

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!



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FOOD ADM'N ADMITS DEFECTS SPUD RULES

By Making Exceptions to Rules in Case of Jersey Grown Variety, Potato Division Proves Fallacy of Universal Standard Grading

The potato division of the U. S. Food Administration, the potato grading rules of which were responsible for the non-movement of Michigan potatoes early last fall, as a result of which Michigan growers met with a loss of several hundred thousand dollars, has begun to discover the weaknesses of the new rules exactly along the lines as predicted by this publication. Proof of our statement is found in the following announcement recently issued by the Food Administration:

"Growers of the American Giant potato, a variety largely confined to New Jersey, are affected by a recent ruling of the Food Administration, which excepts this variety from the rule requiring dealers who buy or ship potatoes to have them graded as 'U. S. Grade No. 1' or 'U. S. Grade No. 2.' It was anticipated that much difficulty would arise in separating these grades of the 'Giant' on account of the peculiar shape of this variety.

"The new rule provides that potatoes of this variety may be bought as 'U. S. Grades No. 1 and No. 2 Mixed.' The mixture must contain No. 1 potatoes and none can have been removed. No definite proportion of the two grades can be fixed, but they must be in the proportion in which they occur in the field run. No potatoes smaller than Grade No. 2 may be included.

"All the requirements of the two standard grades must be observed and the only exception is that they may be mixed."

Comment No. 1.—New Jersey farmers, so Michigan growers were told by representatives of the bureau of markets last fall, were wholly in accord with the new grades and opposed the Smith amendment, which would have put the "kibosh" on the grading. Having assisted in securely fastening the grades on the rest of the country, the New Jersey farmers sought and secured a concession which practically exempts them from the rule, and gives their ungraded product the same standing on the market as Michigan's graded product.

Comment No. 2.—If it is advisable for the Food Administration to modify its rules in any particular section in order to meet the requirements of a special variety of potatoes, should it not be expected that the rules be also modified to meet conditions arising from frost, drought, light soils or any of the other influences which seasonally and otherwise affect the size of the tubers in various states of the union? In other words, if New Jersey growers are to be permitted to mix their "Giant" potatoes because of their peculiar shape, why should not Michigan farmers be permitted to do likewise in a season like 1917, when the frost stops the growth. Or why should the medium, and in many cases the small but perfectly edible Michigan potato, a product of light soils, be subject to the same grading rules as the large ones grown on Idaho's heavier soils?

The floor is yours, Mr. Miller. Kindly explain.

The 1918 potato marketing season is coming on, and farmers are beginning to wonder if they will be again compelled to dispose

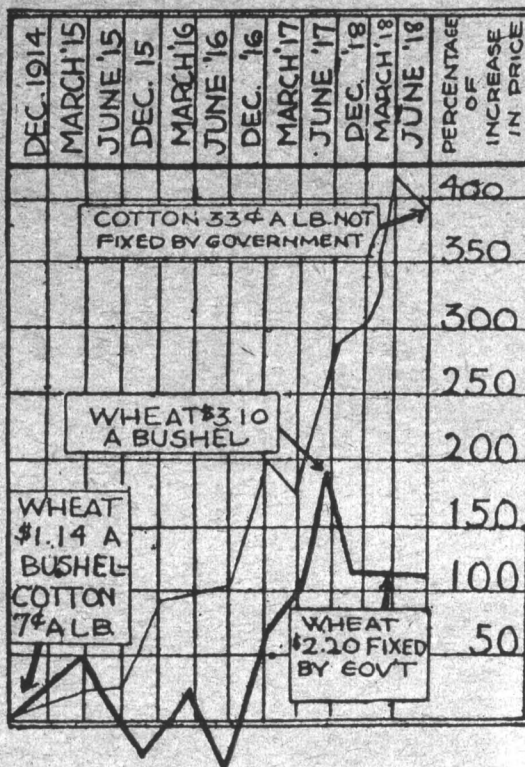


Chart showing trends of wheat and cotton markets. Note how government control sent the price of wheat down while cotton prices were permitted to advance unmolested. This chart shows the reason why northern senators oppose the president's stand for \$2.20 wheat, claiming that he is playing to the democratic south in holding down the prices of northern grown products, without similarly controlling the price of the south's big crop.

of their potatoes under the same discriminatory rules as those imposed last year. It seems as if the Michigan Potato Growers' Association should take immediate steps to ascertain and make public exactly what effect the concessions obtained by President Smith are going to have upon the marketing of the present year's crop. Certainly the farmers of Michigan should never rest content until they are permitted to determine for themselves under what grades it is most profitable to market their potatoes.

Our Silo Contest

Next week we will begin the publication of letters received in our silo contest. If you haven't already told us about your silo experience, do so by all means by return mail. Remember, we give \$3 in cash to each of the four best letters and a year's subscription for every letter received.

U. S. PROVIDES FREE INSPECTION SERVICE

Farmers May have Shipments of Products in to Large Cities, in Case of Controversy With Consignee, Inspected and Passed by Government

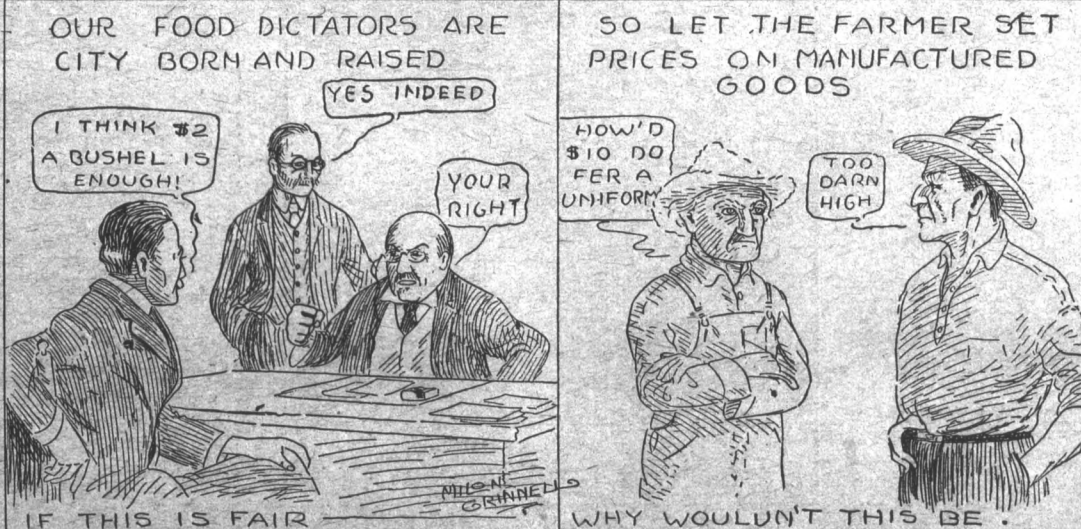
How many of our readers have shipped a carload of potatoes, or beans, or onions, or other farm product to a commission house, only to have it refused upon arrival because of "poor condition"? Everyone who has done much carlot shipping has had this experience, and consignees desiring to either swindle shippers outright or to protect themselves on a falling market, do not scruple to employ this subterfuge and tieher refuse the entire shipment or compel the luckless shipper to accept a price less than agreed upon. Demurrage charges, spoilage and the cost of adjusting takes the profit out of the shipment, and many a farmer who has hoped to escape the toll of the local buyer by shipping his own stuff, only to meet with this experience, has resolved "never again."

But last fall congress passed a bill providing for a free inspection service of farm products shipments by the bureau of markets, which, in order to carry out the provisions of the act, has opened branches in the leading cities. The Detroit branch is located in the Hammond building and is in charge of Mr. Frank Bloom. Because of lack of help the Detroit office was not able to inaugurate the inspection service until last spring, but since that time hundreds of cars have been inspected and many controversies settled without cost to the shipper.

The plan works in this manner. A farmer ships a carload of potatoes to Blank & Company, who agree to pay him a certain price per bushel, providing the quality is satisfactory. The car arrives at the point of destination, but during the week it is on the road the price of potatoes declines, and Blank & Company find it necessary to hatch up some excuse for not accepting the car at the agreed upon price. They accordingly wire the shipper that the potatoes have heated, or are off-grade, and they will not accept them. Mr. Shipper finds himself facing a loss and he is in a quandary to know what to do. Ordinarily, after spending several dollars in futile wiring, he would accept whatever price it pleased the consignee to pay, and charge it up to experience. But with the services of the bureau of markets open to him, he can wire the Detroit branch, giving the particulars, and an inspector will be immediately dispatched to look over the contents of the car. And what he says goes. If he decides that the potatoes are up to quality, his decision, under the law, will be accepted as prima facie evidence in any court of the land.

This service has been open only to shippers, but in the new agricultural appropriation bill, which has not yet been signed by the president, to enable any interested party—shipper, transportation company, or consignee—to receive this service. It is understood that another change contemplated by the amended law is to make a nominal charge the law has been amended for the service, of \$2 or \$3 a car.

Farmers desiring to know more about this service in order to make use of it should occasion arise are requested to write us for the additional information. Mr. Bloom, the Detroit manager, has promised to assist us in enlightening our readers upon the subject.



WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By far the most important topic of the past few days is the extension of the draft age limits of 21 and 31 to 18 and 45. The exhaustion of Class 1 in many districts has hastened the decision of Secretary Baker to extend the limits, and machinery for carrying out the provisions of the plan as soon as it has been passed by Congress, will be speedily provided. How many additional men of military qualifications will be provided under the new limits is a matter of conjecture, estimates ranging from two to four million. Under the old limits, covering ages for a period of ten years, over three million men have been taken, and it is reasonable to suppose that the new limits covering additional ages of seventeen years will provide at least a similar number, altho the higher the limits above thirty-one years, the greater the proportion of men who will be exempted on grounds of dependency or physical disqualifications. In discussing the military potentialities of the extended age limits, the military authorities declare that the army of seven million men which is to result from the new limits could in case of necessity be easily increased to twelve million and some optimistic calculators place the military strength at sixteen millions. Michigan's quota, under the new age limits will be 374,317, or about one-tenth of the state's population.

Dissolution of the International Harvester company, as a result of federal prosecution for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, is to be effected within a few months.

After years of litigation the Harvester company has finally determined to cease its resistance to government prosecution and a plan of dissolution, which has been expected for some time, has been agreed upon between the company and the department of justice.

"The effect of this agreement" says an announcement by the department of justice, "will be to leave the decree of the District court as the final decree in the case. The parties will then join in asking the district court to enter an order to carry the decree into effect, providing substantially as follows:

"(a). The Harvester company to dispose of the harvesting machine lines known under the trade names of 'Osborne,' 'Milwaukee,' and 'Champion,' the trade names themselves, and all patterns, drawings, blueprints, dies, jigs and other machines and equipment used in the manufacture of these lines, to a responsible and independent manufacturer of agricultural implements.

"(b) The Harvester company also to dispose of the plants and works at Springfield, O., and Auburn, N. Y., where the Champion and Osborne lines of harvester machines are manufactured.

"(c). If not otherwise disposed of within one year, after the close of the existing war, the before mentioned lines of harvesting machines, etc., to be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

"(d). The Harvester company to be prohibited after Dec. 31, 1919, from having more than one representative or agent in any city or town in the United States for the sale of harvesting machines or other agricultural implements."

Wealth and war profits which have successfully evaded paying their share of the war cost for over a year, are finally to be drafted into service, and the house ways and means committee is considering a tax measure that's got enough teeth to scare the biggest "war baby" that was ever born.

The committee decided that super-taxes on personal income which were previously agreed on, were too low, and accordingly voted to raise them as follows:

On incomes between 200,000 and 300,000, 55 per cent.

On incomes between 300,000 and 500,000, 60 per cent.

On incomes between 500,000 and 1,000,000, 65 per cent.

On incomes between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000, 70 per cent.

On incomes over \$5,000,000, 75 per cent.

The sub-committee which has been considering the question of luxury taxes made a preliminary report recommending a tax of ten per cent on all articles above a certain fixed price. This tax the sub-committee recommends should be placed on costly jewelry, clothing and a hundred or so other articles on the "luxury list" submitted by the treasury department.

Opinion of the sub-committee is that where the price is such that the article in question is within reach of persons of ordinary means there should be no tax, but where the price is increased because of artistic workmanship or extravagant use of materials the excess in price should be taxed. The

tax would have to be in the nature of a sales tax and, in some cases, would be designed by affixing a stamp.

Suffrage leaders who have frowned upon the "picketing" tactics of their militant sisters and have cautioned moderation in both speech and conduct during the period of the war, have changed their tune and this week the capital city, already crowded to its doors, is overflowing with suffrage advocates from many states who will conduct a demonstration for the purpose of showing congress that they will expect immediate action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment. There is a very noticeable inclination among opposing senators to delay debate upon the amendment and the suffrage leaders are a little bit afraid that it may be shelved upon some pretext or other. In the demonstration that is now planned will be many Red Cross and factory workers emphasizing the part that women are playing in the war.

President Wilson is taking an active interest in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which would submit the national suffrage question to a vote of the people. He is, in fact, quite over-stepping the bounds of precedence by writing to various senators who have previously voted against equal suffrage, urging them to reverse their position in order that the amendment may be certain of success.



Ireland rations gasoline.

Holland is practically meatless.

Pennsylvania reports new coal discoveries west of Hazelton.

Helen Hartman, of Bridgeton, Ind., has canned 602 quarts of food this season, single handed.

A Pittsburgh scientist claims to profitably recover potash from the dust of cement manufacture.

New Orleans prohibits candy raffling to save sugar.

Washington's private country clubs will be denied coal this winter.

United States has 75,000 college students in war services.

Chain letters are to be barred hereafter from the United States mails.

Kansas is urging that goats be kept on the farms.

United States has 5,000 Indians in military forces.

American railroads no longer print folder time tables.

Lady Decies of London, raises and sells rabbits for meat.

There are 30 varieties of bamboo. Some of these trees grow two feet in 24 hours, shooting up at this rate for 150 feet.

The Falkland islands are said to be the windiest place in the world. Tree growth is practically impossible.

The average weight of the Greenland whale is 100 tons, equal to that of 80 elephants or that of 400 bears.

George Just, of Sauk City, Wis., in 7 years has built up, without capital to start on, a profitable apiary business on swamp land once considered worthless.

The Germans are registering all hens in Russia. Every owner must produce three eggs a week. If the hen dies it must be brot to the commandant to prove that it can lay no more eggs.



THE SKELETON IN ARMOR.

—Thomas in the Detroit News.

WAR WIRES

The recent announcement of the treasury department that the war is costing the United States \$26,000 every minute brings home to the most of us a somewhat clearer conception of the tremendous and costly job we have undertaken. The government is now spending on an average about \$40,000,000 per day, or about a billion and a quarter dollars per month. One can readily see that providing this rate did not increase, the annual expenditures would consume about 15 billion dollars, which the American people must be called upon to pay in some manner or other. At present the government is financing itself from the sale of certificates of indebtedness to banks in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan, which is scheduled to be floated the last of September and the first of October.

The Germans continue their retreat in the face of American troops. The offensive begun by the allies on the western front in the vicinity of the Marne river, three weeks ago has not suffered a single set-back, and the victorious Americans and French have stormed and taken position after position, forcing the Crown Prince's army way back to the Aisne canal. The recent allied advances have robbed Germany's last hope of taking Amiens and Paris which were undoubtedly their objectives at the time they started the big western drive. With these two cities out of danger and the German morale badly shaken, the Allies will have an opportunity to prepare their plans for further offensive.

Berlin has agreed to an exchange of prisoners with the United States. The proposal was made by the American government as a result, it is understood, of rumors that American prisoners are being badly treated in German camps. A writer in a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* declares that American prisoners are being subjected to unusually severe discipline and describes some of the horrible methods employed by the Germans to punish disobedient prisoners. This is in strange contrast to the humane treatment of German prisoners by this country.

The Germans seem now to be making an effort to stem the onrush of the allied armies and are bringing up great numbers of men to halt the advancing French and Americans. There is no doubt that the allies expect the greatest struggle of the war soon to come. If they can break the Hun line now with the men at their command it is hard to tell what defensive moves the Germans will then take unless it will be to return to their own country, where in all probability their fortifications will be hard to batter down. However, they seem to be on the run and this is a good time to strike the hardest blow.

Another disquieting and discreditable rumor concerning the failure of the nation's air program comes in the form of an alleged complaint from Gen. Pershing against the type of airplanes which has been sent to France. It is announced that the plane has been a failure and many deaths have resulted in mishaps due to the inability of the planes to withstand the strain of difficult flying such as is some times necessary when engaged in combat. The war department denies that the plane, the De Haviland type, is giving any more trouble than the planes of the allies.

The kaiser is still pinning his hopes for victory to the submarines and in a boastful proclamation issued to the German people on August 1st, speaks convincingly of the great losses the U-boats are causing to American shipping. "American armies and numerical superiority do not frighten us," proclaims the emperor. "It is spirit that brings the decision. The united stand of the army and the homeland is certain to bring victory in the struggle for Germany's right and Germany's freedom."

The U-boats are still active off the Atlantic coast and several vessels of small tonnage have been sunk the past few days. It is apparent that the Kaiser is doing his best to make good on his latest reassurances to the German people that the submarine will bottle up American ports and prevent further shipment of food and men.

The casualty figures for the recent severe engagements in which American troops have taken part have begun to come in and while they are not as large as anticipated they cannot but cause a pang of sorrow in the heart of every true American. A single day's list contained the names of 706 killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.

Slowly but surely Washington's "swivel chair" patriots of draft age are being replaced by older men, and forced to enter the army or navy. The navy department is the last to scrutinize the personnel of the men employed in its various bureaus, as a result of which investigation several thousand men of draft age will be let out.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



75,000 TONS OF NITRATE

DELIVERED TO FARMERS

Despite the shortage of ships and two shipwrecks, farmers received 75,000 tons of nitrate of soda from Chile, bought through the War Industries Board and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement just issued by the Bureau of Markets.

