

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## FARMERS OPPOSED TO ADDIT'L AUTO TAX

Men who Employ Automobiles for Business  
Will be Hardest Hit if Contemplated  
Taxes on Gasoline and Autos  
Are Levied

In classing the automobile as a luxury and proposing a large war tax upon it, congress has practically ignored the uses for which the largest class of automobile owners in the United States employ their cars.

The farmers own 53.1 per cent of all the automobiles in the country. They did not buy these cars for pleasure purposes. They bought them for business and have so adapted them to work previously done by horses and gasoline engines that they have become absolutely necessary equipment on the farms where they are employed.

A study of the uses to which farmers put their automobiles would no doubt prove an agreeable surprise to the auto manufacturer and an eye-opener to the deluded congressman who thinks he is taxing wealth when he taxes the automobile. Primarily, of course, the farmer uses his machine for transportation purposes, and there is no man on earth who needs a speedy and dependable medium of travel more than the man who lives on the farm far distant from his source of supplies and his market. The growing scarcity of labor and the mounting prices of feed have forced many farmers as an economic necessity to replace horses with trucks and automobiles.

Then, by means of attachments, the automobile has been made to take the place of the gasoline engine in such capacities as silo-filling, wood-cutting, feed-grinding, plowing, harrowing, etc., and has proven itself to be a genuine time and labor to such an extent that the farmer would find it extremely difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to get along without.

Except in a very limited number of cases, the automobile has long since ceased to be strictly a vehicle for pleasure riding. Cities now depend upon them to carry a large part of their population from one point to another. The automobile is performing a necessary function in relieving the burden of transportation placed on street railway systems which would be totally inadequate to carrying the traveling public were the automobiles forced from the streets. What would the city of Detroit, for instance, do providing its already overtaxed street car lines were forced to take on the thousands who now travel by auto? Had the automobile never come into existence, and cities had enjoyed a normal growth, many of them would have found it necessary to provide elevated and subway systems in order to handle the population. Having failed to do this, they must continue to depend on the automobile as a medium of urban and suburban travel.

Important as this argument is for the unrestricted use of the automobile, it presents a minor phase of the situation. The farmer is by far the man most vitally concerned in the proposed legislation for placing additional taxes on motor cars, and an exorbitantly high tax on gasoline, and congress should consider long and carefully before it enacts such legislation. Farmers who are forced to sell wheat at less than (Continued on page 6)

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION EXPLAINS POLICY ON MARKETING BROILERS

For the benefit of our readers who are in doubt as to the best course to pursue in marketing their poultry, we are glad to present the following letter from the Food Administration:

"On page 6 of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING for July 27, I note the article, 'Shall I sell My Chicks for Broilers or Hold Them?' The editorial comment in which the Food Administration is quoted hardly expresses the actual attitude in the matter. I am inviting your attention to the enclosed press story, 'Viewpoint on Marketing Broilers.' No doubt this story, which was sent three weeks ago, escaped your attention. You will observe that the viewpoint of the Food Administration with regard to chickens is different from that concerning turkeys as is explained in a story which is going out this week entitled 'Looking Ahead to Thanksgiving.' I am calling this matter to your attention not with any spirit of criticism but that you may be fully informed as well as knowing that the Food Administration has already taken the same attitude which your comment suggests that it should take in justice to poultry raisers.—U. S. Food Administration, by D. S. Burch."

The bulletins mentioned follow: "The Food Administration emphasizes the importance from a food standpoint of killing only such young poultry as is reasonably plump, but under present conditions official restrictions on sales of small broilers seem unwise and unnecessary.

"The great majority of chickens weighing between one and two pounds and sold to poultry buyers are not killed until they have undergone a fleshing process, which increases their weight 40 per cent or more.

"Usually Farmers retain the choicest pullets with the expectation of hastening their development into early layers. To interfere with the sales of other young poultry would in many cases result in crowded quarters and delayed maturity of the pullets."

"In the effort to stop the wasteful practice of slaughtering broiler turkeys—those weighing from two to four pounds—the Food Administration is approaching the problem thru three different channels.

"Farmers are requested to raise their turkeys to maturity, thereby adding to the nation's meat supply; dealers have been notified of the Food Administration's desire that they refrain from purchasing immature birds; hotels, clubs and restaurants where most of the broiler turkeys are consumed have been asked to discontinue serving them.

"It is pointed out that turkeys, unlike chickens, do not become plump and well-meated until nearly full grown."

## WHAT OF THE FARMER WHEN THE WAR ENDS

Readjustment Plans do not, for Some Reason,  
Include the Investigation and Remedy  
for Huge Problems Confronting  
American Agriculture

President Wilson has recently addressed a letter to Chairman Gifford of the National Council of Defense, instructing that Council to begin a survey and study the many ways in which the war has interrupted and changed the normal course of commercial and social life. The President desires the Council to make such investigation as may be necessary and finally submit a general plan for readjustment. The list of the topics given by the "Daily Press" that are proposed to be investigated are as follows: Demobilization of the army and navy, industrial adjustment to peace conditions including the return of the various war industries to peace, industrial relations between capital and labor, foreign trade problems, including encouragement of foreign trade, tariff problems, industrial and scientific research, fuel, merchant marine, and railroads.

In this list we find no recommendation whatever with regard to the investigation of agricultural conditions. Agriculture, it seems, is to be left to shift for itself in the readjustment of conditions after the war. Seemingly, it is thought that agriculture needs no readjustment after the war, or that agriculture is well able to take care of itself. The governments of Great Britain and France, however, seem to have a different idea and they are going to no end of trouble to put agriculture in a position so that it will be prosperous and safe after the war. Why the President left out agriculture in this recommendation is hard to understand because agriculture before the war, in this country, was not on a healthy basis. It has not been profitable enough in the last several years so that young men could be induced to take up agriculture in preference to industrial positions.

It would seem that under the present food shortage of the world which is liable to continue for a few years at least after the close of the war, that the government should investigate and find if it could not be of assistance in increasing the production of food supplies and also of lessening their cost, with a view perhaps not so much to the direct benefit of the farmer as to the American consumer and the consumer of the whole world as well. There are certainly many things that the government could do and a fair investigation of conditions by a non-partisan board could not help but be of value to agriculture.

If agriculture must depend upon itself, on its own resources, if it must fight its own battles independently while all the other industrial propositions are to be assisted by the government, then agriculture certainly needs (Continued on page 6)

Clerical 1.8  
Domestic and Personal Service 2.1  
Mining 2.1  
Mfg. and Chemical Industries 10.1  
Public Service 1.6  
Professional Service 7.3  
Trade 18.9  
Transportation 6.9  
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry 53.1

Estimated division of automobile  
ownership in the United States  
by occupations.



## WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Moved by the interpretation that German propagandists are placing on the mob spirit which has shown itself in this country since we entered the war, President Wilson has addressed a message to the American people beseeching them to respect the laws of the nation and refrain from administering justice with their own hands. He says in part: "There have been many lynchings and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and nation are ready to do their duty."

It is known that the lynching of Robert Praeger and the subsequent acquittal of his murderers, and similar outrages against persons suspected of having German sympathies, are being used by German agents as anti-American propaganda in South America and other countries that are trying to maintain a neutral stand. It is Germany's claim that the United States entered the war for mercenary reasons and that her boast as a protector of democracy and human justice is nothing but a cloak to hide her hypocrisy. Germany skillfully distorts the violations of these principles by American citizens within their own borders and proves to the satisfaction of many that the U. S. government permits and sanctions outrages by civilians against people of German blood or sympathies.

Since July 1, holders of Liberty Bonds of the first and second issues and Liberty Bonds obtained by converting bonds of the first issue into bonds of the second issue, may turn in their per cent bonds for conversion into 4½ per cent Liberty Bonds. After November 9th, 1918, no further rights of conversion will attach to the 4½ per cent Liberty Bonds, either the original bonds of the Second Loan or those obtained by conversion of bonds of the First Loan. Bonds of the First issue, however, will still have the privilege of conversion into any bonds issued at a higher rate than 3½ per cent, before the termination of the war. All of the 4½ per cent are non-convertible.

All bonds issued upon conversion into 4½ per cent bonds will be dated May 9th. The bonds secured upon conversion of bonds of the first loan of 4 per cent bonds will carry interest from June 15th. Bonds issued upon conversion of 4 per cent bonds of the second issue will carry interest from May 15.

On conversion of Registered Bonds, registered bonds will be delivered, neither change of ownership nor change into Coupon bonds being permitted.

Coupon bonds, however, may be converted into Registered bonds upon request. Coupon bonds must have the May 15 or June 15, 1918, coupons and all subsequent coupons attached. Coupon bonds issued from conversion will have only four per cent coupons attached, and later must be exchanged for new bonds with the full number of coupons attached.

Owners of Liberty bonds were warned again by the treasury department in a statement this week against agents with alluring offers for the exchanging of the bonds for stocks alleged to yield higher returns.

The drain upon class one registrants by the navy and marine corps as well as other branches of ser-

vice has been so great, it is learned, that many boards thruout the country will be obliged to call upon class two to fill their quotas. In order to cope with this situation, President Wilson has O. K'd a bill to extend the draft age limits to 20 and 36 years. Boards have been ordered to prepare for a call of at least 400,000 men during the month of August, the largest number by far to be called in any one month. Most of the boards will be able to fill their quotas from the new registrants of last June, but others will not. The President hopes to have four million men in France by the middle of next summer, and it is with that end in view that the draft age limits will soon be raised.

The new revenue bill as tentatively drafted by the house ways and means committee is due for some hard sledding when it hits the senate. Few of the senators are satisfied with its most important provisions and they threaten to rip the bill to pieces and make it all over again. It is the claim of certain senators that despite the President's recommendations and the general sentiment of both houses that the war profiteers be forced to pay the bulk of the next budget the house committee has dealt very leniently with them, and it is stated that the tentative bill would take only a mere 290 million dollars more than the total now obtained from excess profits. The principal objection to the new bill is on the proposal to tax all incomes 10 per cent. Such a tax falls heaviest upon those of moderate means who are the nation's biggest Liberty bond buyers and Red Cross subscribers. That there'll be a "hot time in the old town" when all the members of congress get back to Washington and start the debate on the new revenue bill is readily conceded by all.

The telephone and telegraph lines of the nation were taken over by the U. S. government on July 31st, making the third great public utility to come under control of the government. The lines will be under the supervision of Postmaster General Burleson. As in the cases of the railroads and express lines the government will make many readjustments, and attempt to put the companies now operating at a loss on a paying basis. Physical connections between all companies will undoubtedly be made. The present heads of the companies will be continued in their office for the time being, providing they show any inclination to co-operate with the government in the effective management of the lines. Any attempt, however, on their part to interfere with the government's efforts will be met with prompt dismissal.

As a result of his conference with the Allied food dictators in London, Herbert Hoover has wired the Food Administration to rescind its order for wheatless days. The order for the use of substitutes still holds.

## WAR WIRES

The Franco-American forces continue their advance against the German lines to the north of the river Marne. Each day's fighting has added fresh victories to the many victories gained by the Allies during the counter-offensive that has now been in progress for nearly a fortnight. Sunday, in one of the bloodiest battles of the present engagement, Allied troops took the important town of Fere-en-Tardenois, (shown on the map as Fere) and made other important advances all along the 16-mile front. The Germans have retreated in more or less disorder as far northward as the Aisne and Vesle rivers, where military authorities believe they will seek to re-establish their base.

The Germans are still indulging in their old tricks of vandalism and wanton destruction in occupied territories. During their brief stay in the Marne salient they ransacked the houses, cutting to pieces with their swords choice paintings and draperies, demolished mirrors and furniture and left a scene of utter ruin when they retreated before the Franco-American troops.

The war department has raised its ban against sisters of American soldiers in France, entering the Red Cross service, and women may now be sent overseas for Red Cross duty upon the condition that they will make no effort to visit their relatives while in France.

It is semi-officially reported that Turkey has severed relations with Germany and abandoned her military schemes. If this is true, the Kaiser's eastern move is at an end and will permit the releasing of a half million or more Allied troops for duty on the western front.

Losses of American soldiers engaged in the counter-offensive have not been as great as feared, altho they are much higher than at any other period of the war. In Sunday's battle, 225 men were killed, wounded or taken prisoner, making the total casualties to date 13,766. Of this number about 2,000 have been killed in action, 749 died of wounds, 1,455 of disease and about 7,000 wounded and missing.

The navy enlistment age has been extended from 35 to 40 years, in order to make up for the loss of enlistments among drafted men as a result of the order of boards not to release any men for the navy whom they need for their August quota.

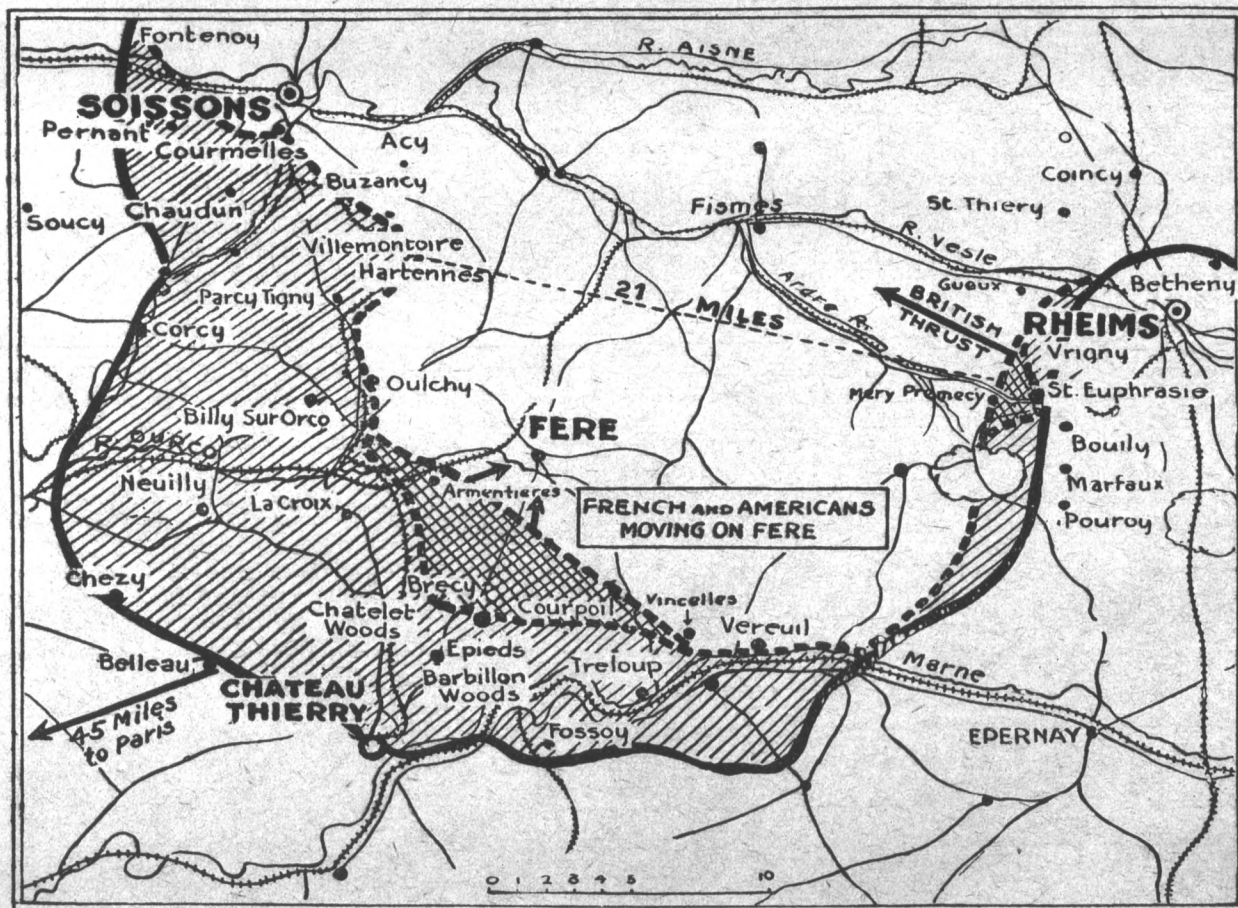
Persistent rumors of typhoid and other epidemics among the German troops continue. It is believed that lack of proper nourishment and the long trench service which the German soldiers have been forced to put in, have weakened their constitutions and made them easy prey to disease.

It is a frequent occurrence now for U. S. ships to exchange shots with German submarines off the Atlantic coast. Incoming boats report seeing one or more of the undersea craft and firing a shot or two in their direction. In some cases the U-boats have shown no inclination to fight and there have been no important losses to American boats for several days.

An Amsterdam dispatch declares that the German government has given the public final notice to give up one suit of clothes each to war workers and men in the army.

Gianni Caproni, veteran aeroplane inventor and manufacturer, says in less than three years planes will be built which can safely carry 100 persons at a time, and can be used most effectively as bombing planes.

MAP SHOWING HOW THE CROWN PRINCE IS BEING TRAPPED



The heavy line shows the old battle line three weeks ago. The Germans occupied all the territory north of this line. During the three weeks engagement, the Allies have pushed the Germans back over the entire shaded portion, a distance of from 5 to 10 miles. The dotted line shows the position of the Allied troops a week ago. Since this map was drawn, the Allies have taken additional territory in the vicinity of Fere and the Germans have sought the shelter of the Vesle and Aisne rivers seen in the background.





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## COMMISSION REJECTS WESTERN SPUD DEALERS' COMPLAINT

The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint of the California Wholesale Dealers' Ass'n against the Southern Pacific railway, for the alleged discrimination in the distribution of cars to onion and potato shippers.

This action brings to mind the agitation begun in Michigan last winter to secure a more even distribution of cars in this state and bring about an investigation into the rates as compared with those charged in other potato growing states. At the behest of President Hinyan of the Potato Shippers' Ass'n. and President Smith of the Growers' Ass'n, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING had its plans practically made for securing a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. But shortly thereafter the government took over the railroads, and it was deemed advisable to let the matter rest for a time.

It is the claim of Michigan shippers that the rate on interstate potato shipments are discriminatory, and that as a result growers and shippers of Michigan are forced to accept a lower price for their products than those of other states, Wisconsin and Minnesota, for example. It is, of course, no secret now that Michigan growers receive about the smallest prices for potatoes that are paid in any state in the union, one of the reasons for which is undoubtedly the higher cost of transporting the spuds to the primary markets.

Everyone knows that Michigan did not receive a fair proportion of the available cars last winter, and those that did reach the state were unevenly distributed. Despite the combined protests of the Gleaners, the Grange, the Shippers' Ass'n, the Agricultural College, the agricultural press, etc., the situation was not remedied in time to move the crop at the time when it should have been moved. Government control may mean a more equitable distribution of cars this fall and winter. But we wonder what the shippers' and growers' associations are doing to make sure about this.

## COMMITTEE WILL ADVERTISE THE FOOD VALUE OF MILK

Acting under instruction of the national dairy conference held a few weeks ago, Chairman D. D. Aitken has appointed a committee of seven dairymen to formulate plans to advertise the value of milk as a food. Following is the personnel of the committee: M. D. Munn, chairman, Milo D. Campbell, John Lefebvre, George W. Haskell, Charles Reed, E. S. Brigham, and M. J. Norton.

