold for short ones. Take a piece of board 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, at each end at the top put a little block about 2 inches long and 1 inch wide, 3/4 inch thick. Then nail a cleat same width of blocks, but the length of your board. Put the bread knife, kitchen fork, batter spoon, etc., in this. Then below get a dozen hooks at the hardware and screw in to hang things on.

There is an even dozen helps. I have tried all of them and find they help a lot. Well, I will close with two good receipts:

Cocoa Cake—Two eggs, or you needn't use the eggs as one likes, 1 cup sugar, 7 tablespoons lard, 1/2 cup cocoa scalded in 1 cup hot water, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 teaspoonful baking powder, and flour to thicken. I use part substitute flour.

Prepared Mustard—Sift together 1 1/2 cups of sugar, 3/4 cup of flour, 1 tablespoon turmeric, for coloring, 4 tablespoons mustard. Moisten with cold vinegar to a paste, scald the remainder of 1 quart vinegar (not too strong), let it come to a boil, put in the thickening, cook until smooth, then bottle. This makes fine dressing for salads.

We are living on a farm, have got some hens and little chicks, and I have quite a large garden. I didn't have room for the baby swing. Will try to next time. Best wishes to M. B. F.—Mrs. J. N. E., Weidman, Mich.

Food Administration Recipes

Baked Beans.

Two cups beans, 1 onion, 1 teaspoonful molasses, 1/4 pound salt pork or bacon, 1 teaspoonful salt. Pinch of mustard.

Directions—Soak two cupfuls of beans over night. In the morning drain, add fresh water to cover (one-half teaspoonful of soda may be added), and put on fire. Watch the beans, and as soon as they come to a boil drain and pour cold water over them, rinsing thoroughly. This gives them the firmness which keeps them from getting mushy. Lay a thin slice of pork or bacon on the bottom of the pan. Cut up a small onion fine, add this to the beans, then pour all into the pan or baking dish with the slice of salt pork or bacon at the bottom. Take a few more slices of salt pork and press them down in the beans. Add a little salt and a pinch of mustard, and the molasses. Cover with water and bake in a slow oven. As the water boils out add more; be sure it is always boiling, as cold water added to them would retard the cooking. They will be a beautiful brown when cooked, moist and tender.

Bean Loaf.

One pint cold (cooked) beans, 1 egg well beaten, 2 tablespoonfuls tomato catsup, 1 cup bread crumbs, 1 tablespoonful chopped onion. Salt and pepper to taste.

Directions—Combine ingredients, shape into loaf, and bake 25 minutes. Serve with strips of broiled bacon on top.

Bean Roast

One pound beans (cooked), one pound cottage cheese, cup bread crumbs, teaspoonful salt.

Directions.—Mash beans, add cheese and enough bread crumbs to make a mold. Bake in moderate oven one-half hour. Baste with fat occasionally. Serve with a tomato sauce. Canned pimientos or chopped green peppers, or chopped onion or celery may be added for flavoring.

Bean Muffins

Two cups flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 well-beaten eggs, cup boiled bean pulp, ½ cup milk, ½ cup melted fat.

Directions.—Combine ingredients as given. Bake muffins in greased pan 20 to 25 minutes. This also is good border for a pot roast, served with brown gravy.

Beans and Rice

One cup baked beans, one-third cup rice, 2 cups tomato juice, ½ bay leaf, 2 slices bacon fat, small onion, salt and pepper.

Directions.—Saute the bacon and onion, add tomatoes, seasoning, rice and beans. Cook over hot water for about 40 minutes.

Summer Styles

No. 8913.—Ladies and Misses Blouse. This Norfolk or smock style of blouse is greatly favored for hot summer days. They hang straight from the shoulder and may be belted in if desired, but are often worn loose. This style shows the front edge turned back, forming reverses at the neck and a shaped roll collar. The sleeves have deep cuffs with a small turn back flare. There are odd triangular shaped pockets stitched at the sides.

These blouses are usually made up in white twill cotton or Indian head. The collar, cuffs and pockets are of colored linen, or if white they may be outlined in some color in chain stitch. However, the colored voiles or linen make very pretty Norfolk blouses, especially to wear with white linen skirts. This pattern is cut in sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 8914.—Ladies Corset Cover. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Here is something novel in corset covers for those who prefer them to the combination suits, and in truth, they are again gaining popularity from the stand point of conservation. We often have a partly worn blouse that one may cut over and make into a dainty corset cover. Again, so many wear the knit union suits for summer as well as winter that the full combination suit is not needed. This style is cut in one piece and may be slipped over the head or buttoned at the back. The front edge is gathered to a straight band, which is drawn around to the back and buttoned snugly about the waist line.

No. 8926.—Girls Dress. A simple slip-on play dress which displays the



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

new shirred edge effect, used on both adult and children's clothes. The dress may be slipped on over the head or buttoned on the shoulder. The neck and large arm holes are finished with a buttonhole stitch in heavy floss or san-silk. The lower edge is slightly shirred on a cord. There is a separate guimpe, buttoning in the back, with small fitted collar and cuffs, which may well be omitted for hot days, and the dress worn as a bungalow apron. This pattern comes in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 8892.—Ladies Suspender Dress. The waist is cut in a shallow pointed outline with straps attached at the points giving the effect of suspenders. The skirt is three gores, gathered softly around the slightly raised waistline. A soft crush belt finishes the skirt.

This style may often be used to advantage in remodeling an old dress as the guimpe is made of contrasting material. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 8889.—Ladies three gores skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 32, 34 and 36 inch waist measure. A plain, smoothly fitted skirt is the most becoming style to large women and is often preferred by others. The three gores cut to the best advantage in 54 inch or 36 inch material. The right side front is much wider than the left and the closing is on the left side-front with buttons from waistline to hem. Patch pockets and buttons are the only trimming necessary.

No. 8891.—Ladies House Dress, cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The waist is the simple shirtwaist style, with fronts gathered on at the shoulder seams. A wide belt is set in and a three gores skirt is gathered all around to the normal waistline. The closing is formed in a two inch tuck down the center front. Large pockets are stitched on both sides of the skirt. A set of ruffled organdy or any dainty set of collar and cuffs worn with these plain house dresses adds greatly to their appearance.

Items of Interest to Women**WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE FEDERATION**

Twenty-five state organizations are already enlisted in a federation to carry the amendment for woman suffrage in Michigan. This is but a preliminary to a plan which will include every organization in the state which stands for morality and progress. The officers of the Federation are, Grant Slocum, chairman; Lieutenant Governor Luren D. Dickinson, First Vice Chairman; Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, Second Vice Chairman; Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris, Third Vice Chairman; Mark T. McKee, Secretary; W. A. Comstock, Treasurer; John C. Ketcham, Chairman Executive Committee. The members of the executive committee in co-operation with the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association will energetically push a campaign which will place Michigan women in the same important political plane with those of New York, California, and Kansas.

WOMEN ARMY DOCTORS

Take off your hat to Lieutenant Edith Smith on duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Lieut. Smith is a graduate of the Ohio University of Medicine. She will be stationed at the General Hospital and is the first woman lieutenant in the American army. England is calling for women doctors, and France, since the beginning of the war has had her women physicians at the front. France promptly accepted the Overseas Hospital Units of women and put them into active service before the United States had made up its mind that women doctors are as essential as women nurses.

WOMEN AVIATORS

The Royal Air Forces of Canada will enlist women. A number of girls have applied. The British Government may also employ women as aviators, so the Labor Minister, George H. Roberts, announces.