The nitrate was sold and delivered under authority of the Food Control Act, which authorized the President to procure and sell nitrate of soda at cost for the purpose of increasing food production, and appropriated \$10,000,000 for this purpose. The War Industries Board was designated by the President to make arrangements for the purchase of the nitrate and the Secretary of Agriculture was charged with its sale and distribution. The nitrate was sold at \$75.50 a ton at ports, its cost as nearly as it could be determined in advance. Applications for more than 120,000 tons, the total amount purchased in Chile, were received by the department in February, 1918. On account of shortage of available shipping it was possible to bring in only 75,000 tons, leaving on hand in Chile between 35,000 and 40,000 tons. Ships have just been assigned by the Shipping Board for the transportation to this country of the remainder of the nitrate contracted for last year, which, of course, can not be used this season.

No announcement can be made at this time, says the statement from the department, as to whether nitrate will be offered for sale to farmers next year. The question of procuring nitrate for agricultural purposes is closely connected with the demand for nitrate for munitions and with the availability of tonnage for bringing in the nitrate. It has been intimated to the department by the War Industries Board and the War Department that the need for nitrate for munitions is such that it is doubtful whether it will be possible to import any next year for use as fertilizer.

WHAT IT COSTS TO PRO-

DUCE A DOZEN EGGS

The United States Department of Agriculture has published a statement giving the cost of feed per dozen eggs for a number of pens of fowls for the period from November 1, 1917, to April 17, 1918. The cost ran as follows for the different pens, with the egg yield per pen:

	Egg yield	Cost doz.
Crosses	63	18.7
Reds	59.5	23
Leghorns	53.4	20.5
Crosses	50.7	23.8
Barred Rocks	47.7	26
Leghorns	45.8	32
Reds	44.4	25.4
Crosses	44	33
Leghorns	42.3	22.3
B. Orpingtons	37.3	36.8
Reds	36.2	32.5

These pens were fed different rations, which accounts for the great variations in cost. The difference in the breed also influenced the cost. It could be no breed test, however, for the same reason that the rations were different. As the egg yield was comparatively low it would indicate that the cost averaged high or higher than would have been the case with a higher production.

NEW YORK BEAN GROWERS

PROTEST GOVERNMENT ACTION

The New York State Bean Growers' Association at its meeting at Perry, changed its name to the New York State Bean Growers' Co-Operative Association, complying with the state statute permitting it to act as a selling agent for members. The problem of marketing thousands of bushels of beans through this territory came to the front for discussion. Considerable dissatisfaction was heard with the action of the Federal Government in commandeering the pinto bean crop. With a rather heavy acreage of beans on the ground, and prospects thus far excellent, the worry is what will become of the grower who gets two crops on hand if the present stagnation persists.

The following resolution was adopted and a copy sent to the Federal Food Administration: "Resolved, that it is the sense of the New York Bean Growers' Co-operative Association here assembled, that the Food Administration of the United States should take such steps as are necessary to intro-

duce New York state beans into the regular channels of trade and cause so far as possible absorption by the commissary department of the army and navy."

U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT

SHOWS HUGE CROP INCREASES

The July crop report estimates huge acreage and production increases of practically all important foodstuffs with the exception of potatoes.

Michigan crops, according to the estimate, are below the average in condition and it does not appear that the aggregate value of 1918 crops in this state will exceed to any extent the value of 1917 crops.

The national potato acreage shows a decrease of about ten per cent from that of last year, and the estimated production of 405 million bushels is nearly 50 million bushels less than the December estimate of the 1917 crop. This means that there is another abnormal acreage of potatoes too large to pay growers a good profit, providing the estimate shown is correct. However, many potato sections are reporting great damage from blight and drought and the estimate may be cut at least 50,000,000 bushels before the crop is ready to harvest. Michigan's estimated production is 32 millions as compared with 36 million last year.

Michigan's estimated production of wheat, corn, rye beans, barley, apples and sugar beets is larger than 1917 and her estimated production of hay, peaches, pears, potatoes and oats is less. The severe drought of June and July have practically wiped out the earlier prospects of bumper crops.

The bean acreage in Michigan has been cut nearly 50 per cent, according to the report. Last year's

BEANS.					
Production.				Acreage, 1918.	
State.	1918 forecast July, 1.	1917 December estimate.	1916 December estimate.	Per cent of 1917.	Total acres.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
New York.....	1,834,000	1,575,000	1,140,000	79	166,000
Michigan.....	3,785,000	3,294,000	3,102,000	85	456,000
Colorado.....	2,679,000	1,188,000	424,000	96	190,000
New Mexico.....	1,584,000	667,000	425,000	100	200,000
Arizona.....	186,000	152,000	48,000	105	20,000
California.....	9,723,000	8,091,000	5,576,000	107	597,000
Total above.....	19,791,000	14,967,000	10,715,000	94.6	1,629,000

July estimate was over 8 million bushels, with about three and a half million actually harvested. This year's July estimate is 3,785,000, with the crop in good condition and the prospects promising. A glance at the accompanying table will show that the large acreage in California is bound to prove a new factor in the bean market, and farmers should watch carefully the progress of the bean crop in California and elsewhere.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending July 30

Iowa.—Des Moines: Pastures, potatoes and truck seriously injured by drought and high temperatures in southwest, where live stock is on winter feed. Oats lodged by wind and heavy rain, and harvest delayed in the north.

New England.—Boston: Rain greatly needed. Hay progressed rapidly. Corn made rapid growth. Oat harvesting begun in south; crop good. Potatoes good in Maine; elsewhere local damage from aphids and blight; early dug; good size. Tobacco topping begun.

Colorado.—Denver: Harvesting winter wheat practically completed; threshing general. Harvesting spring wheat, rye and barley progressing and threshing begun. Prospects of corn, potatoes, tomatoes and second crop of alfalfa fine. Early apples marketed on western slope. Car shipments of Carmen peaches begun in Grand Valley. Apples growing fine. Considerable local damage by hail, wind and rain in northeastern counties.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: Showers relieved drought in some places, but greater portion of State still suffers. Pastures and meadows, late gardens, and potatoes drying up. Oat harvest beginning in some northern counties. Plowing started in southern counties. Condition of corn poor to fair; need rain. Threshing continues, with yield and quality excellent.

Washington.—Seattle: Cool weather and good rains greatly benefited meadows, pastures, ranges, late oats and late vegetables of all kinds, but interrupted harvesting. Sugar beets are improving. Barley turning out better than expected. Corn made excellent growth where irrigated; earing in other localities. The harvest and threshing of early spring wheat has begun; quality fair; the late crop is filling better, as a result of recent rains and lower temperature.

Ohio.—Columbus: Pastures, garden truck, and late crops generally improved by good rains, but more rain needed northwest and east. Oats mostly cut; threshing in progress south and west; generally good yields. Tobacco fair to excellent. Apples fair. Peaches poor. Grapes in north good. Early potatoes poor. Winter wheat threshing general; quality excellent; yield good. Corn made excellent advance with higher temperature and general rains, except in some eastern sections where it was poor because of lack of moisture.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee: Harvesting small grains about one-half complete in southwest half of state and becoming general in northeastern half; threshing begun in southwest half; yields of barley, oats and rye excellent. Local showers highly beneficial. Some oats lodged in western counties. Late potatoes promising; early crop poor. Fruits fair to poor, except cranberries which are good. Tobacco good to excellent; some being topped. Corn made excellent growth in south and west, but only fair elsewhere on account of light rain. Yields of spring wheat excellent.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: Warm weather and numerous local rains improved gardens, truck and pastures in most places, except extreme southwest, where they deteriorated by drought. Oat cutting mostly finished; good yields and quality generally indicated. Yield and quality of winter wheat good to excellent; harvest continuing in central and west portions; crop being moved. Corn made fair progress generally, due to rainfall and higher temperature, but very poor in extreme southwest where affected by the drought; some local damage was done by wind and hail.

Minnesota.—Minneapolis: Moderate to heavy rains very beneficial, but some damage to standing grain in southern portion by lodging. Barley and rye harvested in southern portion; progressing northern portion; yields good. Oat harvesting nearing completion in southern, beginning northern portion; yields short. Wheat harvesting has begun south, will begin north August 10; rust has appeared in west-central counties. Potatoes good. Pastures improved. Corn doing well due to rain. The spring wheat outlook is from fair to excellent in the southern portion and from fair to poor in the northern.

New York.—Ithaca: Weather hot and ideal for haying and harvest, and both are well along. Corn improving rapidly and many fields tasseling. Potatoes and beans generally in good shape, but soil getting too dry and crops deteriorating. Pastures getting short and in need of rain. Oats very heavy and being harvested on Long Island; will begin in western counties next week. Buckwheat stand good. Heavy local showers occurred in a few counties, but rain badly needed in all sections.

Kansas.—Topeka: Light rain generally, except for few northeastern and western districts; high temperatures until closing days. Corn made good to excellent growth in northeast and east central portions, but very poor extreme southeast and some north-central counties; coming into roasting ear stage and tasseling and silking in west; condition generally critical. Winter wheat yield excellent, except poor in west; threshing mostly done in east and beginning in west. Pastures very poor. Fall plowing well under way.

California.—San Francisco: Barley and wheat threshing general; yields fair to good. New crop of potatoes slightly undersized; otherwise good. Tomatoes generally doing well. Good crop melons being marketed. Alfalfa was good where water was available. Stock doing well in stubble fields; mountain ranges still good. Prunes rapidly maturing. Peaches and pears plentiful. Tokay grapes excellent. Oranges and lemons made good progress. Cotton satisfactory in Imperial valley; uneven in San Joaquin Valley. Rice excellent. Beans and sugar beets good.

Texas.—Houston: Feed crops, cane peanuts, sweet potatoes, and ranges deteriorated as a result of drought and high temperatures, except in a few northwestern and southeastern localities where local rains occurred. Rice still reported fair to excellent. The growth of cotton has stopped on account of continued dry, hot weather; the plants are small, shedding, and blooming at the top, while bolls continue to open prematurely; picking progressed satisfactorily in central and south portions. Late corn making very poor growth; a failure, except in a few localities where timely rains fell.

Illinois.—Springfield: Moderate showers in some sections in north and central portions; drought continues south and parts of central portion. Oat harvest nearly finished in the north; threshing in south; good yield. Fruit generally scarce. Potatoes fair; vines dying in localities. Meadows, pastures, truck, and vegetables, good to excellent in north, but suffering from drought in the south. Winter wheat yielding good to excellent; spring wheat yield excellent. Corn made excellent growth in the north where rains occurred, but very poor in the south, due to lack of moisture and excessive heat. It is tasseling and earing well.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY FOR JULY 1.

	Production in Bushels or Tons.				Country prices July 1—			Acreage.	
	July 1, 1918, indications.	Change since June 1.	December, 1917, estimates.	1912-1916, 5-year average.	1918	1917	5-year average.	Acres, 1918.	Per cent of 1917.
Corn.....	3,159,836,000	—	3,189,494,000	2,761,252,000	\$1.637	\$1.646	\$0.746	113,835,000	95.1
Winter wheat.....	557,339,000	29,576,000	418,070,000	552,694,000	—	—	—	36,392,000	132.7
Spring wheat.....	333,591,000	—10,396,000	232,753,000	256,751,000	—	—	—	22,489,000	121.5
All wheat.....	890,930,000	19,972,000	650,823,000	809,445,000	2.032	2.201	.906	58,881,000	128.2
Oats.....	1,436,617,000	—63,432,000	1,587,286,000	1,296,406,000	.763	.689	.432	44,475,000	102.1
Barley.....	229,816,000	—5,456,000	203,975,000	201,625,000	1.136	1.066	.596	9,108,000	103.1
Rye.....	81,604,000	—558,000	60,145,000	44,547,000	1.771	.774	.774	5,435,000	132.5
Potatoes.....	406,607,000	—	442,536,000	361,753,000	.949	2.479	.779	4,113,000	93.7
Hay (all) tons.....	101,642,000	—5,320,000	94,930,000	95,371,000	16.07	13.96	11.61	69,531,000	99.3
Apples.....	199,419,000	—7,745,000	174,608,000	213,685,000	1.504	1.511	.989	—	—
Peaches.....	40,251,000	—2,609,000	45,066,000	49,552,000	1.651	1.703	—	—	—
Pears.....	10,322,000	—23,000	13,281,000	11,425,000	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Beets.....	6,247,000	—	5,980,000	5,972,000	—	—	—	689,700	85.5
Beans (dry) bushels.....	19,791,000	—	14,967,000	—	.628	.899	.270	1,629,000	94.6

Price June 15.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

STATE FAIR EXPECTED TO ECLIPSE ALL THE OTHERS

Next week MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will issue its annual State Fair number. We take a special and peculiar pride in telling the farm folks about the 1918 fair, because George Dickinson, the big man behind the fair, says that this year's exposition is going to be of special and peculiar interest and importance to the state's agriculture.

We haven't nearly enough space in this 1-page issue to enumerate and describe the many exhibits, entertainments, exhibitions, prize events, patriotic displays, etc., etc., that will be presented during each of the nine days of the fair, August 30th to September 8th, so we will content ourselves here to arousing your curiosity and requesting that you read next week's issue carefully for a full description of these important events.

We must remind you, however, that the State Fair is not only THE big agricultural event in Michigan, but it is recognized as one of the leading fairs of the United States. All the big fair attractions come to the Michigan exposition; the government chooses it for its patriotic displays; and its policy and program is copied far and wide by other fairs. The Michigan State Fair sets the pace; other fairs attempt to follow. The average farmer does not fully appreciate the importance of the fair, not only to the state as a commonwealth, but to the farmers as a class. It is only after one visits the fair and sees with his own eyes the magnificent products of Michigan farms that one begins to appreciate the magnificent resources of the state.

Watch for the August 17th issue; in it you will find many reasons why you and the folks should go to the State Fair this year of all years.

MICHIGAN WEATHER PERFORMS SOME FREAKISH CAPERS

Even the old resident cannot recall a summer that has visited such freakish weather upon the farmers as the present. Ever since the snow took its early departure last spring the weather man has persisted in turning the traditions and precedents of previous years all topsy turvy and dishing out the most unexpected and certainly the most undesirable sort of weather. At seasons when it should have been cool, it was hot; months when rain usually falls in abundance have been as devoid of moisture as an abandoned well; periods that normally usher in thunder storms that send the women folks scurrying to dark corners have been as bright and clear as the noon day sun; sections that nine years out of ten receive abundant rain are this year gasping for water, and counties which expect a dry spell during July have been watered abundantly. D—n the Kaiser!

Southeastern Michigan needs rain. Not a single drop has fallen in some localities for a month. Other sections have been visited by merely passing shower. All crops are beginning to suffer and will not recover unless plenty of rain comes before this issue reaches our subscribers. Northeastern Michigan has been blessed with a little shower most every other day for the past week and crops never were better. Western Michigan has had a variety of weather and the local showers of last week have set the crops on their feet again. But taking the state as a whole, there has been an unusual deficiency of rainfall during the month of July which has already had a lasting effect upon certain crops. Beans, potatoes, beets and corn need a lot of rain and need it soon if they are to attain their normal growth and maturity.

"MORE SHEEP, MORE WOOL", A GOOD SLOGAN FOR MICHIGAN

Writing in a recent issue of the *Grand Rapids News*, Mr. W. P. Hartman, agricultural agent for the G. R. & I. R. R., who knows most everything there is to know about the needs and the possibilities of Michigan agriculture, comments upon the state's sheep grazing opportunities as follows:

First—And we shall confine ourselves to sheep—moresheep on more farms. According to the last census, one out of every four farms in the state had sheep, with an average of 42 head on all farms reporting, or 11 head of sheep averaged over all Michigan's 206,986 farms. It has been officially stated that under Michigan's conditions the average ought to be "sheep on at least one in every two farms." The relatively high price for breeding

ewes this spring naturally prevented many farmers from buying sheep for breeding purposes who might otherwise have done so.

Second—We should be able so to present Michigan's possibilities as to attract many of the ranchmen from the west and southwest ranges. This requires concerted advertising and personal contact.

Third—Michigan capital should organize Michigan companies to take over grazing lands and ranch properties, to buy sheep on the ranges and bring them in. In support of this argument we refer to the progressiveness of the people in Wisconsin, where in the past few months, seven companies have been organized, the smallest capitalized at \$260,000 and the largest at \$1,000,000, total for the seven companies, \$3,095,000. The president of the Wisconsin Advancement Association says other companies are now in process of organization.

Numerous conditions are responsible for Michigan's decline in the raising of sheep from the second state in the union, many years ago, to the eleventh place in January, 1917. In days gone by Michigan sheep were bred primarily for wool. To-day, a dual purpose animal—one producing both wool and mutton—is the popular breed. The dog nuisance and lack of fences were prime factors. Undoubtedly the main cause was the low value of sheep. From 1867 to 1905 inclusive—39 years—the price per head for sheep in the United States at no time reached \$3. From 1906 to 1915 the prices averaged from \$3.43 to \$4.50 a head. Compare these prices with those of to-day. During the same period wool brought the grower from \$.08 to \$.18 a pound, as compared with to-day's market of \$.65 per pound.

A ranchman from Idaho who has personally been investigating Michigan conditions during the past two months, in comparing and producing figures from his own experience in Idaho and the experience of sheep raisers in this state, found that sheep in Michigan will produce 11 percent net more than in Idaho. Within the week a prominent sheep raiser in Indiana, who has bought a tract of land in Kalkaska county and is considering the purchase of another tract in Wexford county, made the point in conversation that if sheep on his 150 acre land in Indiana would net him 51 percent, he was curious to know what he might actually realize in Michigan, where he can raise more, and better wool per head, on land which he bought at from \$5 to \$8 an acre, and where the pasturage in every way is superior.