Milo D. Campbell is a dairy farmer in Michigan and president of the National Milk Producers' Association; M. D. Munn is a breeder of Jersey cattle in Minnesota and president of the American Jersey Cattle Club; John Lefebvre is manager of the Gridley Dairy Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and president of the International Milk Dealers' Association; George W. Haskell is president of the Beatrice Creamery Co., Chicago; Charles Reed is a manufacturer of cheese in Wisconsin; M. J. Norton of Chicago represents the condensary interests and will serve until someone else is appointed to take his place; and E. S. Brigham is a dairy farmer of New Jersey.

This action is one of the first steps in inaugurating a national publicity campaign in behalf of dairy products, a movement that is now recognized as necessary to maintain and increase the consumption of milk and its products and insure permanence and profitability to the dairy industry.

## CAPACITY OF UNITED STATES FOR STORAGE OF GRAIN

That country elevators provide more than half the total grain storage capacity is shown by investigations of the U. S. Food Administration into facilities for taking care of this season's crops. The amount and distribution of grain storage in the United States is indicated in the following summary:

	Number	Capacity
Country elevators	20,643	527,861,855
Additional country elevators	959	(Not known)
Terminal elevators	399	250,708,060
Mills	6,961	150,177,939
Total	28,962	928,747,854
Cities having a total storage capacity exceeding		

Kansas City and Philadelphia. It will be observed that the grain storage units of the United States have a capacity equivalent to more than nine bushels for every person. These facts and the knowledge that there are additional storage facilities on farms show the practicability of building up grain reserves, especially of wheat, against future needs. The Food Administration also plans to build up grain reserves in France in order to render less serious any interruption of shipping.

## POTATO CROP SUFFERS FROM BLIGHT IN NEW YORK STATE

Early blight has appeared in some fields of potatoes and the fear is that it may spread. Potatoes have generally made a fair growth under the favorable conditions. Although drouthy weather is reported in some quarters, seasonable rains in Monroe county and adjoining territory have kept vines growing. While Bordeaux mixture is considered an excellent preventative of blight, the high cost of chemicals, coupled with the great scarcity of farm labor, will probably prevent its use as freely as in some seasons past.

The acreages in this territory by counties as compared with the general average in years past follows: Monroe, 78 per cent; Cayuga, 70; Chatauqua, 80; Edie, 100; Genesee, 90; Livingston, 85; Niagara, 75; Ontario, 89; Oswego, 90; Schuyler, 80; Seneca, 75; Tompkins, 90; Wayne, 76; Wyoming, 50; Yates, 85.

## FACTS PICKED UP IN FOREIGN LANDS REGARDING FOOD SUPPLY

The Food Minister of France has requisitioned 1918 forage crops. The maximum price for best quality will be \$1.00 for 100 pounds and 86 cents for second quality.

Italy has published a decree requisitioning 1918 crops of wheat, barley and rye.

The province of Milan, Italy, shows a decrease in live stock based on the census of 1908, of 21 per cent for horses, 18 per cent for mules and eight per cent for swine.

The maximum price for milk in Rome has been fixed at 18 cents per quart. In 1914 the price was from seven to eight cents per quart.

In 1917 about 100,000 truckloads of hay and straw were secured by Germans in occupied portions of France and Belgium.

Owing to lack of markets for their corn, farmers in Argentina, South America, are in some cases disposing of it for fuel at 40 cents per bushel.

## MONTH JUST CLOSED DRIEST JULY SINCE 1890 IS CLAIM

Prohibition is having a bad effect on Michigan's weather, and for the past thirty days the state has been exceedingly "dry" in more than one respect. The month of July, this year, was the driest July since 1890, we are told. In July of that year there was only three days in which rain fell, grand total of less than three-quarters of an inch. Up to the 22nd of last month there had not been half an inch of rainfall, and all crops have suffered. The excess of rain during April and May is given as the cause of July's drought.

## WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending July 23

**New England.**—Boston: Fine growing weather, and all crops making excellent progress. Rye and oats excellent; some being cut for feed. Oats heading well. Haying well under way. Potatoes looking fine; generally in blossom; early dug, generally good size.

**New York.**—Ithaca: High temperatures, abundant sunshine, and light precipitation advanced the corn crop and haying operations rapidly. Second cutting of alfalfa, now ready; crop heavy. All grain ripening rapidly. Oat and barley harvest will begin July 29 to August 1; excellent yields expected. Raspberry season at its best; heavy crop. Early apples in market in southeastern counties; good crop. Early sweet corn about ready. Good rains needed in all districts.

**Texas.**—Houston: Crops and ranges unfavorably affected as a result of dry weather and high temperature, except in Panhandle where the temperature was more moderate. Feed crops, sweet potatoes, and peanuts poor to fair. Rice still generally good. Late corn mostly poor and deteriorating rapidly. Cotton was unfavorably affected by continued drought and high temperatures; deteriorated generally. Bolls are opening prematurely and there are complaints of shedding. The picking of early planted cotton is beginning as far north as the central portion. Amarillo: The condition of ranges and stock in the Pan-

handle is good, except in the counties of Lubbock and Tom Green where it is poor.

**Pennsylvania.**—Philadelphia: Heavy general rains needed. Pastures and meadows at standstill or drying up and potatoes and truck not doing well. Tobacco mostly good. Oat harvest in progress in southern counties; better than average crop. Corn is improving on account of higher temperatures, but needs rain. Harvest of winter wheat progressed well; threshing begun, yield and quality excellent.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma: Crops doing fairly well in northern half, where rain was quite general, but hot weather and scant moisture unfavorable for all crops in southern half of State; drought severe and crops badly damaged southwestern counties. Sorghum grains generally deteriorated. Sweet potatoes and peanuts fair. Corn made poor growth generally in the southern portion as a result of extreme drought and high temperature; there was an improvement in parts of the northern portion, however, where moderate rains occurred. Cotton made fairly good progress in most places, but deteriorated in southwest portion on account of lack of moisture. Condition, however, continues good generally, except poor in southwest portion.

**Ohio.**—Columbus: Rapid progress made harvesting and thrashing grain crops, but plant growth greatly retarded most sections account of continued drought. Oat crop normal or above. Barley good quality; yield above normal. Threshing winter wheat continues north; completed sections of southwest; quality excellent; yield good to excellent. Corn made poor growth on account of lack of moisture, except in extreme Southwest where moderate rains occurred.

**Indiana.**—Indianapolis: Rain much needed. Oat harvest and thrashing progressed steadily under excellent conditions; oat cutting finished and wheat threshing finishing in south. Oats good in south, good to excellent in north. Truck, potatoes, and pastures, fair to good; clover good. Corn made fair growth, except poor in some places in the northeast.

**Illinois.**—Springfield: Only a few scattered showers; weather favorable for harvesting and threshing oats and rye. With the exception of oats and spring wheat harvesting is completed. Meadows and pastures holding out well, except in south. Apples rather scarce. Threshing winter wheat and harvesting spring wheat made excellent progress on account of dry weather. Corn is in excellent condition, except in the south and a few other counties where it is very poor as a result of lack of moisture; it is tasseling well.

**Wisconsin.**—Milwaukee: Sufficient moisture in south and extreme west portions, but rain needed elsewhere. Haying about completed; yield poor. All small grains being harvested; excellent yields of oats, rye, and barley. Early potatoes suffering severely from blight. Tobacco excellent. Labor shortage reported in northeastern counties. Corn is excellent in the south and extreme west, but fair to poor elsewhere on account of lack of rain. Harvest of spring wheat the Sheboygan County begins August 10 to 15; excellent development generally.

**Minnesota.**—Minneapolis: Weather dry and hot, but relieved by general rain Monday. Barley and rye harvesting nearing completion southern counties; yield good; progressing central portion; yield fair. Oat harvesting begun southern portion; stand generally thin and yield short. Potatoes fair to good. Pastures poor. Corn is from fair to good in southern portion. Spring wheat good to excellent southern portion, but fair to good northern.

**Kansas.**—Topeka: The yield of winter wheat is excellent in the east portion; threshing half done in east and beginning in central portion. Pastures very poor, and hay crops making slow growth. More moderate temperature, with frequent moderate rains in all parts, and good rains over considerable areas in west, but little remain in eastern half; corn is in good to excellent condition in the important producing areas in north-central and northeast portions, and fair to good elsewhere, except in extreme southeast, where very poor and rapidly approaching critical stage; in roasting-ear southeast, and half in tassel northeast; tasseling elsewhere.

**Nebraska.**—Lincoln: Harvesting, threshing, and haying delayed some by rain, but this work well advanced. Sugar-beets in fine condition. Pastures much improved. Corn made excellent growth on account of general and heavy rains and moderate temperatures; crop conditions good; tasseling generally.

**North Dakota.**—Bismarck: Harvest of all small grains except flax begun; well advanced, and rye harvest completed in eastern portion. Oats promise fair crop. Indications for corn generally excellent. Barley harvest well under way, with fair average. Flax in boll to bloom stage generally; some poor to total failure. Pastures and hay conditions somewhat improved. Spring wheat suffered on the 18th and 19th from the dry, hot weather, but was greatly relieved by good rains in the southeast and fair to moderate showers elsewhere.

**Colorado.**—Denver: Barley, rye, oats, and spring wheat in generally good condition; harvest in localities. Winter wheat harvest nearly finished some places. Corn growing rapidly. Potatoes setting well. Prospects second crop alfalfa fine. Ranges improved. Cultivating beets nearly finished. Harvest delayed and wheat damaged by rain in localities.

**New Mexico.**—Santa Fe: Fairly general showers last of week, but most general in north and east, further relieving drought and improving ranges, stock and crops. Winter wheat harvest in northern districts; valley yields good, but upland poor to fair. Corn, beans, spring wheat, oats, and fodder crops doing well. Some early spring wheat in harvest.

**Washington.**—Seattle: Extremely hot in east division, without adequate rain; adverse to growing crops, but favorable for haying and harvest. Cutting barley and early oats; yield fair to poor. Rain much needed; pastures and vegetable gardens suffering. Rain benefited potatoes in western counties. Irrigated fruit excellent; ripening fast. Irrigated corn excellent and tasseling; elsewhere poor to fair. Cutting winter wheat general; quality fair. Cutting early spring wheat will begin on the 29th.

**California.**—San Francisco: Wheat, barley, and oat harvest nearly half finished; many kernels of barley shriveled. Hay baling general; crop good. Much stock feeding in stubble fields; mountain ranges holding out well. Beans, sugar-beets, corn, rice, hops, irrigated vegetables, and potatoes growing nicely. Apricot canning and drying general; crop below expectations. Harvesting of Thompson seedless grapes begun; crop good. Lemons and valencia oranges making normal growth. About half crop of navel oranges left on trees.



# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## WHAT DOES IT COST TO GROW WHEAT IN STATE OF MICHIGAN

Chas. Bellman of Washington drove up to the M. B. F. office the other day in his Overland, stuck his head thru the open window of the editor's sanctum, and said: "Do you want to know how much money I am going to lose on my wheat crop this year?"

The President had vetoed \$2.40 wheat only a week before this, so we naturally were interested. He produced the figures on 40 acres which he planted last fall, but of which only 24 passed the hard winter season and matured. Here are his figures:

80 bushels of seed, @ \$2.10	\$168.00
3 tons of fertilizer @ 33.50	100.50
Interest on 40 acres	240.00
Plowing and harrowing, @ \$6.00	240.00
Drilling, @ 50c	20.00
Manure on 25 acres, 8 tons to the acre,	
@ 50c per ton	100.00

Total .....\$868.50

Mr. Bellman has not harvested his wheat, so was unable to estimate the yield or the exact cost of threshing, but he did not believe that the yield would go over 14 to 16 bushels. A conservative estimate of the additional cost of harvesting, threshing, sacking and taking his crop to market will bring his total cost up around \$950, or a loss of about \$150.

We believe that Mr. Bellman's experience is typical of that of the average farmer in this state, and for the purpose of compiling figures to show what \$2.10 wheat means to the farmers of Michigan, we would appreciate it if every wheat grower will submit a statement of his profit or loss in 1918 wheat. If you have made a profit on \$2.10 wheat tell us how you did it. If you lost money at that price, tell us why.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* makes an interesting analysis of what \$2.40 wheat would mean to the consumer. He finds that the proposed increase of 20 cents a bushel would mean an additional cost to the consumer of only \$1.80 per capita, providing the entire crop was consumed in this country. With only half of the crop consumed here, the total extra cost to domestic consumers would be only 90 cents per capita. The article follows complete:

"I note President Wilson's veto of the price fixed by congress on wheat of \$2.40 per bushel. He estimated the crop for the current year will be 900,000,000 bushels, and states that 20 cents per bushel reduction would save \$387,000,000.

"Market substitutes are quoted at an average price of about \$12 a barrel, except rice, which is higher.

"Assuming that about one-half of our present crop of wheat will be sold to our allies and for feeding our troops abroad, the difference of 20 cents a bushel will only amount to \$90,000,000.

"It certainly seems unfair to reduce the price of wheat, our best product for bread, to a value that is lower than the commercial value of substitutes on our market today. This will tend to discourage growth of wheat in all sections where other crops can be grown more advantageously.

"In the great state of Iowa it costs more to raise one bushel of wheat than it does to raise two bushels of corn. I noticed the cash value of No. 2 white corn quoted in the same paper and the same day is \$2.08 per bushel. These conditions are pointed out to illustrate that the price of \$2.40 for wheat is not too high.

"I fear that next year there will be a diminished amount of wheat raised in this and other states, because the value of that commodity is discredited by this national enactment.

"If all of our 900,000,000 bushels of wheat were used by the people of the United States this reduction in price of 20 cents a bushel would only be

\$1.80 per capita, considering our population as 100,000,000. If one-half of our crop is sold and used abroad the reduction will be 90 cents per capita."

The fears of this writer as to the probable decreased planting of wheat another year are not imaginary, as farmers have found out from two years' experience that they cannot grow wheat under war conditions for the price that they are now receiving and will inevitably turn to some other crop having similar soil requirements. The *Farm, Stock and Home*, published at Minneapolis, Minn., has compiled figures showing a comparison of the net returns per acre on \$2.20 wheat as compared with the net returns of other crops in Minnesota. How do these figures apply to your section, Mr. Farmer?

## "A SILO FOR EVERY FARM" ADVISES AGR. COLLEGE EXPERT

"A silo on every farm" should be the slogan throughout Michigan. There will be exceptions of course in some cases, but they should be few and far between. Under stress of war and with a world wide food shortage imminent, the necessity for conservation of every possible resource has never been greater than at present, and the silo can easily become one of the greatest factors for saving waste and increasing production on the average farm.

Under the old method of handling the corn crop, where the stalks are cured and fed dry, a large proportion, 25 percent is refused by the animal and left in the manger as waste except for its fertilizing value. The same crop, converted into silage, would be eaten with relish and every bit of the available material used to good advantage by the animal. The complete ripening of the stalks when left in the field and cured to be fed dry, results in a marked increase in the crude fibre or woody material of the stalk and hence lowers the percentage of digestible nutriment as shown by analyses of corn stalks and silage compared on a dry matter basis.

The experience of Michigan farmers during the past year, when frost caught practically the entire corn crop of the state, should be sufficient evidence of the value of the silo to convince the most skeptical. The farmer who had a silo last fall was able to preserve every bit of his corn crop in a form where it could be used to best advantage. To be sure the silage was much below standard, but it was far superior to the bundles of dry stalks, practically stripped of leaves, which were fed on farms where the silo was not in use.

Silage furnishes the succulent factor which is so desirable in the winter ration of farm animals, especially dairy cows and wherever corn can be grown silage is the cheapest source of succulence for the winter feeding period. Silage is also very valuable during the hot dry summer months to supplement failing pastures and the time will come when farmers, and especially dairy-men, who have been feeding silage during the winter months for many years, will build additional silos of small diameter for use during the summer season. As land values increase, the acreage of tillable land, used for pasture purposes will steadily diminish, as a pasture crop cannot return a profit on high priced land during the ordinary season.

While silage is commonly considered as a feed especially suited to dairy cows, its use is by no means confined to such narrow limits. Beef cattle feeders are also enthusiastic in its support and it is being widely used for feeding sheep and lambs with excellent results. Horses, too, relish silage and from feeding trials conducted so far, we have every reason to believe that good

silage can be fed with safety and give satisfactory results. Very watery silage, such as last year's crop from early frosted corn, should not be fed heavily to horses, as scouring will result and frozen silage should not be fed to any kind of stock for the same reason. Where corn is not available silage may be made from many other crops, such as oats and peas or other mixtures of small grains with legumes. Refuse from pea and corn canning establishments and pulp from sugar factories, is also made into silage.

Every failure of the corn crop in Michigan, a condition prevailed altogether too often during the past few years is but another argument in favor of the silo, for by its use the farmer can save all he produced in the best possible form for feeding, while without the silo it becomes almost a total loss. We are all hoping for a bumper crop throughout the state this year, so that every silo may be filled with an abundance of corn to spare for grain. The farmers of Michigan are more than anxious to do their part toward winning the war and nothing will do more to save waste and increase production on the farm than the silo. "A silo for every farm."—H. W. Norton Jr., *Livestock Specialist, Experiment Sta., M. A. C.*

## STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

**Adrian.**—The wheat, oat and corn crop in Lenawee county is expected to be large this year, according to C. L. Coffeen, county farm agent. Mr. Coffeen said that altho he did not expect that the wheat crop would be any larger than a year ago other crops were exceptionally good, considering the dry weather. Barley, in some places, it is understood, has threshed 33 bushels to the acre. Insects in no form nor any cases of Hessian fly or cut worms have been discovered by the county agent, and he said that almost in every part of the county corn and oats are growing rapidly.

**Harbor Beach.**—The shippers of the Thumb district have organized an association in order to make a more effective protest against the discrimination that is claimed to have been practiced by the railroads in that section. Shipping problems of the Thumb have long been a source of worry to elevators and live stock shippers, and it is hoped that thru the medium of organization at least some of these problems may be solved. It is proposed to engage a traffic manager.

**South Lyons.**—The burning of the county buildings means a bigger financial loss to Oakland county than was at first supposed as the insurance was found to be entirely inadequate. It is estimated that the present cost of restoring the buildings would amount to \$100,000.

**Belleville.**—The first Wayne county cow testing association has been organized. This makes the ninth association in the state of Michigan, though several of them are not active at present, for various reasons.

**Blissfield.**—The wild carrot, which has been the bane of agriculture in New York and the New England states, has made its appearance in this locality. The weed multiplies very rapidly, it being a prodigious seed bearer. The plant grows to a height of two feet and bears a white cluster flower. When once it has gotten a start in the soil it is very hard to exterminate. The only way to successfully exterminate it is to pull each plant up.

**Caro.**—The state railroad commission has ordered the telephone companies operating in Tuscola county, to make physical connections at all points within the county, giving to the farmers universal county service for the first time.

**Sandusky.**—Farmers in this vicinity are organizing associations for mutual assistance in threshing, silo filling, and other work requiring machinery and several hands.

## Comparison of Returns per Acre on \$2 Wheat and Other Cereals

WHEAT	OATS	WHEAT AT PROPOSED PRICE \$2.75	FLAX	BARLEY	RYE	CORN
11.9 Bu	28 Bu		8.7 Bu.	21.7 Bu.	16.9 Bu	28.4 Bu.
\$26.23	\$24.72	\$32.72	\$32.80	\$36.32	\$37.18	\$49.70



## SOME OF MY EXPERIENCES WITH VARIOUS SILOS

I was raised on a dairy farm in southern Wisconsin where we kept a large herd of Jerseys and milked from 20 to 30 cows. My father was a man much ahead of his time in matters pertaining to scientific agriculture and from my earliest recollection he was experimenting and studying the subject of best rations, best methods of milk production and the growing of forage. About 30 years ago he began to talk to us boys about a silo, and while there were no silos in our neighborhood, the experiment station at Madison had been using one for two or three years. During the summer of 1886 we decided to build a boarded up silo and put it inside the barn. This was constructed in rather a rude way, 2x6s were set up between the square framing of the barn and flooring nailed crosswise, with tar paper in between. Two layers of this flooring were used. The silo as I remember it was some 18 feet square and about 20 feet high.