Under the new wage schedule for railroad employees, women who do the same work as men will receive the same pay as men.

WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:—Your Aunt Penelope has changed her mind—AGAIN! She promised you that she would introduce you this week to the Doo Dads. The truth is that the Doo Dads are pretty tired from their long journey and want to rest up another week, so I know you'll forgive me if I wait until next week. The Doo Dads are planning a hunting trip. The mosquitoes and caterpillars have become so bad in the Wonderland of Doo that everybody is going to get out their guns and nets and try to capture the pests. So you will see them on the hunt.

I also told you that I would announce the name for our page this week, but after thinking it over, I have decided to let you choose the name from the suggestions given by the boys and girls. Now, I want you to read over the list below, and then tell me which name you like best. The name chosen by the most children will be adopted for this page. Only those who have not sent in a name will be permitted to choose. So all of you boys and girls who haven't written to your Aunt Penelope and suggested a name, write to me today and tell me which name in the list you'd like for this page:

Children's Cozy Corner, The Happy Hour With Aunt Penelope, Evening at Home, By the Firelight, An Hour with Our Boys and Girls, Something to Do, Just You and I, In the Twilight, Aunt Penelope's Little Farmers, Aunt Penelope and Her Children, Uncle Sam's Children, Uncle Sam's Little Helpers, Do Your Bit, My Reader's Page, The Children's Circle, The Children's Pleasure, Evening Pastimes, Little Helpers' Corner, Chil-

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 10 years of age; I will be in the sixth grade when school starts in September. I have two sisters and one brother. Frances is 18 years of age; she will teach her first school this fall. This summer she is helping mamma in the house and garden. My baby sister is seven years old; she will be in the fourth grade in September. She and I wipe dishes, gather eggs, feed and water the chickens, take the cows to pasture, carry in wood, work in the garden and we do everything we can to help.

We live on an 80 acre farm and rent 40 acres. My brother helps papa work the farm, and do the milking. We have 8 cows, 4 horses and an automobile.

I have for pets a dog, two cats and two kittens. The dog and one of the cats are my brother's, the other cat and one of the kittens are my little sisters and the other kitten is mine.

My little sister and I have a playhouse under a crab-apple tree. We have a flower garden by it. There is a little wren that sings in the tree almost all day. We have our swing out in front of the house in an apple tree. There are two old robins and three young ones that stay in the tree but in the evening the old robins feed the young ones in the front yard. It is great sport to watch the old ones pop the worms into the little ones' mouths. My papa takes the M. B. F. and we all enjoy reading it. I will close. —Gladys Corbin, Stanwood.

Aunt Penelope:—I will tell you about our cows, as you asked for. We have some Jerseys, Holsteins and Durhams. We have seven cows and seven calves. We have three cats and a lot of chickens. We have five horses, their names are Cap, Baldy, Kit and George.

The sun is shining this morning and it is going to be a fine day, I think. Do you have good weather down there? Some days and nights are real cold and other times it is so hot that we can hardly stand it. Corn, potatoes, peas and beans are up, that is, those in the fields. We have strawberries, onions, radishes, tomatoes, carrots, peas, lettuce, cabbage, red beets, vegetable oysters and parsnips in our garden.

You ask what we would rather have? I would like pictures best.

I am nine years old and in the third grade. —Mable Wagner, Coleman, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—My daddy has ten cows and twelve heifers. We have 27 head of cattle and five horses. We live four miles and three-quarters from town. I have one-half mile to go to school. We appreciate the value of the M.

dren's Department, Little People's Pleasure Page, Little Children's Cozy Corner, Our Pastime Page, Junior M. B. F.'s Page, Wide Awake Page.

If you don't like any of the above names, suggest one of your own.



When a Feller Needs a Friend.

Cartoon by Briggs, in the New York Tribune.

You know I offered to give a Thrift stamp to the five boys and girls sending me the best letter about how they were earning money to buy Thrift stamps. My, my, what a pile of letters I've received! I never realized how industrious and thrifty my junior readers were. If all boys and girls are as careful about their pennies as those who have written to me, it would gladden the heart of Uncle Sam. The winners of the stamps and letters will be published next week.

YOUR AUNT PENELOPE

B. F. and wouldn't be without it for double the price.

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Petterson. I like her real well.

For my pets I have three cats, four kittens and one dog. The cats' names are Topsy, Bright Eyes and the mother cat has no name, nor the kittens either. The dog's name is Teddy. I have no brothers nor sisters. —Dorothy Allanson, Mesick, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your letter to the boys and girls in the M. B. F. and was going to write before but I thought you were not going to start the children's page until next week and so delayed. I am glad you gave the prize to the girl who had such a misfortune for she needed it as much as anyone. I cut the cow out and will send it. I think a pretty name for her would be Pansy. We have six cows but one is dry now. We have one calf, and two head of young cattle.

I would like stories and puzzles on the children's page. When you spoke about naming our page I at once thought of two names. The one I like the best is "Little People's Pleasure Page." The other one is "Little Children's Cozy Corner." I am twelve years old and will be in the seventh grade next year.

I drive the horses on the hay fork and on the hay loader and I also help mamma in the house. I am trying to do my bit by buying thrift stamps.

I have four sisters and one brother. I am the one next to the youngest in the family. My youngest sister's name is Mable. We have nice times together and she likes to have me read stories to her. —Arlene Wilkinson, Perry, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your letter to the children and so I thought I would write. I am 12 years old and I am in the sixth grade. I like riddles and puzzles and I like jokes, too. We have five cats, their names are Grover, Bluebell, Tip, Clinker and Pansy. I think that "Children Department" would be a good name for our page. We had two cows and two calves but we butchered one, his name was Billy; the other calf's name is Lucille; the cows' names are Blacky and Lucy. Well I will have to close and help with the dishes. —June Goff.

Dear Penelope:—I am a little girl 11 years old and live on a farm. My father has 16 cattle and is milking 10. I have just been learning to milk one whose name is Lady. Our cows are Guernseys and Jersey. We have three little calves. Mamma makes butter and sells it at Jackson. —Ruth E. Root, Jackson, Mich.



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Some women find comfort in children; the woes of others are completely vanquished before the beauty and fragrance of flowers; books, music, travel, new friends, new work, new environment, religion—all play their part in filling up the void in the lives of unhappy women.

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Among our thousands of readers I know there are many who have passed, or are passing, thru the shadows of unhappiness. How grateful they would be for a word of advice, a story of another's experience, to help them to regain their old contentment. If by our discussions and the letters from our readers, we are able to help a single one to a better, happier existence, what a wonderful service we will have done. If you have not yet told us your experience, pray do so. Names and addresses will be kept absolutely confidential at your request.

"Yet, taught by time, my heart has learned to glow

For other's good, and melt at other's woe."

Affectionately, PENELOPE.

"Seek Ye First the Kingdom"

MY Dear Disheartened Sister:—Upon learning that someone else in this big world had the same gloomy lonesomeness I once entertained, I cannot refrain from telling you a little of my own life; how I grew melancholy, brooded over my own miserable life, etc., then of my perfect deliverance.

At the age of four years my father died and when quite young in life was thrown on what I deemed a heartless, cold, old, dull world. I still have a very dear old mother who wished to have me with her but owing to various reasons this was impossible.

After many reverses of different kinds, I at length finished common school and entered high school with many fond ambitions and air-castles sky-high—I would finish school, go into a befitting calling, earn a cozy home for mother, etc., etc., but alas! as air-castles are but imaginary things my lovely bubbles burst—my eyes failed; the optician told me that I should have to quit hard study or go blind. This was a hard blow. So quite despondent I slunk away into oblivion. I felt life had lost its roses—all was dull grey sky as far as my visionary eye could see. I wanted to isolate myself from others and be a hermit.