The sheep and cattle program in Michigan has lagged up to the present time, owing in part to lack of information among those who ought to be interested, and lack of concerted action. Many of the principal owners of cutover land have offered their tracts to bona fide sheep and cattle men, free of rental for a period of one to three years. Some of them ask a rental equal to taxes, others small rentals. In almost every case they are willing to give option for purchase at a stipulated price.

This is no time for land sharks or land owners to attempt unscrupulous profiteering. Inflated prices at this time would do more to set back the industry than all the missionary work which has been done, or now in process, could accomplish. He who attempts to hoist land prices at this time should be blacklisted just as energetically as we have blacklisted anything "made in Germany!"

Call No. 1021 is for 720 men to report at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor August 15th for instruction as auto mechanics, carpenters, general mechanics and gunsmiths. It requires men who have had at least a grammar school education or its equivalent and who have some aptitude for mechanical work. Only white men and men physically qualified for general military service are to be inducted under this call.

Men selected for this service will receive a course of training at government expense fitting them to serve at army positions both at the front and behind the lines. They will receive thorough instructions which will be of great personal value working their way ahead both in the army and in civil life. The men will be assigned during the call to that kind of mechanical training for which the greatest need exists at the time of the call. At the end of the course they will be assigned to various branches of the service in accordance to the needs of the army. They are to receive no assurance of an assignment to any particular branch of the service. This is an exceptional opportunity for energetic ambitious men.

As soon as the induction order showing allotments is received by local boards, volunteers will be inducted up to and including August 1st, and instructions contained therein will govern filling the balance of the quota by selected men.—John S. Bersey, The Adjutant General.

DID YOU WRITE THAT LETTER?—Two weeks ago we said in this column that we would give \$10 for the best letter, written as from one farmer to another, telling why MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is valuable to any man or woman farming for profit in Michigan. You know why you like MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. It ought to be easy for you to write it down, and we will give you a year's subscription for each letter we use, and you stand a chance of winning the \$10 prize. Address your letter in care of the Publisher's Desk.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Lansing—The Reo Motor Car Company has begun the manufacture of farm tractors for the United States government.

Manistique—This city's new market opened for business August 9th, under the direction of county agent Kinsting.

Carsonville—Farmers in this vicinity have formed a \$15,000 corporation and will conduct a co-operative store.

Mount Clemens—Macomb county farmers no longer depend on the Grand Trunk for shipping their cattle to Detroit. They cart 'em through on a truck and make two trips a day easily.

Mason—Dogs are at work killing sheep in this locality. Farmers in several localities near the town report the loss of sheep, and at least one dog has already been killed.

Kinde—Forty-eight citizens of this village have pledged, thru their Board of Trade, to give one day each week to helping the farmers harvest their crops.

Traverse City—The wheat in northern Michigan is said to be afflicted with a peculiar disease that seems to lower the quality. This seems to be in the nature of rust.

Blissfield—Extra, the potato crop is a failure. War gardens in this vicinity are yielding only about the marble sized taters to the hill. Prices will be out of sight again next fall.

Evart—The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Association met on July 27th and discussed co-operative shipping of farm products and organization whereby co-operative buying may be possible.

Charlotte—One of the largest drain jobs ever let in Eaton county was awarded to Earl Kelly of Bellevue for the construction of a seven-mile drain in Brookfield township. The contract amounts to \$22,089.

Deckerville—Farmers of this vicinity will organize a local milk producers' association. A meeting for that purpose will be held August 20. Secretary R. C. Reed of the state association will talk to the farmers.

Ithaca—Jack Dicken has entered the lists against Wizard Burbank for scientific research honors. He recently picked a stalk of wheat out of his field, which bore among the wheat kernels a number of perfect kernels of oats.

Union City—The rural motor express idea which has received the endorsement of Food Administrator, has lodged firmly in the Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce and inspired that institution to plan the establishment of truck lines all over Calhoun county.

South Lyon—Frank McGuire has joined the ranks of the Rosen Rye boosters. As an experiment he tested out both the Rosen and the old variety on adjoining pieces of lands, and the results have convinced him that the Rosen is far superior to the other varieties.

Brooklyn—Jack Frost was hanging about these parts early last Wednesday morning and showed his presence by nipping some of the vegetation on the low lands. The damage was not severe anywhere in the state, but it was a close shave and makes us shiver to think about it.

Brooklyn—A Jackson county farmer is reported to have raised 53 bushels of Rosen rye to the acre. Sounds rather fishy, doesn't it, but J. W. Nicholson patron saint of the four "R's," Red Rock (wheat) and Rosen rye, can and will vouch for the correctness of the statement. These varieties are particularly adapted to Michigan and climate and have the growing habit bad.

Clio—The editor of the *Clio Messenger* is throwing bouquets at "hissself" and wearing a halo about his head. In a recent issue of his paper, he says: "We believe it is stated somewhere in the Good Book that it shall 'rain on the just and unjust.' We would most respectfully call attention to the fact that the just are mentioned first and to the further fact that a refreshing shower fell upon our 'war garden' Tuesday evening. Of course, this was very gratifying to us and even flattering to us, but we hope the other parties will get their share of the dampness that has been promised them, without any very great delay."

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.)

FARMERS CONTINUE TO COMPLAIN OF HIGH FEED CHARGES

Although feed prices generally have, after many months, descended near to the level established by the government there are numerous instances where dealers continue to charge exorbitant prices. Many complaints from farmers against such dealers have been referred to Federal Food Administrator Prescott and have been thoroughly investigated. In some cases it was found that dealers were not taking unfair profits, having purchased the feed at high prices in order to get it at all for their trade. In other cases, however, it has been shown that dealers were making excessive profits and they have been heavily penalized by the Food Administrator.

"Can you tell me as well as others why dealers are allowed to charge such prices for bran and middlings," writes one subscriber. "When the present government prices went into effect the U. S. Food Administration said it was because they had this feed on hand and would come down as soon as that was gone. To my knowledge, dealers have had feed shipped two or three times and prices higher every time. I purchased a 100-pound sack of middlings less than two weeks ago, paying \$2.70 for it. To my own knowledge this dealer didn't make an unreasonable profit, and I don't care to complain of him, for he has always accommodated me more ways than one. This is what he told me that he kept ordering bran and middlings, and the company kept saying there wasn't any, and would ship him two or three sacks. Finally, he wrote them: For God's sake, send me some middlings; NEVER MIND THE PRICE. And promptly he received a shipping bill for three tons. If they could ship at a big price why not at government prices?"

"Mr. Prescott and his men under him could promptly get after a farmer for having five or ten bushels wheat left in bins, but can't control feed prices, or don't, at least. I think it was through your paper Mr. Prescott asked farmers to raise more hogs last winter. Well, I and family went without pork to eat, and kept the sow to raise a litter, and if I could buy middlings anywhere near government price could play even. As it is, sow and pigs are eating their heads off. I am willing to work hard, eat substitutes, help Red Cross, or anything to win the war, but owe on the farm, and if the big fellows can't help us by seeing we get a square deal, all there is left for me and many others is to admit defeat, sell personal property and go to work for someone else. Personally, I am a live stock feeder, and what little I have made that way, but can't buck the tiger much longer.

"I could write all night in regard to deal we are getting, but will close and go to bed. But would like to have Mr. Prescott buy a sack of feed or sack of flour here and see if I am not right, and would like to know honest why he doesn't see that prices are cut. Keep up your fight for farmers, is wish of a subscriber. This letter was referred to Mr. Prescott who replied as follows:

"I note fully what is said in the letter from one of your subscribers from which you quote the prices of wheat mill feeds. Of course he gives us no information at all which we can follow up. If he would give us the name of his retailer, although the retailer seems not to be to blame at all, we could in that way find out where the retailer gets his feeds and thus locate any violation.

"I do not believe the situation is at all such as described by this farmer. I think that practically every miller in Michigan is selling at the regulation prices.

"The trouble is that some of the farmers do not realize that a good deal of these feeds are shipped in from the far West and that the rules and regulations allow the charging of \$6.00 a ton for sacks. This \$6.00 a ton for sacks in addition to the jobber's profit who ships them here and the profit of the retailer who sells them in most cases warrants the selling price.

"Notwithstanding these things, I agree with you that the prices of the feed stuffs that come in from out of the state are more than they should be, but we have been unable thus far to regulate them, although we have taken it up with the administration and asked them to investigate these interstate shipments.

"We have been inflicting some good penalties for violations of the rules and regulations in this state. For instance, I now recall to mind one man you reported. We called him in and verified the fact that he had been charging too high prices for feeds. We compelled him to make a refund of all overcharges made by him for two months in addition to a voluntary contribution of \$25.00 to the Red Cross of his country.

"This is only one of many cases. There isn't a week that we have not inflicted penalties for that very thing.

"Only yesterday we fined Walters Brothers of Fremont \$50.00 for selling feeds at too high prices, so I think the situation is in this state rapidly clearing up.

"I am just leaving town now or I would write you more fully, but will communicate with you in this regard at once upon my return to the office."—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

LOOKS LIKE POTATO SHORTAGE SAYS ORGANIZED FARMER

The potato outlook at present is bad, according to the *Organized Farmer*. In the first place considerably less acreage than a year ago was planted, due to the general mismanagement of marketing the crop, which, of course, influenced growers to plant less than the year before. Thus far the potato region in Wisconsin has suffered considerably from drought thereby further decreasing production and as a climax the "apple leaf hopper", a small green insect which infests the under side of the leaves and suck the sap out of them, is doing untold amount of damage. Fields all over Wisconsin and northern Illinois are dying off and while the pest can be controlled by spraying with a tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion, yet as they are under the leaves, the labor involved is so great that undoubtedly a large percentage of all fields will be lost. At the present time it seems as though potatoes would again be in the luxury class and a large food article be lost to the nation.

FARM WOMEN LEARNING TO OPERATE TRACTORS

If signs indicate anything, farm tractors in the near future will be operated by the women folk of the farm. And this almost exclusively.

Just as easily as they have relieved the men from the worry of running the family 4'd, they



Women Studying Tractor Operation at Fair Exhibition

are now depriving the men from the pleasure of running the family tractor. And they are taking to it like ducks to water.

Out at the Hamilton County Experimental Farm in Ohio the other day, there were more farmer's wives and daughters around the dozen or more tractors of different make than men.

The occasion was an exhibition of tractor efficiency and each one was trying its best to show Mr. Farmer's wife or daughter how much more land it could plow up on a gallon of gasoline than the other fellow's tractor. Or how much more corn it could husk in an hour than the best woman husking bee could accomplish in a whole day.

While demonstrators were vying with each other with the women prospects, the men folk of the farm were off in another section of the farm listening to a lecture on "How to Beat the Kaiser By Way of the Wheat Field."

Nearly every farm in Ohio, be it located on a rolling land or hillside, has its tractor and like a last year's automobile, is out of date and about ready to be traded in for a newer tractor which has a carburetor that burns kerosene instead of gasoline. Farmer's wives are quick to see this saving of farm expense by feeding the tractor kerosene at 14 cents per gallon instead of gasoline at 26 cents with the prospect of having an additional 10 cents war tax attached to each gallon of gasoline in the near future. Thus by keeping down on the farm expense and up on tractor knowledge, the women of the farm have proven that they alone can operate the farm tractors most economically and the men folks have no business wasting time and money running tractors.

Thus the women have rightfully monopolized the tractor end of the farm business and if you want to sell Mr. Farmer a new tractor you must first convince his wife it is a good buy for "tractortitis" is essentially a malady which must be treated through the farmer's wife.—J. R. Schmidt.

HOW TO FIGURE COUNTRY PRICES ON GREASED WOOL

There is still some confusion among wool growers as to what prices they should obtain from their local dealer for their unscoured wool, under the prices fixed by the government for fleece wool. Some local dealers, taking advantage of this situation, have told the farmers that the prices they offer have been set by the government, whereas in many cases their price is below what the government intended it should be for that locality. We have had the matter up with the War Industries Board and have received considerable information upon the subject.

"There is in a general way," says a memorandum received from the Board, "a good deal of similarity in the sheep raised in the fleece wool sections, but there is a great variation in the wool produced both in grade and condition.

"Some states produce more of one kind of wool than others, yet this variation prevails in almost every section. Furthermore, there are no absolute standards of grades; neither will shrinkages always be the same. These are natural results from the character of the commodity; in consequence no definite figures can be given. However, a table of shrinkages that will cover the majority of cases in the various states has been prepared, and is attached hereto.

"As an illustration for figuring grease price per pound, the following example is given:

"If a shipment was graded as 'Ohio fine delaine,' and the estimated shrinkage was placed at 62 per cent, the valuation would be .703 cents per pound, arrived at as follows:

"62% shrinkage—38 lbs. clean wool from 100 lbs. grease wool. Basis clean scoured Ohio fine delaine (Government valuation)\$ 1.85

\$70.30

or .703 cents per pound in grease.

"From the above price of .703 cents per pound in grease, thus estimated, must be deducted: Freight from point of origin to Atlantic seaboard; interest on money used; loss in weight account of moisture shrinkage, and the commission of 1½ cents per pound allowed approved dealers in country districts."

Government prices for Michigan scoured wools are as follows:

Fine delaine, \$1.85; fine clothing, \$1.75 choice; \$1.75 average; half-blood staple, \$1.68; half-blood clothing, \$1.60-\$1.62; three-eighths staple, \$1.45; three-eighths clothing, \$1.42; quarter-blood staple, \$1.32; quarter-blood clothing, \$1.30; low quarter-blood, \$1.17; common and braid, \$1.07.

In order to ascertain the local price on the various grades of unscoured wool, the following percentages of shrinkage should be figured:

Washed fine delaine, 52 to 56%; washed fine clothing, 53 to 57%; unwashed fine delaine, 58 to 65%; unwashed fine clothing, 61 to 65%; unwashed half-blood staple, 53 to 58%; unwashed one-half clothing, 56 to 60%; unwashed three-eighths staple, 45 to 49%; unwashed three-eighths clothing, 46 to 50%; unwashed one-fourth staple, 42 to 45%; unwashed one-fourth clothing, 43 to 47%; unwashed low one-fourth, 40 to 44%; unwashed common and braid, 42 to 44%.

Commenting upon the government wool regulations, the War Industries Board writes:

"Approved local dealers are permitted to purchase wool from growers at a profit to them of 1½¢ gross per pound, after deducting the freight from point of origin to Atlantic seaboard, moisture shrinkage and interest on the money involved.

"It is not necessary for wool growers to sell to local dealers. We urge that they pool their wools and ship direct to an approved wool dealer in distributing center. When this method is pursued there is no commission whatever charged on the wool, as the Government pays the wool dealer in distributing center for the service he performs. Pooled lots may be shipped in any quantity, but we advise dealers to ship in carload lots whenever possible, in order to get the benefit of the carload freight rate.—Lewis Penwell, Chief of Wool Division, War Industries Board.

A NEW BULLETIN OF INTEREST TO MICHIGAN BEE KEEPERS

Beekeepers will find much valuable information in Farmers' Bulletin No. 975, on "The control of European foulbrood", written by E. F. Phillips of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and published by that department for free distribution among the farmers. The bulletin states that "European foul brood has caused much trouble in treatment and causes more anxiety than does American foulbrood". The bulletin describes the symptoms, basis of treatment and preventive and remedial measures. Beekeepers bothered by this disease should write for a copy of the bulletin.

Cassopolis—The wheat yield in this locality is turning out good. A field of 12 acres belonging to Wallace Myers, Pokagon township yielded 34 bushels to the acre. Harry Gleason of Penn township harvested better than 60 bushels per acre from a 12-acre field, realizing \$127.20 per acre. Elmer Benham threshed over a thousand bushels from a 20-acre field.

Why Farmers Oppose Federal Tax on Autos and Gasoline

The day after our August 3rd issue went to press commenting upon the tax that the house ways and means committee had proposed against the manufacturers of motor vehicles, this committee definitely voted to place a tax upon ALL the automobiles in operation, graduated according to the retail selling prices of the cars. It was also decided to put a tax of 2 cents per gallon on gasoline.

Statistics showing the number and distribution of the various makes of cars among the farmers of Michigan are not right now available. Last week we pointed out that the American farmers owned 53.1 per cent of all the automobiles in the country. Assuming that this is the ratio in Michigan, the number of farmer owned automobiles would be well over 100,000. We do not think that half the farmers of the state own automobiles, but we will assume that 75,000 of them do. Of course, the great majority of these cars are below the \$500 price, but it would be fair to assume that \$750 would be an average value for these 75,000 cars. Speaking approximately, these 75,000 would be taxed \$15 each, or a round million dollars.

Now then, Mr. Farmer, how much gasoline do you use the year 'round? 50, 75, 100 or 150 gallons. Probably 100 gallons, or an average of two gallons a week would be a low average for the state. This would make a total of 7,500,00 gallons, which if taxed at 2 cents per gallon, would take another \$150,000 out of the pockets of the farmers alone.

There is no more logic or fairness in placing a tax upon the farmer's automobile than there would be in placing a tax upon his horses and wagons, or upon the oats and hay which he feeds his beasts of burden. Both are farm utilities, indispensable to the conduct of the farming business, particularly under war conditions. It would be perfectly in accord with sound sense to place a tax upon auto vehicles used exclusively for pleasure as many of the higher priced cars are, but certainly some consideration should be given to cars that are used principally for business purposes.