We used the large southern corn which did not mature in Wisconsin, but grew very high and contained much foliage. This corn must have gone at least 15 tons per acre. In order to test the silage we fed it to both cows and horses, and a bunch of steers. To balance the corn silage, which my father knew was high in carbohydrates, we used cottonseed meal, at that time a very cheap product. This ration along with straw, constituted the bulk of the feed. At the end of the feeding season, we found we fed our animals with greater economy than before, in spite of the fact that much of the silage spoiled in the rude silo that we had constructed, for in the corners the silage moulded, as we had the diameter too large to allow feeding off the entire surface each day.

We figured at that time that we could save nearly 10 cents per pound on the production of butter with the silo, and our steer feeding experiment resulted in \$1.50 saved per hundred pounds live weight. Soon after this we moved to Minnesota, and there at the experiment station, my father, some 22 years ago, built his first stave silo. It is interesting to note that this silo is still standing and in good repair. It has been filled every year and some seasons the silage was carried over until the summer months.

In 1896 I came to the Nebraska Experiment Station and there used a square silo, something like the one we had on our old farm. At the station I was able to test the value of the silage and through the splendid results obtained, I began to advocate the silo, both at farmers' institutes and at dairy meetings. This was some 18 years ago and I do not wonder that the Nebraska farmers were inclined to laugh at me advocating such a structure at that time, especially by what they would term a very young man. In 1900 I put up a 3-pc. stave silo at the new dairy barn. This is now standing and in good condition. It is 16x30 and has been filled 14 seasons. During the years I worked at the station, I found the silo of the greatest value in the economic production of butter and milk. I fed it successfully to the calves and young stock of all kinds. It made a balanced ration when fed with alfalfa hay and greatly lowered the cost of feeding, at the same time giving a succulent, appetizing feed. I found with dry summers and high priced lands the pasture problems could best be solved by the silo so we fed silage both summer and winter to our 40 cows. This herd of 40 cows made a splendid record. Among them were animals which produced 20,000 pounds of milk per year and we often exceeded 400 pounds of butter per cow per year for the entire herd.



A good field of Red Rock. This variety has entrenched itself in the favor of the farmers in practically all the clay and clay loam wheat growing sections of the state.

I have seen the coming of the silo and am glad to say have taken an active part in (Cont. page 14)

## MY FLOCK OF SHEEP

Four years ago I bought a small piece of land that lay adjoining my farm, which was, to say the least, one of the worst run down pieces of land in the country, with noxious weeds of all kinds, the burdock kinds, burdock be-very rank.

I turned in my sheep, and in a few weeks they had the burdock eaten right down to the ground.

The sheep, while it is one of the daintiest of animals, will live and grow fat where a cow would starve to death. I usually make two culling from my flock each year, one in the spring and the other in the fall. In the spring I cull out all the ewes that did not bring lambs, or those that did bring them and for some cause fail to raise them, unless these ewes are of extra quality and promise well for the future. In the fall I cull out and ship off all the old weak ones, also fatten and ship the wether lambs during the fall and winter. Thus my spring culling is light and my fall culling heavy. However, I consider both important.

I made a point to always buy the best registered rams I can find. There is nothing gained in using a "cheap ram" on a flock of grade ewes. If you want to raise early lambs, this winter lambs, you must be thoroughly prepared and clearly understand the business. It means sleepless nights, nursing bottles and warm blankets. But lambs usually bring a good price in the market, which I think pays for raising them. I aim to have my lambs come in January and the first of February—the earlier the better. My ewes are kept in good, thrifty condition, both before lambing and after.

Here is where many fail to have what is called "good luck" with sheep. I see many flocks after they bring their lambs, either early or late, turned out and that is all that is thought necessary. Consequently they become thin in flesh and run down from suckling.

Thus, when the breeding season comes again, they are in no shape for service, and if they get with lamb at all, the chances are that they will bring a weak lamb. "Bad luck" follows, of course.

You can plainly see that the real trouble lies in their care and handling at all times. They must be made to take plenty of exercise and not be housed until just before lambing time, except in stormy weather. Then it is well to have a shed provided for them to go under during the summer storms.

When lambing time comes, I watch my ewes very closely and am obliged to be with them both day and night almost continuously. Of course at this time I keep them in a good warm barn.

I fence off little pens about six feet square and put a ewe and her lambs in by themselves for two or three days until the lambs have become strong enough and sufficiently acquainted with their mother to know her and to find her when turned in with a number of ewes and lambs in a large place provided for them in the barn.

Of course, talking about winter lambs may seem a little out of season now, but now is the proper time to be thinking of that very thing for it will not be many months before the breeding season will be here and then if the flock is not in proper condition for breeding the winter lamb business will prove a failure.



County Agent Seeley of Ingham county and Dr. Mumford coming through the Rosen. This field yielded 40 bushels per acre. Where wheat is not well adapted this high yielding rye is a better crop.

## THE PUBLISHERS DESK

OUR NEW MERCHANT MARINE—Last Saturday at Saginaw, on the banks of a river that within the recollection of many still living in that vicinity once echoed with the buzz and whirr of a thousand saws, I saw them launch an ocean-going merchant ship.

No man to whom Old Glory floating from the mast-head meant anything, could but thrill at the sight! Here we were several hundred miles from salt watering christening a ship that was built not only to carry our boys and their sustenance during this war for democracy, but later when peace has come and the great era of reconstruction in every part of the globe becomes a reality, this ship carrying the products of American farm and factory to every corner of the globe.

In 1912, two years before the great war begun, I made a sea journey on an English ship that called at twenty-two ports in the West Indies, Central America, South America and landed in France. During all this trip I only saw one ship flying the stars and stripes and that was at Colon, in the service of the United States during the building of the canal. Aboard ship we were told that all the great English and German steamship companies then in such active competition were owners of large water-front holdings in San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports in anticipation of the completion of the canal, and yet we had none.

Six years have passed. The German ships have been swept from the sea. How strong Germany will be as a sea-going country after this war no one can even assume to know. England and all of our other Allies have lost a great percentage of their bottoms. We have lost few if any because we had none to lose, so now while our Allies must strain every effort to keep their production of ships up to their losses and consequently show no gain in their tonnage, every ship that America launches is a direct gain and a step in the ladder of sea supremacy.

I came home from this journey a convert to an American merchant marine, even if a sufficient subsidy were necessary to make it a success. For does it not stand to reason that if American wheat can compete in the markets of the world on an equal footing with that of every nation, then the fractional cost of subsidy necessary to equalize the freight rates to make this possible, would profit every citizen in the United States irrespective of his calling. And what is true of wheat is true of every product grown, mined or manufactured in our country.

Under the war cloud, therefore, among the many silver streaks we are sure to find, none comes close to my heart than the fact that America is to have a merchant marine, probably government owned, as the railroads will be. These ships will be manned by the 500,000 sturdy Americans whom Mr. Daniels reported recently are in the navy already. Boys from Iowa, Utah and New Mexico who never dreamed of seeing more water than that in a yellow river or in the bottom of a desert well. Do you think they will ever go back to be "land-lubbers?" Well, hardly! Not when Uncle Sam will be offering them good berths as officers on his ships bound for China, Morocco or South Africa.

So the "Lake Wenonah," named by Mrs. and President Wilson, which slid so majestically into the oily waters of Saginaw river last Saturday, to the accompaniment of ten thousand lusty American cheers and the screech of a thousand whistles, will carry, let us pray, for many years our proud flag into foreign seas and like her twenty-three other sisters which will be built at this one yard and the thousands already contracted for by Uncle Sam, help not only make the world safe for democracy, but to carry it safely wherever there are salt seas to sail upon.



## 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.)

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING THE COUNTY AGENT

I am enclosing a list of questions in regard to the county agents in Van Buren county. There is quite a lot of opposition to them in this county at present and at a meeting held in the Richmond school house Monday evening, July 15th, to discuss this proposition these questions came before the meeting and there was no one who seemed able to give the desired information. We have a county agent and an assistant here now. Some say that the U. S. Government hires and pays the assistant and the county pays his expenses at 8 cents per mile, which was \$80 last month. In the discussion as to where we could get an honest answer those present thought that MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING was the only place to go so the meeting instructed me to send them to you to see if you would give us the facts for your paper for July 27th. Thanking you for any information you may wish to give us and best wishes for the success of your paper for our good as well as yours.—C. W., Mattawan.

1. Who appoints the county agent and his assistant?
2. What are the duties of each?
3. What are the qualifications required for the office?
4. Is this a political appointment?
5. Who has supervision over them?
6. What is the salary of each and from what source is the salary and expenses derived?
7. Have the people any redress from incompetency?
8. What is the term of office?

We are indebted to Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of the county agent-work, for the information requested. If there are additional details any of our readers desire regarding the county agent we will be glad to supply them on request. A little later we hope to publish a series of articles on this movement, showing both the advantages and the weaknesses of the county agent plan. Any suggestions from our readers on the topic will be welcome.

The co-operating parties in carrying on the county agricultural agent work are the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the Michigan Agricultural College and the counties. The agents are co-operatively employed, the consent of each party being necessary. As a rule the county farm bureau, through its executive committee elected by the people of the county, is the organization which acts for the county.

The duties of the agricultural agents and assistants are also determined by the co-operating parties. The Department of Agriculture and the college request that county farm bureaus outline a program of work they want carried on in the counties. The community committees are selected in each county and these, acting in co-operation with the county executive committee, determine the program of work for each county. This makes it possible to distribute the work uniformly throughout the county. These programs are submitted to the college and Department of Agriculture for approval so that the schedule of work may be made up for the entire state and each county given an equal amount of service from the federal and state specialists. The duties of the agents therefore vary somewhat in accordance with the variations in the programs of the different counties, but their first duty is to carry out this program as outlined by the people of the county. This program of work relates to both the production and marketing of farm products. The work usually includes problems relating to organization, soils, crops, live stock, farm accounting, farm loan associations, boys' and girls' clubs, home economics and marketing.

Most of the men have an agricultural college training or its equivalent, although a college training has not been made an absolute requirement. Much importance is attached to successful farm experience. In addition to this several of the men have had experience as teachers of agriculture. The appointments are not political. The Farm Bureau is a non-political and non-partisan organization. The work is supervised by the county farm bureau executive committee and the representatives of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Michigan Agricultural College acting co-operatively. The term of office is usually for one year, and in some instances it has been less, but may be terminated at any time because of incompetency or neglect of duty.

The salary of the agent varies according to the experience and training of the person employed. The salary is determined by an agreement between the co-operating parties and the agent. In general the Department of Agriculture and the College contribute their share toward the salary of the agents and the counties pay the necessary ex-

penses of the work.—Eben Mumford, State Leader, County Agent Work.

### GOVERNMENT ASKS FARMERS FOR BLACK WALNUT TREES

I saw in your paper that the government wanted black walnut trees. I have one in the corner of my garden and will sell it. What is it worth?—Mrs. M. E., Reed City, Mich.

We wish to thank you for the interest you have taken in the matter of securing black walnut timber for manufacturing gunstocks and assure you the same is appreciated. We would be glad to have you give your subscribers the following information.

More walnut timber is urgently needed to increase the production of gunstocks for the U. S. army rifle. Gunstocks must be secured in large quantities if the United States troops are to be supplied with rifles.

The government, though vitally interested in obtaining sufficient walnut, does not buy walnut direct. Reliable firms have been selected by the government to manufacture the necessary gunstocks, and their contracts cannot be fulfilled without the co-operation of the owners of walnut timber. By selling your timber to one or more of these manufacturers you will be helping to win the war. If you know of any additional available walnut timber, and will advise this office of its whereabouts you will be rendering a service which will be duly appreciated.

That absolute and unqualified success shall attend our cause, 100% co-operation is necessary from everyone. The supplying of rifles to our soldiers depends upon the co-operation of the patriotic people who own walnut timber.

The names of the government contractors are: Pickrel Walnut Company, St. Louis, Missouri; Penrod Walnut and Veneer Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Frank Parcell, Kansas City, Missouri; Wood Mosaic Company, New Albany, Indiana; Langton Lumber Company, Pekin, Illinois; Illinois Walnut Company, East St. Louis, Illinois; Hoosier Veneer Company, Indianapolis, Indiana; Des Moines Sawmill Company, Des Moines, Iowa; Jno. B. Ransom, Nashville, Tennessee; Geo. W. Hartzell, Piqua, Ohio.—By order Colonel Tripp, Hayden Eames, Major, Ord., R. C., by R. L. Oakley, Captain, Ord. R. C.

### HERE'S A SUBSCRIBER WHO WANTS TO BUY SOME HAY

The following letter was recently received at this office. It is self explanatory:

"In looking over the crop reports of the correspondents from some of the southern counties. I notice they are quoting old hay selling at \$10 to \$12 per ton. Now I could use a couple of cars among the farmers here at those figures if it were possible to line up with some of these farmers. Could the names and addresses of some of the correspondents be submitted so that they may be written regarding it.—Subscriber.

Farmers desiring to get in touch with the above party may write to us and we will forward the letters.

### WHAT OF THE AMERICAN FARMER AFTER THE WAR?

(Continued from page 1) an economic organization like the proposed State and National Chamber of Agriculture, reaching down to the very foundation.

The way I look at this proposition it would be as much to the interest of the consumer as to the farmer. When it comes right down to the final analysis the farmer is going to be on top. If food production is lessened, it certainly will make higher prices and that will give the farmer greater compensation for his labor. But what we want to avoid not only in this country, but in the whole world is a scarcity of food and American agriculture ought to be put on a basis if possible so that it can produce maximum crops and yet furnish fair profit for agriculture. To produce maximum crops agriculture must be able to go into the labor market and compete with other business and prices should be such that will warrant this. Otherwise, if we produce only what the farmer and his family can without extra outside labor, then the world is liable to hungry.—Colon C. Lillie.

Gaylord.—The purchase of the Thos. Sheridan farm of 570 acres near Johannesburg, by Mr. M. M. Demerest of this place, was one of the largest improved farms ever closed in Otsego county. The Sheridan farm is one of the largest and best in Northeastern Michigan. The purchase price, it is understood, is in the neighborhood of \$30,000. Mr. Sheridan will continue in the cattle grazing business, having some 1200 head of feeders now upon his grazing lands.

### FARMERS ARE OPPOSED TO ADDITIONAL TAXES ON AUTOS

(Continued from page 1) cost of production are, in effect, carrying a burden of taxation, borne by no other class, and they will not take kindly to any legislated increase in the cost of production by the levying of a high tax against one of their most essential utilities—the automobile.

Below we publish a number of letters recently received from farmers on this subject, and we invite further discussion from our readers:

Referring to the classification of the farmers' automobiles as luxuries, will say that I think it would be a greater injustice to us than some of the literature that was distributed during the Third Liberty loan drive.

The farmer has been called upon to produce more with less help than ever before; then to call his automobile a luxury and tax it as such would mean more expense added to the production of farm produce or a smaller production if we are forced to use horses to do our driving.

The automobile enables the farmer to work six days a week on the farm and do his trading in the evening which he could not do if he had to drive a horse, on account of the additional time used on the road.

\*Since so much of our help has been called to the Colors and we have so many acres under cultivation, I do not think many farmers have the time or inclination to use their cars for joy-riding during the six working days.—J. H. de Spelder, Montcalm County.

I saw the question in your valuable paper, "How do you use your automobile? We use ours to save time and horses for work on the farm. We do all kinds of hauling, get feed from the mill, haul potatoes to market; also clover seed, beans, apples and even a ram which would have been almost impossible with a horse. If it wasn't for the good old Ford I believe there would be a good deal less food produced around through the country. When I break my machinery I can go to town and have it fixed in less than quarter the time it would take to go with a horse when it is so hot. I can't see why Congress is always picking on the farmer who works harder than anyone else and has less. The laborer who works for \$2.50 a day, now they want to make that, little convinced he has a thing impossible. Hoping you do all you can to prevent. I will close.—M. A. T., Fowler, Mich.

In regard to the farmer's auto being classed as a pleasure car, will say I don't think it should be classed as such. Not because I happen to be a farmer and own a car, but because I contend that farmers as a rule use their autos more times in a business capacity than as a pleasure car. I take veal calves to market in mine, haul my wool, draw lumber, sold and delivered my bean crop, and a hundred other things with it. Not only do I do these things with my car but I notice my neighbors doing likewise, and some of them have very handy trailers which enables them to use their cars to still better advantage. Now there may be a few rich farmers who own two autos, one for a pleasure car and usually the other is a Ford used as a business proposition, but you will find such cases few and far between. Anybody who is at all familiar with farm life will agree with me in this that during the time a car can be run on country roads the farmer has very little time to use his auto as a pleasure car. Every farmer lauds the auto as a business investment and a time saver.

I will say this much: it saves him several hours each week over the horse and buggy method of travel and these hours he is busy in the fields raising crops to feed the soldiers.—Howard Hopkins, St. Joseph County.

I saw in the paper that there is some talk of putting a war tax on automobiles. Now I don't think that the farmer's should be classed as a pleasure car, for it is not one. Why? Because he uses it more as a business car. How? By taking his cream to town on cream day, while his horses are eating their dinner. Then the horses are ready for a good afternoon's work. While he is in town he gets a chance to sell a few bushels of potatoes and some sweet corn. Without the car he could not do this but with the car he can sell and deliver after supper which he could not do with a horse if he lived more than four or five miles from town. I hear that in a town 12 or 15 miles away they have some extra good seed oats. I would like to try a few. I leave the field at 9:30 all ready to drill, get in the car and drive over and get enough seed to drill the next day while without the car the next day you would have to get the seed. Therefore I call the car a business car. Moreover, it is common talk around here among car owners that they have been able to keep three horses in better condition on less oats than before they owned a car. They allow that not having to drive them on the road and when we go to church they are resting getting ready to do a good week's work.

As one woman expressed it: "Will left at 11 o'clock to go five and a half miles over a hilly road and was back at 12 o'clock with repairs." Now that car was not a pleasure car; that was a business car.—C. B. Lewis, Otsego County.





# MARKET FLASHES



## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.3	2.36 1-2
No. 3 Red	2.21	2.19	2.32 1-2
No. 2 White	2.24	2.23	2.36 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.23	2.22	2.35

Preparations are being made by mills and elevators for the handling of this year's wheat crop. This year's crop is beginning to move from the south and mills are now turning out flour in large quantities.

The Food Administration has provided for country elevators and mills to receive fair compensation for their services in handling and marketing of wheat. Practically the same margins will be used as established by customs and will vary somewhat according to buying localities.