The next fall I married (determining to have a home) otherwise little caring. Not realizing that this was to be the most important step of my life and behold that which should have meant happiness spelled untold woe. My companion and myself were no more mated than daylight and darkness; we were not congenial on any line. I thought him very unreasonable and he continually misunderstood and so matters grew from bad to worse. I soon learned that he was almost insanely jealous of me (and that wholly without cause). This characteristic he had inherited from his father. Well this did not mend the breach but rather broadened it until our home was indeed the worst place in all the world. If I did get away for a few hours I felt that I never could return to such a prison. Many times I planned to leave but by this time a little blossom had been sent to us and but for the baby I would have put an end to the dreadful

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

scenes. This monster jealousy was working havoc. Not only did I weep bitter tears but my husband got so he would not work by spells and want became shameful. Well, I might tell you such scenes until morning but I will hasten on. After four and a half years like this, one day, broken hearted and in blank despair, I went out and threw myself on the bank of a stream and there wept and wailed my lamentable state all out to the birds and the flowers. Still nothing seemed to care. I felt worse than words can tell. I became frantic and really half decided to take my own life. I glanced up towards the heavens and the flossy clouds spoke to me something like this: "Not even a sparrow falls to the ground without our father's notice." Then again: "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me for I am meek and lowly of heart and ye shall find rest to your souls, for my yoke is easy and my burden is light." Again: "Casting all your care on him for He careth for you." My heaving, troubled breast grew quiet as I thought on these things and a new hope was born. It was my life preserver. I believe it would be more fitting to say that God spoke to my troubled soul. Then I began to pray and study my Bible and in-

That's My Boy

WHEN the news came home of his first fine flight,

Where the boys "lit into 'em" left and right,
And scored in the battle's blazing track
Where the hardest work is to "hold 'em back!"

When the news came home, of all words we said

(Prouder than any written or read)
Hers told the story of still, deep joy:

"That's My Boy!"

WE KNEW how it was when she let him go—

(For all that the mothers hide it so!)
Knew when he answered, quick to the call,
That one woman was giving all;
Dreams of battles were in her eyes,
But he didn't go under rainy skies!
No time for tears—where they cheered for joy.

"That's Her Boy!"

LORD, send the good news over the foam
To the waiting women whose love makes "Home!"

And send them safe to the hearts again
That are fighting the battles along with the men!

That a world of mothers may proudly say,
In the glory light of the Victory Day,
While the heart of the nation thrills with joy:

"That's My Boy!"

—ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

quire "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Having once been truly converted while I was yet a child I knew that there was a reality in being a child of God. I knew that I had lost the peace of God which passeth understanding. I began to talk with several on the subject. Some told me to just believe, etc., but I knew there should be a living joy and peace in the Christian's breast which would serve as an anchor when the tempests of life are roaring so I continued to repent of my backsliding, making restitution where necessary and when I had fully met His requirements, He came to my soul, flooded my life with light, put a new song into mouth, even praises unto God, and again I learned that this old, dark world was a beautiful place and that God has done everything to make us happy. My dear, there is never a day so black and dreary that my heart cannot sing from its depths to my Creator, my Father.

He made me a new creature. I found that I really loved my husband and home, both of which I must confess I had learned to loyally hate.—Mrs. C. S.

Bottling, Pulping and Drying without Sugar

"Save on Sugar" is the latest S. O. S. flashed by the Food Administration to housekeepers. "Maximum Canning with Minimum Sugar" is the reply message to Washington, and with this slogan the women are going ahead with the campaign to save the perishables. Here are six methods of preserving fruit without sugar.

(NOTE: All references given are to Farmers' Bulletins issued by the United States Department of

Agriculture and may be secured from that department.)

Fruit Juice—Sterilize and bottle fruit juice for jellies, beverages and sauces. (Bulletins 859, p. 5, 839, p. 21, 853, p. 18.)

Fruit Syrups—Bottle concentrated fruit juice for table syrup. Combine with corn syrup when served. (Bulletin 839, p. 21.)

Fruit Pulp—Reduce fruit to a thick pulp and bottle or can for winter pies, sauces and marmalades.

Fruit Butter—A tart butter is made without sugar. Sorghum, corn syrup or a little sugar may be added when opened for use. (Bulletins 900; 853, p. 28.)

Dried Fruits—Drying is the simplest method of preserving fruit and saves both sugar and cans. (Bulletin 984.)

Canned Fruits—All fruits can be canned without sugar for winter use. (Bulletin 839, p. 15.)

The Useful Tin Can

DEAR PENELOPE:—I received my dish drainer today and think it is a dandy, and thanks very much for it. Here are a few more helps:

1st. Make an oil cloth apron to wash dishes, mop and wash, etc., in.

2nd. Have a weekly reminder hanging on the wall, so when your supply of groceries runs out write it down, and you won't forget anything.

3rd. For farm women who have lots of old tin cans there are a number of things that can be made out of them, such as follows: Sugar scoop, by cutting away part of it; a biscuit cutter; a flat iron holder, by cutting the can so you have four legs on it; tumbler holder, by nailing a cover to a wooden bracket; a soap dish, by cutting away half of the can; spice cabinet, made by fastening small, neat cans to a board with wire and labeling them; a drinking cup; a grater, by using half of a can and punching it full of holes. Rack for roasting pan. Take an ordinary wire bread toaster, leave it fastened together, cut the handles off one-and-a-quarter inches from toaster, then bend them down to form supports under each end of center, pulling them through the rings that join two sections of toaster in a way not to prevent folding, put a bent wire so it won't rest on the tin, use full length for long tins and fold for short ones. Take a piece of board 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, at each end at the top put a little block about 2 inches long and 1 inch wide, 3/4 inch thick. Then nail a cleat same width of blocks, but the length of your board. Put the bread knife, kitchen fork, batter spoon, etc., in this. Then below get a dozen hooks at the hardware and screw in to hang things on.

There is an even dozen helps. I have tried all of them and find they help a lot. Well, I will close with two good receipts:

Cocoa Cake—Two eggs, or you needn't use the eggs as one likes, 1 cup sugar, 7 tablespoons lard, 1/2 cup cocoa scalded in 1 cup hot water, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 teaspoonful baking powder, and flour to thicken. I use part substitute flour.

Prepared Mustard—Sift together 1 1/2 cups of sugar, 3/4 cup of flour, 1 tablespoon turmeric, for coloring, 4 tablespoons mustard. Moisten with cold vinegar to a paste, scald the remainder of 1 quart vinegar (not too strong), let it come to a boil, put in the thickening, cook until smooth, then bottle. This makes fine dressing for salads.

We are living on a farm, have got some hens and little chicks, and I have quite a large garden. I didn't have room for the baby swing. Will try to next time. Best wishes to M. B. F.—Mrs. J. N. E. Weidman, Mich.

Food Administration Recipes

Baked Beans.

Two cups beans, 1 onion, 1 teaspoonful molasses, 1/2 pound salt pork or bacon, 1 teaspoonful salt. Pinch of mustard.

