

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



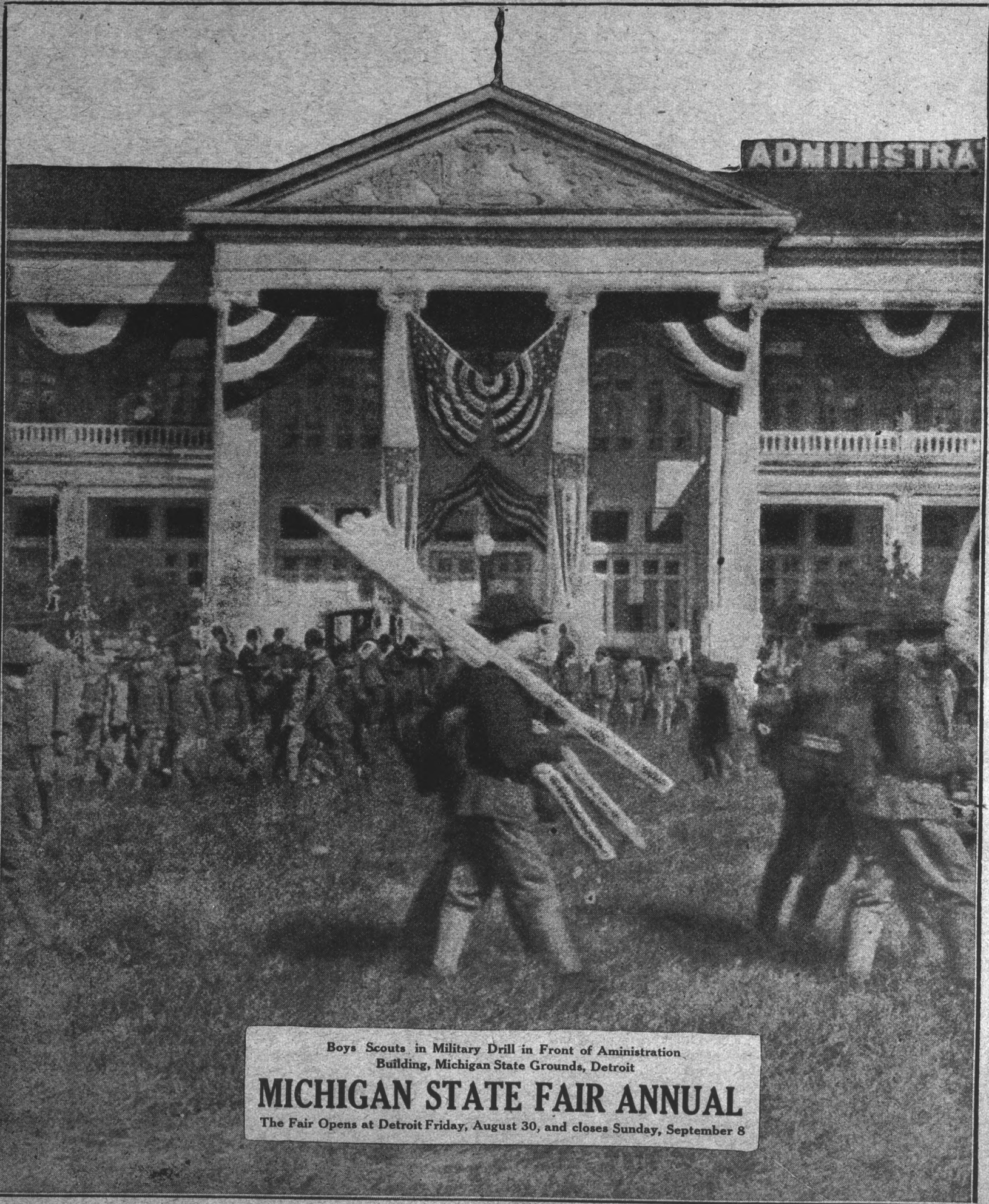
# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Free List or Clubbing Offer



Boys Scouts in Military Drill in Front of Administration  
Building, Michigan State Grounds, Detroit

## MICHIGAN STATE FAIR ANNUAL

The Fair Opens at Detroit Friday, August 30, and closes Sunday, September 8



## SEIZE THE PACKING PLANTS SAY EXPERTS

U. S. Board of Trade in Report to President Insists This Step Necessary to Save Livestock Industry.

WASHINGTON—Government acquisition and control of all the principal stockyards, cold storage plants and warehouses and both refrigerator and cattle cars has been recommended to the president by the federal trade commission.