For the purpose of protecting shippers as to grade, etc., there has been organized at the receiving terminal markets a Food Administration Grain Corporation who will receive, inspect and pay for grain. If a shipper is not satisfied with the offer of his individual buyer, or any difference comes up that they cannot agree upon, the shipment can be turned over to the Corporation and a final inspection will be made and settlement will be made on basis of the government schedule.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	79	77	.85 1-2
No. 3 White	78 1-2	77	.84 1-2
No. 4 White	77 1-2	76	.83

The situation is unsettled and general movement is light. The crop reports from all over the country are very favorable for a large yield and harvesting weather conditions have been favorable. Buyers are simply taking on supplies that will carry them from day to day. Indications are for a large movement and lower market.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.72	1.70	1.91
No. 3 Yellow	1.70	1.66	1.81
No. 4 Yellow	1.60	1.60	1.75

The weather reports show heavier rainfall thus stimulating estimated supplies and creating an unsettled condition at all markets. The falling off in corn receipts is the only bullish feature now in sight except for the cash demand. Western markets are quoted easier and all Eastern trading is cash stuff.

The big surplus of corn in Argentina has hardly been touched and the last cabled quotations were 66 1-2 bu. for July and 67 1-2 for September. The ships are used for the export of wheat and meats, and also of oats to some extent, hence exports are not bidding for corn.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	20 00 20 50	18 00 20 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

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	18 00 18 50	13 00 14 00	12 00 12 50
Chicago	19 00 19 50	11 00 13 00	10 00 11 00
Cincinnati	19 00 19 50	15 00 16 00	11 00 13 00
Pittsburgh	19 00 20 00	11 00 12 50	10 00 12 00
New York	23 00 25 00	19 00 19 50	19 50 19 50
Richmond	22 00 23 00	7 00 18 00	15 00 16 00

The situation is a trifle easier although the market can be considered steady and reasonably active consid-



## LAST MINUTE WIRES

**NEW YORK.**—Bean situation considerably firmer with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.25 higher on C. H. P. stock.

**CHICAGO.**—Corn selling lower, situation bearish, oats groggy, hay firm—outside demand improving.

**PITTSBURGH.**—Hay market firm and best grades in demand at quotations. **DETROIT.**—Butter and eggs higher with light egg receipts. Potatoes higher and all lines of small fruits and berries scarce. Hay receipts light and good demand for best grades. Beans firm and higher.

**BUFFALO.**—Cattle receipts lighter, good grades strong. Best to prime heavy steers selling \$16.00 to \$17.50.

ering the season of the year. The arrivals on all markets are averaging up better as to quality.

**DETROIT.**—This market today is considered one of the best markets for handling the desirable grades or in other words grades that other markets are looking for. The very top quotations have been realized on all sales to date while on top notch grades the market is stretched on some sales.

**PITTSBURGH.**—This market is just about holding its own. Receipts are about equal to the demand. We look for this market to continue its present selling basis.

**ST. LOUIS.**—Market is ruling firm under good demand and light receipts. There is quite a call for prairie hay and shippers having prairie hay ready for the market should get in touch with buyer either direct or through a sales organization.

**CHICAGO.**—From the fact that this market was above normal and prices were in reality higher than the natural situation would warrant, the market had to work down to a lower level which it has done during the past week. Even though quotations are lower, yet the selling values of hay are about in line with other markets. Demand is fair with receipts averaging up well with the demand.

**NEW YORK.**—The outlook appears to be more favorable than it has for some time. Receipts have fallen off and stocks are being reduced rapidly. The outlook is for continued light supplies. The quality of hay arriving is not extra good and buyers are picking up the No. 1 hay the minute it reaches the yards.



## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	10.25	10.75	13.00
Prime	9.75	10.00	12.50
Red Kidney	13.00	14.50	13.00

Little more pep to the market. Michigan beans are moving more freely and it is quite evident that the poorest grades are being worked off because Mr. New York buyer is complaining about getting so many Michigan Culls, as he expresses himself.

We still contend and say to you fellows having beans that are up to grade that you will be able to sell at a better offer than you have had for the past four months. You fellows having off grade stock—we believe they should be moved when a fair offer is made although would not advise selling at a great sacrifice.



## POTATOES

Many of the markets are partly supplied with home grown stock. Mostly Virginia and North Carolina potatoes are coming into the Detroit market. The general movement and demand is a little slow. Prices range from \$4.75 to \$5.00 per barrel.

### Berries

The supply does not begin to take care of the demand for canning purposes. Shippers should avoid as much as possible in making shipments so they arrive Saturday morning. In case the berries should arrive in soft condition it is quite difficult in locat-

ing housewives quickly that can handle them, consequently they have to be stored over Sunday and they are liable to be in a very bad condition on Monday morning. Late Friday or Saturday pickings ought to be sold for local consumption.

The following quotations represent the selling basis on the Detroit market. Red raspberries \$8.00 to \$9.00 bushel; black, \$7.50 to \$8.00; huckleberries, \$7.00 bu.; gooseberries, \$4.50 to \$5.00 bu.; cherries, \$3.75 to \$4.00 16 qt.; peaches, \$4.25 to \$4.50 bu.



## APPLES

The market is active and sales range from \$1.75 to \$2.50 bu. according to quality. Shipments should be made in baskets or well ventilated barrels.



## EGGS

It can plainly be seen that shippers are observing the government ruling by not shipping bad eggs. The quality is averaging up much better and shippers are receiving more satisfactory returns.

The market continues with the same firmness. Receipts not heavy and the trade is calling for fresh poultry farm eggs. Strictly fresh laid eggs are selling so as to net shippers 41 to 43c; stock running small and uneven as to size sell from one to three cents less.



## POULTRY

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

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Shippers should be very careful and not overcrowd the coops during the extreme warm weather as a few dead fowls will greatly reduce the profits. Better supply yourself with enough one way coops, as the loss of one hen would just about offset the cost of a crate. We find one way coops are being used more extensively and the cost of the coop figures about 1/2 cent per pound on the poultry shipped. The coops are lighter in weight, therefore you are not paying express on dead weight, and there is also the eliminating of the return expense of 15c a coop. Taking everything into consideration we believe the one-way coops are the most practical and economical coops to use.

Another thing shippers of poultry should arrange to do and that is not wait until about a week before the poultry is ready to ship to the market before ordering the coops. Coop manufacturers have many orders booked ahead, therefore new orders will be filled in the order placed and it may take from ten days to three weeks before shipment can be made. Another thing to consider is the possible delays in transportation. When poultry is ready for the market shipment should be made, as it is not profitable to continue to feed marketable stock.



## BUTTER

**DETROIT.**—The trend of the market remains unchanged on the best grades and the receipts not heavy due to the fact that considerable butter is arriving in bad condition due to weather conditions. Selling prices vary on butter in first class, quality and appearance taken into consideration. Very little dairy butter coming in and it is just as well that it does not because there is not one shipment in fifty that is delivered by the express company in good condition. Butter should be shipped in refrigerator cars to insure its arrival in first class shape.

July 27, 1918. While the market has been very inactive this week prices have declined only a quarter cent. Buyers have purchased very conservatively and stocks have come in in abundance, which has tended to keep butter dealers on edge in order to keep their stocks moving. As a whole they have not succeeded especially well and many stores have large quantities of accumulated stocks. The accumulations have been largely under-grades, as better grades of butter have moved fairly well. The effect of hot weather in middle states is very much in evidence, as many lots of butter from creameries which have reputations for high quality have shown that buttermakers in those creameries have had to face the problem of making high-class butter from poor cream and have not succeeded very well. It is expected that shipments this coming week will show that condition even more.

The quotation on extras on Monday was 45@45 1/4c. On Tuesday that quotation declined a quarter cent where it held until Thursday when the quotation 44@45c was established. The same quotation held on Friday and at the close the market was very unsettled. There seems to be no idea as to what the future developments but as the last part of the week shows decreased receipts and as the maximum of production has been reached there seems to be small chance for any material decrease in price. Additional quotations on Friday were: Higher scoring than extras, 45 1/4@46c; Firsts, 43 1/2@44 1/2c; and Seconds, 41 1/2@43c.

### Live Stock Letters

**DETROIT.**—Market showing considerable dullness and only the best grades selling at quotations while on other grades are selling at a wider range of prices. The condition is undoubtedly due to weather conditions as the demand for meat products is not as great.

Best heavy steers are ranging from \$14.00 to \$16.00, butcher steers \$10.00 to \$11.00, mixed steers and heifers \$8.50 to \$9.50, light butchers \$7.25 to \$8.00, cows \$7.50 to \$9.00, canners \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Market barely steady; market ranging from \$18.50 to \$19.00.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market easier and unsettled. Best lambs selling \$17.00 to \$17.50; mediums, \$16.00 to \$16.50; yearlings, \$10.00 to \$14.00; average quality sheep \$10.00 to \$11.00; culls and common \$5.00 to \$8.50.

Veal Calves.—Market lower, best selling \$15.00 to \$16.50, others range from \$9.00 to \$14.00.

The market is very firm due to light receipts. We would not encourage shipments during the extreme warm weather unless located near a market. Any delay in transportation will result in the veal arriving in an unsalable condition and condemned by the meat inspector. Sales range from 21c to 25c on common to fancy veal.

It is not the right time of the year to market rabbits as there is practically no demand. Hold on to them until cooler weather.

The market is lower on broilers and springers. The demand for fat hens is fair but, with the present run of receipts stock is not accumulating.

(Continued on page 12)



—for all the farmers of Michigan—

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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## What would You do if you had Beans to Sell?

OUR FARMER friends who are holding part of their 1917 crop of beans are on the anxious seat. The antics of the bean market since last fall have bewildered them and the slump of the spring and summer months have caused them to fear that the bottom is out of the market for good. Here is a letter from a Tekonsha subscriber:

"Can you give me any advice about the bean situation? I have my last year's crop of about 100 bushels. They ripened early and were harvested before the rains and are a good quality of beans. I have been holding them since fall for a better price. We have 'lost out' but no one is to blame, and the question before us now is, 'Will the price be any better before the new crop comes in than at present?' What would you do with your beans now if you had 100 bushels on hand? Your advice would be appreciated."

We cannot give you any advice with respect to the bean situation that we have not already given our readers publicly in these columns. At great expense of time and money we have followed the trend of the bean market very minutely from the time it opened last fall until the present time. We have seen new and strange influences at work tearing down the market and aside from our just protests we have been helpless to prevent the stagnation of the market. When navy beans were harvested last fall the crop was discovered to be abnormally short, and everyone anticipated that prices on the 1917 crop would set new high levels. It is needless to review the numerous causes—the pinto deal, moisture in the beans, lack of tin for canning, etc.—which interfered with the normal marketing of the crop, and sent the prices downward. You know that we have fought against these influences and have accomplished all that mortal man could to remove them.

"What would we do with our beans if we had 100 bushels on hand?"

Now, in the first place, no matter how many beans we raised last fall, we wouldn't have a quart on hand now providing the price of \$10.50 to \$11.50 per cwt. that prevailed when the market first opened, paid us a fair profit. We would have sold every bean as soon as we could have gotten them to market. But if that price didn't pay us a profit, we would have held them over and that is precisely the reason why we wouldn't sell them now when our loss would be much greater than at last fall's prices.

If there is any farmer who is holding his beans for an exorbitant profit, he is a speculator and a profiteer. Maybe you folks won't like that statement, but is fact, nevertheless. A few farmers could make money on their last year's crop at \$4 or \$5 a bushel. Others will lose at \$8. We'd hold our beans till doomsday and eat 'em ourselves before we'd sell 'em for a nickel less than it cost to grow 'em.

Now as to the future of the bean market, we can only say this: The bean market has been stronger the past ten days than at any time since last fall and the Detroit quotations have advanced twice during that period. There is

a demand now for navy beans that has not existed before, and orders are coming in freely from eastern centers. Whether the local markets will advance before the new crop comes on depends considerably on the following factors:

1. The number of beans your local elevators have on hand.
2. The quantity of pintos yet to be moved.
3. The time of harvesting and the condition of the 1918 crop.

Our opinion? Our unreserved judgment is that the market will go higher. But we are neither seers nor prophets. Any number of influences might yet combine as before to again lower it. Our readers know fully as much about the facts as we do and we trust to their own good judgment in determining the course they should pursue.

## The Courage of Our Farmers

TO MARCH forth in a rain of shot and shrapnel to meet the foe that waits unseen behind entrenchments; to patrol the darkness of No Man's land with death lurking at every hand; to lie wounded and alone knowing that the hand of death is upon the brow—takes courage. But the American soldier has it—matchless, unconquerable courage that knows no fear.

To chance the savings of a year upon the crops that may never grow; to look calmly on the frost-killed vegetation; to wait grimly day after day and week after week for the rain that may save the crops from impending ruin; to market the crop on a declining market at a loss which means another year of pinching and sacrifice—takes courage. But the American farmer has it, with matchless courage that bids defiance to the worst of nature's calamities.

We have been thinking a great deal about the farmer's courage the past two weeks as the drought has lengthened and slowly wilted the growing crops. How jubilant we all were when bounteous rains in April and May gave promise of the best crops in the history of the state. Then came the drought of June, shortening the hay crop and drying the pastures. Our spirits revived again when in late June and early July rains gave the crops a new lease of life. Everything was rosy then, until dry, hot weather came on and crops languished once more.

Yes, it takes courage to keep a stiff upper lip when the elements conspire to ruin the crops. The constant recollection of man's impotency to combat the forces that seek his undoing is enough to take the courage out of almost any man. But not the American farmer.

## Look to Your Candidates

PRIMARY ELECTION is not far off; look to your candidates. This is the year when factionalism, partisanship, politics and personal prejudices should be subordinated to calm judgment and common sense. The national welfare comes FIRST; state and local issues LAST.

The man who has served the people once and desires to serve again is entitled to first consideration. His experience is 50 per cent of his qualifications. What his attitude was on the war before the United States entered it matters not a whit. What his attitude has been since then matters a great deal.

A congressman's pre-war record furnishes the best kind of ammunition for his opponents and you can bet that if any congressman has voted contrary to the wishes of his constituents on matters of national prohibition, woman suffrage, revenue legislation, etc., those who seek his political goat are going to howl about his pre-war record because they think that's candy for the voters.

There isn't a Michigan congressman that need be ashamed of his record. Everyone of them have loyally and consistently "stood by the President." And they have worked hard, too, and voted right!

If principle and loyal service and experience count for anything, Michigan voters will return every candidate seeking re-election, by an overwhelming majority.

## Stand by the Ship

THE FIRST dissatisfaction expressed by the dairymen over the decision of the milk commission was evidenced this week when the commission turned down the plea of the farmers for \$3.50 milk during August. Upwards of 50 farmers attended the session, and told the commission emphatically that they could not produce milk during August for less than \$3.50 except at a loss. The dry, hot weather of the past four weeks has absolutely ruined many pastures and farmers are already obliged to turn to high-priced feed at a time when the cows should be turning the cheap grass of the pastures into milk.

Because of the exorbitantly high cost of distributing milk in the city of Detroit, the dealers must charge the consumer 15 cents per quart for the milk that they buy from the farmers for 7 1-2 cents. For the dealers will not chance a loss, such as the farmers are compelled to stand. Whatever else happens, the dealers must have their profits.

But we are assured that the farmers will abide by the decision of the commission, profits or no profits. And since the commission has shown itself fair and unbiased in its dealings with producer, distributor and consumer we think the farmers can safely trust the situation to its hands.

The producers' association and the milk commission have been the most effective instruments the dairymen have ever had in stabilizing the price of milk in this state and in overcoming the losses of other years, and while the price for August may not meet with the entire approval of farmers, they will find it to their ultimate advantage, we sincerely believe, to stay by the ship. Before another month rolls around the farmers can undoubtedly convince the milk commission that the price now obtaining is not sufficient and secure its consent to an additional increase that will allow them a fair margin of profit.

\* \* \*

Edward Frensdorf, acting warden of Jackson prison, is being "investigated." The warden has been too talkative to suit some folks. He's been asking a lot of questions and making a lot of charges about the failure of the War Preparedness Board to help take care of Michigan's surplus stocks of beans and potatoes. He's certainly stepped on somebody's toes good and proper and now that somebody is out after the warden's goat. Will he get it? Not so long as the warden's name is Edward Frensdorf.

\* \* \*

\$568,018 represent the modest profits of the Michigan Sugar Company, for the fiscal year ending June 30th. The company has something over a cool million dollars of cash on hand and is looking forward to a most satisfactory business this fall. This is too deep for us. Last spring the Michigan Sugar Company was quite sure it could never pay the farmers \$10 for beets and survive the drain on its pocket book but now it is anticipating a very "satisfactory" season.

\* \* \*

News Item: "When the stamp solicitors called on William Heidkam, an aged German farmer residing near Deckerville, he made a remark to the effect that it would be better if the Kaiser would win the war and rule this country so that a man could get a glass of beer when he wanted it." Evidently that's what some of the fellows who are working for the return of the saloon to Michigan think, too.

\* \* \*

Beware of fire. Sparks from threshing engines have destroyed much grain in the wheat fields. Have the windmill in working order and a few extra pails on hand during harvesting days. "Safety first" may save regrets—and money.

\* \* \*

The booze crowd is getting a fiendish glee out of the wholesale arrests along the Michigan-Ohio line for violation of the prohibition law. Let 'em gloat. There's one violation of the prohibition law where there used to be a hundred violations of the liquor law.



## UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

## Woman Suffrage

For quite a spell now I've been reading a good deal about woman suffrage an' hearing that women wants the right to vote an' git into politics. Now b'gosh, I'm very much agin any such fol-de-rol as this an' I'm goin' to give my reasons right off the reel an' will prob'ly make a lot of female women quite mad but it can't be helped for I must be truthful, even tho I can't claim to be handsome.

Now I never knew much about women till I got acquainted with my mother some several years ago, an' bein' quite closely related to her an' considerable in her company, I sort o' got the idea into my noodle that she was about the most wonderful human bein' that God ever created—in fact I thot she knew about all that was worth knowin' an' about all I ever knew I got from her.

She taught me many things in my younger days that have been of considerable value to me all thru life. One of the most beautiful of her teachings was that a man should respect womanhood and motherhood and I always thot that a purty sensible thing to do—in my younger days, understand. But of course that was before I had frequented pool rooms, cigar stores, barber shops and corner grocery stores, where the wise men of the day always congregate an' where wisdom and advice is dispensed with a lavish hand, so to speak. Well with all my beautiful ideas of the superiority of woman, in these places I learned that I was on the wrong track—that women were an inferior sort of an animal an' only to be tolerated becuz she was here and there wuz no apparent way of gettin' rid of her.

The idea of her bein' man's equal was preposterous, I was told, an' to talk of givin' her the right to vote was just driv'el and a thot not fit for real men to harbor, not for a minnit. Naturally, with all these bright minds runnin' in the same channel, set me a thinkin' an' I soon found that these brilliant men were right—women lacked sense and judgment an' everything that goes to make a person intelligent enough to vote (as some one else says he should vote) an' so I at once forgot my mother's teachin's—forget that most of us get all our knowledge, our ideals, our life itself from women, an' becuz an ardent opposer of woman suffrage, woman's rights or any other thing that would have a tendency to put women on an equality with men.

Why, I reasoned, its agin the law for women to vote an' wa-ant the laws made by men? An' then let women once git into politics an' gosh all Friday, they'll raise hobbs with everything; our ringers an' grafters an' lobbyists an' political wire pullers an' ward heelers an' crooks an' thieves in high places an' all our noted political riff-raff will be in danger of bein' found out an' exposed to the eyes of a cruel an' unfeelin' world, for you can't pull the wool over a woman's eyes like you can over the men's an' so—takin' all these things into consideration, I believe women should be in the non-votin' class, which is composed of Idiots, Indians, criminals (sometimes) foreigners an' women.