Directions—Soak two cupfuls of beans over night. In the morning drain, add fresh water to cover (one-half teaspoonful of soda may be added), and put on fire. Watch the beans, and as soon as they come to a boil drain and pour cold water over them, rinsing thoroughly. This gives them the firmness which keeps them from getting mushy. Lay a thin slice of pork or bacon on the bottom of the pan. Cut up a small onion fine, add this to the beans, then pour all into the pan or baking dish with the slice of salt pork or bacon at the bottom. Take a few more slices of salt pork and press them down in the beans. Add a little salt and a pinch of mustard, and the molasses. Cover with water and bake in a slow oven. As the water boils out add more; be sure it is always boiling, as cold water added to them would retard the cooking. They will be a beautiful brown when cooked, moist and tender.

Bean Loaf.

One pint cold (cooked) beans, 1 egg well beaten, 2 tablespoonfuls tomato catsup, 1 cup bread crumbs, 1 tablespoonful chopped onion. Salt and pepper to taste.

Directions—Combine ingredients, shape into loaf, and bake 25 minutes. Serve with strips of broiled bacon on top.

Bean Roast

One pound beans (cooked), one pound cottage cheese, cup bread crumbs, teaspoonful salt.

Directions.—Mash beans, add cheese and enough bread crumbs to make a mold. Bake in moderate oven one-half hour. Baste with fat occasionally. Serve with a tomato sauce. Canned pimentos or chopped green peppers, or chopped onion or celery may be added for flavoring.

Bean Muffins

Two cups flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 well-beaten eggs, cup boiled bean pulp, ½ cup milk, ½ cup melted fat.

Directions.—Combine ingredients as given. Bake muffins in greased pan 20 to 25 minutes. This also is good border for a pot roast, served with brown gravy.

Beans and Rice

One cup baked beans, one-third cup rice, 2 cups tomato juice, ½ bay leaf, 2 slices bacon fat, small onion, salt and pepper.

Directions.—Sauté the bacon and onion, add tomatoes, seasoning, rice and beans. Cook over hot water for about 40 minutes.

Summer Styles

No. 8913.—Ladies and Misses Blouse. This Norfolk or smock style of blouse is greatly favored for hot summer days. They hang straight from the shoulder and may be belted in if desired, but are often worn loose. This style shows the front edge turned back, forming reverses at the neck and a shaped roll collar. The sleeves have deep cuffs with a small turn back flare. There are odd triangular shaped pockets stitched at the sides.

These blouses are usually made up in white twill cotton or Indian head. The collar, cuffs and pockets are of colored linen, or if white they may be outlined in some color in chain stitch. However, the colored voiles or linen make very pretty Norfolk blouses, especially to wear with white linen skirts. This pattern is cut in sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 8914.—Ladies Corset Cover. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Here is something novel in corset covers for those who prefer them to the combination suits, and in truth, they are again gaining popularity from the stand point of conservation. We often have a partly worn blouse that one may cut over and make into a dainty corset cover. Again, so many wear the knit union suits for summer as well as winter that the full combination suit is not needed. This style is cut in one piece and may be slipped over the head or buttoned at the back. The front edge is gathered to a straight band, which is drawn around to the back and buttoned snugly about the waist line.

No. 8926.—Girls Dress. A simple slip-on play dress which displays the

new shirred edge effect, used on both adult and children's clothes. The dress may be slipped on over the head or buttoned on the shoulder. The neck and large arm holes are finished with a buttonhole stitch in heavy floss or san-silk. The lower edge is slightly shirred on a cord. There is a separate guimpe, buttoning in the back, with small fitted collar and cuffs, which may well be omitted for hot days, and the dress worn as a bungalow apron. This pattern comes in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 8892.—Ladies Suspender Dress. The waist is cut in a shallow pointed outline with straps attached at the points giving the effect of suspenders. The skirt is three gores, gathered softly around the slightly raised waistline. A soft crush belt finishes the skirt.

This style may often be used to advantage in remodeling an old dress as the guimpe is made of contrasting material. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 8889.—Ladies three gored skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 32, 34 and 36 inch waist measure. A plain, smoothly fitted skirt is the most becoming style to large women and is often preferred by others. The three gores cut to the best advantage in 54 inch or 36 inch material. The right side front is much wider than the left and the closing is on the left side-front with buttons from waistline to hem. Patch pockets and buttons are the only trimming necessary.

No. 8891.—Ladies House Dress, cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The waist is the simple shirtwaist style, with fronts gathered on at the shoulder seams. A wide belt is set in and a three gored skirt is gathered all around to the normal waistline. The closing is formed in a two inch tuck down the center front. Large pockets are stitched on both sides of the skirt. A set of ruffled organdy or any dainty set of collar and cuffs worn with these plain house dresses adds greatly to their appearance.

Items of Interest to Women**WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE FEDERATION**

Twenty-five state organizations are already enlisted in a federation to carry the amendment for woman suffrage in Michigan. This is but a preliminary to a plan which will include every organization in the state which stands for morality and progress. The officers of the Federation are: Grant Slocum, chairman; Lieutenant Governor Luren D. Dickinson, First Vice Chairman; Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, Second Vice Chairman; Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris, Third Vice Chairman; Mark T. McKee, Secretary; W. A. Comstock, Treasurer; John C. Ketcham, Chairman Executive Committee. The members of the executive committee in co-operation with the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association will energetically push a campaign which will place Michigan women in the same important political plane with those of New York, California, and Kansas.

WOMEN ARMY DOCTORS

Take off your hat to Lieutenant Edith Smith on duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Lieut. Smith is a graduate of the Ohio University of Medicine. She will be stationed at the General Hospital and is the first woman lieutenant in the American army. England is calling for women doctors, and France, since the beginning of the war has had her women physicians at the front. France promptly accepted the Overseas Hospital Units of women and put them into active service before the United States had made up its mind that women doctors are as essential as women nurses.

WOMEN AVIATORS

The Royal Air Forces of Canada will enlist women. A number of girls have applied. The British Government may also employ women as aviators, so the Labor Minister, George H. Roberts, announces.

Under the new wage schedule for railroad employees, women who do the same work as men will receive the same pay as men.

WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:—Your Aunt Penelope has changed her mind—AGAIN! She promised you that she would introduce you this week to the Doo Dads. The truth is that the Doo Dads are pretty tired from their long journey and want to rest up another week, so I know you'll forgive me if I wait until next week. The Doo Dads are planning a hunting trip. The mosquitoes and caterpillars have become so bad in the Wonderland of Doo that everybody is going to get out their guns and nets and try to capture the pests. So you will see them on the hunt.

I also told you that I would announce the name for our page this week, but after thinking it over, I have decided to let you choose the name from the suggestions given by the boys and girls. Now, I want you to read over the list below, and then tell me which name you like best. The name chosen by the most children will be adopted for this page. Only those who have not sent in a name will be permitted to choose. So all of you boys and girls who haven't written to your Aunt Penelope and suggested a name, write to me today and tell me which name in the list you'd like for this page:

Children's Cozy Corner, The Happy Hour With Aunt Penelope, Evening at Home, By the Firelight, An Hour with Our Boys and Girls, Something to Do, Just You and I, In the Twilight, Aunt Penelope's Little Farmers, Aunt Penelope and Her Children, Uncle Sam's Children, Uncle Sam's Little Helpers, Do Your Bit, My Reader's Page, The Children's Circle, The Children's Pleasure, Evening Pastimes, Little Helpers' Corner, Chil-

dren's Department, Little People's Pleasure Page, Little Children's Cozy Corner, Our Pastime Page, Junior M. B. F.'s Page, Wide Awake Page.

If you don't like any of the above names, suggest one of your own.



When a Feller Needs a Friend.

Cartoon by Briggs, in the New York Tribune.