True, the advocates of a tax on automobiles argue that it really doesn't amount to much and the man who can afford to own and operate a machine at present cost would experience no hardship in paying the slight additional tax proposed. But that's the same argument the railroads, the street car lines, the clothing manufacturers, the implement manufacturers, et cetera all put up in extenuation of their efforts to "get a little more" out of the pockets of the ultimate consumer. A limit will be reached somewhere and very soon when the common people must either cease to buy and give or suffer financial hardships.

"But the war must be financed," we are told. Quite true. The war would be financed amply and without hardship to the common people, if those who are making money out of the war were compelled to pay a just proportion of the cost. It becomes congress with little grace to discuss a tax upon the business automobile and truck, so long as it wavers in its very evident duty of curtailing the enormous profits that steel manufacturers, munition makers, packers, etc., are piling up as a result of the war.

In proposing a tax on automobiles and gasoline congress is proceeding upon the theory that the automobile is a luxury, easily to be dispensed with in times of war if necessary. But it is quite patent that Congress does realize the place the motor car has taken upon the farm. For the farmer, the automobile is first a business car and rarely a pleasure car. In times of peace the farmer has found it a valuable part of his business equipment. Now that the nation is at war and the farmer is called upon to speed up his factory in the face of a labor shortage, the automobile has become doubly necessary. We make confident statement that the farmers of this country could not possibly maintain their production program if they were to be deprived of their motor vehicles. And any tax that increases the cost of operation will naturally have a tendency to discourage their purchase and use.

If congress is convinced that it is necessary in order to raise additional taxes, to levy against automobiles and gasoline, a clear distinction should be made between business and pleasure cars. The sale and use of pleasure cars may well be discouraged at this time, but the automobile that is used for necessary transportation and business at a time when the railroads and street car lines are

How New Federal License will be Spread

It would begin with a flat rate of \$5 on motorcycles. On automobiles costing less than \$500 the tax would be \$10; on those costing more than \$500 but not over \$750 the tax would be \$15; on those costing more than \$750 but not over \$1,000 the tax would be \$20. From this point on a nadditional \$10 would be added to the tax for every \$500 up to \$3,000 and \$20 additional for each \$500. Thus, the owner of a car costing \$3,000 would have to pay \$60 tax, while \$140 would be levied upon a car costing \$5,000.

The tax is based on the original retail listed price of the cars, regardless of year of manufacture.

congested with traffic, and when labor is so scarce, should not be burdened by a single unnecessary tax.

The Automobile A Farm Necessity

Below are some of the many letters received from farmers describing the ways in which they use their cars for business:

My Automobile is a Business Investment

I have been reading in the papers that the automobile question has been put before the men at Washington and we farmers who own automobiles are anxiously waiting to see in which class our car is to be set down. We, as the rest of the farmers around here, look upon the automobile as a good investment. I don't know of one who uses his car for pleasure only. It is true we sometimes take a spin in the evening when our day's work is done and on Sunday we drive to the nearest church, five miles from where we live, which would be an impossibility were it not for the automobile; but who is more deserving of the recreation it brings than the farmer who toils all day in the burning sun?

The automobile surely has been a great help to the farmer in his business. It has enabled us to spend more hours in the field which we would have lost had it not been for the quick service of the automobile. Just the other day a part of the mowing machine got broken while at work in the hay field. Cranked the car and hurried to town; replaced the broken part and in an hour and a half was again at the mowing. This is only one of the many instances where the automobile has saved the farmer time, and he hasn't any to waste in these times when food and help seem to be a scarcity. The automobile is just as necessary to the farmer as a tractor or any other machine that helps to cover more ground. Give him all the conveniences that he can afford. He only asks a reasonable profit for his labor and does not throw up the game because he does not get what he asks. City folks who have had no experience on a farm do not know how to solve the farmers' problems and I am sure that when the folks at Washington come to look into the matter they will find that the farmer has very little time for pleasure-riding during the automobile season. Long before the weather is settled in the spring and until snow flies in the fall, the average farmer finds it necessary to devote all the time possible to his crops. He must "make hay while the sun shines." Otherwise not only an empty granary and cellar, but a starving nation and an army unfit for the honest fight which means freedom for us and our allies; all because the farmer spent his time pleasure-riding in his automobile.

Here is hoping that the farmer gets as fair and equal a deal as the man who enjoys the many pleasures of city life.—*Henry A. Denton, Clare county.*

My Ford is a "Jack-of-all Trades"

About what we do with our auto, if a Ford is called by that name, we draw milk to the creamery, take feed to mill, draw wheat, beans, fruit and almost anything we have to take to market; take our hogs to and from the farm, draw tile about the farm when ditching; if the teams are busy have drawn tile from town three miles; draw dirt about the farm to fill up low places, go visiting or anywhere else we wish, grass gophers and ground hogs, saw wood and fill silos. I have a Work-a-Ford attachment and I filled four silos with my Ford last fall, filled one 10x24 silo in five hours. We use a Kalamazoo silo filler, I furnish the power and three of my neighbors furnish the cutter. I have a 1914 Ford. The first two seasons I was in the fruit business, buying and soliciting fruit and I used the Ford every day and my boy was in the girl business and he used it nights. She is getting to be a rather hard looker, but she rattles right along just the same. If they are going to conserve on gasoline why don't they allow each car so much gas a week

or month and let the owner use it as he sees fit, week days or Sundays. The farmer is most awful busy these times and if he gets any time for pleasure it is more apt to be on Sunday than any other day, although it hasn't made very much difference on this farm this season.—*S. M. Keigley, Berrien county.*

Dodge Carries Everything from Farm to Market

I am pleased to note that you are taking the matter of the farmer's automobile up with the government. It certainly would be an injustice to class them as strictly a pleasure car. My experience is quite the contrary. I bought a Ford touring car six years ago last spring and sold one team of horses. I soon learned I was saving time and money. Scarcely a day passes that I did not use it in a business way. We are 10 miles from the nearest railroad station, an all-day trip with a loaded team.

Have carried everything from the farm to market in it—15 bushels of peaches or apples, even a live veal calf. Am driving a Dodge now. Have taken 900 pounds of beans to town. Brought home 800 pounds middlings for hog feed in it. A few days ago the threshing machine came and had no coal. Drove 10 miles, got 650 pounds coal in sacks in two hours. What could I have done without a machine. I think it the duty of every farmer owning an automobile to write their experience, and once the government officials thoroughly understand the situation they will see that the automobile is a "business car" to the farmer on weekdays, even though he may use it for pleasure on Sunday.—*O. H. Makyn, Van Buren county.*

One-Half Hour with Auto; Half day with Horse

I saw in the M. B. F. asking what the farmers used their automobiles for, pleasure or profit. I use mine to haul the cream to the station. It only takes me half an hour with the automobile. It would take half a day with a horse. When I want groceries or small parcels, I use the automobile. It is cheaper to keep an automobile than it is to keep a horse for driving. I think they are a good-paying thing for a farmer. When we go a-berrying, we go with the auto. If we break some of the machinery it is only a short time to get the repairs with automobile.—*Richard Slaght, Alcona county.*

Five Miles from Town—Car is a Necessity

I am a farmer and own a car, and five of my nearest neighbors also own cars. I am five miles from the post office, seven miles from cream station, 16 miles to the nearest railroad station and my five farmer friends have the same distance to travel to above named places.

I ask any fair-minded man whether we use our automobiles for pleasure or business, from a business farmer's standpoint. If our cars are classed as pleasure cars and taxed accordingly, we would be compelled to quit using them.—*Geo. Bartow, Oscoda county.*

Car Invaluable for Marketing Butter and Eggs

I thought I would drop you a line and tell you a few things I use my car for. To deliver veal calves to market, to take grist to mill, to deliver chickens to market. We are raising onions this year and expect to use the car to sell them with. In fact my car is used mostly for business. I am overseer of highway and use my car to go to work. In going to town for various things that are needed for the home use the car saves time so the team can keep going at home.—*J. W. Odell, Ingham County.*

Auto Saves Team for Field Work

I am a farmer and live twelve miles from town, and it takes most all day to make the trip to town with the team, but by using the car I can go to town in a short time and be back again at my work. My team can rest a little while I am gone.

As far as using my car for pleasure trips, I have never yet gone except to go to town or away on business, so I think it should be classed as a business car.—*Will Dickinson, Newaygo county.*

No Time to Use Auto for Pleasure

In regard to your item in the paper about how do you use your automobile, I will say that I use my car for marketing my cream and eggs, also for taking small grists to town and several other things. As far as using my car as a pleasure, I do not have the time as it just keeps me hustling every hour of the day to get my farm work done. I would be glad for you to forward my name in your petition to Washington.—*Cyrus Hart, Lake, Mich.*

Ford Takes Place of son in War

I purchased a Ford car, being as much as I could pay for a car. I thought it would help me in operating my farm, as I am all alone, my only son is in the war, and I do the work myself on 70 acres of improved land.—*Harry Smith, Newaygo county.*

Market With Car—Teams Work at Home

In reply to your paragraph, in last week's issue, on the farmer's automobile, would say that we use our car for marketing strawberries, cabbage, potatoes, and hauling feed also, therefore keeps the team on the farm all the time.—*Howard Phillips, Allegan county.*



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.23	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

The movement of wheat is hardly sufficient to take care of the millers' demands. The car situation in many of the grain belts is not sufficient to handle the movement of grain and many of the elevators are filled to their full capacity.

The Government prices prevail on the Government grades. On grades below the prices are gauged by the quality and receipts although with the present firmness to the market buyers are not in a position to get the wheat at a price that may be in line with their ideas.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	77 1-2	.73	.83 1-2
No. 3 White	77	.72 1-2	.83
No. 4 White	.76	.72	.82

The 1918 crop is estimated at 1,419,000,000 bu. on condition of 83 per cent—the third largest of record. Yields show from 35 to 60 bushels to the acre.

Oats are coming in to the markets in large volumes. Cash buying is a little slow but the general situation points to a firm and active market.

Chicago receipts are reported heavy with active trading as buyers are selling supplies about as fast as purchases are made.

Detroit receipts are not running heavy but the market follows up closely to the trend of the Chicago market.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.75	1.76	2.03
No. 3 Yellow	1.73	1.73	1.93
No. 4 Yellow	1.70	1.68	1.89

All markets have been working under an unsettled pressure. While the weekly sales strike a good average, yet there are days when the bearish pressure exceeds the bulls, and then there is a stimulative effect brought on and makes it possible for the bulls to get in the lead. Cash corn has been affected on account of the weakness in the future. Another thing that is having its effect on the corn market and that is the oat market. One is apparently working in harmony with the other.

Average condition of corn crop in Oklahoma reported at 39 per cent, compared to 80 a month ago and 49 a year ago, when the government made condition only 30 August 1 and September 1, damaged by hot winds and drouth; wheat and oats yields better than expected and quality good; last year, Oklahoma raised 33,000,000 bu. of corn while the largest output was 112,000,000 bu. in 1915. Iowa State Board reported hot weather, temperature averaging 90 degrees and 5 degrees over normal; heavy to excessive rainfall in the northern counties, but light otherwise; high winds and hail in northern districts, which did some damage, but crop generally good except in the southwest quarter, where heat and drouth injured it; earing well in other parts, and two or three weeks ahead of last year, when Iowa produced 411,000,000 bu.; weather conditions the country over this morning very favorable.

Barley

BARLEY—The movement of barley has been very light and very little attention has been given to the same on the different Board of Trades. The market has been running on a very uncertain basis as buyers have been holding back and simply take on supplies that will carry them along for a short period of time.



LAST MINUTE WIRES

NEW YORK.—The bean situation is showing considerable strength and while offerings are sufficient to take care of immediate demands yet sellers are not disposed to sell only when they get top price.

PITTSBURGH.—Hay market inactive due to customary season's dullness. Receipts are running light and no stocks accumulating. The market will be in fine shape just as soon as the demand brushes up a little.

CHICAGO.—Market on grain developing more strength. Hay active with shortage of No. 1 grades; plenty of poorer grades and buyers getting it at their figures.

DETROIT.—Hay market firm and in demand. Beans higher with a fair local demand. Poultry firm with moderate receipts.

CINCINNATI.—Hay showing remarkable strength, receipts running unusually light.

On the Chicago market barley sold as high as \$1.20. Reports from sales of 15 cars showed a range from \$1.00 to \$1.15.

Buffalo is not quoting. Millers have quit grinding and malters are out of the market. A few sales are made for feeding purposes.

Milwaukee is quoting \$1.14 to \$1.15 on barley testing 48 to 50 pounds. Other sales range from \$1.00 to \$1.15, according to the test.

Rye

The market is firm and active and receipts showing a steady increase. The market has not had sufficient time to fully develop. The demand for rye flour and the by-products for feed will be as great if not greater than last season and with those conditions in view the market ought to continue on a high basis. Detroit is quoting \$1.58 to \$1.60 which is a trifle lower than a week ago.



HAY

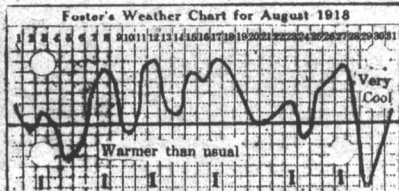
Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	22 00 22 50	19 00 21 50	19 00 19 50
Chicago	24 00 26 00	20 00 23 00	18 31 19 00
Cincinnati	24 75 26 00	20 00 24 50	18 00 21 00
Pittsburgh	28 00 29 50	21 50 24 50	17 50 21 50
New York	30 00 32 00	24 00 29 00	20 00 23 00
Richmond	26 00 29 00	23 00 26 00	19 00 20 00

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Timothy
Detroit	20 00 20 50	14 00 15 00	12 00 12 50
Chicago	21 00 21 50	12 00 14 00	10 00 11 00
Cincinnati	21 00 21 50	16 00 17 00	11 00 13 00
Pittsburgh	21 00 22 00	12 00 13 50	10 00 12 00
New York	15 00 27 00	20 00 24 50	19 00 19 50
Richmond	24 00 25 00	8 00 19 00	15 00 16 00

The market is barely steady and the midsummer dullness is now at its height. The dullness is more prominent at some markets than others. The hay crop is reported light in many local-

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 10 to 14, warm wave 9 to 13, cool wave 12 to 16. Temperatures are expected to average unusually high for the eleven days Aug. 8 to 18. This will be the crucial test for the corn crop. These bulletins have warned of an extensive drought touching some of the best corn producing sections of America and covering large parts of the cotton states. I took a great risk in giving warnings of this impending drought. Such a forecast involves a possible loss of millions of dollars in farm products and one failure would almost ruin the forecast. If the forecast proves to be a success it will have benefited millions of people, while the benefit to the forecaster cannot be large. A failure of the forecast could not largely injure producers.

Only a few moderate storms were predicted for August. Their dates were given for near Aug. 1 and 21 and most rains for those dates. Rainfall depends largely on the number and severity of the storms and these appear to be lacking after Aug. 1. Corn is not usually expected to grow much after Sept. 15, but cotton should continue to grow until after Oct. 15, therefore if

ties. It is not at all likely that prices will go any lower because of the light receipts although at the present they are equal to the demand.

PITTSBURGH.—Market showing considerable dullness and receipts are in excess to the demands but the situation is not alarming. The demand is only for the best grades of timothy and light clover mixed. Poorer grades are a drug on the market and the selling prices are very unsatisfactory.

BALTIMORE.—Fair demand for No. 1 timothy and light mixed hay. Prices steady to the recent advance. No. 1 timothy selling \$27.50 to \$28.00; No. 2 timothy, \$26.00 to \$27.00; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$23.00 to \$24.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Market firm. No. 1 timothy selling \$26.00 to \$28.00; No. 2 timothy, \$25.00 to \$26.00.

CINCINNATI.—Market continues on the continuing advancing tendency. Choice grades selling over the quotations in some cases. Local houses are practically cleaned up and buyers are out after supplies.

NEW YORK.—Receipts are light and the market is cleaning up rapidly. The trade has been quiet which accounts for the market to show a quick improvement. However reports show that receipts in transit are light and the prospects are for continued light receipts. Such being the case the outlook if favorable for a higher market. The quality is running poor and very little of strictly No. 1 hay on the market.

CHICAGO.—Trading rather light, market not so strong, although the condition is due to receipts running heavy to the poorer grades, running mostly to No. 3 and heavy grassy mixtures. The indications are for a firmer market and possibly an advance in quotations.

DETROIT.—Market very firm and active. Receipts are running light and the demand active at the recent ad-

the drought continues until Oct. 15, it might cause greater damage to cotton than to corn.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Aug. 14 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Aug. 15, plains section 16, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 17, eastern sections 18, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 19. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Not much force to this storm and not much rain; most rain will come from thunder storms and cover only small sections. Storms will attain to greatest force in the northeastern sections. Most August rain near the great lakes and west of them to the Rockies; decreasing rains southward. Light frosts are expected near Aug. 29 in places where August frosts sometimes occur. Particular warnings of very dangerous storms during week centering around Sept. 20 are continued. Killing frosts farther south than usual are expected close after these storms.

The time is not far away when most farmers will plant and sow in accord with long in advance weather forecasts. Every day these forecasts are growing in popularity because they are better than guessing. They can be made just as good three years in advance as three weeks. Part of the astronomical data comes from France, and, for 1921, that data has not been received.

W. T. Foster

vance. Very little hay being brought in by local farmers and judging by the condition of the hay crop, very few farmers are liable to bring in any. Unless the receipts show a decided increase, prices may go higher. Wheat and oat straw is selling from \$8.50 to \$9.00; rye, \$9.50 to \$10.00, with a fair demand.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. F.	10.25	10.75	13.00
Prime	9.75	10.00	12.50
Red Kidneys	13.00	10.50	13.00

The situation is showing a steady firmness. A general survey of the situation brings out the fact that there are plenty of beans to be offered but sellers are not overly anxious to move the stock unless they get their price, which in some cases is higher than present quotations.