Action is urged to destroy a monopoly which the commission declares Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Co. exercise, not only over the meat industry of the country, but other necessary food supplies.

The commission's report is based upon exhaustive hearings conducted recently in many cities and was made public through the White House. It has been in the hands of the president since July 5, and it was explained that it had not previously been issued "because the president wished first to be in possession of full information."

Basing its statement upon a great volume of evidence examined, much of it taken from the confidential files of the packing companies, the commission said the power of the five packing companies "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used" to: Manipulate livestock markets. Restrict interstate and international supplies of food. Control the price of dressed meats and other foods. Defraud both the producers of food and consumers. Crush effective competition. Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies and municipalities; and profiteer.

"While we have found," said the commission's report to the president, "and will disclose to you an intricate fabric of 'monopolies, controls, combinations, conspiracies and restraints' which would seem to indicate a similar complex and minute system of legislative or administrative remedies, we believe that an adequate remedy may be more simply arrived at.

"We believe that if the fundamental and underlying evils are rooted out the whole structure of conspiracy, control, monopoly and restraint must fall.

"If these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage their position would be no less strong than it is."

The commission then recommended:

(1) That the government acquire, thru the railroad administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals, and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

(2) That the government acquire thru the railroad administration, the principal and necessary stockyards of the country, to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of livestock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stockyards.

(3) That the government acquire through the railroad administration, all privately-owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

(4) That the federal government acquire such of the branch houses, cold storage plants and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the federal government establish, through the railroad administration, at the terminals of all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets and storage plants with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges."

"Out of the mass of information in our hands," the report continued, "one fact stands out with all possible emphasis. The small dominant group of American meat packers are now international in their activities while remaining American in their identity. Blame which now attaches to them for their practices abroad as well as at home inevitably will attach to our country if the practices continue.

"The purely domestic problems in their increasing magnitude, their monopolization of markets and their manipulations and controls, grave as these problems are, are not more serious than those presented by the added aspect of international ac-

tivity. This urgently argues for a solution which will increase and not diminish the high regard munity."

The commission says in addition to their immense properties in the United States the five packing companies either separately or jointly own or control more than half of the export meat production of the Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay, and have investments in other surplus meat producing countries, including Australia, as well as branches in the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium.

"Under present shipping conditions," the report adds, "the big American packers control more than half of the meat upon which the allies are dependent."

"Of the difficulties which the packers threw into the way of the commission's investigators, he added by Francis J. Heney, the report says: "The commission through Mr. Heney had to meet deliberate falsification of returns properly required under legal authority; we had to meet schools for witnesses where employees were coached in anticipation of their being called to testify in an investigation ordered by you (the president) and by the congress of the United States; we had to meet a situation created by the destruction of letters and documents vital to this investigation;



The City Candidate

He's such a saint at 'lection time—  
His words flow in rhythmic rhyme.  
He grasps your hand, like some old pal,  
And says, "well, how's the kids and Sal?"  
He's just the man you calculate  
To send away to legislate.  
Because he stands for this and that.  
He has the farmer's views down pat—  
Concerning all the rural woes  
What he won't do; why, goodness knows.  
He's always been the farmer's friend,  
On his support they may depend.  
He's been elected quite a spell;  
The ship o' state rides on pell mell—  
You ask about the promised "bill"  
And straightway you receive a chill.  
What big folks call the "icy cut."  
He asks his pal, "who was that mut?"  
You're one of the forgiving lot  
And make excuse that he forgot—  
"We used to be such friends," you say,  
"That is, before election day."  
Brace up, you rubes, and clear the rut,  
And give the city chaps a cut.  
Until they prove by word and deed  
They have in mind the farmer's need.  
"Til you send farmers to the task  
You needn't hope, nor pray, nor ask  
For legislation in your favor;  
No city chap will be your saviour.

—C. S. D.

we had to meet a conspiracy in the preparation of the lawful inquiries of the commission."

The commission's staff, the report declared, has met and overcome every obstacle that "ingenuity and money could devise to impede them.

The president's attention was called to the work of Mr. Heney, "whose conduct of the case, because of its success, has met with condemnation, misrepresentation and criticism."

### DEPT OF AGRICULTURE OPPOSES COUNTY AGENTS ON CO. FARMS

"I have your letter of July 24, enclosing an editorial which was published in a recent issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING regarding the county agents being placed in charge of county farms.