You know I offered to give a Thrift stamp to the five boys and girls sending me the best letter about how they were earning money to buy Thrift stamps. My, my, what a pile of letters I've received! I never realized how industrious and thrifty my junior readers were. If all boys and girls are as careful about their pennies as those who have written to me, it would gladden the heart of Uncle Sam. The winners of the stamps and letters will be published next week.

YOUR AUNT PENELOPE

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 10 years of age; I will be in the sixth grade when school starts in September. I have two sisters and one brother. Frances is 18 years of age; she will teach her first school this fall. This summer she is helping mamma in the house and garden. My baby sister is seven years old; she will be in the fourth grade in September. She and I wipe dishes, gather eggs, feed and water the chickens, take the cows to pasture, carry in wood, work in the garden and we do everything we can to help.

We live on an 80 acre farm and rent 40 acres. My brother helps papa work the farm, and do the milking. We have 8 cows, 4 horses and an automobile.

I have for pets a dog, two cats and two kittens. The dog and one of the cats are my brother's, the other cat and one of the kittens are my little sisters and the other kitten is mine.

My little sister and I have a playhouse under a crab-apple tree. We have a flower garden by it. There is a little wren that sings in the tree almost all day. We have our swing out in front of the house in an apple-tree. There are two old robins and three young ones that stay in the tree but in the evening the old robins feed the young ones in the front yard. It is great sport to watch the old ones pop the worms into the little ones' mouths. My papa takes the M. B. F. and we all enjoy reading it. I will close. —Gladys Corbin, Stanwood.

Aunt Penelope:—I will tell you about our cows, as you asked for. We have some Jerseys, Holsteins and Durhams. We have seven cows and seven calves. We have three cats and a lot of chickens. We have five horses, their names are Cap, Baldy, Kit and George.

The sun is shining this morning and it is going to be a fine day, I think. Do you have good weather down there? Some days and nights are real cold and other times it is so hot that we can hardly stand it. Corn, potatoes, peas and beans are up, that is, those in the fields. We have strawberries, onions, radishes, tomatoes, carrots, peas, lettuce, cabbage red beets, vegetable oysters and parsnips in our garden.

You ask what we would rather have? I would like pictures best. I am nine years old and in the third grade. —Mable Wagner, Coleman, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—My daddy has ten cows and twelve heifers. We have 27 head of cattle and five horses. We live four miles and three-quarters from town. I have one-half mile to go to school. We appreciate the value of the M.

B. F. and wouldn't be without it for double the price.

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Petterson. I like her real well.

For my pets I have three cats, four kittens and one dog. The cats' names are Topsy, Bright Eyes and the mother cat has no name, nor the kittens either. The dog's name is Teddy. I have no brothers nor sisters. —Dorothy Allanson, Mesick, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your letter to the boys and girls in the M. B. F. and was going to write before but I thought you were not going to start the children's page until next week and so delayed. I am glad you gave the prize to the girl who had such a misfortune for she needed it as much as anyone. I cut the cow out and will send it. I think a pretty name for her would be Pansy. We have six cows but one is dry now. We have one calf and two head of young cattle.

I would like stories and puzzles on the children's page. When you spoke about naming our page I at once thought of two names. The one I like the best is "Little People's Pleasure Page." The other one is "Little Children's Cozy Corner." I am twelve years old and will be in the seventh grade next year.

I drive the horses on the hay fork and on the hay loader and I also help mamma in the house. I am trying to do my bit by buying thrift stamps.

I have four sisters and one brother. I am the one next to the youngest in the family. My youngest sister's name is Mable. We have nice times together and she likes to have me read stories to her. —Arlone Wilkinson, Perry, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your letter to the children and so I thought I would write. I am 12 years old and I am in the sixth grade. I like riddles and puzzles and I like jokes, too. We have five cats, their names are Grover, Bluebell, Tip, Clinker and Pansy. I think that "Children Department" would be a good name for our page. We had two cows and two calves but we butchered one, his name was Billy; the other calf's name is Lucille; the cows' names are Blacky and Lucy. Well I will have to close and help with the dishes. —June Goff.

Dear Penelope:—I am a little girl 11 years old and live on a farm. My father has 16 cattle and is milking 10. I have just been learning to milk one whose name is Lady. Our cows are Guernseys and Jersey. We have three little calves. Mamma makes butter and sells it at Jackson. —Ruth E. Root, Jackson, Mich.



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MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

up the paper and read the article on page 12.

The Fuel Administrator has recently issued an order regulating the distribution of anthracite coal which we understand as follows: All consumers that can use all soft coal for heating purposes must do so. All consumers using hard coal will be required to use half hard coal and half soft or wood. Should your requirements call for six tons hard coal your local dealer can only deliver three tons hard coal and three tons of soft.

All dealers advise us that it is only a matter of getting coal. Even if the supply of run of mine is getting very scarce and operators are in many cases sold up for sixty or ninety days. There are a few operators mining coal that are not located on a railroad and haul the coal by wagon from the mine to the car. This coal is sold at the government price plus 75c a ton wagon haulage. There is a little of this coal that is now available but the supply will last only a short time.

Now is the time to make arrangements for your supply of soft coal and make up your mind that you will have to use run of mine soft coal. Arrange the grates in the stove so the coal can be burned. Don't spend too much time on price dickering because the handling of coal this season will be on a basis that no one is going to get rich. Shortages will be heavy and overhead expenses will be higher.

Market Eggs.

Eggs for the market should weigh one and one-half pounds to the dozen; should be uniform in size and color; should be naturally clean, not washed; should be strong shelled, not cracked; should be fresh; should be laid in clean nests; and in warm weather should be collected daily—twice if possible and stored in cool places away from musty odors and flies.

INFORMATION THAT MAY BE HAD AT STATE FAIR

Fair-time is drawing near, and no doubt thousands of our readers will be visiting the leading state and county fairs. Much of the information to be gleaned on these occasions should be of practical value. When one goes to the fair he probably has several objects in view—a holiday, a good time, and then some specific purpose that has to do with the conduct of his business of farming. In connection with this latter object we desire to direct notice to the efforts made by exhibitors to bring prominently to your attention material and apparatus that will be of practical benefit to you.

Do you fully realize what these exhibitors bring to the fair? They bring the very latest improvements—the most efficient machinery or material that ingenuity can devise; and it is up to you to study carefully what they have to offer, because of the beneficial returns to you personally. If you are going to buy a farm implement of any kind, you will see many different makes. They will be carefully explained to you and it is wise to make comparison. Machinery and implements are capable of thorough demonstration at the fair; one learns of them by seeing them, to better advantage than by reading; but there are other products that are not susceptible of demonstration—such as stock feeds, fertilizers, cements, dips, etc. These are subjects that are worthy of further study at your leisure.

This leads us to a consideration of the printed matter distributed at fairs. We often wonder when we have seen a man accept a circular issued by a reputable house whether he appreciates what he is receiving. Circulars issued by reliable people are not issued to mislead in any sense of the word. They present to the reader, in a practical manner, a great deal of information which, if he bought it in textbooks, he would have to pay for liberally.

Such booklets and circulars often represent the very latest word in scientific research. They are, for the most part, written clearly and to the point, for practical results. Often times, if he reads them carefully, he will receive information that means many dollars in his pockets in the course of a year. It is the wise man

who, when he receives circulars descriptive of material in which he is interested, and that he can use, preserves them and reads them at his leisure. He will be amply repaid for doing this.

Take the literature you receive at the fair home with you. read it carefully—and profit by it!