Why say, feller voters, all you have to do to prove that women lack sense and judgement, is to look at the woman who married you—if she had possessed sense she wouldn't a done it, nine times out of ten—an' you know it too, don't you? Of course its best not to let 'em know it for if they did—well the least said the better.

Women are helpful in a good many ways and handy to have about an' are doing a wonderful work in these tryin' times—sacrificin' their very life's blood to help win the war, givin' their sons—their all—cheerfully an' willingly, although their hearts cry out with the anguish of it all—they are the equal of any man in things like that, are dependable, earnest, strong, true, comforting—they are all that woman should be an' bring ividly back to me my e-ly ideals of true womanhood an' we take off our hats to 'em in all these—the higher things of life, an' are proud if we can be called their equal now, but gee whiz—the idea of callin' 'em our equal when it comes to the ballot—why wouldn't that be just turrible?

An' do they want to vote any way? Well, I s'pose if they had the right, they could do as the men do, vote or not jest as they pleased—nothing compulsory about it; but jest think what it would mean to a lot of us old crooks to have the refinin' influence of the women's vote injected into the political game.

Class 'em with idiots, indians, criminals and aliens if you like, but since commencin' this letter

your Uncle Rube has had a change of heart and now says: there is not a thing in this world too good for our nolie American women—they are the equal of any man and superior to the majority, in sense, honesty, judgment, loyalty, purity, morality and religion, an' they should have every privilege enjoyed by the men, the ballot included. Amen! Cordially, UNCLE RUBE.

## 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.)

## The Spirit that Wins

In the last issue of your most excellent paper you invited your readers to give an account of their farming operations and difficulties they have overcome.

Have overcome my difficulties, so here are my operations. I am now in my 65th year. For the past 8 years have been what I would call a one-horse farmer, owning 10 acres in the corporation of the village of Perrinton. Last spring when so many appeals were made to the farmer to put in more crops to feed the boys and our Allies and Hoover began to Hooverize very strong, I felt it was my duty to do my duty to do my bit and show those swivel chair patriots what a 69-year-old boy could do. On March 20th bought another good horse and did team work for the condensary, the village and other odd jobs and earned \$65. I rented 26 acres of land, share rent. Put out eleven acres of oats. Spent one week hauling manure on corn ground; put out three acres of corn and fifteen acres of beans and  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre of potatoes. The ground for these crops was all plowed 7 and some of it 8 inches deep, except two acres for beet ground which was not ploughed. Six acres of this land is  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from residence; the other 20 acres is two miles. Have good garden, milked three cows, and delivered to the condensary up to June 25th and from that date one cow. At the present writing two days will finish all crops except one acre of beans planted June 20 and half an acre of late potatoes.

Corn was drilled in cultivated, all weeds hoed out. Four and a half acres of beans planted with hand planter, cultivated two times, all weeds hoed out. All this work has been done by myself except two men one-half day planting beans. I have had one object in view to keep beans clean so as to lessen expense in harvesting crop.

This may look like profiteering but the other fellow will take care of that by setting the price for my products as he invariably does. Well, I hope I will have enough left after paying expenses to buy a Liberty bond.—R. J. D., Perrinton, Mich.

## The Non-Partisan League

On reading over your valuable paper of July 20, I came across something new. The platform of a new party, the Non-Partisan League, of Idaho. Solomon says there is nothing new under the sun, but this is new to me. And it seems new to Senator Scully as the Senator is very much afraid they might come to Michigan, and the Michigan farmers might be led astray with such new and uncanny views, which shows that the Non-Partisan League must have been gotten up by some "honest-to-God" farmers. Well, Mr. Editor, whoever formulated this Idaho platform seems to know what the farmers themselves need, and seemingly they intend to handle their own affairs through their own representatives in every department and in this way they expect to get more faithful representation. It seems to me that the farming business should be placed at the very pinnacle of all legislation—"Give us this day our daily bread." Our food is provided by our farmers. Our hundred millions of people are all dependent for their very lives upon the farmer, although he has almost been despised, called hayseed and all unbecoming names. But through the Little Red Schoolhouse and the Agricultural Colleges provided by Uncle Sam and the state, the farmers, like Moses in the wilderness, are quietly but surely arranging their own affairs on such a solid farmers' platform, that it will be undebatable, if all platforms are on the same plane as the Idaho Non-Partisan platform which is worthy of the praise of either a Lincoln or a Jefferson or any other party whose patriotism is dyed in the wool and an English ell wide.

My mother used to say, "A good man never got an ill name;" and as long as this Non-Partisan League is doing good and in keeping with the constitution of the United States it does not matter about the name. But in conclusion, who can represent the farmer better than one from his own ranks? And with our Gleaners, Grangers, and other farmers' societies in every corner of the United States, we have thousands of real honest manhood who are capable of assuming any office to which Uncle Sam can call them.—J. B., Perfection.

The farmers here have all adopted the eight-hour system—eight hours in the forenoon, and eight in the afternoon—and then they can't keep up with the work. Weather very dry here now. Would like to see M. B. F. in every farmer's hands.—J. C. Armour, Bay County.

## SENSE AND NONSENSE

## HOW TO DODGE THE DOCTOR

Do not eat when tired.

And don't be afraid to exercise until you sweat. The sweat glands were given you, not for grills, but for a useful purpose.

Learn how to breathe deeply and slowly. Fast and shallow breathing does much to keep the light burning in the druggist's window.

A clean conscience means restful night, and restful nights mean length of years.

Keep your mouth as clean as your finger nails. Unclean nails seldom kill; unclean mouths have slain thousands.

Rest your eyes more than your legs. Invalidism cannot often be traced to leg strain but eyestrain is a notorious producer of bodily ills.

Never eat when you are in an irritated mood. Irritation spells indigestion, and indigestion spells ill health. Better go hungry than eat when angry.

Oil your internal machinery with the lubricant of joy and gladness, and you will seldom have to take it to the repair shop with the doctor's sign.

Get ample sleep, but not too much. There is such a thing as sleeping one's self into stupidity and into disease.

Open windows never help the doctor to pay his rent as closed ones do.

Germs thrive in dust, therefore don't let dust accumulate around you.—Epworth Herald.

## WISDOM OF THE HEN

The Smiths had a hen which insisted upon neglecting her comfortable nest to lay a daily egg in the coal-cellar.

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"Why, that's easy, mother," exclaimed John. "I suppose she's seen the sign, 'Now is the time to lay in your coal.'—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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"Well I'll take the shoes," I said.

He arose, bowing courteously.

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The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he hesitated. "After dark, I guess."



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He began to switch his tail;  
"Well I never," was his comment;  
"There's a mule that's been in jail."





—for all the farmers of Michigan—

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, AUG. 3RD, 1918

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#### What would You do if you had Beans to Sell?

OUR FARMER friends who are holding part of their 1917 crop of beans are on the anxious seat. The antics of the bean market since last fall have bewildered them and the slump of the spring and summer months have caused them to fear that the bottom is out of the market for good. Here is a letter from a Tekonsha subscriber:

"Can you give me any advice about the bean situation? I have my last year's crop of about 100 bushels. They ripened early and were harvested before the rains and are a good quality of beans. I have been holding them since fall for a better price. We have 'lost out' but no one is to blame, and the question before us now is, 'Will the price be any better before the new crop comes in than at present?' What would you do with your beans now if you had 100 bushels on hand? Your advice would be appreciated."

We cannot give you any advice with respect to the bean situation that we have not already given our readers publicly in these columns. At great expense of time and money we have followed the trend of the bean market very minutely from the time it opened last fall until the present time. We have seen new and strange influences at work tearing down the market and aside from our just protests we have been helpless to prevent the stagnation of the market. When navy beans were harvested last fall the crop was discovered to be abnormally short, and everyone anticipated that prices on the 1917 crop would set new high levels. It is needless to review the numerous causes—the pinto deal, moisture in the beans, lack of tin for canning, etc.—which interfered with the normal marketing of the crop, and sent the prices downward. You know that we have fought against these influences and have accomplished all that mortal man could to remove them.

"What would we do with our beans if we had 100 bushels on hand?"

Now, in the first place, no matter how many beans we raised last fall, we wouldn't have a quart on hand now providing the price of \$10.50 to \$11.50 per cwt. that prevailed when the market first opened, paid us a fair profit. We would have sold every bean as soon as we could have gotten them to market. But if that price didn't pay us a profit, we would have held them over and that is precisely the reason why we wouldn't sell them now when our loss would be much greater than at last fall's prices.

If there is any farmer who is holding his beans for an exorbitant profit, he is a speculator and a profiteer. Mebbe you folks won't like that statement, but is fact, nevertheless. A few farmers could make money on their last year's crop at \$4 or \$5 a bushel. Others will lose at \$8. We'd hold our beans till doomsday and eat 'em ourselves before we'd sell 'em for a nickel less than it cost to grow 'em.

Now as to the future of the bean market, we can only say this: The bean market has been stronger the past ten days than at any time since last fall and the Detroit quotations have advanced twice during that period. There is

a demand now for navy beans that has not existed before, and orders are coming in freely from eastern centers. Whether the local markets will advance before the new crop comes on depends considerably on the following factors:

1. The number of beans your local elevators have on hand.
2. The quantity of pintos yet to be moved.
3. The time of harvesting and the condition of the 1918 crop.

Our opinion? Our unreserved judgment is that the market will go higher. But we are neither seers nor prophets. Any number of influences might yet combine as before to again lower it. Our readers know fully as much about the facts as we do and we trust to their own good judgment in determining the course they should pursue.

#### The Courage of Our Farmers

TO MARCH forth in a rain of shot and shrapnel to meet the foe that waits unseen behind entrenchments; to patrol the darkness of No Man's land with death lurking at every hand; to lie wounded and alone knowing that the hand of death is upon the brow—takes courage. But the American soldier has it—matchless, unconquerable courage that knows no fear.

To chance the savings of a year upon the crops that may never grow; to look calmly on the frost-killed vegetation; to wait grimly day after day and week after week for the rain that may save the crops from impending ruin; to market the crop on a declining market at a loss which means another year of pinching and sacrifice—takes courage. But the American farmer has it, with matchless courage that bids defiance to the worst of nature's calamities.

We have been thinking a great deal about the farmer's courage the past two weeks as the drought has lengthened and slowly wilted the growing crops. How jubilant we all were when bounteous rains in April and May gave promise of the best crops in the history of the state. Then came the drought of June, shortening the hay crop and drying the pastures. Our spirits revived again when in late June and early July rains gave the crops a new lease of life. Everything was rosy then, until dry, hot weather came on and crops languished once more.

Yes, it takes courage to keep a stiff upper lip when the elements conspire to ruin the crops. The constant recollection of man's impotency to combat the forces that seek his undoing is enough to take the courage out of almost any man. But not the American farmer.

#### Look to Your Candidates

PRIMARY ELECTION is not far off; look to your candidates. This is the year when factionalism, partisanship, politics and personal prejudices should be subordinated to calm judgment and common sense. The national welfare comes FIRST; state and local issues LAST.

The man who has served the people once and desires to serve again is entitled to first consideration. His experience is 50 per cent of his qualifications. What his attitude was on the war before the United States entered it matters not a whit. What his attitude has been since then matters a great deal.

A congressman's pre-war record furnishes the best kind of ammunition for his opponents and you can bet that if any congressman has voted contrary to the wishes of his constituents on matters of national prohibition, woman suffrage, revenue legislation, etc., those who seek his political goat are going to howl about his pre-war record because they think that's candy for the voters.

There isn't a Michigan congressman that need be ashamed of his record. Everyone of them have loyally and consistently "stood by the President." And they have worked hard, too, and voted right!

If principle and loyal service and experience count for anything, Michigan voters will return every candidate seeking re-election, by an overwhelming majority.

#### Stand by the Ship

THE FIRST dissatisfaction expressed by the dairymen over the decision of the milk commission was evidenced this week when the commission turned down the plea of the farmers for \$3.50 milk during August. Upwards of 50 farmers attended the session, and told the commission emphatically that they could not produce milk during August for less than \$3.50 except at a loss. The dry, hot weather of the past four weeks has absolutely ruined many pastures and farmers are already obliged to turn to high-priced feed at a time when the cows should be turning the cheap grass of the pastures into milk.

Because of the exorbitantly high cost of distributing milk in the city of Detroit, the dealers must charge the consumer 15 cents per quart for the milk that they buy from the farmers for 7 1-2 cents. For the dealers will not chance a loss, such as the farmers are compelled to stand. Whatever else happens, the dealers must have their profits.

But we are assured that the farmers will abide by the decision of the commission, profits or no profits. And since the commission has shown itself fair and unbiased in its dealings with producer, distributor and consumer we think the farmers can safely trust the situation to its hands.

The producers' association and the milk commission have been the most effective instruments the dairymen have ever had in stabilizing the price of milk in this state and in overcoming the losses of other years, and while the price for August may not meet with the entire approval of farmers, they will find it to their ultimate advantage, we sincerely believe, to stay by the ship. Before another month rolls around the farmers can undoubtedly convince the milk commission that the price now obtaining is not sufficient and secure its consent to an additional increase that will allow them a fair margin of profit.

\* \* \*

Edward Frensdorf, acting warden of Jackson prison, is being "investigated." The warden has been too talkative to suit some folks. He's been asking a lot of questions and making a lot of charges about the failure of the War Preparedness Board to help take care of Michigan's surplus stocks of beans and potatoes. He's certainly stepped on somebody's toes good and proper and now that somebody is out after the warden's goat. Will he get it? Not so long as the warden's name is Edward Frensdorf.

\* \* \*

\$568,018 represent the modest profits of the Michigan Sugar Company, for the fiscal year ending June 30th. The company has something over a cool million dollars of cash on hand and is looking forward to a most satisfactory business this fall. This is too deep for us. Last spring the Michigan Sugar Company was quite sure it could never pay the farmers \$10 for beets and survive the drain on its pocket book but now it is anticipating a very "satisfactory" season.

\* \* \*

News Item: "When the stamp solicitors called on William Heidkam, an aged German farmer residing near Deckerville, he made a remark to the effect that it would be better if the Kaiser would win the war and rule this country so that a man could get a glass of beer when he wanted it." Evidently that's what some of the fellows who are working for the return of the saloon to Michigan think, too.

\* \* \*

Beware of fire. Sparks from threshing engines have destroyed much grain in the wheat fields. Have the windmill in working order and a few extra pails on hand during harvesting days. "Safety first" may save regrets—and money.

\* \* \*

The booze crowd is getting a fiendish glee out of the wholesale arrests along the Michigan-Ohio line for violation of the prohibition law. Let 'em gloat. There's one violation of the prohibition law where there used to be a hundred violations of the liquor law.



## UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

### Woman Suffrage

For quite a spell now I've been reading a good deal about woman suffrage an' hearing that women wants the right to vote an' git into politics. Now b'gosh, I'm very much agin any such fol-de-rol as this an' I'm goin' to give my reasons right off the reel an' will probibly make a lot of female women quite mad but it can't be helped for I must be truthful, even tho I can't claim to be handsome.

Now I never knew much about women till I got acquainted with my mother some several years ago, an', bein' quite closely related to her an' considerable in her company, I sort o' got the idea into my noodle that she was about the most wonderful human bein' that God ever created—in fact I thot she knew about all that was worth knowin' an' about all I ever knew I got from her.

She taught me many things in my younger days that have been of considerable value to me all thru life. One of the most beautiful of her teachings was that a man should respect womanhood and motherhood and I always thot that a purty sensible thing to do—in my younger days, understand. But of course that was before I had frequented pool rooms, cigar stores, barber shops and corner grocery stores, where the wise men of the day always congregate an' where wisdom and advice is dispensed with a lavish hand, so to speak. Well with all my beautiful ideas of the superiority of woman, in these places I learned that I was on the wrong track—that women were an inferior sort of an animal an' only to be tolerated becuz she was here and there wuz no apparent way of gettin' rid of her.

The idea of her bein' man's equal was preposterous, I was told, an' to talk of givin' her the right to vote was just drivin' and a thot not fit for real men to harbor, not for a minnit. Naturally, with all these bright minds runnin' in the same channel, set me a thinkin' an' I soon found that these brilliant men were right—women lacked sense and judgment an' everything that goes to make a person intelligent enough to vote (as some one else says he should vote) an' so I at once forgot my mother's teachin's—forget that most of us get all our knowledge, our ideals, our life itself from women, an' becuz an ardent opposer of woman suffrage, woman's rights or any other thing that would have a tendency to put women on an equality with men.

Why, I reasoned, its agin the law for women to vote an' wa-ant the laws made by men? An' then let women once git into politics an' gosh all Friday, they'll raise hobbs with everything; our ringers an' grafters an' lobbyists an' political wire pullers an' ward heelers an' crooks an' thieves in high places an' all our noted political riff-raff will be in danger of bein' found out an' exposed to the eyes of a cruel an' unfeelin' world, for you can't pull the wool over a woman's eyes like you can over the men's an' so—takin' all these things into consideration, I believe women should be in the non-votin' class, which is composed of Idiots, Indians, criminals (sometimes) foreigners an' women.

Why say, feller voters, all you have to do to prove that women lack sense and judgement, is to look at the woman who married you—if she had possessed sense she wouldn't a done it, nine times out of ten—an' you know it too, don't you? Of course its best not to let 'em know it for if they did—well the least said the better.

Women are helpful in a good many ways and handy to have about an' are doing a wonderful work in these tryin' times—sacrificin' their very life's blood to help win the war, givin' their sons—their all—cheerfully an' willingly, although their hearts cry out with the anguish of it all—they are the equal of any man in things like that, are dependable, earnest, strong, true, comforting—they are all that woman should be an' bring ividly back to me my e-ly ideals of true womanhood an' we take off our hats to 'em in all these—the higher things of life, an' are proud if we can be called their equal now, but gee whiz—the idea of callin' 'em our equal when it comes to the ballot—why wouldn't that be just turrible?

An' do they want to vote any way? Well, I s'pose if they had the right, they could do as the men do, vote or not jest as they pleased—nothing compulsory about it; but jest think what it would mean to a lot of us old crooks to have the refinin' influence of the women's vote injected into the political game.

Class 'em with idiots, indians, criminals and aliens if you like, but since commencin' this letter

your Uncle Rube has had a change of heart and now says: there is not a thing in this world too good for our noble American women—they are the equal of any man and superior to the majority, in sense, honesty, judgment, loyalty, purity, morality and religion, an' they should have every privilege enjoyed by the men, the ballot included. Amen! Cordially, UNCLE RUBE.

## 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.)

### The Spirit that Wins

In the last issue of your most excellent paper you invited your readers to give an account of their farming operations and difficulties they have overcome.

Have overcome my difficulties, so here are my operations. I am now in my 65th year. For the past 8 years have been what I would call a one-horse farmer, owning 10 acres in the corporation of the village of Perrinton. Last spring when so many appeals were made to the farmer to put in more crops to feed the boys and our Allies and Hoover began to Hooverize very strong, I felt it was my duty to do my duty to do my bit and show those swivel chair patriots what a 69-year-old boy could do. On March 20th bought another good horse and did team work for the condensary, the village and other odd jobs and earned \$65. I rented 26 acres of land, share rent. Put out eleven acres of oats. Spent one week hauling manure on corn ground; put out three acres of corn and fifteen acres of beans and  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre of potatoes. The ground for these crops was all plowed 7 and some of it 8 inches deep, except two acres for beet ground which was not ploughed. Six acres of this land is  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from residence; the other 20 acres is two miles. Have good garden, milked three cows, and delivered to the condensary up to June 25th and from that date one cow. At the present writing two days will finish all crops except one acre of beans planted June 20 and half an acre of late potatoes.