The development of this year's crop is being watched closely and any indication showing an unfavorable crop condition has its stimulating effect on the whole market. On the New York market there are several large but very close buyers and in some cases where lots of domestic beans are offered at a price above present quotations, the seller will meet the buyer half way.

While it is not the policy of the M. B. F. to dictate selling policies but simply to state our views as we size up the situation as a whole. Our opinion at this time is that we would not consider it advisable to sell beans that will grade choice at present quotations. Watch the market developments closely for the next 30 days and then act as your best judgment prompts you.



POTATOES

The market considerably firmer, and according to reports received from shipping points, the market will continue firm until home-grown stock begins to move. Very few new home-grown potatoes are coming in and the only source of supply is that which is shipped in from the Virginia and Kentucky territories. Southern stock is quoted \$6.00 to \$6.50 per barrel.



APPLES

There is a fair supply with a variety of grades and varieties. The best apples are selling from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a bushel while other grades according to quality and appearance ranging from \$1.50 and up.

Apples packed and shipped in bushel baskets sells to the best advantage. If shipped in barrels, particular attention should be given to sufficient ventilation.



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	28-30	27-28	27-29
Hens	30-32	28-30	28-30

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The market has been ruling a trifle firmer, especially so on springers. The receipts on hens have been averaging up with the past two weeks, but on springers they are running lighter. We are of the opinion that the present prices paid for springers are just temporary as there is no reason why the receipts should not run heavier.

Young ducks are in fair demand but must be in good condition and not all feathers and bones. Very little call for geese and turkeys. Feed them along until cooler weather.

Some of our readers have made inquiry regarding the use of one way (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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GRANT SLOCUM
FORREST A. LORD
Dr. G. A. CONN
WM. E. BROWN

EDITOR
EDITOR
VETERINARY EDITOR
LEGAL EDITOR

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Industrial vs. Agricultural Exemptions

IS THE discrimination against agriculture, so apparent from the very moment the country entered the war, to continue?

It appears so. Hand in hand with the wholesale drafting of skilled and necessary farm workers there has been a generous exemption of industrial hands. We have it upon the authority of the Detroit Journal that a representative of the adjutant general's office has been in Detroit urging manufacturers of war supplies to file affidavits for the deferment of their skilled workers.

"Manufacturers are not awake to the situation," this official is quoted as saying. "They have failed to realize that they can obtain deferred classification for essential men on industrial grounds merely by filing affidavits."

Can the farmer do likewise? No. While manufacturers are being urged to petition for the deferment of their skilled hands, farmers have been pleading in vain with draft boards to leave their boys until after the crops are harvested.

Why should manufacturers be given considerations that are denied the farmers? Why should the farmers be expected to fall back upon unskilled and inexperienced hands and the manufacturers be urged to put in exemption claims for their skilled employes?

If the farmer can run his business successfully with the juvenile and inexperienced help which is being provided him, so can the manufacturer. In both cases, the substitute for skilled hands is expensive, impractical and cuts production.

Crops in Michigan are not suffering for want of help to cultivate and harvest. But they would be if the farmers and their families were not working out in the fields like slaves—yes, we repeat, like slaves—sixteen hours a day and many of them on Sunday.

Farmers' petitions for the deferred classification of their sons, which in the majority of cases, are the most dependable help they have, have been generally denied. Why? Because in most cases, draft boards have wrongly construed the motive for the petition, holding it to be based on selfish family interest instead of the purely commercial interest that an employer holds for an employe. But the fact that the registrant whose exemption is sought is related to the petitioner should cut no figure if it can be shown that his labor is essential to the successful conduct of his employer's business.

Farmers will handle their labor problem somehow, but it is grossly unfair to place such tremendous and special burdens upon them.

If manufacturers are to be permitted—nay, encouraged, to seek deferred classification for their skilled helpers of draft age, exactly the same consideration should be extended to the farmers. Who shall say otherwise?

Let Them Know that Sherman was Right

WE DON'T suppose that the Boches who are facing the hell-fire of American guns know what Sherman discovered

and declared war to be, over half a century ago. If they do, they are undoubtedly and fervently applauding his wisdom.

Long ago poor Belgium discovered that war was hell. Murdered children, raped women, devastated fields, ruined cities, wholesale butchery of civilian population, a land raked from border to border by the merciless fire of German cannon—could hell be worse than that? And France, also, looked into the yawning jaws of hell. Soissons, Verdun, Chateau Thierry, Rheims, Chauny Ridge—burned and blackened by the tongues of flame that like the infernal and eternal fires of the nether regions consumed all that obstructed their paths. The roar of bursting shells that came shrieking thru the sky from far distant super-cannon and from airplanes among the clouds, in the dead of night or the quiet of a Sabbath afternoon, piling the ruins of churches upon inoffensive worshipers—could anything be more ungodly, more hellish than this?

Germany has sinned before God and man. She has visited the terrors that only a devil could devise, upon innocent women and children. She has given civilized people a vision and a taste of the hell that is described in the Old Testament. She has brought millions to their knees in cringing horror and supplication.

As Germany won her victories by artifices of frightfulness, so must she meet her defeat. American troops are paying the Germans in the same coin that Germany paid France, Belgium and Poland. Let Germany learn, thru bitter experience, that Sherman was right. Fight the Boches with their own weapons and drive them back to the Rhine. Don't kill them because you hate them; (some day you'll call them brothers) but kill to fill the hearts of the survivors with terror and their limbs with the weakness of despair and defeat. The more hell Germany is compelled to face the next few months, the quicker the war will end.

Don't Let George Do It

THE LARGE number of threshing associations that have been formed this summer among the farmers of Michigan has "sot" us to thinking about the scores of ways in which farmers should be co-operating, but aren't.

Farmers can grow crops, oh, yes—with the kind permission of J. Frost, June Drought, Anne Thracnose, G. Rasshopper and Mr. Potato Bug; but for the rest—let George do it!

And George has "done it," and the farmer at the same time!

First and foremost, now and for all time, the farmers of Michigan should do their own marketing. How? Thru local co-operative associations affiliated with a central association having connections with the big markets of the country and backed by sufficient capital to handle farm products on any scale.

But that isn't the only way that farmers can co-operate to advantage. Here are some suggestions: Co-operative threshing associations; ditching associations; stump-pulling associations; tractor associations; silo-filling associations; dairy, vegetable and fruit associations for the putting up and marketing of choice community brands; bull associations; cow-testing associations; community clubs; etc., etc. Farm life CAN be made more attractive and infinitely more profitable by applying the principle of each for all, all for each to practically every activity, both commercial and social in which the various farmers of a rural community are engaged.

We have let "George" do it long enough. Let's set our minds and our hands at work along these newer lines and thru co-operative effort, systematize, standardize, and economize our business.

Pity the Poor Packers

THE PACKERS are in "bad" again. The federal government has just returned an indictment against the Swifts and Armours for the taking of rebates on the shipment of live stock in connection with the control they exercised over the Jersey City stock yards and the Pennsylvania railroad.

"Not guilty," chorus the culprits. Of course not. Corporations are never guilty. They have never wilfully stolen the bread out of a child's mouth, nor thrust a dagger in a man's back, but by their secret machinations and manipulations, many of them have filched fortunes from the common folks and destroyed the competition that might have saved the public from being gouged.

We haven't enough fingers on our two hands to enumerate the illegal practices with which the Armours and the Swifts and the Wilsons have been charged by the government during the past year. In every case there have come vigorous denials, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by the packers in newspaper advertising to disarm the suspicions of the people.

But there's been too much smoke for us to believe that there's no fire whatever.

The packers have built up gigantic businesses and have reaped gigantic fortunes, which is no discredit to them providing they have done it honestly. But even in this day of Big Business, it is well to scrutinize closely the methods of those who are getting too great a corner on the coin of the realm, for it is very easy to transgress the law of the land and of morals when fortunes are at stake.

The packers have been charged with many offenses. They have either recklessly abandoned all principles of decency and ethics of business and run riot in wholesale thievery, or else they have been grossly libeled by the federal government. Regardless of whether they prove their innocence of any deliberate intent to violate the law, they have been very careless of the people's rights. Their business is too closely affiliated with the public welfare to be left longer in private hands, and the recent disclosures should be all the argument that anyone needs for the government taking over the packing business, body and breeches.

* * *

The setting of September 28th as the opening date for the fourth Liberty loan, at a time when "farmers will be able to subscribe," leads us to believe that a second Mr. Lamb or some other individual equally as well informed about the farmers, has had a finger in the pie. The last of September is positively the poorest time of the entire year to sell bonds or anything to the farmers of Michigan, who along about that time will need every penny they can get to harvest their crops. What the central and district liberty loan committees need is a practical farmer member who can tell a dead Lamb from a live one, and who knows the seasons at which farmers plant, harvest and sell their crops.

* * *

We cannot commend too highly the efforts of Prof. J. W. Nicolson, secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n, to induce farmers to plant Rosen rye and Red Rock wheat in the place of the old varieties they have raised for the past fifty years. As has been pointed out in these columns, experiments and experience have demonstrated beyond a doubt that these varieties are peculiarly adapted to Michigan soils and climate and produce yields far superior to the others. Farmers who have skeptically planted the new varieties have become enthusiastic champions. The fame of Rosen rye and Red Rock wheat is now rapidly spreading into every wheat-growing county of the state thanks to the painstaking and persistent work of Prof. Nicolson, and their increased use is bound to be reflected in the state's gross production of these cereals.

In the midst of the discussion as to whether Henry Ford is a democrat or a Republican, comes "Jim" Helme and calls him an "autocrat." Henry sure has his politics well camouflaged.

* * *

There isn't so much idle boasting about what "I would do if I were young again," since congress has decided to raise the draft age limits.



UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

Loneliness.

A few weeks ago I was readin' in M. B. F., a little wail from a lonely sister out on a farm "somewhere in Michigan," an' the article started a train of thought in my mind tank an' now I'm just goin' to exude said thoughts out of my system, an' here's hopin' it may reach the eyes an' sink into the minds of some other farmers and their lonesome wives, an' help to cure some of the conditions of which this tired little mother complained.

She, in her letter, spoke of the loneliness of farm life—the monotony and humdrum nature of it—although she was doing her best to meet conditions and was tryin' to be contented and to make home pleasant for those who were associated with her.

Now, farm life is as we make it—lonesome or otherwise, just as conditions are allowed to exist—but there is no earthly excuse for any one to be lonesome just because life must be spent on the farm.

My work during the last few years has been almost entirely among farmers, an' I have had considerable opportunity to study out conditions, an' I find that, in many places, although the farms are close together, the owners well-to-do, an' a friendly feelin' exists among them, still they never mix—they have no social gatherings, an' know but very little about each other, an' in communities like this, lonesomeness is bound to creep in, and farm life does become monotonous—an' it takes a good, brave, true woman to content herself under such conditions.

But why should such conditions prevail? It's just as unnecessary as bein' a slacker, an' just as inconvenient as bein' in jail.

What most farmin' communities lack is a get-together spirit—mix, talk things over, join some farm organization, an' hold meetings regular, have farmer clubs, birthday clubs, an' even soap clubs are better than nothin'—anything that will get the folks together is good for farmers, an' in neighborhoods where the get-together spirit prevails, you never hear anything about lonesomeness—it's a disease that can't exist any more'n matrimony can exist on an island inhabited only by women.

I have in mind a community right here in our own county where lonesomeness would be as much out of place as the kaiser would be in heaven—I refer to Convis and Marshall Townships—the south part of Convis and the north part of Marshall (take a map and look it up), where the people get together so often, on one pretext or another, that they're just like one big family—an', say! By ginger, they're wide awake, too, an' jolly an' all 'round good folks.

They know each other there, are interested in each other, have Gleaner, Grange, Farmers' Club, Red Cross, birthday clubs, an' by gosh, when none of these things occupy their time they usually have a weddin' or a christenin' or something of that kind that will bring 'em out an' get 'em together, 'cause they believe in that sort of thing, an' when Walt Scott, who is one of the ringleaders, or joy carver, who is always thinkin' of something to make folks glad they're livin', or Fred Randall, Jim Walkinshaw, Ed Scott, or any of the old-timers, gets out an' toots their horn—by ginger, folks fall in line an' things begin to hum, an' the wives and daughters, the sons an' sons-in-law, the grandfathers and mothers, all take a hand an' ol' lonesome is driven to the tall timber, right where he belongs and where he should stay.

Now, there are probably many localities like this in Michigan, and I mention this one only because I happen to be pretty well acquainted up in that neck o' the woods, an' know that they are happy, contented an' prosperous.

They have such a smilin' look on their faces that a feller can hardly tell whether they are Democrats or Republicans, and darned if anybody ever stops to ask, 'cause you're sure of a mighty good time the minute you land among 'em an' it's because they are the right kind of folks and practice the get-together theory in season and out o' season, ultimately, eventually and eternally.

An' so, just let me say to the lonesome little sister who wrote such an appealing letter to M. B. F.—just start somethin' in your neighborhood—anything that has for its object the getting together of your people—your neighbors—an' you will find that lonesomeness will vanish an' life will take on a brighter aspect and you will have much to be thankful for in the years to come, for there is nothing so monotonous in life as monotony.

You may think you should not be the one to start the ball rollin', but, dear sister, someone has to do it, so why not you?

Yes, if you will write to me, I will put you in communication with one who knows just how to go about the business, and is a leader in the community I have just been writin' about.—Cordially yours,
UNCLE RUBE.

The New Beer Camouflage

What is the new beer and what about it? Much is being said these days about the new beer now being manufactured in wet states and which is to be sold in Michigan, if the wet amendment is carried by popular vote.

It is contended that this is a perfectly harmless beverage as it contains but 2.75% of alcohol. Treasury decision No. 2618, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1917, stipulates that on and after Jan. 1, 1918, the alcoholic content of fermented malt liquor produced in the United States (except ale and porter) must in no case exceed 2 3/4% of alcohol by weight; nor shall the amount of grain or other food or feed material used by any brewer in the production of fermented malt liquor for any quarter exceed 70% per cent of the amount of grain or other food or feed material used by such brewer in the production of fermented liquor during the corresponding quarter for the calendar year 1917.

It will be seen that instead of the alcoholic content being measured "by volume," which for fifty years has been the universal government standard of measurement, it is now to be measured "by weight."

Now it is loudly proclaimed by the wets that the new beer formerly contained 3.437% of alcohol, the new beer contains but 2.75%, and so is much less "beery." The fact is that because of the difference between the specific gravity of alcohol and water, 2.75% "by weight" is equivalent to 3.437% "by volume," so that the alcoholic content of the new beer has not been reduced but is practically equal to and, in comparison with some beer, is slightly greater than heretofore.

The inference is but natural that if the new beer is as intoxicating as that which has made black and bloody history in the past, the new saloon, if it should return, will be as vicious as it was in the past.—Anti-Saloon League of Michigan.

May the War Not Cease

We men of the modern world no longer pray to gods; but we pray sometimes to our own soul, and to our fellow-men. Here is the prayer of a socialist and a Pragmatist: May this destruction of goods, this slaughter of the world's manhood not cease until its work has been completed.

May it not cease until the people of Germany have learned the lesson which we, the people of America, have to teach them—the lesson of democratic self-government, the machinery of primary and party, of initiative, of referendum and recall, of secret ballot and universal suffrage.

May it not cease until the Kaiser and his brood have been driven into exile, the princes and the grafts and the herzogs put to work, the last decoration trampled in the mud and the last iron cross smelted into pen-points.

An likewise may it not cease until we, the people of America, have learned the lesson which the people of Germany have to teach us—the lesson of solidarity and system, of organized industrial co-operation.

May it not cease until the last mile of railroad, the last locomotive, the last car, has been taken out of the control of private plunderers, and made irrevocably the instruments of collective will.

May it not cease until the telegraph, telephone and cable services are in the hands of the nation; until we have ded the power of the Beef Trust, Steel Trust, Coal Trust, Oil Trust, to plunder wage slaves, to manipulate markets, to purchase newspapers and legislatures and courts.

May it not cease until the propaganda service of the government has grown to such proportions that never again will it have to cringe before the power of private traffickers in publicity and advertisement.

May it not cease until the State has seen to it that the last wage slave, male or female, old or young, black or white, has been brought into a union of his fellows, guaranteed against sickness, unemployment and old age, and is directed in his work and protected in his rights by a collective conscience.

May it not cease until the last ship that sails the seas has ceased to be the agency of profiteering, the creation and instrument of commercial piracy; until the last sea-slave is in the service and under the protection of the common will.

Then will posterity look back and say: The War which ended War cost twenty million lives, but it was worth it; it cost two hundred billion dollars, but it was worth it. For what difference did it make whether men were killed upon battlefields or in sweatshops, mills or mines? What difference did it make whether wealth was spent for cannon and machine guns or for brothels and liquor dives, baccarat parties and monkey dinners?—Upton Sinclair Magazine.

Have just read your inquiry as to how we use our automobiles and will hasten to answer that we have had ours but a few weeks and it has been a lot of help in so short a time. We have butter customers in Lansing which is about eleven miles from our farm and it used to be a very tedious ride in hot, dusty weather and driving around to deliver our product after we got there, made several miles more. It would take several hours; now we can go, get through and get back in less time than it took to deliver it and also market our chickens dressed, go to the nearest town for mill feed for the hogs and get things mended that get broken and get back again to work, when it would take more than a half a day with a horse.—George Britton, Ingham county.



SENSE AND NONSENSE

FROM A GERMAN DIARY

In speaking of the apparent lack of justice in the awarding of decorations, the anonymous English author of "A General's Letters to His Son" (Houghton-Mifflin) quotes the following delightful extract from the diary of a German soldier:

"Monday it rained heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk.