Veterinary Department

I wrote to you some time ago and my letter came back to me unopened so will try again. We have a cow that had several warts on teats, and I saw in a Toledo paper to use lard, sulphur and salt. Warts seemed to hurt her at milking. The warts cleaned off nicely and a few days later small lumps appeared about the size of a pea (quite a few). They break open and discharge a watery fluid. We bathed it with boric acid powder (dissolved) and greased with wool fat just lately. All thru the winter she did not have it but seems to be bothered now more than ever. Her milk is rich in cream but at times seems to be bloody. That is, you don't see any in milk but after running it thru the separator, on the bowl shell is a bloody color. Will be very thankful to you if you can give us any information about it. Have taken M. B. F. a year and think it is a dandy. We anxiously await its coming and peruse every article in it.—A. M. W. Harrison, Mich.

After the appearance of the warts your cow became affected with variola which may be looked upon in this country as a disease being confined almost wholly to the udder. Now and then a case occurs in which the animal shows slight systemic derangement.

The disease affects sometimes only one animal in the herd; while at other times none escape the infection. This feature is probably influenced to a great extent by the sanitary or insanitary methods of milking in vogue on different farms.

Usually the first symptom is soreness, or tenderness, evinced when the cow is milked. The teat or teats feel hot or slightly swollen. Soon after this, nodules develop on the teats and sometimes on the udder about the size of peas, usually. In a day or two these become vesicles of a bluish or purplish color. The vesicles break down leaving under them a characteristic pit showing granulations. The tissues immediately around the pit are injected and tender. Soon the pit becomes covered with a scab, which drops off in four or five days, and the disease usually subsides. If the milking is not done in a cleanly and gentle manner while the pit is yet uncovered, extensive ulcers sometimes form.

The vesicles do not all appear at the same time and several weeks may elapse before any one cow is entirely free from lesions. The infection frequently is contracted by the persons doing the milking. Pimples, which break down and end in scab formation, appear on the hands and wrists. They heal kindly and usually cause no other trouble.

The most important point as regards to treatment of variola in cows is the observation of cleanliness and gentle manipulation of the teats when milking.

Scab formation can be hastened by touching the pits with a saturated solution of potassium permanganate. If extensive ulceration occurs, the parts are to be painted after each milking with a mixture of one part iodine and three parts tincture benzoin compound. The number of cows affected in a herd can be limited if cows affected are milked last.

I received your paper and liked it very much.—Ben W. Conklin, Barry county.

We like the paper fine and could not get along without it.—Wm. J. Bellinger, Genesee county.

Yours is the only paper taken in this neighborhood which is working for the producer, so go after the grafters harder than ever.—Fred Hjortholm, Mason Co.

I wish to renew my subscription to your splendid paper and will send my dollar after harvest this fall.—John Knudson, Benzie county.

County Crop Reports

Missaukee (Southeast)—Since last report the weather has been very cold and very dry, with some frost. Such crops as are left of corn, beans, potatoes are making little progress; no weeds in sight. A nice rain this morning which will make the spring grains about normal. The hay crop is very light, some fields hardly worth cutting. Some farmers having public sales. Bidding slow as the outlook does not seem good enough to take chances. At Falmouth the following prices were offered: Wheat, \$2.00; oats, 1.00; rye, 1.70; timothy, 20; beans, 6.50; hens, 14; butterfat, 43; eggs, 30; sheep, 7@8; lambs, 13; hogs, 12; wool, 50@65.—H. S., Moddersville, July 11.

Branch (North)—Farmers cutting hay and grain. Weather too cold for corn and growing crops. Soil in good condition. Farmers selling some stock; not holding anything that will sell. Not building or buying much just now. Prices offered at Union City July 11: Wheat, 2.08; beans, 6.50@7.50; potatoes, old, 50; new, 2.25; hens, 20; butter, 36; butterfat, 42; eggs, 36; lambs, 15; hogs, 16.25; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 16; wool, 67.—F. S., Union City, July 12.

Genesee—Farmers have been very busy haying during the past week or more. Some are also cultivating beans corn and potatoes. A few farmers have their haying done already, but the majority still have the biggest share to do yet. Weather has been warm and dry for the past two weeks and crops are suffering considerable and today we are having quite a lot of rain which will help considerably. Oats are going to yield less than ordinary owing to dry weather. Corn and beans are looking fine. Farmers are not selling much of anything now; some livestock being shipped.

Prices offered at Flint, July 10: Wheat, \$2.17, red, 2.19; corn, 1.70; oats, 82; rye, 1.50; hay, 12@16; beans, 8; red kidney, 9; potatoes, bu. 60; cabbage, 2c lb; cucumbers, 1.50 doz; hens, 17; springers, 20; creamery butter, 44; dairy butter, 40; eggs, 40; sheep, 9@10; lambs, 14@15; hogs, 16; steers, 8@10; beef cows, 4.50@8; veal calves, 11; wool, 65.—C. S., Fenton, July 11.

Midland—Farmers are busy cutting hay. Some are cultivating beans and hoeing them. Weather is fine for hay but a little cold for corn. No rye or wheat cut yet in this locality. Mr. Editor, is not this war something awful? I wish it was all over.—J. H. M., Hemlock, July 9.

Lapeer (Central)—Farmers are very busy with their hay. Weather has been showery with a little sunshine all the week and hay not curing very fast. Old meadows very light, new seeding fairly good. Oats and barley heading up good as a rule; spring wheat looks good; beans and late potatoes growing nicely; corn not so good owing to cold nights. Prices at Imlay City, July 14: Wheat, \$1.95@2.05; oats, 65@70; timothy, \$12.; rye straw, \$6.00; beans, \$6.50@8.00; potatoes, 60c; poultry, hens, 18@20; springers, 22@25; butter, 40c; butterfat, 42; eggs, 36; sheep, 5@9; lambs, 9@12; hogs, 13@16.50; beef steers, 9@11; beef cows, 4.50@8; veal calves, 10@14; wool, 65.—C. A. B., Imlay City, July 14.

Arenac (East)—Cultivating, haying the order of the week. On Wednesday a fine rain came and a very welcome guest, too. Hay is light but other crops in general look promising. One of our stock buyers shipped to Detroit last week and when he returned he informed me that cattle and sheep were way off and hogs just barely held their own. Hooverizing on beef some. W. B. R., Twining, July 12.

Oceana (North)—Dry weather is about all we can find fault with; pastures are all dried up now unless its on low flat ground. Crops are looking as good as can be expected considering the dry weather. Our neighboring counties had rain on July 11th; rain on all sides of us. Pea harvest has to be finished with some loss to the farmers on account of drouth.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, July 13.

Mecosta (Southeast)—The late frost did not do any damage in this locality to speak of. About the normal acreage of potatoes are planted; they are looking good. No prospects of a corn crop; rye is fair; wheat a failure. Oats were hurt by the drouth but the late rains started them again. Bean

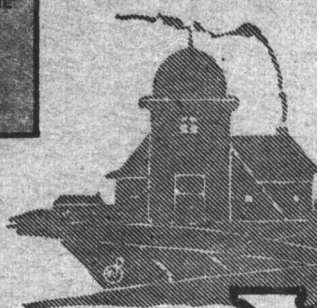
acreage set back 25 per cent, the cold dry weather hurting them. Hay very short. Millbrook suffered a \$24000 fire in the loss of the T. O. Patterson store.—F. M. E., Millbrook, July 7.