Corn was drilled in cultivated, all weeds hoed out. Four and a half acres of beans planted with hand planter, cultivated two times, all weeds hoed out. All this work has been done by myself except two men one-half day planting beans. I have had one object in view to keep beans clean so as to lessen expense in harvesting crop.

This may look like profiteering but the other fellow will take care of that by setting the price for my products as he invariably does. Well, I hope I will have enough left after paying expenses to buy a Liberty bond.—R. J. D., Perrington, Mich.

### The Non-Partisan League

On reading over your valuable paper of July 20, I came across something new. The platform of a new party, the Non-Partisan League, of Idaho. Solomon says there is nothing new under the sun, but this is new to me. And it seems new to Senator Scully as the Senator is very much afraid they might come to Michigan, and the Michigan farmers might be led astray with such new and uncanny views, which shows that the Non-Partisan League must have been gotten up by some "honest-to-God" farmers. Well, Mr. Editor, whoever formulated this Idaho platform seems to know what the farmers themselves need, and seemingly they intend to handle their own affairs through their own representatives in every department and in this way they expect to get more faithful representation. It seems to me that the farming business should be placed at the very pinnacle of all legislation—"Give us this day our daily bread." Our food is provided by our farmers. Our hundred millions of people are all dependent for their very lives upon the farmer, although he has almost been despised, called hayseed and all unbecoming names. But through the Little Red Schoolhouse and the Agricultural Colleges provided by Uncle Sam and the state, the farmers, like Moses in the wilderness, are quietly but surely arranging their own affairs on such a solid farmers' platform that it will be undebatable, if all platforms are on the same plane as the Idaho Non-Partisan platform which is worthy of the praise of either a Lincoln or a Jefferson or any other party whose patriotism is dyed in the wool and an English ell wide.

My mother used to say, "A good man never got an ill name," and as long as this Non-Partisan League is doing good and in keeping with the constitution of the United States it does not matter about the name. But in conclusion, who can represent the farmer better than one from his own ranks? And with our Gleaners, Grangers, and other farmers' societies in every corner of the United States, we have thousands of real honest manhood who are capable of assuming any office to which Uncle Sam can call them.—J. B., Perfection.

The farmers here have all adopted the eight-hour system—eight hours in the forenoon, and eight in the afternoon—and then they can't keep up with the work. Weather very dry here now. Would like to see M. B. F. in every farmer's hands.—J. C. Armour, Bay County.

## SENSE AND NONSENSE

### HOW TO DODGE THE DOCTOR

Do not eat when tired.

And don't be afraid to exercise until you sweat. The sweat glands were given you, not for grills, but for a useful purpose.

Learn how to breathe deeply and slowly. Fast and shallow breathing does much to keep the light burning in the druggist's window.

A clean conscience means restful night, and restful nights mean length of years.

Keep your mouth as clean as your finger nails. Unclean nails seldom kill; unclean mouths have slain thousands.

Rest your eyes more than your legs. Invalidism cannot often be traced to leg strain but eyestrain is a notorious producer of bodily ills.

Never eat when you are in an irritated mood. Irritation spells indigestion, and indigestion spells ill health. Better go hungry than eat when angry.

Oil your internal machinery with the lubricant of joy and gladness, and you will seldom have to take it to the repair shop with the doctor's sign.

Get ample sleep, but not too much. There is such a thing as sleeping one's self into stupidity and into disease.

Open windows never help the doctor to pay his rent as closed ones do.

Germs thrive in dust, therefore don't let dust accumulate around you.—Epworth Herald.

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# THE FARM HOME

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



## Are You Enjoying Your Life?

**L**AST WEEK I made the acquaintance of a lady whom I think I shall always remember though I may never see her again. She had passed the half century mark, and was "just beginning to enjoy life" she told me. And she looked it. Her happy smile and twinkling eyes whenever they lighted up, seemed to disperse the few slight wrinkles that had gathered on her comely countenance during the years when she was bearing and rearing her children and caring for her home. And as she talked, I made a mental note of the philosophy that had sweetened her disposition with the passing years and had kept her young in both appearance and spirits.

"How I enjoy my children," she said. "I have three of them all grown, and one of them has children of her own. My children have been good children. For that I am thankful. They have never done any thing to bring sorrow or shame to their parents, and they love me as much now, it seems, as when I used to hold them on my knee. I know that no matter how old and cross I may become there will always be a place for me in their hearts and homes. They are a great comfort to me, and I am very happy to be with them and know that I am wanted."

"A mother's heart can never understand why the baby for whom she suffered pain and nursed thru many trying years to manhood or womanhood, could ever forget the love and care she bestowed upon it. It is the unkind words; the son or daughter who is ashamed of their parents; indifference to their happiness; that brings the gray hairs to a mother's head and age to her heart."

"Of course, some parents are to blame for the weakening of the ties. They frown upon everything that the young folks do; they have no time to listen to their youthful troubles; they are narrow-minded in the matter of amusements and recreations; they cannot understand why their children can't be contented with the same things that their parent's children were, and unconsciously they drive the children from home. I love children and young folks, and I try to be interested in the things they are interested in. For I am only happy if they are happy. I can have just as good a time now at my age out at the young folks' parties as I used to when I was a girl and being courted. I think this mingling with the younger people and helping them to have a good time, rejuvenates one and keeps one's spirits youthful even though the family Bible says they are getting old. I know that's the secret of my contentment, and why today I am finding more pleasure than ever before in my children and their friends."

Then I reminded her of the many women who let their years set upon their shoulders like millstones, aging them in mind and body and destroying all hope of a contented old age.

"Yes, I know, and I feel sorry for them," she responded sympathetically. "Their burdens have been heavier than they can bear. Their children have perhaps been a disappointment to them, and there is nothing can rob a mother of her happiness more completely than the ingratitude of her children."

Are you enjoying your children? Are you enjoying your life? Are you reaping now the golden fruit of the years you have spent in travail and work? I would like to hear from my readers on this subject. Please tell me about yourself and your children. Lovingly, PENELOPE.

## A Few Words that Mean Much

**D**EAR PENELOPE:—I suppose the ground has been pretty well covered in regard to household conveniences, but I really think the greatest help in the world, is having the house properly arranged to save steps. Even if one isn't building a new home, the old one can often be re-arranged to save miles of walking. The cupboard opening into each room, placed between my dining room and kitchen, is one of my greatest helps, and the cellarway, inside, and opening from the kitchen, is another. Then I'd rather have the ice brought to the refrigerator in the dining room twice a week than carry all the food every meal to one placed on the porch or elsewhere, as is the common custom.

A fly "swatter" in every room, saves running around in circles looking for one, every time you see a fly, who meanwhile disappears till you have settled down to your former occupation.

Wool blankets are the best comfortables if one can afford them, but if not, when making heavy comfortables tie the batting into the cheap-

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est cheesecloth, and then the real cover needs only to be tied on at rare intervals, so as to be easily removed and washed and may be tied back, spread on the floor instead of frames, if that seems more convenient. Always put a facing over the top of your quilts, as it will need washing much oftener than the rest of the quilt.

A five-cent strawberry huller is one of my most useful possessions.

If you reinforce the knees and seats of overalls, the center-back and elbows of work shirts and the lower half of blouse-sleeves (for boys) with new goods, when the garments are new, it will save hours of mending by hand, and save the unsightly patches of new cloth on old garments, as it will all be fading together even if the outside does finally wear through.

Perhaps that is enough for this time, but I'd like to say a few words to the one who found her country home a prison.

I wonder if she wasn't ill or overworked. Much as we hear of the influence of the mental over the physical nevertheless, I have seen very few who were serene, cheerful and contented when ill, or partly so.

## Open Door

*THERE was a door—an open door,  
It looked upon a foam white shore,  
Where lazily a summer sea  
Wove back and forth along the sand;  
Between the shrub and wilding tree,  
And flowers—oh, flowers on every hand!*

*THERE was a door—an open door,  
And sunlight streamed across the floor,  
And light leaf shadows flecked the sill  
A hint of vine there was—a nest  
With chirping crimson throats to fill—  
Oh, happy he who had the bird for guest!*

*THERE was a door—an open door,  
Happy was he who had such store  
Of joys, and had a master's art  
To draw you from the trembling wire  
Whate'er was lodged within your heart,  
And sing you forth your soul's desire!*

*THERE was a door—an open door,  
So good to enter, evermore;  
For, once within, you found such cheer  
And fellowship of young and old  
As made a day well worth a year—  
Lit with his spirit's sunshine gold!*

*THERE is no house, there is no door,  
All, all deep sunken into yore.  
There is no open door, no house,  
No light leaf shade, no birds to list,  
No nest among the tendrilled boughs—  
No door, no house, no melodist.*

—BY EDITH M. THOMAS

I know it seems delightful when one is young and strong to work with "him" and try to "get ahead" and save everything but yourself, and then when the babies come, your own work constantly increases and your physical fitness decreases, "he" has grown to consider your volunteer help a part of your duty and you keep on overdoing day after day, till life does not seem worth living.

It is part of the wrong economic conditions that a farmer and his family must drive themselves beyond their limit, in order to acquire a good living, but if you stop and think that you won't enjoy your farm, if you have to leave it for a grave (or even a hospital,) perhaps you can get a truer perspective of what you are really bound to do.

Hired men are more plentiful, even to day, than hired mothers and if you haven't time to keep yourself well and your home pleasant and attractive, it is time to make a change.

Use your MIND as well as muscle, to do your work, have a fair share of the family conveniences in the house as well as outdoors, and remember, that even if he doesn't know it, a farmer isn't any more proud of a worn out, dowdy wife than anyone else is.

Did I say a FEW words? I meant a few at a time! I wish our friend would tell us just WHY she hates the country. "There's a reason," always.—Mrs. S. D.

## More Home Conveniences

**D**EAR PENELOPE:—I saw in the last M. B. F. that you wished every reader to write.

So I thought I would write about a few conveniences and helps. I certainly enjoy reading The Farm Home Department. I have found many things that have helped to make my work easier. Some of them were very simple but I had not thought about them before. So here are a few things which I thought might help some reader.

I find a pancake turner handy when baking cookies, to put the cookies in the tins and take them out after baking; also for turning eggs, fish, French toast, etc.

I used to find it hard to sew buttons, to make them come even with the buttonholes. Now I make the buttonholes first, then I lay the garment on some flat surface folding the buttonholes over the hem where I want the buttons to come and take a pencil and mark thru them, then sew on the buttons. It saves time and they always come even.

Sand and kerosene are good to clean the scum off a wash boiler.

An address book made of writing paper and folded together like a book, with a cover made of drawing paper with some pretty design painted or some picture cut out and pasted on the cover, and kept hung up where it is handy or in the writing desk, often saves an hour or two overhauling some letters for a certain address that we can't find.

If your rug is heavy and sags when beating, run a rope line thru a three-fourths inch pipe. A long pole to roll the rug onto makes it easier to carry.

To fill the broken cracks of a range or stove, equal parts of wood ashes and salt mixing cold water with it to form a paste.

One of the handiest things I have is a board for the baby which can be set over a nursery chair or toilet and carried in the buggy or suitcase.—Mrs. E. I.

## Items of Interest to Women

Adrian has received 117 pairs of socks of its 6,000 quota, from the Industrial School for Girls, and 24 sweaters as well.

In the town of Amarillo, Texas, there are more women than men entitled to vote at the coming election.

More than 500 girls have already supplanted men in clerical positions in St. Louis banks and are making good in their new positions. The bankers claim they are more efficient than men.

In the principal streets of Constantinople and other cities Armenian and Syrian girls are being sold as slaves for a few dollars because their Turkish masters are no longer able to feed them.

Miss Florence Schee, head of the woman's committee employment bureau, states that there is still a great demand for women chemists. "The government sends a call for them every day or so," she said, "but it is almost impossible to find women who have had the proper training."

Miss Geraldine McCourcy, of Mississippi, who is now employed in the passport department of the United States legation in Berne, Switzerland, is to be honored by the British government for her untiring efforts in behalf of the British civilians interned in Berlin.

The National Woman Suffragists are represented by four war hospitals at the front. A 300 bed hospital for gas patients is under the care of the Women's Overseas Hospital of the United States. This is the unit supported by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and one to which Michigan suffragists contribute annually.

## Serve These Fruit Relishes with Your Meats

**With Bacon.**—With crisp bacon serve apples, piping hot and bursting with juice, baked without sugar. Or cut the apple from the core without peeling, place in a deep pan with a very light sprinkling of sugar and half a cup of water. Cover and steam until tender; remove cover, sprinkle top with brown sugar or brush with syrup and brown in hot oven. Serve from dish sizzling hot.

**With Roast or Steak.**—Ripe peaches or pears steamed until just tender through make an appetizing sauce for meats. Peel but do not cut. Cook in a saucepan tightly covered with just enough water to prevent burning. Allow one teaspoonful of sugar to a dozen peaches or pears. Steam until tender and serve hot. Be careful not to overcook.

**With Chicken.**—Blue plums are especially good with chicken. Add a very little sugar and little or no water. Heat slowly to prevent burning and cook until plums are broken. Serve hot. Peaches or apples quartered and cooked clear in a syrup of water, sugar, and a bit of lemon make a delicious accompaniment to chicken. Serve rice with this combination.



## Summer Styles

No. 8898.—Lady's Blouse. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The panel front gives the popular vest effect, but may be made of the same material as the waist. The deep shawl collar fits prettily into the square neck in front formed by the panel. The sleeves are finished by deep cuffs and a circular flare which turns back onto the sleeve. The fronts are gathered at the shoulders and the closing is at the left side. The inset panel gives opportunity for enlarging an outgrown blouse and with the addition of the collar and cuffs of organdy or linen many a discarded waist may be used this year. A narrow venetian lace edge makes a dainty finish for organdy or linen collars.

No. 8899.—Lady's Shirt waist in semi-tailored style. The front has the narrow yoke effect formed by the back extending over onto the front. Large armholes and long loosely fitting sleeves are seen on this years blouses a great deal. The reverses are attached to the small roll collar, forming a surprise effect in front. Narrow lace and insertion finishes the edge of the reverses, collar and turned back flare cuffs. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Dotted Swiss or any of the dainty voiles are suitable for these dainty blouses.

No. 8923.—Girl's One-piece Dress, cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years; a combination of middie blouse and skirt all in one piece. A very practical dress for the school girl and one that will be welcomed by mothers who have several dresses to make. The front and back are cut in one with the pieces that form the sides of the skirt. The plaited sections of the skirt are straight and are set into the front and back with a felled seam. The pretty sailor collar which forms the V-shaped neck, the cuffs, pockets and sash tie are of some contrasting material. White Indian head and repp are durable materials for such a dress and make a dressy suit when trimmed with some pretty striped banding or percale. This style would also be very suitable for a blue serge school dress. Red wool or silk will make good looking finishes for the wool or, better still, for the mother who has time to do so, the crocheted collar and cuffs are extremely pretty and one set would outwear several dresses; even on the white linen suits a crocheted set of yellow or coral yarn adds a striking effect.

No. 8918.—Misses' or Small Woman's Dress, cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. The simple shirtwaist style is shown with a two-gored skirt gathered all around to the slightly raised waist line. The round neck is finished with a girlish Buster Brown collar and ties. Eyelets form the fastening with a narrow ribbon lacing. Cone shaped pockets are placed at both sides of the skirt.

No. 8910.—Three or four gored Skirt. The large cut shows the three gored with tucked closing at the center front. A fancy tailored pocket is stitched on each side and a narrow belt finishes the skirt. In the smaller cut the four gores are shown using a hip yoke. This pattern may be found in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 8890.—Lady's One-piece Apron or House Dress, cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. This princess style is favored by many large women. The seams at the front and back give the appearance of panels and makes a becoming work dress on most any form, either large or small. Large pockets, so essential on work dresses, are shown at each side of the front.



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

## AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## My Home

SOMEbody—I don't know who—sent me the following poem, and I want all of my boys and girls to read it and think about it. Some of the boys and girls forget the old home and parents after they have grown up. This none of you must ever do, for the best place on earth is "home, sweet home," and the best people on earth are the father and mother who live there and love and care for you. I think it would be nice for you to write me a letter about your home—the buildings the animals, the trees, the flowers, the fields and the brook or the lake near by. For the two best letters on the subject of "My Home" I will give a Thrift stamp. With love from AUNT PENELOPE.

## My Home.

There's a cottage on our street  
That's the dearest place I've known,  
And it holds the dearest people  
That a street could ever own.

It is low and small and white,  
Like a pile of drifted snow,  
On a little patch of garden  
Where God's choicest flowers blow.

It's just a wooden dwelling,  
And the paint has long been gone  
From the roof of many summers,  
Where rain fell and sunlight shone.

Such a heav'n within the fencing  
Every rose and poppy there,  
And the mother—noble woman!  
God has made you all things fair.

Father, with your hand that's trembling,  
With your age and step so slow,  
Though you're feeble, you're as noble  
As you were long years ago.

This, the dearest spot on earth,  
These the dearest folks e'er known  
Could I love ought else as well  
As the place I call my home?

Dear Penelope:—I have seen many quite interesting letters in your corner. And thought I would send in a page or two. We have ten little ducks a week old. I think they are quite cute. We feed them three times a day. We also have about 120 little chickens. About 25 of them are pure Rhode Island Reds. The rest are half. We have one cow, "Buttercup," is her name, because she gives so much butter and it is so yellow. She is very pretty, being a pure Jersey. One time when I was driving her home one night last fall I saw a bird named Florida-Gallinule. They are marsh birds. This spring my sister, whose name is Caroline, wandered around down in the meadow back of our house looking for bobolink and blackbird nests, the red-winged blackbird. Well, in a clump of cat-tails, what do you think we saw? It was a blackbird's nest, and we kept on looking until altogether we found seven nests. The egg is white and has rather small running lines and dots of muddy color. We have an Angora cat. We call him "Rummy." Queer name, but after you get used to it, it is all right. He is white and a good mouser. We have all kinds of birds around here. All the kinds from wrens up to hawks. My sister has a set of books on birds. There are six of them. With best wishes for the M. B. F.—Charline Ransom, Alamo, Kalamazoo County, Mich. P. S.—I have \$1.50 worth of Thrift Stamps.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—My bossy's name is Belle. We have eleven cows now. My papa has a Hinman milker. We have Holstein cows, and I get the cows for my papa every night. I am seven years old.—Carol Sutherland, Gladwin, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your letter asking the boys and girls to write to you. I also saw the owl that you wanted to be drawn.

I am a girl twelve years old. I want to help win the war so I have a war garden.

I have thirteen little ducks and two hens and one young chicken. I live on a forty-acre farm. We have five cows and sell cream. We use a DeLaval cream separator. The cows are Holstein breed, their names are Daisy, Spek, Dolly, Spot and Blackie.

I think puzzles, funny pictures, poems and stories are nice for the children's department, don't you?—Loretta Nagel, Hesperia, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—The bossy's name that I put together is Daisy. We have seven cows on the farm and they are all Holsteins. We like them very well, papa said he would not want to mix them up because he likes to see a nice flock of clear Holsteins.