"In this connection I may say that some of the county agents have, in the past, had charge of experiment farms in several counties. The arrangement was not satisfactory, however, especially in view of the fact that the management of the farm required practically all the agent's time and did not give him an opportunity to properly develop his regular work, that of carrying the latest agricultural information directly to the farmers and demonstrating improved practices and methods to them on their farms. The county agent relies on the experiment farm in a considerable measure for his ideas, but his time is fully taken up in carrying directly and concretely to the farmers the results of scientific research.

"Our experience indicates that these two lines of work, research and extension, should be kept distinct and separate. Where county experiment farms are located in the same county with the county agent, he will, of course, keep in touch with the work of the experiment farm and consult from time to time with the farm director.—D. F. Houston, Secretary.

## HAS SILAGE NOW AS PASTURES BURN

A. F. Loomis of Owosso Gives His Practical Experience With Silo and Figures to Prove it Profitable Investment

I erected my first silo about ten years ago. It is constructed of wood staves and is 14x30 feet. After having fed silage for ten years to dairy cows and young growing stock, I could not think of conducting a dairy without a silo. Everyone knows that stock thrive better on good pasture than any other feed, and there is nothing one can feed in winter that is as good a substitute for summer pasture as corn silage. I usually feed each winter about 10 or 12 milch cows and 5 or 6 yearling heifers. I have the most of my cows freshen in the fall, and when the young calves are three or four months old I begin feeding them a little silage, and they certainly do like it, and it is good for them. I also keep about 25 breeding ewes and about six weeks before lambing time begin feeding them some silage. It makes them strong and vigorous and in splendid condition for the lambing season. It increases the flow of milk and the lambs are usually strong and robust, and we seldom ever lose one. It would be a fine thing to feed the ewes a little silage all winter if one had plenty of it, but I always like to be sure and have enough to last my cows until pasture is good in the spring, so do not feed it to the sheep all winter. I also like to feed my horses just a little silage during the winter; they are very fond of it, and it keeps them healthy and in good condition.

Now, as to filling the silo: For the first five years I hired a machine of a neighbor who had an outfit and did filling for other people. This worked very satisfactory at that time, and if I could get a machine just when I wanted it I think I would just as soon hire an outfit as to own one, but there were so many silos erected in our neighborhood that it became difficult to get a machine at the proper time. I like to have my corn put into the silo just as soon as the ears become glazed. About the time I would begin cutting it if I was going to shock it for husking. At this stage I think it makes the best silage. There were so many of us who wanted to fill at the same time, and of course some of us had to wait, so two of my neighbors and myself decided we would buy a filler, and we did. We bought a very good sized machine which has capacity for filling a 100-ton silo in a day, altho we seldom ever fill a silo of that capacity in that length of time. The filler cost us at that time, which was five years ago, \$232.00. We did not buy power to run it, and have been able so far to hire power without much difficulty. It is getting a little more difficult now, however, to hire an engine just at the time we want it, and I think it would be very nice if we owned our power also. We have had but very little expense so far for repairs for our machine. We change work with the ones who own the machine and usually with one or two others, so that we do not have to hire much extra help for filling. It is hard, heavy work and somewhat dreaded by most men, but it does not last long, and when it is done the corn crop is all out of the way, and in the best possible condition for feeding.

I like to have the silage cut quite fine and well packed in the silo. I always have two men to tramp it down while filling, and three would be still better. Several seasons since I erected my silo the corn crop has not matured and would not have been of much value had it not been put in a silo. While the quality of the silage is not as good as it is from well matured corn it makes very good feed even tho the ears are not fully matured.

I have realized for a number of years that it would be desirable and profitable to have a second and smaller silo to fill for summer feeding, for it frequently occurs, as it has this season, that the pastures dry up early, and it is very difficult to keep up the flow of milk, and it is very fine to have silage to fall back on. I know that is true, for I am now feeding it twice a day to my cows.

Last fall I saw that our corn crop was not going to mature and would be of little, if any, value for husking, and having more than my silo would hold I was wishing I had another silo, but it was then too late to order one. About that time I happened to notice one evening that a man was advertising in our daily paper a silo for sale. I investigated and found the man had ordered a silo during the summer and before erecting it sold his farm. It happened to be just the size I wanted, 10x30 feet, so I bought it and put it up and had corn enough to fill it about three-quarters full, and now I have silage to feed while the pastures are brown and dry.