Cheboygan (Southwest)—Farmers are cultivating corn, potatoes and beans. Weather conditions are ideal for all crops, tho corn is rather small and late because of the cold, backward weather that prevailed during June. Oats have a good color and are coming on nicely tho they will be short because of the June drouth. In some localities the hoppers are doing con-

siderable damage to buckwheat and garden truck.

A co-operative market is being organized in the north end of the county and an effort is being made to organize another with headquarters at Wolverine. We believe that our farmers should give this project their whole-hearted support.—L. E. B., Conway, July 15.

Allegan (Southeast)—Farmers are harvesting wheat and rye. Much poor wheat, most of it caused by the frost. Corn is very backward.—W. F., Otsego, July 16.



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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

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WHEN the time comes to make a treaty of peace to end this war, we must have in the Senate, the place where treaties are ratified, men of the highest ability,

the broadest experience, the best judgment and the most pronounced Americanism.

Our future will be in the balance.

Every man, woman and child will in some way be affected—each one of us will be directly or indirectly concerned by what is then done.

There must be no peace without victory.

The victory so dear-

ly won by our boys on the field of battle must be defended and safeguarded at the Council Board of the Nations.



Truman H. Newberry

Let Michigan send a man to the United States Senate who not only has the ability, but whose training especially fits him to meet the demand of a task so vital to us all—a red-blooded American who will insist that there be no peace until we have won the war—who will see to it that we do not lose in council the slightest part of what we have with

so much sacrifice won in the field. Commander Truman H. Newberry is the Win-the-War Candidate.

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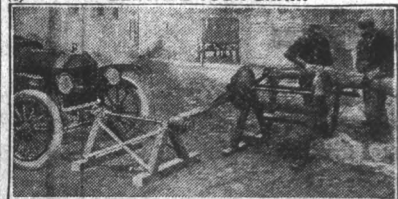
SIZE	Plain	N.Skid	Tubes
23 x 8	\$9.45	\$10.40	\$2.65
30 x 8	9.60	10.70	2.60
32 x 8	11.60	12.45	3.10
30 x 3 1/2	12.30	13.85	3.25
31 x 3 1/2	13.10	14.40	3.30
32 x 3 1/2	14.30	16.20	3.40
34 x 3 1/2	15.10	16.70	4.15
31 x 4	18.30	20.75	4.25
32 x 4	19.70	21.10	4.35
33 x 4	19.55	21.45	4.45
34 x 4	20.00	21.90	4.55
35 x 4	21.05	23.05	5.20
36 x 4	23.50	25.50	5.35
34 x 4 1/2	26.94	29.35	5.60
36 x 4 1/2	28.10	30.70	5.70
36 x 4 1/2	28.60	31.15	5.90
37 x 4 1/2	32.65	35.00	6.70
35 x 6	30.90	33.80	6.95
36 x 6	33.55	36.75	7.65
37 x 6	32.70	35.65	7.15

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Saves Money. Feed, Grain,
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LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

WORK THE SIRE AS WELL AS THE DAMS

Efficiency is the watchword of today. Work or fight. In other words, be able to do the best that is demanded. This is absolutely necessary now.

For that reason I have been urging that animals kept for breeding purposes be worked steadily, especially outside of the breeding season, when they should have light work.

If it is desired to get from a stallion his best and strongest colts, he should not be confined in a corral. The same applies to the bull, which should also be required to do some physical work.

I have often said that I believe the Hazlewood Holstein breed of cattle have such great vitality because in the early days especially, the bulls did physical work. In the harness or between the shafts of a manure cart, they got abundant exercise.

Mr. Caspar L. Redfield of Chicago, Ill., in a recent article in *The Northwestern Medicine*, under date of Mar. 1918, states, from the results of his investigations into the virility of animals that the first 180 trotters to reach a speed limit of 2:10 were produced at the rate of seven generations to the century—or, at an age when the sires were 14.62 years of age. Out of that group of 2,860 sires, of which these are examples, were horses which were principally used for road work, and only occasionally for breeding purposes. He says further that "of these sires the horses which were raced first and bred afterward got their best progeny immediately after retiring from the track. Those gotten earlier or later were inferior, the amount of inferiority being determined by the length of time from the date of retirement from the track."

These are facts which anyone can verify for himself by going into pedigrees and horse history.

Therefore if we want animals that are strong and able to withstand the ravages of disease, animals that are virile and able to procreate strong offspring, work the sires constantly, and occasionally hard. Work the sires the same as the dams are often worked. If this is done we will get better, stronger and more virile type of animal, less subject to many forms of disease.

FEEDERS MUST USE CORN SILAGE MORE

The unusually high price of grain and feeds during the entire feeding season left many cattle feeders with the balance on the wrong side of their books. The investigations of the experiment stations in the corn belt should prove of much help to feeders during the coming season. Prof. W. A. Cochel of Kansas says that one of the things the successful cattle feeder must figure on is to shift his operations to suit necessities. Thus, the demands of present conditions are that cheaper feed be used, cattle not to be fed to so high a finish and that constantly better bred stuff be used.

Cheapest gains and greatest profits were made in the Iowa feeding experiments in the past season by the liberal use of corn silage. The steers averaged 980 pounds at the beginning of the test. They were given twice daily by hand a full feed of shelled corn and corn silage, three pounds of linseed meal and two pounds of alfalfa hay. Thousands of corn belt feeders used a similar ration.

The cost per hundred pounds of gain excluding what was made on hogs fol-

lowing the cattle, was \$19.64. Figuring the saving made by the hogs and all other factors, it was found necessary, to break even, to get a selling price of \$11.50. This left a margin per steer, including all factors, of \$16.80.

HOW MILKING MACHINE SAVES TIME AND LABOR

The time saved by the use of the mechanical milker increases with the increase in the size of the herd.

With herds of 15 cows or less the average time required to milk a cow by hand is a fraction over 7 minutes; by machine a fraction under 5 minutes.

With herds of over fifty cows it takes slightly under 7 minutes to milk a cow by hand and but 4:15 minutes by machine.

With herds of over fifty cows one man with a machine milks on an average about 28 cows per milking as against 17 when the milking is done by hand.

With the increase in the size of the herd the cost per cow by hand milking changes very little, while the cost per cow of machine milking decreases rapidly.

With herds of 15 cows or less the average cost of milking per cow by hand is \$10.91 per year as against \$10.45 in herds of 50 or more.

With herds of 15 cows or less the average cost of milking per cow by machine is \$11.77 per year as against \$7.34 for herds of 50 or over.

Although with the average small herd of 15 cows or less it costs more per cow to milk by machine than by hand, it does not follow that the machine is necessarily an unprofitable investment on all farms on which such small herds are kept. On 32 farms having herds of 15 cows or less the use of the mechanical milker was found to effect an annual saving in hired labor of \$2.63 per cow through the dropping of hands who had been kept primarily to do the milking.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GET THE OLD MALE BIRDS OUT OF THE FLOCK

On practically all farms the old male bird should go. It is not advisable to keep him longer. There is no object in feeding him expensive feed and permitting him to fertilize eggs. Since the breeding season is passed he is indeed the "Kaiser's Ally" in that he is defeating the aims of the Food Administration in food conservation. Even as a future breeder his value is questionable. An early hatched cockerel will be more serviceable. In fact observation has shown that the mature cockerels produce better results as breeders than do cock birds. It is thus seen that there is little excuse for keeping the "old rooster."