We will have to get a milking machine because they give a lot of milk. They are turned out on grass every day, and at night, after we milk them they are out in the lane where there is lots of grass and in the morning, as soon as we milk them they are put in the pasture field again.—Martha Wilkins, Caro, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a little girl ten years old, and live on a farm. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Hottentot and Tisker. I like to help mamma work in the garden and feed the little chickens. I have more than a mile to walk to school. I like to go fishing. I am going to help mamma pick berries. I like to help mamma in the house. I can wash the dishes, sweep the floor, make

the beds, help get the meals and iron. We have two cows, and their names are Betsey and Bess. They are Holsteins. From your little friend.—Marion Beeman, Empire, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I named the cow Bessy. We have three cows on our farm. Their names are Effie, Collie and Trixie. Trixie just came in a few days ago and has a little calf. We named it Jack. Effie is part Jersey and the others are Durhams. The cows are gentle. We have places for the cows to put their head through and I let them out every time I am out there when dad milks.—Fern Dennis, Greenville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—We take the M. B. F. and I am very much interested in the Children's page. I think "Our Own Corner" is a good name for the children's page. I am eleven years old and am in the sixth grade. I am trying to help win the war by hoeing and weeding in the garden. My mother and sister are both working hard for the Red Cross. I belong to the Junior Red Cross.—Clara Kennedy, St. Clair, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I live on a farm of 130 acres. My sister Clara is going to write to you too. I knit some socks for my brothers and I might knit some for the soldiers.

I like stories, pictures, puzzles and riddles. I think the Children's Corner would be a nice name for our page. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. We see the airships going over from Selfridge aviation field. One fell in China township not long ago.—Mary Kennedy, St. Clair.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am sending a picture of our horse. His name is Fred. He plows, drags and sometimes we drive him. My father takes the M. B. F. and I always enjoy the Children's Page. I like to draw very much. I also like puzzles and stories. I have a brother 10 years old and a baby sister 6 months old.—Irene Heacock, Vickeryville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am 11 years old and will be in the sixth grade when school begins. I help mamma in the garden and also in the house. We take the M. B. F. and I thought I would suggest some names for our page. They are as follows: Evening at Home, By the Firelight, An Hour With Our Boys and Girls, Something to Do, Just You and I, In the Twilight. With love.—Grace Gurnsey, Beaverton, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first time I have written for the girls and boys' page. In last week's paper you offered a Thrift Stamp for the best picture. I have sent one picture that I drew. I live on a 280-acre farm. We milk 23 cows and have six young stock. We milk them by hand. In summer I help but not in winter. At present there are four milking. We have six horses and two colts.—Edra Thompson, R. F. D. 11, Mt. Morris, Mich.



"PLEASE"  
—Drawn by Leon Taylor, Metamora.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—As I saw in the M. B. F. you wanted all your girls and boys to draw a picture of an animal that we have on the farm, I have a few rabbits, so I thought I would try and draw one and send it to you. With love.—Cora E. Mitchell, Clare, Mich. R. F. D. No. 7.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your offer in the M. B. F. and thought I would write and tell you what I like best. I like puzzles, and I think the small children would enjoy them much better. I live on a forty-acre farm. I am going to help in the garden this summer. We raise hay, oats, corn, potatoes, and vegetables.

We have five cows. They are Jersey and Guernsey. We live near a resort and in the summer we sell milk and cream.

My brother and I help do the milking. I like to walk around the farm.—Jennie Griffin, Conway, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—We have two cows on the farm. They are half Jersey and half Holstein. My daddy doesn't need a milking machine, as only one cow is giving milk.—Lewis W. Gerro, Romeo, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I think Daisy would be a pretty name for this cow, as we have one that looks like this one. Her name is Daisy. She gives 30 quarts of milk a day. We have two cows. I drive the cows to pasture and get them every night.—Ruth Mason, Smyrna, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your letter to the boys and girls, asking them to suggest a name for the children's page. I think "Wide Awake Page" would be a nice name.

I am a girl 15 years of age. I don't go to school. I passed the eighth grade a year ago. I live on an 80-acre farm, 8½ miles from the city of Midland. I help mamma in the house when I am not in the field. I work in the field most every day. I am the oldest girl at home. I have three sisters and three brothers. One of my sisters and a brother is married, and one of my other sisters is working away from home, and then I have a sister 12 years and a brother 9, which is at home.

I work our team quite a good deal. I also helped get the bean ground ready and now I am hoeing. I think we ought to do all we can to help win this awful war.

This is my first letter, so please do not bar me out.

We have two cows, which are a Jersey and a Holstein and we also have a little Jersey calf. We have three head of horses, 32 hens, 100 little chicks, two pigs, three rabbits and a cat. Will close for this time.—Hazel Macy, Hemlock, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I have been reading the stories in the M. B. F. I am very glad the boys and girls are going to have a page in the M. B. F. I like stories, pictures, riddles and puzzles. I think "Youth's Page" would be a good name for our page.

I live on a 40-acre farm. I am going to help mamma and papa this summer. I can help papa in the field and mamma in the garden and house. I have a white rabbit with pink eyes, a dog, cat and some chickens. We had 55 little chickens, but five of them died. I am 12 years old and go to school nearly every day. I will be in the seventh grade next year.

1. How are chickens and cherries alike. Because they cannot be eaten until picked.

2. What is round as an apple and thin as a knife? Tin cup.—Leon Brace, Newaygo, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 10 years of age, and I would like to join your merry circle. We take the M. B. F. and think it is a very nice paper. I enjoy reading the letters from the girls and you. I think a nice name for our page would be "The Happy Twilight Hour." Don't you think that a nice name?

I have a war garden, but have not very much. I have some radishes and potatoes. I love to help my mamma in the house. I sweep, make up the beds, wash the dishes, cook, set the table and dust, and I help my mamma feed the chickens. Mamma has 30 little chickens. She has the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns. I am trying to help win the war. I have about \$2.00 in Thrift stamps.

We have ten cows and seventy calves. The breed of our stock is mostly Durham. We have five horses. The names of our cows are Beauty, potty, Peggie, Esther, Ragsie, Sukey, Ola, Sue, Babe, and Curdie.

Mother gave me a little calf last year and she is as pretty as she can be. She is two years old. Her name is Sallie Virginia. Daddy named her her first name and I her middle name.—Dorothy Y. Atkinson, Mesick, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I read in the M. B. F. that you are going to give a prize to the one giving the best name for the children's page. I think "Our Pastime Page" would be a nice name for it. My name is Laura Zimmerman. I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I have two miles to go to school. I go to a district school. My teacher's name is Miss Grace Hornby. Our school is closed now but she is coming back when school begins, our school begins the first part of September. I also help my mother in the garden and my father in the fields and every morning and night I milk two cows.

My parents take the M. B. F., and I think it is a very nice paper. I can hardly wait till the next one comes.

We have ten sheep and ten lambs and my brother and I take water to them every night. I like the lambs very much. We have five cows and four horses. Our horses' names are Bob, Prince, Dick and Jingle. We work 160 acres of land.—Laura Zimmerman, Anchorage, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a boy 12 years old and I will be in the eighth grade when school starts this coming year.

I saw in our corner that the ones who had not written are to choose the name.

I think the best name would be "Aunt Penelope's Little Farmers." We own a 95-acre farm and have four horses. Our cows are the Holstein breed.

My brother and I raise rabbits to sell. We have got eight alive. The cat ate up three and three ran away.

Well, I will close. I named the cow Free'n Equal.—Austin Odell, Webberville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a boy 12 years old and will be in the sixth grade in September. My sister's name is Dolly and she is almost 15 years old. We live on an 80-acre farm. I do the chores for papa and Dolly helps mamma in the house. Also we both help papa in the field. We have two cows, one team and 80 chickens. For pets we have 27 Belgium hares. I love to read the letters sent in each week by the boys and girls. I think a good name for this page would be "With Our Boys and Girls," not considering us little folks when we are old enough to help father and mother. I also would like stories and puzzles on the children's page. I hope to see my letter printed in the M. B. F.—Cecil Rogers, Fife Lake, Mich.



## POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

## The Roosevelt Ideal

"The men elected this fall should not only be absolutely loyal but possessed of broad vision, sound common sense, high character and unyielding resolution."

—From the Address of Col. Roosevelt at Saratoga, July 17, 1918



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## MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

East Buffalo.—Receipts of cattle, Monday were 190 cars, including 60 cars of Canadian and ten cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 15 to 25c higher on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in very light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 15 to 25c lower than last week's close; fat cows and heifers sold 25c lower; bulls of all classes sold 15 to 25c lower; canners and cutters were in moderate supply, sold 25c lower than last week; fresh cows and springers were in moderate supply, sold 50 to 75c lower than a week ago; yearlings were in light supply, sold steady.

Receipts of cattle Tuesday were 22 cars, including 15 cars left from Monday's trade. The market was steady on all grades.

Receipts of hogs Monday totalled about 6,000 head and the market opened slow and generally 10 to 15c lower on yorkers and pigs while the heavier hogs sold steady to strong. Yorkers and pigs sold from \$19.55 to \$19.65; mixed, medium and heavy hogs, \$19.50 to \$19.60, as to weight; roughs, \$17.00 to \$17.25; stags, \$10.00 to \$13.00.

Receipts of hogs Tuesday totalled about 1,600 head or ten double decks, and our market opened active and 20 to 25c higher, with the heavy hogs selling from \$19.75 to \$19.85; mixed hogs, generally \$19.85; yorkers, \$19.85 to \$19.90; pigs, \$19.90 to \$20.00; roughs \$17.25 to \$17.50; stags, \$11.00 to \$13.00.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were around 1,000 head. The best of spring lambs, the quality of which was not very good, sold from 16.00 to \$16.50, which was 50c lower than Saturday's close; throwouts, \$14.00 to \$14.50; yearling lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.00; wethers were quoted from \$13.25 to \$13.50; ewes sold from \$12.00 to \$11.00.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Tuesday were around 100 head. Best spring lambs sold from \$17.00 to \$17.25, which was 25 to 50c higher than Monday, but the quality was good. Throwouts sold from \$14.00 to \$15.00; yearling lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.00 wethers were quoted around \$13.50 to \$13.75; ewes sold from \$12.00 to \$13.00 as to weight and quality.

We quote: choice to prime weighty steers at \$17.50 to \$18.00; medium to good weighty steers, 16.50@17; plain and coarse weighty steers, 14.50@15; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, 14.50@15; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, 13.50@14; choice to prime yearlings, 14.50@15; fair to good yearlings 13.00@13.50; medium to good butcher steers, 11.50@12; fair to medium butcher steers, 10.50@11; good butcher heifers, 11.00@11.50; fair to medium butcher heifers, 10@10.50; good to choice fat cows, 10@10.50; medium to good fat cows, 9@9.50; fair to good medium fat cows, 8@8.50; cutters and common butcher cows, 7@7.50; canners, 6.25@6.75; good to choice fat bulls, 10.50@11.00; medium to good fat bulls, 9.50@10; good weight sausage bulls, 9@9.50; light and thin bulls, 7.50@8; good to best stock and

feeding steers, 10@10.50; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, 9@9.50; common to fair stock and choice fresh cows and springers, 80@100; medium to good fresh cows and springers, 65@75.

## Coal

Conservation of coal is started as cities and towns will be asked to eliminate the use of unnecessary electric lights during the day as well as night. Mr. Garfield says consumers will be provided with coal for heating purposes. We surely hope that it will be possible for Mr. Garfield to make good. However, he has previously stated that as much coal as can possibly be purchased, must be purchased during the summer and fall months. You must also take into consideration that the Michigan quota for anthracite coal has been cut 50 per cent, therefore some substitute for hard coal must be used. We believe those having hard coal base burners will be provided with hard coal or coke as it would be impossible to burn soft coal in a hard coal burner unless the stove was equipped for burning either hard or soft coal. Our advice is to get your coal early.

## County Crop Reports

Lapeer.—Everyone glad haying is done. Has been very hot the last ten days. Had a nice shower last night; wasn't enough but it will help. Oats and barley are ripening fast and some have started harvesting them. More of our farmer boys expect to go to camp soon and they are anxious to go. Some of us that can't go are helping all we can. Here is one that wishes that the war would end but not until the Huns are licked good and proper. Prices offered at Imlay City July 27: Wheat, \$1.95@2.00; oats, 65@70; hay, \$12; light mixed, 10; beans, \$6.50; hens, 16@20; springers, 22@24; butter, 41; butterfat, 43; eggs, 37; sheep, 5@8; lambs, 13@14; hogs, 16.50@17.25; beef steers, 9@10.50; beef cows, 5@8; veal calves, 12@13; wool, 65. C. A. B., Imlay City, July 27.

Allegan.—Farmers are cutting oats and cultivating potatoes and corn. Threshing extremely hot with occasional showers. Some of the corn has made rapid growth the past week and is tasseling and silking. Prices at Allegan, July 26: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 80; timothy, 17@18; light mixed, 14@15; rye straw, 6; beans, 8; new potatoes, 1.60; hens, 20@21; butter, 40; butterfat, 45; eggs, 35; sheep, 10; lambs, 13@15; hogs, 16; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 6@8; veal calves, 13@14.—W. F., Otsego, July 27.

Missaukee (North Central).—Haying is about finished and is less than half a crop. Wheat and rye harvest in a few days. Most farmers are cultivating their crops for the last time. The hot dry weather is injuring late potatoes, and beans, but corn is growing fast altho it is late. A few cattle are being sold at a good price. Hens are bringing, 22c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 32; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 12.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, July 27.

## Get a 2 Man Silo Filler

DON'T be forced to wait for a traveling crew. Fill your silo when your crop is right and when you are ready for it. Refill your silo again later in the season without extra cost. You can get a 2 or 3 man machine in

## Silver's "Ohio"

## The Logical Silo Filler

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# MICHIGAN CROP AND LABOR SURVEY

**Crawford.**—Beans are good but not so many acres as in 1917. Corn is poor; and there is about the same acreage in as last year. Oats are a poor crop. Potatoes are looking good and garden truck of all kinds is good. Farmers are cutting their hay; new seeding is good but old seeding is poor. Farmers are doing their own work as there is no help to be had outside of their own families.—B. F. S. Frederic, Mich.

**Manistee.**—Potatoes are about one-half 1917 acreage; will be good if we have a favorable fall. One-half acreage of beans; good. Corn, normal acreage but small. About the same acreage of oats; looking good. No fruit to speak of. There is no labor to be had here which accounts for the small acreage. The few farmers who had help lost them yesterday as most of them were draft age. There are a few left but the next call will get them and then this part of the county will be left to old men and boys. There a lot of miners doing farm work in these parts.

**Hillsdale.**—About the same acreage of potatoes as in 1917; looking good. Beans are looking good but not very many are raised here. Some corn is setting ears, but corn in general is very uneven. Oats are a good crop and ready to harvest. Not much fruit of any kind; hurt by the frost of June 22. Labor is quite scarce but with good weather I guess by putting in good long days we will get along some way.—M. F.

**Lapeer.**—Potatoes are about 75 per cent acreage as compared with 1917. 15 per cent more beans and a good crop. About the same acreage of corn with prospects of good hard corn. Sugar beets, 20 per cent less as compared with 1917. 25 per cent more oats and looks like a 50-bushel yield. Early apples are a better crop than late; small fruit not plentiful. It has been almost impossible to secure day help at all. A contractor has a road building job and he can hire men at \$2.00 a day and board. One fellow told me he would not work on a farm for \$5.00 a day and he is of draft age too. Men that are hiring by the month are getting good men at about \$45 per month and board for the season.

**Chippewa.**—Only about half the acreage but prospects of a better crop. Very few sugar beets grown here; only experimenting on a small scale. Oats are not so good as last year; perhaps larger acreage. Not much fruit on account of early frosts. Chief crop here is hay. Shortage of help and poor quality such as is available. Haying is just starting. More labor could be used. Hay lighter than last year by one-third.—J. L. R.

**Manistee.**—Not so large an acreage of potatoes as last year; late potatoes look good but early ones need rain. Beans look good; been slow growing on account of cold dry weather; some hurt by frost. Cool spring weather makes corn a short crop this year. Oats are looking nice; short in places on account of dry weather. Some pears and apples; no peaches; few cherries; some blueberries, strawberries and raspberries.

**Ogemaw.**—Potato acreage is smaller than in 1917; condition is good. A little smaller acreage but a good stand. Corn looks very good but small acreage. Sugar beets, good stand small acreage. Oats good; larger acreage than in 1917. Apples are very good; other fruits don't amount to much. In regard to labor, wages are high and men are scarce but the farmers are getting their work done so far. The hoe crops are well taken care of and haying is nearly done. I expect the labor conditions will bother the farmer about potato and bean harvest.—H. A. B. Rose City.

**Missaukee.**—Potato acreage 75 per cent of 1917; condition, 95 per cent. Beans 25 per cent of 1917 acreage; condition, 75 per cent. Corn acreage, 80 per cent, condition 75 per cent. Oats 100 per cent of 1917 acreage; condition 90 per cent. Early apples 90 per cent, winter apples, 25 per cent. No small fruit to speak of. Most farmers only planted what crops they thought they could take care, so they are not trying to hire much; could not get help if they wanted it.

**Ogemaw.**—Less acreage of potatoes than last year; badly in need of rain. Bean acreage is about the same as last year. Corn—smaller acreage; is looking good but late. Larger acreage of oats; looking good. Berries are scarce; apples good. Labor scarce; some of the boys who were exempted until fall are being called now so it will make the labor situation worse.

**Monroe.**—Potato acreage about same as last year; condition fair. Normal acreage of corn, well advanced; some fields with poor stand. Oat acreage perhaps a trifle larger than 1917; straw rather short but promise a fair crop. Seems to be plenty of apples. Hay very short except alfalfa. We cannot depend on getting any hired help; farmers trading work. Everyone tries to help themselves as best they can. Not many large farmers here.

**Jackson.**—Potato acreage little over half what it was in 1917; good but need rain. Beans about two-thirds as compared with 1917; fair condition. Corn is good but needs rain; much larger acreage than last year. Oats are about the same as last year. A few apples and berries. Blackberries were damaged by the winter in many localities. Rain would help some but it is most too late to do any good for raspberries. Desirable help very scarce. Most of the good farm help taken in the draft; \$4 to \$5 a day wanted but the farmers are not hiring much; trying to get along with a little help from the girls and women or doing the work themselves.

**Mecosta.**—About as many potatoes as in 1917; condition good. About 10 per cent more beans; condition good. Corn, two-thirds as much acreage as in 1917; condition only fair. Oats about the same as last year. Apples better than 1917; not much other fruit. Help is very scarce but farmers are getting along very well with their work.

**Ingham.**—Potatoes about half the 1917 acreage; very dry, looks like a short crop. Smaller bean acreage than 1917; condition 50 per cent better, need rain. Corn is very much better than last year; fully as much in. Sugar beets are about the same; need more rain to increase tonnage. Oats equal to last year if not better; well filled and seem heavy. Hay is about half a crop; quality No. 1; secured in fine condition. No help has been sufficient owing to good weather.

**Clinton.**—Not as many potatoes as last year; look about the same. Beans are looking fine. Very poor stand of corn owing to poor seed, but looks good what there is. Big crop of oats; about like last year. All fruits very poor except apples which are better than last year. I don't think farming is suffering very much on account of help. They knew they could not get help and so have planned accordingly. Some bought tractors and the season has been fine to get along with work.

**Montcalm.**—Potato acreage somewhat less; some estimate 75 per cent of 1917. Bean acreage larger by 15 to 20 per cent; much better prospects than last year. Corn is about the same acreage and in better condition; planting was from ten days to two weeks ahead of last year. Estimate 20 per cent increase in acreage of oats but owing to dry weather do not appear as heavy as in 1917. Most farmers put in their crops with labor conditions in mind and did not overdo the matter. About the only day help available is boys.—R. E. P., Greenville.