I do not think any man who keeps cattle, especially milch cows, can afford to be without a silo. If you are a dairyman and have no silo, my advice would be to put up one of some kind. I am quite sure that after once having fed silage you would not think of getting along without it.—A. F. Loomis, Owosso, Michigan.



## CO-OP'VE EGG SELLING SOLVES BIG PROBLEM

New Regulations Made Practical Co-Operation in Marketing A Necessity for Profit so Successful Michigan Ass'n Issues Interesting Bulletin.

**Bloomington, Mich., Aug. 17**—Our local farmers' co-operative selling organization, the growth of which you have been following through your columns, recently issued a bulletin which, while explaining the particular plan under which this association known as "Bloomington Farm" handles eggs, still offers to farmers in any section of Michigan a suggestion as to how they can better their present egg market, it reads:

### A Matter Important to This Community

An order has been issued by the government that is important to this community and that to a greater or less degree concerns every person of this community. The order is that every egg taken in by a dealer from the farmer shall be candled. There is also a state law against selling spoiled eggs and the farmer who does it can be prosecuted.

Candling the eggs that are brought to Bloomington will make known the exact quality of every egg that every man and woman sells.

There are some farmers who are interested in the moral quality of their action, and these farmers even without any state law, would be careful to sell only eggs that are good. Now together with the government order to have all eggs candled, the law will catch the farmer who has been selling the spoiled eggs, if he keeps on selling spoiled eggs.

You can keep your eggs fresh; gather them every day and keep them in the cellar, if dry, or in some cool place, and then market them each week. A producer of eggs need not come under the law except thru his own neglect.

### What Homestead Farms Has Been Doing, the Government is Now Requiring

For the past year and a half Homestead Farms has been doing exactly the thing that the government is now requiring. We have undertaken to separate from the mass of egg producers the farmers whose moral sense has made them particular about their eggs, the farmers and farmer-wives whose character would not allow them to sell a rotten egg if they knew it even though that egg could be sold under cover of the shell.

To these farmers, as fast as they come to us, we have paid a premium of two cents a dozen for their clean and fresh eggs over and above the local market price. Those, of course, who have continued to take their eggs to the stores and dump them in with the common lot, have not received the premium altho many of the eggs thus sold have been as good as the eggs that have been brought to us.

The stores could not pay the premium that we pay because they were still subjected to the poor eggs from which we, under our plan of handling, have kept free.

Now the government requires that everybody's eggs shall be subjected to the examination to which the eggs that we have bought have been subjected.

Of course this means that in time all the eggs bought will be fresh and everybody will be getting the two cents premium because there won't be the percentage of poor ones to cut down the price of all of them.

### Economy and Efficiency in Handling the Consumer's Egg Product

The proposition is plain: The government requires that all the eggs sold in Bloomington shall be candled. The eggs that are taken by the merchant must be candled just the same as the eggs taken by Bloomington Farms.

There are four stores in Bloomington where eggs are bought, which, with Bloomington Farms, makes five places where the eggs received will have to be candled, unless some plan is accepted so that the eggs of the community can be candled co-operatively and thus candled all at one place.

This is a matter of prime importance to the farmers who in so many transactions get the little end of business deals, and who need the economy and efficiency that a co-operation in handling the eggs of a community will give.

A co-operation of all the dealers in handling the egg product, will not in any way affect the individuality and independent methods of the various stores. The egg product only would go into the co-operative system. The eggs would be gathered from the store where they would be received, and taken to a central place, where with a single equipment, they would be candled, graded and packed instead of there being five different sets of persons working.

This matter of an economical and efficient way of handling the egg product of this community, has a direct relation to the welfare of the indi-

vidual farmer, and these farmers should have a voice in the matter.

The only way in which the farmer will get a voice in this or any other matter, is to take it. God and Nature have put into each individual man and woman his or her allotted life force. No man can have his own way by laying down on the job. It is more important to the farmer that his eggs shall be handled with all the economy possible than it is with the merchants; eggs with the merchants is a mere side line and even under the new rule they can get along fairly well.

But with the farmer, economy and efficiency in handling his products is vital; without it, he is subject to flat failure year after year, which as compared with accumulating profits and with a secure continued increase in wealth ought to be his.

If the egg products of this community are handled co-operatively by all the dealers in the eggs, the farmers—the men and women who produce the eggs—can get more for every dozen of eggs they sell. THE PREMIUM OF TWO OR THREE CENTS A DOZEN, WHICH HOMESTEAD FARMS HAS BEEN PAYING, CAN GO IN EFFECT INTO EVERY FARM HOME FROM WHICH THE EGGS ARE SOLD.