"Tuesday—The English shelled us and our Lieutenant was very drunk.

"Wednesday—The English shelled us more heavily and our Lieutenant was drunk and incapable.

"Thursday we were ordered to attack. Our Lieutenant Muller called out to us from his dug-out to advance more rapidly.

"Friday—Nil.

"Saturday—Nil.

"Sunday—Our Lieutenant received the Iron Cross."—Kansas City Times.

DAMAGED GOODS

Johnny was at the grocery store.

"I hear you have a little sister at your house," said the grocer.

"Yes, sir," said Johnny.

"Do you like that?" was queried.

"I wish it was a boy," said Johnny, "so I could play marbles with him and base ball."

"Well," said the storekeeper, "why don't you exchange your little sister for a ooy?"

Johnny reflected for a minute and then he said, rather sorrowfully:

"We can't now; it's too late. We've used her four weeks."—Philadelphia Ledger.

GOOD 100 TO 1 SHOT

"May I ask how old you are?" said the vacationist to the old villager.

"I be just a hundred."

"Really? Well, I doubt if you'll see another hundred years," said the other, trying to make conversation.

"Wall, I don't know so much about that," was the ready response. "I be stronger now than when I started on the first hundred."—Boston Transcript



Donald (after the reconciliation)—"Aweel, Jock, I wish ye a' that you wish me."

Jock—"There ye gang—raking up the quarrel a' over again!"

100 PER CENT AMERICAN

A service flag in the front window.

A Red Cross veil on mother.

Three Liberty Loan buttons on the old man's lapel.

The children working war savings stamps.

And a silo guarding the 1918 crop.

A New York woman who labored as nurse among the Serbian soldiers says that they are incorrigible cigarette smokers. Maybe that's what's the matter with them. No army and no nation that is given to cigarette smoking can expect to make good. The man who yields to the cigarette habit and goes about with a cigarette always in his mouth or between his fingers soon gets so he feels utterly lost without this pacifier and shows his fretfulness and lack of self-command—like a spoiled baby whining for soothing syrup. It goes without saying that any man who thus allows himself to get under the spell of the insidious little "coffin nail" can't be more than half a man and can't do the deeds of a full-size man. The men who are accomplishing things in these days, and in all days, are not the cigarette fiends.—The Pathfinder.

SOME PSALM

The Ford is my car.

I shall not want another.

It maketh me to lie down in wet places,

It soileth my soul.

It leadeth me into deep waters.

It leadeth me into paths of ridicule for its name's sake.

It prepareth a breakdown for me in the presence of mine enemies.

Yea, though I run through the valley, I am towed up the hill.

I fear great evil when it is with me.

Its rods and its engines discomfort me,

It anointeth my face with oil.

Its tank runneth over.

Surely to goodness if this thing follow me all the days of my life, I shall dwell in the house of the insane forever.—The Sussex Patrol.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Doing the Best You Know How.

DEAR M. B. F. readers: Below I publish a letter from a farm woman whose "baby" has gone to France to fight for the world's democracy under the Stars and Stripes. Her letter was received some time ago but on account of a large number of letters received prior to hers, we were not able to publish it before. It's a letter that every woman should read and think about. The writer discusses so many things that come up in the everyday life of us all, and tells of experiences thru which most of us have passed. Her philosophy is worth knowing and her advice worth following.

"One rule of my life," she says, "has been that whenever I do a piece of work I try to do it the very best I know how." And that, dear readers, is the innermost secret of success, I care not how humble the task to which the principle is applied. The business farmer is successful because he does his work well; the housewife is successful in maintaining an orderly and appreciated home because she does the household duties the "best she knows how." I have been in homes where this principle was unknown; where the housewife, tired out perhaps from her too strenuous duties, has formed a habit of doing her work in a half-hearted, half-completed manner. The sweepings are left for a day or two in an out of the way corner; the windows are streaked; the floor is only half scrubbed; the dishes are half washed; the children are half-dressed; the food is only half-cooked; many things started but nothing finished.

Then, too, I have been in homes where orderliness was godliness. Everything as tidy as a pin—evidences of thorough, thrifty hands everywhere. And that's the home I like to enter, don't you?

The woman who does her work thoroly is the woman who enjoys her work. Slovenliness is a sure sign of either laziness or distaste for one's daily tasks. It's as easy to do things the "best you know how," as to do them in a careless, slipshod manner.

I have received quite a number of letters from women who want to vote—and one woman who doesn't want to vote, and wouldn't if she had a chance, so there! Oh, well, we can't expect that all the women will vote after they get the ballot any more than the men do. But I am glad to see that so many of my readers take so great an interest in the affairs of government and the future of our nation to want to have a voice in shaping them. I should like to hear much more from my readers upon this subject for it is going to be very live one in the days to come. With affectionate regards, PENELOPE.

Contentedness

TODAY as I finished my washing and sat down for a few minutes, before beginning other duties, I picked up M. B. F. that had been brought in at noon with the rest of the mail and turned to the Farm Home Department.

Of course the first thing I saw was Penelope's appeal to the readers for help for the poor sister who finds farm life so monotonous.

I have been a farmer's wife for more than 22 years and perhaps few women have had fewer changes than I have in that length of time, and yet I feel very contented with life, although at the present time I can see no prospect of any great change.

I was married before I was eighteen and came to live on the farm that is still my home. The house is a very ordinary farm house. I often remark that many have better and many not so good; but we are comfortable. The addition of two porches and a change in the color of the house, and some change in the interior decorations are the only changes in the house since we came here.

When we were married I had several relatives living near enough so that we could visit back and forth. One by one they have either moved away or passed into eternity so that now a bachelor brother-in-law is the only one left in the neighborhood.

Take into consideration that many of our neighbors are foreigners, and that two of my close neighbor women do not talk English, and you may see some reason why I could be discontented if I would. In fact, I have been told that some of my acquaintances think I must find life rather dull, living here. Fact is, I hardly ever think much about it, unless the subject is brought up in conversation. There are so many little things that help to make up a woman's life, that it is rather hard to pick out any certain one and say that it

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

has kept me contented. You know it is really the little things that affect one most.

When something that I enjoyed was taken from me I always began thinking of something else that would in a measure take its place. When I could no longer find pleasure in visiting relatives I began taking more interest in fixing up my own home. Right here I might say that I don't see why farm women need any more sympathy than any other class of women. There is no place where one gets so close to nature, and can get so close to God, as on a farm, where we see His handiwork on every side.

You know the old saying that happiness comes from within and not from without. This may be true, but it is also true that the condition of things without has a great effect on our thoughts within.

I firmly believe that money spent in the improvement of our homes is a very good investment, even if it yields no larger dividend than contentment.

I believe it pays to furnish good reading matter for one's family. I have not a large library but in purchasing books have tried to select such as I

Living Flowers

"I'M NEVER alone in the garden," he said. "I'm never alone with the flowers. It seems like I'm meeting the wonderful dead out here with these blossoms of ours. An' there's never a bush or a plant or a tree, but somebody loved it of old. An' the souls of the angels come talkin' to me through the petals of crimson and gold."

"THE lilacs in spring bring the mother once more and she lives in the mid-summer rose. She smiles in the peony clump at the door, an' sings when the four-o'clocks close. She loved every blossom God gave us to own, an' daily she gave it her care. So never I walk in the garden alone, for I feel that the mother's still there."

"THESE are the pinks that a baby once kissed, still spicy with fragrance and fair. The years have been long since her laughter I've missed, but her spirit is hovering there. The roses that ramble and twine on the wall were planted by one that was kind an' I'm sure as I stand here an' gaze on them all, that his soul has still lingered behind."

"I'M NEVER alone in the garden," he said, "I have many to talk to and see for never a flower comes to bloom in its bed, but it brings back a loved one to me. An' I fancy whenever I'm bending above these blossoms of crimson and gold that I'm seein' an' hearin' the ones that I love, who lived in the glad days of old."

—Copyright Edgar A. Guest.

would not be ashamed to have anyone find in my bookcase. Then I take one good magazine to keep me posted on the fashions and also furnish the very best in stories, and another for fancy needlework. Then by exchanging papers with one of my friends, I get all the good reading that I have time for at not a large cost. At first thought one might think that a really good magazine is quite expensive. I had formerly taken several of the cheap kind and found that by dispensing with those and adding just a little more I could pay for a good one, which I have been taking for several years and find it much more satisfactory. I think a woman has just as much right to take the papers that interest her as friend husband has to his farm and stock papers and dailies (tho just now we are all very much interested in the dailies).

One rule of my life has been that whenever I do a piece of work I try to do it the very best I know how. There is always a certain satisfaction in work well done. Whether it is washing dishes or doing embroidery, I always try to do my best. There is no enjoyment in half doing a thing.

Some people seem to think they have no time for fancy work or that it is not worth while. I think if there is one thing that has helped to keep me contented and pass the lonely winter days and long winter evenings more than anything else, it is doing some kind of fancy work. I really enjoy making things that combine the practical with the ornamental. And I have noticed that the women who take a real interest in making pretty things for their homes are not the ones who are complaining about the isolation of the farm.

Last winter my "baby" boy enlisted in Uncle Sam's army and is now in France.

I did not want to make a big fuss, for they say there are times when tears are treason but I knew

that I should miss him very much, and I began thinking what I could do to keep my mind off of him. If the human mind is only capable of thinking one thing at a time, then I must interest myself in something that I would not always be thinking of him. Of course I am praying most earnestly that he will come back and when he does I don't want him to find mother grown old with worry. I want him to see that while he has been filling his place "over there" we at home have also been doing our share.

When I ordered our garden seed this spring I included a few packets of flower seeds and two or three kinds of vegetables that we have never grown before just for the sake of adding new interest to gardening. I also sent for a few house plants and one of my neighbors gave me some "slips" of kinds that I did not have, so I am taking more interest in house plants than before.

This is getting more lengthy than I had intended but there is one more subject that I want to mention in connection with contented farm women and that is separate pocketbooks (open for discussion).

I am a firm believer in separate pocketbooks. Not that mine is always filled. Sometimes it looks as if the elephant had stepped on it, but it generally fills up again, and anyway "it's nobody's business but mine." I believe it gives a woman as well as a man, a very comfortable feeling to have a pocketbook of her own and feel that she can use the contents to suit her own fancy. My "hubby" has seemed to encourage the idea from the start, for the first fall after we were married he invited me out to the calf-pen. He had bought up about a dozen calves to winter over, and told me I could take my choice of the heifer calves as a present. Since that time I have always had an interest in the stock. I could not begin to tell the pleasure that having money of my own to buy a new piece of furniture or a new carpet or give to some charity or help our home church, has been to me.

For those who have not tried it I would recommend it, as a pretty sure cure for the "blues." I also take a great interest in raising chickens and find that one can always learn something new about caring for them. I used to think I couldn't raise chickens, but now I have no trouble in hatching any number that I care to raise. And I have no incubator either.

I really think that if farm women take a real interest in their work and in fixing up their homes there is no reason in the world why the farm home cannot be just as pleasant as any other.

And when I think of the havoc that has been wrought in some homes by discontented wives I think that every dollar I have invested in luxuries are the very best investments I could have made.—Trixie.

U. S. Food Administration Recipes.

Puree Of Beans.

One quart beans, a ham bone or ½ pound salt pork, celery, parsley and onion. Salt, 4 pepper corns and cloves.

Directions—Wash the beans and soak them over night. In the morning drain and put the beans into a saucepan and cover with hot water. Simmer as slowly as possible for three to four hours. As the water evaporates add more hot water. One hour before the beans are done, add a ham bone or half pound of salt pork, a bunch of fresh herbs, celery, parsley, and onion salt, 4 pepper corns, and 2 or 3 cloves if desired. When done, pour the soup through a sieve, remove the ham bone or pork and seasoning and rub the beans through the sieve; then add the pulp to the stock, add croutons, serve.

Bean Soup.

One cup beans, 1 small piece of ham, 1 carrot, 1 turnip, 1 quart boiling water, 1 or more cups boiling water, 1 or more cups milk.

Directions—Wash the beans and soak over night. Stew the ham for a few moments in a little butter, then add the carrot and turnip, letting this simmer for 10 minutes; then add the beans and cook until thoroughly done. Take out the ham, mash the vegetables and beans and run through a sieve, add the milk and reheat. This may be served with croutons.

Bean Croquettes.

One pint beans, 1 onion, stalk of celery, parsley, bay leaf, bread crumbs and egg, tomato sauce.

Directions—Soak the well-washed beans over night. In the morning put on in same water with the onion, celery, parsley, bay leaf, pepper, and salt, and boil until beans are done. Drain. Mash beans through puree sieve, and let stand until cold. Form into small balls, roll in fine crumbs, beaten egg, and then in bread crumbs again. Set away for an hour or more, then fry in deep fat. Serve with tomato sauce.

Items of Interest to Women

Philadelphia has a government factory in which every employe is a woman.

Miss Ruth Chivis is now in Detroit investigating industrial conditions among women workers.

Women employed on Maryland farms are paid at the rate of \$15 per month and their board.

Mary MacArthur, a Scotch woman, is a candidate for a seat in the British parliament.

During the month of June the Pennsylvania railroad added 1481 women to its working force.

The electric freight trucks used by the Pennsylvania on its piers in New York city are operated by women. They work eight hours a day and are paid the same wages as the men.

Summer Styles

No. 8911.—Girl's one piece Dress. For school dresses these apron styles, with which separate guimpes are worn, are very practical. The dress may be worn much longer than the sleeves without soiling, and by making several guimpes one may save a great deal of work in laundering. Checked wool serge in blue and white or black and white are no doubt the most suitable material for such dresses, also cotton materials make up well. This style hangs straight from the shoulder, is slashed down the front and fastened with a ribbon lacing and finished with a patch pocket and loose belt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 8925.—Lady's Shirtwaist, cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Just a simple double breasted blouse, with fronts gathered onto the back at the shoulders. The closing is low at the left side in two large pearl buttons. The long, loose sleeves are gathered into deep cuffs which are trimmed with narrow turnovers to match the roll collar. These blouses are very smart made of a checked white muslin or voile with pink, blue or tan linen collar and cuffs.

No. 8896.—Lady's or Misses' Smock, cut in sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The smock is still holding the prominent place among blouses for young women. Made of a soft taffeta, crepe de chine or jersey they are suitable for any occasion on these warm days. The knitted sweater in all the bright colors are only a fad, and a very expensive one at that, but these smocks resemble them and are by far more practical. There is a sailor collar of a contrasting or same material fitted into the V-shaped neck. The fullness is held in place by two narrow smocking on both side fronts. A loose belt ties loosely at the side front. The sleeves are set into the extended armhole and finished with a smocking and narrow cuffs.

No. 8894.—Lady's Dress cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. These plain shirtwaists and straight three gored skirts require the least material of any style in house dresses. They are quickly made and easily laundered.

White roll collar and cuffs finish the waist and large patch pockets are placed on both sides of the skirt. The dress closes down the center front in a tuck, with buttons from neck to hem.

No. 8922.—Lady's three-gored gathered skirt cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The right side gore is much wider than the left making the closing on the left side. A fitted belt finishes the skirt around the sides and back, leaving a plain front. Inset pockets which are used on most of the newer models, are seen in this skirt. The skirt is gathered to a slightly raised waist line.

No. 8893.—Lady's Negligee, cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. So "comfy" for warm evening or for the invalid who is just able to be around. The skirt section is fitted onto the waist by a heading at the Empire waist line. The same trimming finishes the square cut neck and the open sleeves. The stores show very pretty patterns in kimono crepes at 25c to 35c a yard, suitable for such a model.



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

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

I'M SO relieved! The Doo Dads are a success, and all my little nieces and nephews, declare they want them to come again. An so they shall, my dears, once each month.

What busy, busy, busy folks the boys and girls on the farms are this summer. I'm quite sure the boys and girls of the city are not doing nearly as much as you to help Uncle Sam. I really don't know what some of our farmers would do this year for help if it wasn't for their children, and I am so glad to know that you are all so willing and anxious to help. No one will ever know how much the millions of youthful hands are doing to help grow the food that will win the war, but it is surely a great deal. Keep your letters coming, my dears. I always like to hear from you. Every letter I receive will be published. It may be several weeks after you write it, but only be patient and you will see it in print some time. With love, from AUNT PENelope.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw in the M. B. F. that you wanted the boys and girls to draw the picture of the owl. I drew it the best I could. Aunt Penelope, I was going to send the puzzle cow, but my brother Robert tore her in two, so I could not send her. My cow's name was Black Beauty. I was sorry I could not keep up with the other writers but will try to now. I have a kitten named Tiger. My papa has a silo on the road here, it is made by The Indiana Silo Company. We have two cows, their names are Red and Bessie. We also have three heifer calves, their names are Nigger, Spot and Star. We have three horses, two bays and one gray; three colts, one year, three months and one month old.

I live on a farm of 40 acres, we have lived here five years. This fall we will have it all cleared but 12 acres which is cleared and is free from stumps. We have four acres of beets, my brothers and I thinned them all. We also have five acres of beans, one acre of cucumbers, and four acres of corn. I have 42 sets of cabbage, the money from which I'll save and buy thrift stamps. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one sister and one brother. There are not many huckleberries this year, as they were frozen. I hoe the corn and beans. I sweep and dust, wash the separator, the dishes and wipe them.—Bemace Trussell, Mt Pleasant Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I saw your little article in the paper and thought I would write to you.

I would like to have stories on our page best, or experience letters. I would call the cut-out in the paper Blackie. I have a cow of my own and her name is Queeny. We have five cows and two Holstein calves, one Jersey, which we have for our own cream and butter. My papa has no milking machine, but he would like to have one.