**Monroe.**—75 per cent of potato acreage; condition bad, need rain. Very few beans planted. Corn acreage 110 per cent; prospect good but need rain. Sugar beet acreage 120 per cent but also need rain. Oats are well above average; are now cutting; crop will be hurt by the drought. Apples about 60 per cent; grapes look fine; berries are short crop. Farmers are short of help but the weather is favorable.

**Oakland.**—Not much difference in acreage of potatoes as compared with 1917; doing fine. Larger acreage of beans and doing well but is getting too dry for them. Larger acreage of corn and where seed was good is doing well; many pieces show effects of poor seed. Large acreage of oats and promise of a big crop but dry weather will shorten the yield. Not much fruit but apples and plums and some small fruits. Hay was a light crop. Help is hard to get but work is going along.

**St. Clair.**—Potato acreage is less than last year; present condition good but badly in need of rain. Larger acreage of beans and condition good at present. This part of the county hasn't raised many beans for the past few years. Corn acreage less than last year but condition good. Oats about the same as last year and condition good at present. Fruit is scarce and prices high. There would be some small-fruits such as berries if we could get some rain soon.

**Calhoun.**—About half as many potatoes as last year but condition good. About one-fourth the usual amount of beans; condition good. Usual amount of corn; good. Probably 25 per cent increase in acreage of oats; yield will be lighter per acre than 1917. No fruit except some apples. Hay very light; barley good. No trouble getting help. We can get more help than we think we can afford, the wages they ask are so unreasonable. Looks like the threshers were going to rob us this year. They began last week and I never saw so much time and grain wasted in my life without any reason.

**Saginaw.**—Smaller acreage of potatoes; and doing poorly. Larger acreage of beans than 1917 by far; looking fine. Corn is about the same acreage; looking better than for several years. Sugar beets are not as large acreage but are looking fine. Larger acreage of oats; best they have been for some time. Not much fruit here and what there is, is small and poor stuff. The labor question is quite serious, but everybody that possibly can works; no crops are suffering except sugar beets; quite a few pieces have been plowed up as there was no help to block and thin them.

**Ingham.**—Not so many potatoes as 1917; too dry; early short. Bean acreage about the same as 1917; looking fine but lack of rain will shorten crop. About average acreage of corn planted; seed poor; some stands very good, some no good. Some sugar beets; very poor with lots of weeds. Oats very thin and short; crop will be light. Lots of berries; a few cherries; no pears; a very few apples; grapes quite fair. Garden truck all drying up for want of rain. In regard to labor I think the farmers are getting along nicely; never saw as little call for help as there is in these parts. The farmers are helping each other. Have had ideal weather for haying and harvesting so far so one can do lot of work.

**Calhoun.**—Not as many beans sown as last year; looking good but getting dry. Corn is making good growth. Oats are very short straw, but about 75 per cent crop. Some apples; berries were good but dry weather shortened crop; no other fruit this year. Plenty of help as farmers mostly change work through harvest; that is plenty to care for the crops. Do not know of any crops going to waste thru lack of help. Threshing commenced out of field; oat harvest is on. Think there will be a good acreage of rye and wheat put out this fall, mostly Rosen rye sown here. I was the first to raise it here and have sold a large amount of seed.

**Cheboygan.**—Potato acreage about 75 per cent of last year; condition good; few bugs. Bean acreage about the same as last year; damaged one-third by the June frost; grasshoppers eating them badly. Corn acreage same; some backward but making good growth now. Oats are good; larger acreage than last year and doing fine. Good crop of early apples; few late ones; some plums; no cherries; small yield of berries. Farmers are doing their best with present help; could use more but will try and do all they can.

**Osceola.**—Beans are 20 per cent short of 1917 crop; looking good. Corn fair to good, too dry and cold this spring for corn. 10 per cent more sugar beets than in 1917; looking very good. 20 per cent more oats than in 1917; not filling good, too dry. Fruit is fair especially apples. Hay is light and pasture all dried up except on low ground. Farmers are getting along nicely considering labor shortage. The last draft took 50 more farmer boys from this county. Have had no real rain for five weeks; if we don't get a rain soon every thing will be dried up especially potatoes and pastures.

**Huron County.**—20 per cent less acreage of potatoes than last year. Bean acreage 25 per cent less. Corn 25 per cent more. Oats and barley 50 per cent more. Fruit 25 per cent more. Labor is scarce and some farmers are changing work. Some are hiring men that are taking care of sugar beets. Beets, oats, barley, peas and potatoes are all looking well at present. Corn and beans are a poor stand and are not so good. Hay is a short crop here. Very dry weather just now.

**Branch.**—About two-thirds as many potatoes as last year, mostly in good condition. About half as many beans put in. In fine shape but needing rain from now on. About two-thirds acreage of corn; some late; early corn looks good but suffering from lack of rain. About one-third larger acreage of oats; just commenced cutting; extra good. Very small crop in all kinds of fruit even to berries. About five acres to one of barley and a big crop of straw; threshed about 25 bushels per acre. Farmers doing most of work by changing with neighbors. No help to be had except boys from 15 to 17 years; paying \$2.50 to \$4.00 a day for help, follow machine and board. All good help gone, but not complaining much; we'll get by some way. Hay is nearly half a crop short of last year; about one load to the acre. Pastures are dried up badly.

**Mecosta.**—About an average crop of potatoes; condition 100 per cent. 75 per cent acreage of beans; looking good at present; a good rain would insure an average crop. Corn 100 per cent; it never looked better at this time of year; fully two weeks ahead of 1917. Oats acreage 120 per cent over 1917; the yield will be up to the average; they have a nice plant growth and stand up well. Apples, about 75 per cent; no peaches, plums or late cherries. Farmers are getting along fairly well with help they have. They work all the daylight there is and in that way keep their work up in fairly good shape. They are not making as many improvements as usual, not so much as they really ought to; putting all their time in cultivating crops. Some of us still have boys at home but are expecting to have them called to the colors at any time. That will cut the fall seeding nearly in half. The old fellows that are left will just barely make a living for their families; can raise but very little for the market. Barley harvesting is just begun; rye nearly ready for the binder. Wheat is only half a crop and won't be ready to harvest for ten days yet; was badly winter killed.

**Grand Traverse.**—Potato acreage is not as large as in 1917 but condition is good. Bean acreage not nearly so large and not very good. Corn is about the same and condition fair. Oats fair. Quite a good crop of apples; some wild berries. Radishes fairly good. Some sweet corn and squash for the canning factory. Considerable trouble in getting help; wages are so high that farmers cannot pay the price.

**Midland.**—Potato acreage is about the same as 1917 but in better condition. Smaller acreage of beans but in far better shape than last year. Corn acreage is about the same but not so good as last year. Smaller acreage of sugar beets but in better condition than for some years. Larger acreage of oats and looks like a heavy yield. Condition of fruit looks good at present. Hay light but of good quality. Help very scarce and hard to secure.

**Otsego.**—Potatoes one-third less acreage than 1917; looking fairly well at present. No beans planted to amount to anything. Corn is a poor crop. Oats are looking pretty good if the grasshoppers don't destroy them. Fruit is fair. Farmers are trying to do what they can themselves. They didn't make anything on their potato crop last year and labor is high and scarce. Hay crop, take it all over Otsego county, won't be half a ton to the acre.

**Hillsdale.**—Potato acreage is about the same as 1917. Beans one half the acreage but are looking better than last year. Corn is the same and is in good condition. Oats acreage is one fourth larger than it was last year. As the hay crop was not more than half a crop in this locality the farmers are having much trouble to get help in this locality.

**Tuscola.**—About the same acreage of potatoes; most farmers around here just raise enough for their own use. About the same amount of beans but badly damaged by cold dry weather. Corn acreage is about the same; crop is late but doing well at present. Sugar beets about half the acreage of 1917; weather is too dry for beets; not doing well. Oats and barley good with about one-fourth more acreage; will be a good crop. Not much fruit except apples which promise a big crop. Cabbage and garden truck are good and in abundance. Farm help is scarce; many men are working 80 acres single handed and some crops are being neglected. Not many improvements are being made.

**Ingham.**—About the same acreage of potatoes; early potatoes very poor, not half size; must have rain at once to save the late ones. Acreage of beans, 80 per cent; a good stand but many fields are standing still; must have rain or will get few beans. About usual acreage of corn; 75 per cent stand, poor seed; looks fairly good but is rolling badly and needs rain. One-third larger acreage of sugar beets; most fields are looking fairly where clean. Oats acreage about usual; some good fields on low ground, on sand very short and thin; low yield. All kinds of fruit are scarce but apples which will be a fair crop as it looks now. Rye is filled but thin on ground. Farmers by changing work are managing to take care of crops. Hay is so light they can manage it that way with what help they can hire, but as fall work comes on will have to have much more help.

**Ionia.**—Only a few potatoes are raised in this vicinity, but acreage is about the same. Beans about half the acreage of last year; condition is good. Corn is good; just beginning to tassel out and a prospect of a bumper crop. Oats will be short crop because of the continued dry weather at the time of filling; straw not very long. A hard thunder storm on the 23rd will start the pastures and new seedlings and put the ground in shape for fall plowing. In this vicinity everybody has enough help to take care of their crops so far.







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"Discovery has been made by the California State Board of Health that some of the egg substitutes placed on the market for use in pastry making are formed of corn-starch, colored with yellow pigment derived from coal tar with the addition of a small amount of sugar and gelatin. As these substitutes are declared by the board to be palpable frauds they are to be ordered off the market in that state."

In purchasing egg substitutes the consumer is misled into believing that the product is as valuable as it would be if eggs were used in the cooking. Bulletin 471, Eggs and Their Food Value," says: "It is interesting to note that recipes for cakes and similar dishes today commonly call for fewer eggs than those of a generation ago. The reason is that

owing to the quite general use of baking powder, the housekeeper is not so often compelled to depend upon eggs to make her cakes light and need only use enough to give the desired flavor, color and texture. In considering the use of eggs as an ingredient of cake and other dishes, it should be noted that they add materially to the nutritive value of the dish as well as to its quality and appearance."

When this is taken into consideration and based upon comparative food values it is false economy to use egg substitutes.

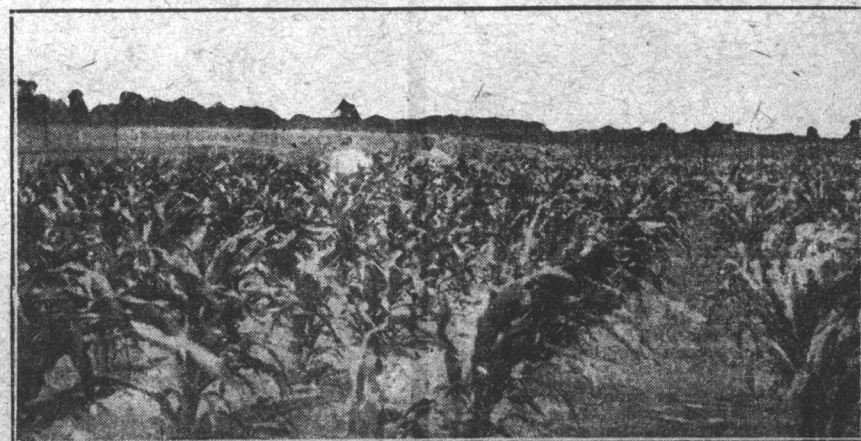
## MY EXPERIENCES WITH VARIOUS SILOS

(Continued from page 5)

it's introduction. I now can see where millions of dollars are being saved by this equipment, and in the near future we will be able, through this silo, to produce butter and beef cheaper than ever before. It will stimulate the stock interests and will tend to make a prosperity which we are all looking for. With 30 years' experience with the silo, I am more than ever enthused over its splendid results. It is rather amusing to here confess that I am much like the shoemaker's wife, for I certainly need a silo at this very writing. Some four years ago I left the university and engaged in the manufacture of stave silos and this fall, finding I could use some large barns close to the factory, I purchased 250 head of Holstein heifers and filled two silos, buying as much corn as I could in the neighborhood, but the two silos were soon fed out and I now find myself with 150 head of heifers and buying high-priced feed. I have figured on this and believe that the lack of this third silo has cost me \$500.

In closing I wish to make this statement, which is a summing up of not only my silo experience, but also that of others: the silo is an economic equipment and should be used on any farm where live stock is fed. It will tend to produce butter and beef at a lower cost. It will make possible the saving of all the corn plant. Without it nearly half is wasted. It will make possible the carrying of 50% more live stock on the farm, without purchasing additional forage. It will defy competition with other lands in the production of stock and stock products. It will stimulate the dairy industry and greatly encourage the production of beef. It will feed economically, colts and horses not at hard work and it is in keeping with good stock farming. The man who does not use a silo is handicapped and cannot compete with the silo keeper.

With my silo experience covering nearly 30 years I cannot understand why so many stock farmers are still without a silo.—A. L. Haecker, Wisconsin.



"I am sending you a picture of the corn growing on my farm," writes Chas. B. Tiffin. "This was taken July 7th of this year. We think it is pretty good and thought perhaps you would like to have it for the Michigan Business Farming." You bet, friend Tiffin, we want the picture and we wish all our subscribers would be as thoughtful as you in giving us pictures of their farms.



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

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

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

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS  
Bloomington, Michigan

## 'Top-Notch' HOLSTEINS

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

McPherson Farms Co.  
Howell, Mich.

## E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.  
Breeder of purebred

### Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

## Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 23.25 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  
Oscoda, Michigan

### MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

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

### WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

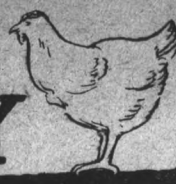
### CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
DUROCS.

DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.  
R. F. D. No. 1



# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

### Holstein Heifers

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

ROBIN CARR  
FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

### HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

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

### Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

Sunny Plains STOCK FARM offers 1 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. Atwin Killinger, Fowlerville, Mich.

LAST BULL advertised sold. Here is another Reg. Holstein bull 9 months old. M. A. C. bred sire. Dam 18.76 lbs. of butter, 406 lbs. of milk. A. R. O. at 3 yrs. old. She has a 30 lb. sister. Price \$85. C. L. Hulet & Son, Okemos, Mich.

### One Car-load Registered Holsteins

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



100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 100  
A herd of high producing females from the breed's best families. Herd headed by Dutchland Colantha Winana Lad 114067, Senior and Grand Champion Bull at Michigan State Fair 1917. Junior sire Maplecrest Application Pontiac 132652 a 35.16 son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and whose dam and ¾ sister hold 6th and 7th highest yearly butter records. Sons of these great sires up to 15 months old for sale. Prices and pedigrees on application.  
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, HOWELL, MICH.

## —make every coupon count

You want this weekly to succeed because it means better profits, and thus better living for every man or woman who farms in Michigan!

This is a year of co-operation—we must all help each other—down the road in the next home to yours is a neighbor who does not receive our weekly. Ask him tonight to sign this coupon and send it in. He can give you the dollar now or after harvest; but he ought to have our weekly and every name you help us add makes our paper just so much better and stronger.

IF YOU ARE NOT A SUBSCRIBER—use this coupon NOW, you'll need our weekly more than ever the next few months. Send your dollar now or later.

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,  
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Send your weekly for one year for which I

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RENEWALS—If you are a subscriber, look on the front cover at your yellow address label, if it reads any date before August 18, clip it out, pin to this coupon a dollar bill and send it in right away so you will not miss any important issues. If renewal mark an X here ( )

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 82857, 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.

For Sale Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. Yearling and spring boars of quality, also bred sow, Aug. and Sept. farrow. Spring gilts. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. J. Underhill, Salem, Mich.

## POLAND CHINA

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

## HAMPSHIRE

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

## SHEEP

## SHROPSHIRE

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

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

## POULTRY

## WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced, Golden and White Wyandottes of quality. Breeding stock after Oct. 1st. Engage it early. Clarence Browning, R. 2, Portland, Mich.

## LEGHORN

## 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

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.



**ROBERT R. POINTER WILL  
HAVE 'NOTHER SALE**

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

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

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

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

← This explains why I must repeat my sale of June 3rd---a great opportunity for You!

**THURSDAY  
AUGUST 29th., 1918**

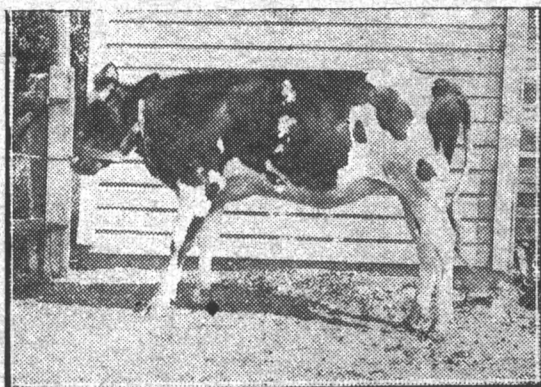
**I will disperse my  
50 Head Holstein-Friesian**

**Dairy Cattle from my farm  
one mile east of Wayne, Mich.,  
on Michigan Ave., Ann Arbor  
car line, 16 mi. west of Detroit.**

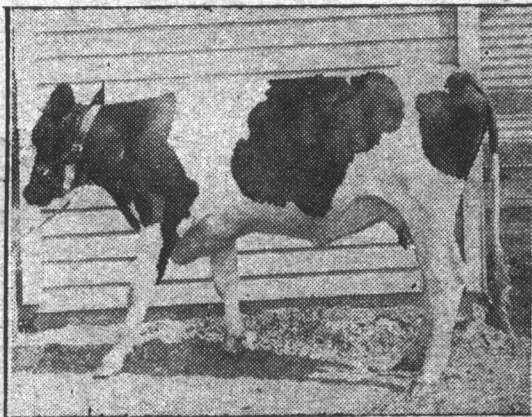
**THIS IS THE SALE YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!**

The herd contains some of the very best Holstein strains, including one son and two daughters of the famous "Concordia Houwtje Sunlight DeKol." Concordia made a seven-day butter record of 31.69, and 654 1-10 lbs. of milk in seven days. It would be hard to find a better lot of registered cattle than are in this herd. If you are looking for a good calf, heifer or cow, come to this sale. There are also three herd bulls with records.

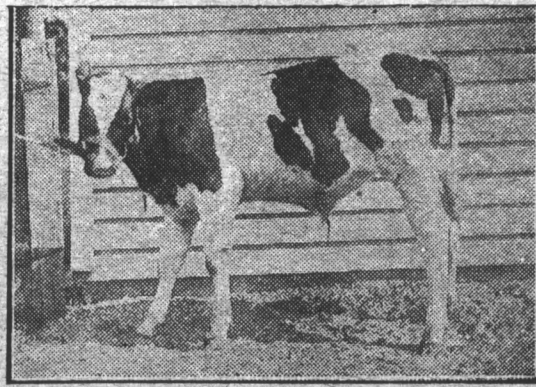
An extended pedigree catalogue of the herd will be provided, and all stock will be given a tubercular test and are guaranteed free from all contagious diseases.



Concordia Korndyke Sunlight 360720  
Born, March 16, 1916



Concordia Houwtje Sunlight De Kol 2nd 306121,  
Born, April 16, 1915



Crown Houwtje Butter Boy 214105  
Born, Feb. 5, 1917

**ROBERT R. POINTER & SON**  
**DEARBORN, MICHIGAN**