Suppose at the market price the year round the farmer makes two cents a dozen profit on his eggs; that is, he has two cents gain over and above all the cost of keeping his hens—over and above the cost of feed, his time, the use or the rent of the buildings, the interest on what is invested in the poultry and the poultry plant, etc.

His profit is then two cents a dozen. This and this only, after what is required to keep up his poultry flock is paid, is what remains for him to use for investments, for pleasure, for travel, for something to make his wife happier or her life easier, and for the education of his children.

### Now note:

The premium of two cents over the market price which Homestead Farms pays for your eggs, increases your egg profit 100 per cent; it does not give you twice as much for your eggs, that is not the price of two dozen for one dozen only, but it does give you twice as much profit on each dozen.

As far as the eggs are concerned, in doubling your profit thru the Homestead Farms' system, gives you in one year as much profit as, under or-

dinary competitive and selfish system of the world you would get in two years.

Don't you see how much different a little increase on the profit of your sales means to you?

Now, since all the eggs must be candled, if we go on with the competitive methods of handling your eggs, exactly the amount it costs to maintain and operate five different outfits for candling, must be taken directly out of your profits, Mr. Farmer.

Just as there is economy in buying only eggs that are fresh, so there is also economy in handling the eggs of the community co-operatively instead of competitively. On the co-operative plan the farmer egg-producer can be paid more for his eggs than he can be paid without it.

The farmer has a voice, but it avails him nothing unless he uses it.

Whether eggs shall be handled co-operatively in this town is mainly up to the farmer himself; the farmer must begin to take an interest in keeping his eggs fresh so that when they are candled the individual merchants will not be compelled to check back on their customers any eggs that are bad, which will cause hard feelings and hurt the merchant's trade.

If the farmers will keep their eggs fresh, then it is up to the merchants to work co-operatively and thus make possible to the farmer a better revenue for his toil. This will help the merchant, too, as what the merchant can help the farmer to earn additionally, will help the merchant himself in a natural increase in his business because of the farmer's greater purchasing power. In this way the co-operation helps the community prosperity.

There is no other justifiable, no other sensible way, under this new government order, for the egg business of this community to be handled.

The merchants are already considering this question. They believe in the economy of the co-operative plan. If the farmer will carefully support it by being careful about their eggs, everybody can be benefitted. The community will to a degree be more prosperous and each farmer will be happier.

A co-operation in our affairs, a federation of our interests, makes place in our actual life for the fellowship, the unity, which from the spirit is tugging away at our hearts.

## Lillie Shows Farmer is Patriotic

In talking with a representative of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis, the other day, he seemed to have an idea that the farmers of this country, especially the farmers of the northwest, were not doing their full duty with regard to the great war. He expressed it like this: "the farmers in the northwest are not going 'over the top' as they ought to." I have heard other people criticize the farmers in some instances and I am inclined to believe that much or all of this criticism comes from the fact that the average business man or consumer cannot put himself in the farmer's place. He doesn't realize the position which the farmer is in and I doubt if he ever will. It seems almost impossible to make him understand and yet the farmer realizes that he is up against a serious proposition.

If our government had not put so much stress upon the farmers' duty to increase the food supply a year ago, telling him that it was just as important to increase the food supply as it was to carry a musket to France, that food was bound to win the war, really holding up to the farmers of America that the production of extra food was of greater importance than anything else they could possibly do, the farmer would be in a much more satisfactory position today than he is.

On top of this comes the selective draft. The idea was that the raising of food was of so great importance that wherever possible if farmers were drafted they were to be allowed to remain on the farm for the production of food just the same as physicians and veterinarians when drafted are detailed to work in their chosen profession because it is realized that they would be of greater benefit to the country at the present time there than as though they were compelled to shoulder a musket and go into the trenches. Now if it had not been for this idea which was spread broadcast and emphasized in every possible way, the farmer never would have criticized the government about drafting the young men from the farm. Farmers do not want to be exempted. The young men from the farm are just as patriotic as any and many of them really want to go into the army; they want to do their share for democracy and they make as good soldiers as can be found—no one denies that. But if you give the farmer the idea that he is being criticized as a slacker unless he increases his production of food and then take his help away from him, then you leave him in a very unsatisfactory position, to say the least.