I am 8 years old and live on an 80-acre farm, and three-quarters of a mile from school. I go to a country school. I passed in my grade, and will be in the fourth grade next year. I am going to help my mamma by helping wash dishes, pick strawberries and work in the general garden. I have some beets of my own, and I am raising some little chickens too, they are Anconas.

I have two brothers, one 11 years old and one 4 years. My oldest brother, Forest, has gone to Camp Custer to visit the soldiers today, and Floyd and I have been playing in the swing. We have five little kittens, and they are so cute. I like cut-outs and stories and everything. I don't know which I like best.

I am glad it is vacation time. On the last day of school we had a picnic dinner. We had a program in the forenoon, in the afternoon we played games. We have a pony and her name is Babe. I have two thrift stamps, and am working for more. I will send you a picture of myself and my baby doll, Miss Golden Locks. She is fine.—Clarissa P. Begerow, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I will write and tell you about myself and our cows. I am a little girl 12 years old, and in the seventh grade in school. We have six cows, one Jersey, one Holstein and the rest Durhams. We veal our calves when they are four weeks old.

Now I will tell you how I would like our page fixed. I think it would be nice to have it different ways. I like to crochet, and I think it would be nice to have a pretty crochet pattern with directions, some kodak pictures, some stories or poems, and some letters for the girls' page. And the next week have the boys' page with some diagrams for some outdoor games, some puzzles and some experience letters.

I have three brothers, but no sisters, we all help with the work. We have about three acres of beets and we are taking care of them ourselves, because we can't get help on account of the war. We have been picking wild strawberries and have canned 25 quarts and are going to get more.

I'm sending two kodak pictures, one of my three brothers and one of my aunt and I and my youngest

brother, who is in both pictures. You will laugh when you see my picture. My uncle took it and he said: "Now we will shoot the Kaiser," and when I laughed he took it. We all look like Honkies but we are not, we are Americans. Will close for this time; your niece.—Ethel Profit, Fairgrove, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—My father takes the M. B. F. and while reading it I found the children's page, and was very glad.

I am a little girl nine years old, and in the fourth grade at school. We live on a farm of 40 acres and the school house is on our place, so I don't have far to go to school. We have two cows, named Brindle and Moonbird, one heifer named Blossom and two calves named Posey and Snookums.

The frost hurt our crops quite bad. There are seven children in our family and I am the youngest one. I have one brother who is the oldest, and my three older sisters are married. Two of them are Gleaners, and my father, mamma, and brother are also.

I practiced drawing on the owl, and am sending a picture of my kitty. Her name is Fluffy Ruffle and she is a Persian cat. She is the only pet I have except the chickens, which I help mamma feed every day.

This is the longest letter I ever wrote so I will close.—Sylvia Van Vleet, Hesperia, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I have pasted the cow together as you suggested, and did the best I could. We have five Jersey cows, two of them are registered Jersey. Their names are New England, Star, Dutches and Mary Biddle Dutches. They are all fine yellow Jerseys. They give lots of milk and they are regular pets.

I think the name for this cow would be Liberty and for short Lib. I am helping my father plant beans, and I help weed the garden for Uncle Sam. I am trying all I can to raise things for the soldier boys to eat. I am going to send you a picture of our goats. Their names are Dick and Bill. I have bought a thrift card and have got one all filled. I have a hundred dollar one to fill now.

Last fall I helped my father haul in beans, and he gave me a bushel of beans, when I sold them I got \$8.00 for them. I am 12 years old and I am going to help my papa and mamma all I can.

I will close for this time.—Ethel Lovell, Pierson, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I noticed in the M. B. F. that you are going to start a department for the children so I thought I would write. I am 10 years old and am in the sixth grade. My teacher's school is out now. It will start the 3rd of September. It is the Haley school. I think patriotic poems, stories, riddles, puzzles and kodak pictures would be nice for our page. I think that "Evening Pastimes" would be a nice name for the Children's Corner. I help mamma in the garden and I dry the dishes for her and sometimes I wash them. I sweep the kitchen and take care of the baby. We have eight head of horses. Their names are Cub, King, Rox, Jim, Queen, Flora, Bell and Molly. Molly is our little colt. Her mother died about a month after the colt was born. We feed the colt milk. It can eat grass, oats and hay. It can drink milk and water. Mamma gave me a little white chicken to take care of. I named it Pup. I have six brothers and two sisters. Their names are William, Mary, Fanny, Jesse, Walter, Leslie, Lawrence and Neil. Lawrence is dead and Mary is married.—Edna Federspiel.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw in the M. B. F. that you are going to give a thrift stamp for the best title for the children's page, so I thought I would try my luck at it and here it goes. "Uncle Sam's Little Patriots' Corner." It is very nice of you to give thrift stamps for prizes.

I am 12 years old and passed to the seventh grade in school this year. I have dark brown hair, am 4 ft. 4 1/2 in. tall and weight about 85 pounds. I would like to here from boys and girls my age.

Papa takes the M. B. F., and likes it fine. I always read the children's page and find it glorious fun. I help pull weeds, hoe, and help make hay. I also help in the house. The baby is 13 months old and is learning to walk fast.

You ask for the witty sayings of the children. My brother is 5 years old. At a meal recently we were having heart



ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK

Drawn by Elmer Ullmer Age 13 years. Buckley, Michigan

and tongue of the pig, and he said: "Ma can I have the gizzard?" Well I must close for paper costs money, and Uncle Sam needs all we can spare.—Jessie Battebee, East Jordan, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F., wanting to find a name for the children's page. "Work and Win." I think that would be a good one.

I am 12 years old, and am going into the eighth grade. I have two little sisters, Alice and Harriet. Alice is four years old and Harriet is two, will be three the fifth of August. I had a birthday the 27th of last month. I received a lot of presents. I have two cousins up here from Chicago, Ill., their names are Vesper L. Scott and Myles D. Scott. My mother is a cripple. I have to help in the house and ride the horses for papa. We have two horses, Nig and Florie; one cow, her name is Bessie; a cat, his name is Buff; we also have 22 large chickens and 45 chicks.—N. E. W., Arcadia, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw in the children's page that you were going to give a prize for the best letter about what we are doing to help win the war.

My sister and I are living with our father on a 660-acre farm and we farm half of it nearly all ourselves. We have a little rented. I help my father in the field by harrowing, cultivating, drilling and other such things. I have worked nearly every work day all spring to help win the war. But I don't care because I hate the Kaiser anyway. My sister does part of the work in the house but I have to get the meals when I come in from the field. This fall I hope to have enough money to buy a Liberty bond.

We're going to can as much fruit as we can and by that I hope to help "Can the Kaiser" too. We are going to cut rye soon and I am going to help shock it. We have 40 acres of rye. I guess this is all for this time.—Helen Fern Goff, Bear Lake, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw in the M. B. F. that you were going to give a Thrift Stamp to the boy or girl who wrote you the best letter, so I thought I would try. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have four cows; their names are Daisy, Winnie, Spot and Topsy. And we also have three calves, their names are June, Buster and Cream.

I am nine years old, in the fourth grade. Our school will begin in August. I am saving all my pennies to buy Thrift Stamps. My sister and I have a patch of cucumbers. I think "Little People's Pleasure Page" would be a nice name for our page. My sister and I have been pulling weeds out of our corn. I think I will have to close now for I will have to go to the mail box.—Helen Dunworth, Newaygo, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am always anxious to get the M. B. F. Do you think this would be a nice name for our page, "The Children's Pleasure?" Then at the end of the word "pleasure" have a picture of a little girl and boy looking at the M. B. F. Please tell me a name for a little mare colt. We have one and do not know what to name it. I like riddles, puzzles, poems and stories. I am going to send you some riddles. Wish you would publish them in M. B. F., and also wish that the children would try and get the answers so they can be put in their next letter. I will close for this time.—May M. Couthie, Fremont, Mich.

1. What belongs to yourself and is used by your friends more than by yourself? Ans.—Your name.

2. Who is the greatest of home rulers? Ans.—The baby.

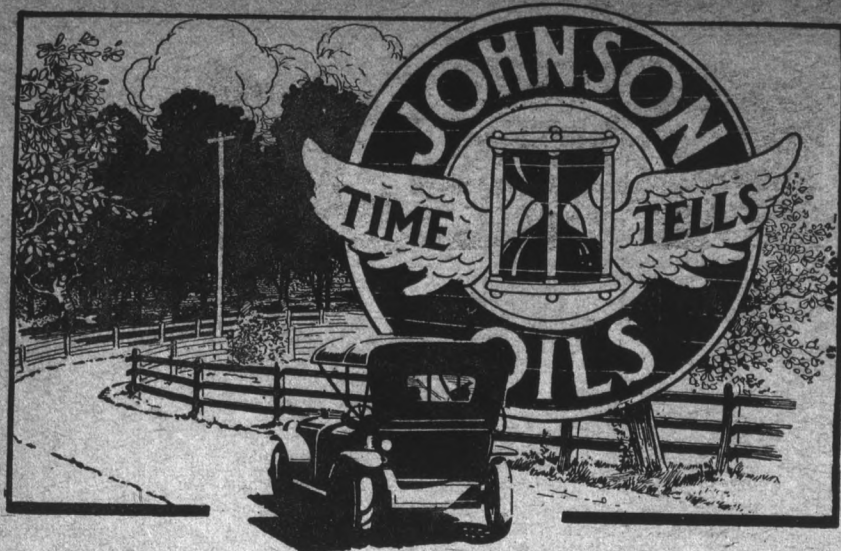
3. Why is a watch like a river? Ans.—Because it won't run without winding.

What is that which is full of holes yet holds water? Ans.—Sponge.

Dear Penelope:—I have solved the puzzle which was in the Michigan Business Farming, and the name I gave the cow was Daisy. We have six cows on our farm, and they are of the breed of Holsteins. Faithfully yours, Eva Olney, East Jordan, Mich.



Little Miss Mable Francis Anthes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Anthes of Cass City, "doing her bit" (under protest.)



Straight Oil Talk

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When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming?—They are friends of our paper, too!

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

coops. We have talked with a number of large shippers and receivers and they all state that they believe they are the practical coops for shipping poultry. The cost ranges all the way from 60 to 75 cents each, all depending on the quantity ordered. They are shipped in a knock-down form with five crates to a lot. As a rule they will not break lots so when ordering keep that in mind.



EGGS

The demand for fresh laid eggs is unlimited. Since the Food Administration has put the ban on shipping rots, the quality has shown considerable improvement. Most of the shipments carry a candling report thus making the quality of current receipts more dependable.

The New York market is showing a general improvement. There is a continued demand for high quality eggs. Some of the carload receipts are slightly heated and these eggs are selling at irregular prices.



BUTTER

NEW YORK—The market has been very irregular during the past week. Buyers have taken only enough to supply their immediate demands and stocks have continued to accumulate. However, because of reports from the dairy sections that dry hot weather has materially shortened the output of butter values have been maintained. There was a decline of a quarter cent during the week, but that was received on Friday. Quotations at the close on Friday were: Extras, 44 3/4 @ 45c; higher scoring than extras, 45 1/4 @ 46c; firsts, 43 1/4 @ 44 1/2 c; and seconds, 41 @ 43c.

DETROIT—The market continues firm with fair receipts. There has been a small accumulation of butter that arrived during the hot weather that was a little off grade and special efforts have been put forth to clean up the lot. At the present time dealers are calling for supplies that will grade creamery extras and firsts. The reports that we get from creameries is that the supply of milk is falling off considerable and pastures are drying up. With a continuance of such a condition, the supply of butter will decrease and a higher market ought to follow.

Berries

Raspberries are about cleaned up and a few huckleberries are coming in and are selling from \$6.00 to \$7.50 bu. Berries should be shipped in 16-qt. cases to sell to best advantage. Berries that are shipped in half-bushel baskets will not bring within a dollar to dollar and a half a bushel of those in quart boxes. On account of the high prices berry consumers are buying in small lots for table use.

Live Stock

DETROIT—The market has been a little draggy and weaker. There is no particular reason for a draggy market, but is a condition that usually follows a high and active market. The receipts have been running light, and such being the case there is no reason why the market should not adjust itself.

Best heavy steers selling \$14.00 to \$17.00; handy weight butcher steers, \$10 to \$11.00; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.00 to \$9; cows, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters and canners, \$6.00 to \$7.00; bulls, \$7.00 to \$8.00; feeders, \$9.00 to \$10.00; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Sheep and lambs are in fair demand and market steady. Packers are buying practically everything and the yards are cleaned daily. Fair to best lambs selling from \$14.00 to \$17.00; light to common, \$12.00 to \$13.50; yearlings, \$12.00 to \$13.00; sheep, fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.50; culls to common, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

Trade is uneven, but market is firm. Sales ranging from \$18.25 to \$19.25.

Coal

The Fuel Administration has issued orders to the mines to handle orders for lake shipments, therefore coal supplies for inland points will be greatly reduced. Practically all the coal that is shipped will be run of mine. Many receivers of coal report they are having considerable trouble in selling run of mine coal for domestic purposes. Of course the coal is not so desirable as the prepared lump, but it must be taken into consideration that during war times there are a great

many things that we all have to put up with that are not to our liking, and the only thing to do is to adjust ourselves to conditions.

We would advise every reader to take coal when it can be obtained. A bin full of coal, even though it does contain a large percentage of fine lump, is much better than an empty bin on a cold day.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Junior No. 24. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here.

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For Sale Our Oxford herd ram, registered, bred from imported stock, a beauty. A few yearling rams and ram lambs while they last. Write your wants and mention this paper. Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich.

Wanted by experienced farm hand, 100 acre farm or more to work on shares; owner furnish everything and give one-third. Would like to put out wheat this fall. Ralph Mead, Hastings, Mich., R. F. D. 4.

FOR SALE—240 acre dairy farm fully equipped with milk route, fifty gallons daily, for particulars write owner, H. M. Nave, R. 2, Lakeview, Mich.

LAND SUITABLE For stock farms for sale in Ogemaw Co., on easy terms. Very productive and well located. Harry O. Sheldon, Alger, Mich.

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

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Any man or woman who has a means of conveyance can easily make \$40 a week, clear money and get our bonus at the end of the month besides. Many boys and girls are earning a \$5 war savings stamp every week and men and women who can only devote a few hours each week are making a tidy nest egg at work which everyone says is easy.

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If you have a few spare hours or all your time, that you want to turn into cash, write me right away. I send everything you need without a penny's cost and help you all I can to make good at your job. Tell me all about yourself, how much time you think you can give, etc. In the first letter, to save time.

Right now is the time to get started. Address Circulation Manager, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

County Crop Reports

Ingham.—Still hot and dry; only three light showers since June 1. Oat harvest about done; some fields are good but most of the crop is short straw and light. Corn standing still. Some threshing being done; rather light yield. Early potatoes nearly a failure. Buckwheat don't grow; must have rain or it will be a very light crop. Feed will be very scarce for winter feeding. Most of the clover sown in the spring is a loss; no stand. Prices offered at Mason, Aug. 3: Wheat, \$2@2.05; corn, 3.10 cwt.; oats, 75; rye, 1.50; beans, 7.50 cwt.; potatoes 1.50; hens, springers, 20; ducks, 20; butter, 40; eggs, 38@40; sheep, 3@7; lambs, 16.50; hogs, 16.50; prime beef steers, 10@12; veal calves, 14.—C. I. M., Mason, Aug. 5.

Allegan (Southeast)—Oat harvest is about over and farmers have commenced plowing for wheat. Very little rain lately and crops are suffering. Corn is growing rapidly where conditions are favorable. Prices offered at Allegan, Aug. 2: Wheat, 2.10; oats, 80; rye, 1.50; timothy, 17@18; light mixed hay, 14@15; beans, 8; potatoes, 1.75; cabbage, 4c; hens, 20@22; springers, 26@28; butter, 38; butterfat, 45; eggs, 36; sheep, 10; lambs, 13@15; hogs, 15@17.50; beef steers, 6@9; beef cows, 5@8; veal calves, 13@14; apples, 1.00; peaches, 3.00.—W. F., Otsego, Aug. 3.

Oceana.—Farmers are harvesting rye and wheat; nearly done; also cultivating. Weather unsettled; hot, cold, dry and a little rain; but crops are as good as expected after a June frost. Not much buying or selling, only W. S. S. which have been subscribed for freely. Sixty more of the young and best men left on Monday, July 22, for Camp Custer to train for government service. This means we are losing our best help; also that we must take more interest as we must help do our share of what they did while here and also help them "over there."—H. V. V. B., Hesperia, July 30.

Genesee (Southeast)—Farmers are very busy at this time. They are harvesting wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Haying is all done. Some farmers are threshing this week and the yields from wheat are poor. Rye and barley are fair to good. We have had some fine rains which have helped the crops greatly and corn and beans are looking considerable better than they did a week or so ago. Weather has been extremely hot until the last few days which have been much cooler. Some farmers who have threshed are selling their grain. Several farmers who have been holding their beans find that they have spoiled and they are now feeding them to the hogs. Prices offered at Flint, July 31: Wheat, \$2.14; red wheat, 2.16; corn, 1.70; oats, 82; rye, 1.50; hay 12@16; beans, 9; red kidney beans, 9; potatoes, 1.50 bu.; cabbage, 3.00 bbl.; cucumbers, 90@1.10 doz.; hens, 25; springers, 32@40; ducks 28@30; geese, 18@19; turkeys, 24@25; creamery butter, 44; dairy butter, 40; eggs, 42; sheep, 9@10; lambs, 14@15; hogs, 16; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 4.50@8; veal calves, 8@11; wool, 67. C. S., Fenton, Aug. 1.