In order to make provisions for next year's breeders care should be given to the selection of a few cockerels. At an early age the most quickly maturing will stand out in their excellence. A few of these may be saved. Due allowance should be made for later culling or losses so that a greater number should be saved than will be actually needed. Even these should not be permitted to run with the laying hens for they soon become active and will be as harmful to the quality of the eggs as would cock birds. Probably the best plan would be to coop them so far away from the old stock that they will not mingle. This can usually be done without undue exposure to varmints. Even then it is better to take some risk than to permit them to run with the laying hens. By hopper feeding and by providing water

they will grow rapidly and the extra labor will be comparatively slight. If one does not wish to go to this trouble the next best alternative is to sell off all the cockerels and buy unrelated males for next year's use.

COST OF KEEPING WORK HORSES

Results of investigations on the cost of horse labor on the farm by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture show that, exclusive of depreciation, the average keep per head of 75 farm work horses during 1912-13 was \$92.33; of 113 head for 1914, 95.58; and of 132 head for 1915, \$86.63; or on an average for the whole period of \$91.22.

It was found that the cost of feeding as a rule made up 72 per cent of the total cost of keeping a farm work horse. Farms on which the feed cost run the lowest (average \$45.69 per head) fed an average of 10.3 bushels of oats per head of work stock, while farms on which the feed cost per head ran highest (average \$93.25 per head) fed an average of 41.6 bushels of oats per head of work stock. Farms which used corn for grain and no oats had an average feed cost of \$58.79 per head and received approximately the same amount of work from their horses as farms which fed oats almost pound for pound with corn at a feed cost per head of \$71.56.

The average amount of labor per horse for 1912-13, 1914 and 1915 was found to be 1165 hours, 1164 hours and 1127 hours respectively. The heaviest working of horses with the most liberal feeding or the lightest working ration did not in general prove as economical from the viewpoint of horse labor cost as medium work on a moderate ration. From the viewpoint of economy, experience seems to warrant keeping sufficient work stock on a general farm in this region so that each horse shall not have more than an average of 1400 or 1500 hours work, but it will not warrant a large enough supply to make the average amount of labor per horse less than 800 hours.

Records from the farms indicate that mules do more work on a given cost than either geldings or mares, and likewise geldings do more work than mares.

SILAGE RELIEVES PASTURE SHORTAGE

Too much dependence has been put upon grass alone for summer feeding, while too little attention has been given to a reserve supply of feed for periods of short pasture. Almost every year there is a period some time during the summer when the pastures are short. Young cattle are checked in growth and dairy cattle decline in milk flow from lack of feed.

On farms where much stock is kept it is practical to have two silos, one for winter feeding and a smaller one for summer. If the season is such that the silage is not needed it can be kept over until the next year. Or if the silage is partially used, the silo can be refilled in the fall. The reason that a summer silo should be small is that during the warm weather a deeper layer has to be taken off than in the winter to prevent spoiling.

For a herd of 20 or 30 animals a silo 14 feet in diameter is large enough for winter use, while one 10 feet is ample for summer. The summer silo makes it possible during time of temporary feed shortage to keep a large amount of stock and keep it in better condition.

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 Rufine 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
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'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.

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SHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Young bulls for sale from A. P. 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 Serridale, Born June 24, 1917. Price \$100
Korndyke Ormsby of Serridale, Born Sept. 19, 1917. Price \$85
Prices f. o. b. Oscoda, Mich.
SERRIDALE FARMS
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We are now looking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with creditable records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM
Offers for immediate sale 12 daughters of King Hengerveld Palmyra Fayne 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.

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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.

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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.

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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 STOCK FARM offers 1 yearling young bull (old enough for light service in a short time). Dam's record as a senior 3 year old 22.48 butter 538 milk. Sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Price \$100. F. O. B. Fowlerville. Also a pair of large rangy grade Percheron geldings, 4 and 5 years old. Phone 58F15. Arwin Killinger, Fowlerville, Mich.

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.

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.

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.

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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.



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 3/4 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.

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

HOW TO RAISE MONEY

There is hardly a country church, farmers' organization, Red Cross chapter or society of any kind that does not need more money now than ever before. If by any chance you belong to such an organization tell them of our simple plan for raising money easily.

Down in St. Joseph county a Red Cross chapter raised its promised \$50 in just one week and without entailing and hard work on any one member.

We will give your organization our maximum cash commission on every new or renewal subscription to M. B. F. and an extra bonus when you have secured a certain number. Farmers all over Michigan are waiting for someone to ask for their subscriptions—probably half of the members of your own organization are not on our list, that makes it all the easier!

Tell us what your society is, how much money you want to raise and let us send you the plan that will solve all your troubles quickly just as it has in many other similar cases in Michigan. Just address your letter to the Circulation Manager.

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.

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.

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
and
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.

DUROC

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

INWOOD BROS.,
Romeo, Michigan.

FOR SALE Duroc Jerseys, both sex. March 6 and 8 farrow. long, big bone, large litters. Price right. Close out males cheap. All purebred, fine individuals. Am in market for registered Holstein bull 6 to 12 months old. B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Mich.

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, Evart, 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 cockerles, \$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.

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.

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.

WAR TIMES

MORE THAN EVER BEFORE YOU NEED AUTO INSURANCE



OUR BOYS are risking their all on the battle-fields of Flanders to make the world safe for democracy, and yet practically every soldier that has crossed is protected by United States Government insurance. Uncle Sam sees to it that his boys are protected because he knows the RISK they are running!

If you own an automobile and drive it in Michigan, your risks of fire, theft and liability in case you injure someone else, or his property are just as certain.

Out of every hundred licensed cars in Michigan, a certain percentage are sure to be burned, stolen or injure someone else. For this reason the Citizens Mutual Auto Insurance Company was formed as a co-operative mutual through which each owner could bear his share of this risk at a minimum cost.

The courts in Michigan have awarded as high as \$5,000 for the death of person struck by an automobile, and yet the average driver is just as careful as you are. Can you afford to drive an automobile without protection of a strong company which protects you in case of such an accident?

Stealing cars is becoming common, not only in Detroit and Grand Rapids where this company will not insure a car at any price because the risk is too great, but out in smaller towns and even from farm barns and garages. How would you feel to lose your automobile, hundreds have never been recovered!

Every day you read of an automobile burning in a garage or on the road. Gasoline ignites quickly and your car is a charred wreck, which often must be sold for old iron.

Our mutual insurance protects you from all three of these risks that you are running everyday you drive without it. If you live outside of Detroit or Grand Rapids thank your lucky stars, because the same insurance which we offer you at \$1, plus 25c per horse power, costs nearly ten times as much in the old line companies in these cities. We have courteous agents in every part of Michigan, they find many ways to help our members, so if you will tell us the name, model and year of your car we will have one see you at once and care for all details of insuring your car in the

CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

W. E. ROBB, Secretary

\$27,000,400

**Estimated Fire and Theft
Losses in United States
in 1917**

The above is the fire and theft losses, estimated by the Journal of Commerce, occurring in the United States in the year 1917.

The automobile owners should take greater care in keeping their engines and automobiles clean and free from grease and oil to limit the fire losses. Many garage fires occur, and it is therefore important that the automobile owner should patronize only those garages of fire-proof construction that are kept clean, and in which the help are particular about smoking or doing anything to increase the hazard.

**The Automobile Thief
is Operating in
Detroit and Southern
Michigan**

The automobile owners should put their cars in a responsible garage. Do not leave the car standing upon the streets of Detroit unattended. Insurance companies have found it necessary to make a discount of 25 per cent of the adjustment where cars are stolen from the streets of a large city.

The police officers and sheriffs are becoming more active, but if the automobile owners would do their part, many of the losses would be avoided.