Bay (Southeast)—Not very much wheat here but quality is good. Oat harvest is in full swing; crop good and quality good. Heavy frost July 30-31 did damage on low lands and muck. Corn promising well. Sugar beets are good; some need rain. Hay all saved in good weather. Pasture short for cattle. Farmers very busy; help is scarce and every farmer is doing more than is good for the health. Prices at Bay City, July 31: Wheat, \$2.12; corn, 1.60, none offered; oats, 74; rye, 1.40; timothy, loose on city market, 12@16; beans, 9.25@9.75 cwt; potatoes selling wholesale for 2.00; cucumbers, 2.00 bu.; hens, 21; springers, 26; butter, 43@44; eggs, 43; lambs, 18@19; hogs, 20@21; beef steers, 18@19; beef cows, dressed, 15@16; veal calves, 17@18; apples, 1.50@2.00.—J. C. A., Munger, Aug. 2.

Clare (Southwest)—Farmers are busy cultivating and cutting rye. Weather fair; suffering greatly from the drought. Grain is filling good considering the dry weather.—D. B., Lake, Mich., Aug. 2.

Branch (North-central)—Farmers are threshing and hauling oats. Weather fine but dry. Soil most too dry to work. Selling some stock, wheat and rye; not holding anything. Not building much; buying some coal. Prices offered at Union City, Aug. 1: Wheat, \$2.12; corn, 1.50; oats, 60; rye, 1.50; hay, 10@15; beans, 6.00; potatoes 1.25; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 38; butterfat, 42; eggs, 38; sheep, 9; lambs, 14@15; hogs, 17; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 16.F. S., Union City, Aug. 3.

Arenac (Northeast)—Wow, but the farmers of old Arenac were well skeered! as Uncle Josh says, Monday night it was so near a frost that a fellow was wondering, what next? Oats are ripening fast, while wheat, rye and barley are being cut. Wheat and rye about half a crop while oats and barley are quite promising. Some stock is being sold for good prices. Our county fair books are out. The 21 ones are being examined for military duty and will take another big bunch in August. Help high and scarce. W. B. R., Twinning, July 30.

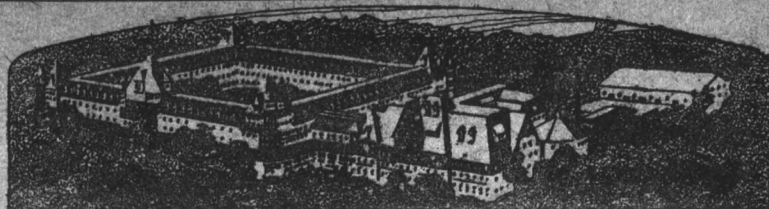
Grand Traverse (Northeast)—Have been having ideal weather for growing crops. A little cooler at present. Corn is growing fine; also potatoes. A farmer here is preparing to build a barn to replace the one he lost by lightning last June. Farmers are getting along fairly well with their work considering the shortage of help. Harvesting is about ready to begin; haying is all done in this vicinity. Prices offered at Traverse City, July 27: Wheat, \$2.00; corn, 1.50; oats, 85; rye, 1.50; beans, \$5.00; butter, 28; butterfat, 45½; eggs, 35c.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, July 30.

Lapeer.—Oat harvest is on in earnest and promises to be a good yield. We had a killing frost July 30, corn, beans and potatoes are touched just a little and some are ruined. Prices offered at Imlay City, Aug. 2: Wheat \$1.95-2.05; oats, 65-70; hay—No. 1 timothy, old, 15.00, new, 12.00; No. 1 light mixed, old, 12.00; new, 10.00; beans, 6.50-8.00; potatoes, new, 2.40; poultry, hens, 18; springers, 20-26; butter, 40; butterfat, 43; eggs, 38; sheep, 5.00-8.00; lambs, 8.00-12.00; hogs, 14.00-16.50; steers, 9.00-10.00; cows, 5.00-8.00; veal calves, 10.00-14.00; wool, 67.—C. A. B., Imlay City, Aug. 2.

Kalkaska.—The farmers are after the grasshoppers with the grasshopper dope. The farmers are cutting their fall grain, they are also after the potato bug. It came pretty close to a frost the last two nights, but it is much warmer to-day. We noticed that the thermometer stood on the 100 mark a few days last week, in the shade. The soil is quite dry in some places at present. Prices offered at Kalkaska, July 25: wheat, \$1.75-2.10; oats, 90; rye, 1.50; hay, 22.00; beans, 5-13; potatoes, 45; butter, 30; butterfat, 44; eggs, 35; wool, 60-65.—R. B., South Boardman, July 31.

Wexford.—It has been quite dry until this morning when we got a good rain. Most of the rye is ready to cut, some are cutting their oats on account of the grasshoppers. Hay was a short crop, about 1-3 of a crop. Oats and wheat, both kinds, look good. Corn looks good, speltz and barley are good. Potatoes look fine but not so much of an acreage as last year. Beans that the hoppers didn't take, look good. If the farmer don't exterminate the hoppers very soon they will take everything in sight that their appetite craves. Prices offered at Cadillac, July, 28: wheat, \$2.00-2.14; corn per cwt., 3.55; oats, 1.05; rye, 1.50; potatoes, new, 1.25; onions, 1-1.2; cabbage, 3c; poultry, hens, 21; springers, 33; butter, 40; butterfat, 46; eggs, 35; hogs, dressed, 14-15; veal calves, 17; wool, 55-56.—S. W. S., Harrietta, July 29.

Cheboygan, S. W.—Farmers are cultivating corn, potatoes and beans. Corn is still late but doing well. Late potatoes and beans were never better. Buckwheat too, is looking fine tho damaged by hoppers. Oats are doing nicely now and promise a bumper crop. The weather has been very warm and plenty of rain has fallen, thus conditions are ideal for all growing crops.—L. E. B., Conway, July 29.



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DETROIT MICHIGAN

CORN HARVESTER

Self Gathering for cutting Corn, Cane and Kafir Corn. Cuts and throws in piles on harrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. The only self gathering corn harvester on the market that is giving universal satisfaction. — Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N. Y. writes: "3 years ago I purchased your Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence F. Huggins, Spearmore, Okla. "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved \$40 in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio: "I have used a corn shucker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines, but your machine beats them all and takes less time of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haag, Mayfield, Oklahoma: "Your Harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling our silo." E. F. Ruegnitz, Otis, Colo. "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work and testimonials. PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kansas.

GALLOWAY SPREADERS

Buy one direct from my factories where I build the lightest draft, easily handled, expertly designed spreader from highest quality materials and sell to you at lowest manufacturers' price—less than wholesale! Thousands upon thousands of Galloway Spreaders giving satisfaction. Nine styles and sizes. SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES Ask for them now. Also build engines and cream separators. \$30,000 satisfied customers—some in your vicinity. Close shipping points save freight. My free color booklet describes Galloway goods. Get it before buying. Wm. Galloway Co., Box 4039 Waterloo, Iowa.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP
AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION
BREEDING PROBLEMS

HOW TO MANAGE THE DAIRY IN SUMMER

In dairying there are many little details of management that require our constant attention during the summertime. The vigorous health of every cow should be looked after. They ought to be regularly supplied with salt and the condition of their skin, hair and appetite is to be constantly noted. Sometimes a little tonic may be needed, though the cows usually find all of this that is desirable in bitter weeds and shrubs that grow in the pastures and woodland. Indeed, the trouble may sometimes be to keep them from getting so many of these as to spoil the flavor of the milk and butter. The effect, however, is less if such things are eaten several hours before milking.

It is important that prior to milking the udders and flanks of the cows are thoroughly brushed and wiped with a damp cloth. I always pump with dry hands the first stroke of milk from each teat out on the ground thus washing out harmful bacteria that are in the opening of the teat. Where the milking is done by hand the best kind of a pail to use is one having about three-fourths of the top covered with t. n. Galvanized pails should never be used for milk, as such material is hard to keep clean.

In cold weather we have a comparatively easy time in keeping milk in good condition. We know that tainted milk is not very pleasant to drink and if it is not nice to taste, what kind of a product can be made from it? It is in warm weather that we have the hardest time in keeping milk in good shape, for the greater heat hastens the growth of bacteria and consequent change in the milk.

To properly care for milk in summer one needs a milk house containing a tank preferably of cement. I have one on my farm and it saves me much time and worry. As soon as milking is finished the covers are put on the cans, and the milk I do not intend to separate is cooled as quickly as possible to about 50 degrees by placing the cans in the tank of cold water. I use shotgun cans as the milk cools more quickly in them and they are more conveniently placed in the tank than other receptacles.

In separating the cream the sooner this can be done after the milk has been drawn from the cows and strained the better, for the colder the milk when run through the separator the greater the loss of butterfat in the skim milk and the lower the grade of cream. Milk should always be at a temperature of 90 to 98 degrees F. when separated. The cream should be cooled to about 50 degrees F. as soon as possible after being separated. It is not enough that cream be cooled promptly after separation—it must be kept cool until delivered to the cream buyer. For this reason, warm cream should never be added to that of former separation, since the temperature of the cool cream would thus be raised. After the fresh cream has been thoroughly cooled it may be added to the other cream and the whole well stirred.

Cream should be skimmed rich. Cream sold for butter-making purposes should never test below 30 per cent. A test of 35 to 40 per cent is the most desirable. Rich cream will not sour or spoil as readily as thin cream. Cream which reaches the creamery or cream-buying station in a sour, foamy or churned condition is almost always cream testing less than 30%.

During delivery to the creamery or station the cans of milk or cream should be covered with wet blankets, old gunny sacks or felt jackets made for the purpose. The evaporation from the wet covering will keep the packages cool. To what extent this takes place may be observed by the feeling of a wet handkerchief after it has been waved in the warm air for a few moments.

Making first-class butter on the farm in hot weather has always been difficult and the same holds true in some creameries. Heat injures the grain or body of the butter directly

and the flavor indirectly. Butter with poor body and poor flavor is displeasing. A good body may be secured at any time of the year if the temperature of the cream is low enough. Some farmers have cellars so clean and cool that churning can be done successfully all summer. Those who churn on a ground floor can do vastly better work by churning early in the morning. The early morning air has almost magic gifts in this respect. But how about a bad flavor? More than 200 different kinds of germs have been found in milk by scientists. Most of them are harmless and some are beneficial. But even the helpful germs, the lactic acid germs, will spoil the cream if given time enough.

Ripe cream makes delicious butter, but when over-ripe, the butter has a nauseous flavor. The secret of the whole matter is to churn it before it becomes over-ripe. There are three practices that have proven helpful. First churn early and often, so that fermentation will not have time to progress too far. Second, hold the cream cold enough to retard souring. Third, skim a rich cream with as little milk in it as possible. In the handling of milk and its products it is extremely important, as we all know, to keep everything as clean as possible at all times.

HOW TO PREVENT LOSS OF EGGS ON THE FARM

1. Produce infertile eggs.
2. Market only eggs of standard size by sorting out and using at home all small or exceedingly large eggs.
3. Avoid dirty eggs by use of clean nests which have plenty of straw. Eggs should be naturally clean, not washed, as a washed egg decays much more rapidly.
4. Store eggs in cool place. Heat causes germs of decay and embryo growth.
5. Collect eggs daily so that none remain in the nest over night.
6. Keep on the lookout for stolen nests and do not sell eggs from such nests.
7. Do not use nest eggs. They increase broodiness and are unnecessary.
8. Keep eggs away from bad odors and flies.
9. Market eggs as quickly as possible. Put the eggs in the hands of dealers who have facilities for preventing further deterioration.
10. Co-operate with the egg dealer by insisting that he buy your eggs and your neighbors' eggs on a loss off basis.

NO PROTEINLESS DAYS FOR HOGS

Feeds that are rich in protein such as shorts, middlings, tankage and oil meal, so essential to the proper development of hogs, are hard to get and high in price. The United States Department of Agriculture is urging that hog growers provide substitutes for these feeds in the form of home grown crops that are known to be rich in protein, and are advising the use of fish meal where it is obtainable. Alfalfa hay, soy beans, cow peas, and oats are suggested as good substitute feeds. In addition to these, peanuts, cottonseed meal and velvet beans are available to hog growers in the southern states.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE ROBERT POINTER SALE

Farmers who have been contemplating for the past year or two to put in a pure-bred sire at the head of their herd and invest in a pure-bred cow to lay the foundation for a herd, will find it to their advantage to attend the Pointer sale at Wayne, Thursday, August 29th, when some of the choicest Holsteins in the state of Michigan will be offered. Mr. Pointer's advertisement on the back cover of this issue gives details of the sale.

Veterinary Department

Will you tell me what is the matter with our cattle? They chew every old stick they can find; also what to do for them. One cow especially tries to dig the horse stall floor up and any old stick that has been in the barn around the horses she is just crazy about. We think the M. B. F. is a No. 1 paper and couldn't get along without it.—Mrs. H. H., Bayshore, Mich.

Your cattle are suffering from a disease characterized chiefly by a depraved appetite. A disease known as Pica, it is doubtful whether pica is in itself a disease. It is highly probable that it is only a symptom of certain pathological changes which are a result of disturbance in certain metabolic processes. The habit of ingesting indigestible objects can always be said to be normal in cattle. Therefore, it would appear that an exaggeration of this habit could easily be induced under conditions which would have a tendency to disturb the anabolic equilibrium; such conditions, for instance, as might be induced by an unbalanced ration.

There are practically no other symptoms beside the depraved appetite. The animal seems to have a craving for roughness, such as pieces of leather, rags, crockery, mortar, pieces of wood, metal, dirt, and so forth. She picks these objects up and apparently has a relish for them, frequently ignoring good feed for the sake of chewing up and swallowing an old shoe. She does this not only occasionally and casually as cows do normally, but ravenously and persistently and continually. In very aggravated cases the animal's coat lacks gloss and constipation may be present. If not properly treated some cases of pica persist indefinitely, the cow gets poor in condition and may develop a variety of conditions. In other instances pica is a very transient condition, which disappears in a few days after it begins to attract attention.

The treatment of this affection should begin with an investigation of the ration fed. The condition can usually be promptly terminated with the inauguration of measures assuring a properly balanced ration. In other instances a free access to an unlimited supply of salt is all that is necessary.

In cases which occur under good feeding conditions and in which salt treatment fails to correct the trouble, the cow should be given a saline purgative consisting of two pounds of epsom salts in two quarts of warm water. When this has acted, two or three drams of resublimed iodine in one pint of water. Nothing further is required as a rule. After a prolonged siege of pica it is always a good plan to examine a cow's mouth for injuries, lacerations, ulcerations and varying degrees of stomatitis. The prehension, mastication and swallowing of the various objects which the cow chooses to select not infrequently produce injuries in the mouth which later prevent the eating of regular feeds.

I think the paper is just what we need.—R. J. Hackstra, Montcalm county.

I think you are doing all O. K. Give us a square deal and you will prosper.—Wm. Schade, Montcalm county.

I have received a copy of your paper three times. Believe it to be good farm paper.—Frank Julian, Hillsdale county.

The stand you take on potatoes and beans is what brings you this dollar. Success to you. Go to it!—G. W. Smith, Montcalm county.

I am very much pleased with M. B. F., and think it is about the kind of a paper we want.—W. P. Hubble, Lapeer county.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOLSTEIN BULL

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

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

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

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS
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 18.55 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

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

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

We want these Registered Holstein Bulls to head Grade Herds

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

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

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

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

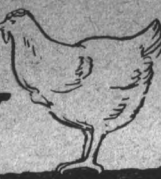
PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS.

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

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. Hulett & 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 132662 a 35.16 son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and whose dam and ¼ 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.

KEEP M. B. F. COMING—USE THIS COUPON

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Send your weekly for one year for which I

Enclose a dollar bill herewith or () mark

I will send \$1 by Nov. 1, 1918 () which

Name _____

P. O. _____

R. D. F. No. _____

County _____

State _____

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. long, big bone, large litters. Price right. Close out males cheap. All purebred, fine individuals. Am in market for registered Holstein bull 6 to 12 months old. B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Mich.

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

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.

POINTERS' DISPERSION SALE

The Only Big Mid-Summer Sale of
Pure-Bred Cattle to be held in Michigan

50 Head of Holstein-Friesian

Will be sold under the hammer

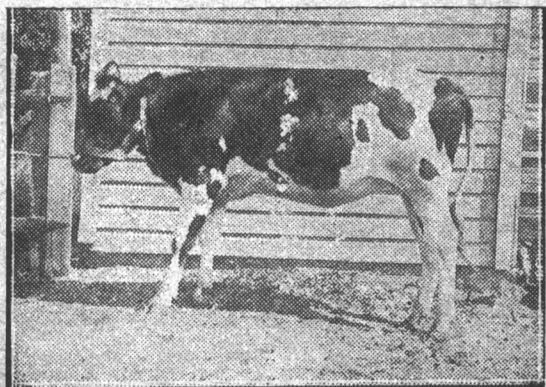
THURSDAY AUGUST 29th, 1918

One mile east of Wayne, Mich., on Michigan Ave.,
Ann Arbor car line, 16 miles west of Detroit.

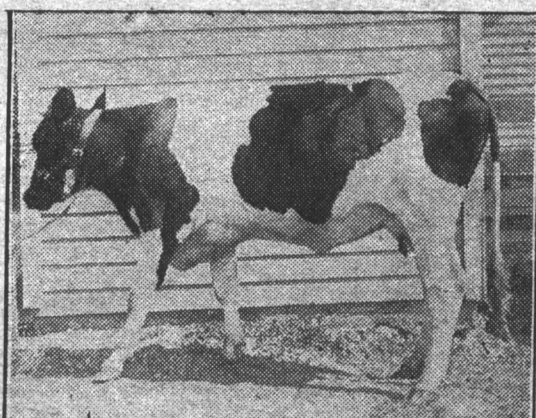
THIS IS THE SALE YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!

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