Again, the farmer has been criticized because he wanted to see the prices of agricultural products advance in proportion to other products. Some city consumers are narrow enough to say

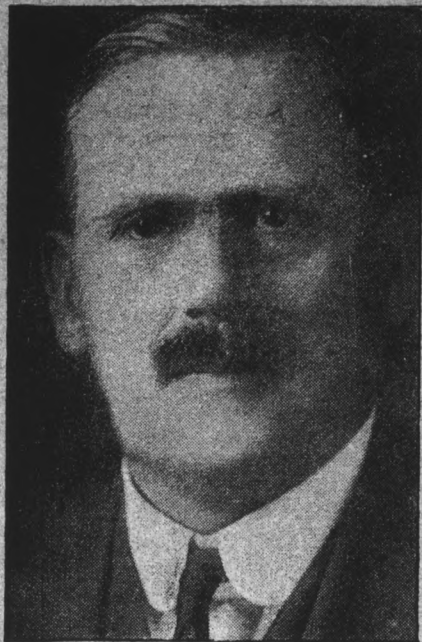
that the farmer is a war profiteer, that every one of them would like to be war profiteers. They do not seem to realize that a farmer is a business man and that he has got to get enough for his products so that he can pay his debts or else he goes out of business. There will be, now and then, a farmer with pro-German sentiments who would do things to favor the enemy, but I apprehend that these are very few and scattering in the U. S. A man even though foreign born who comes to this country and has a deed for a piece of American soil, down in his heart is an American, and when the final test comes he is going to be on the side of our government and not with the enemy.

Again, much of this talk about the farmer holding his crops back and asking for exorbitant prices is nothing more or less than German propaganda put out and spread by German spies to create dissatisfaction among the farmers and to create a bad feeling between the farmers and the consumers. The German propaganda has for its object the creation of dissatisfaction in this country so that we will not stand together and carry on this war for victory for democracy and so we are liable to listen to these things and give them undue credit. They are trying to win the war, or help to win it, by sabotage. So far as I am concerned, I have never yet heard one bona fide farmer utter anything but loyal sentiment. They are willing to do all they possibly can. Many of them would be willing to raise crops if they can and donate the crops to the cause but the farmer must make a profit. As I said before, the farmer has a business to take care of the same as anybody else and he must get enough out of this business so that he can pay expenses or else he must get out of the business.

At the present time with live hogs selling in the market at the price they do and the price the farmer has to pay for corn, no farmer can afford to feed hogs; he is losing money. If he had had a corn crop of his own so that he wouldn't have to buy the case would be different but the Michigan farmer has not got the corn and he has got to purchase and when he purchases corn at \$1.75 and feeds it to hogs and can only sell the hogs for from 15 to 16½¢ he is losing money. He cannot do this for any considerable length of time and come out even; he will have to fail as a business man and he is not unpatriotic when he wants both ends to meet and so I repeat that many people are criticizing the farmer simply because they do not seem to realize the actual situation of the farmer.—Colon C. Lillie.



# All Aboard for the 1918 Michigan State Fair!



Geo. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager Michigan State Fair.

WHEN Noah Webster compiled his dictionary he included with other words the term "fair." He defined a fair as "a gathering of buyers and sellers at a stated season; a festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for charity; a competitive exhibition of wares, products, etc."

There is no doubt that at the time he gave this definition it was literally correct and that the fairs at that period were confined to such a limited activity. Mr. Webster, however, never saw the Michigan State Fair and little realized how futile his brief definition would be in describing that institution.

Fairs have progressed with the same rapidity, and in some instances with greater rapidity, than the major portion of worldly activities have advanced, until the leading fairs of the country today, have a scope that is far greater than the expositions of Webster's time.

The Michigan State Fair, with G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager, is one of those which has become of national importance and is one of the leading patriotic, educational and entertaining institutions of the country. The Wolverine exposition is recognized as one of the five largest fairs in the United States and on Labor day 1917, established the world's records for attendance on a single day when 117,411 visitors passed through the turnstiles.

The phenomenal growth of the State Fair commenced five years ago, when Mr. Dickinson retired from the Michigan Railroad Commission to take up

## Why Every Real Business Farmer in Our State Should Plan to Spend a Day or More at the Fair Which is Rated one of Three Best Fairs in America!

By E. B. OWENS, Jr.

active management of the exposition. It has continued to forge ahead by leaps and bounds until today it is officially recognized by the U. S. Government and is receiving co-operation for six federal departments besides various other government branches. For a number of years the state and county authorities have lent their support to the fair but their activities and exhibits this year will surpass all previous records.

The Michigan State Fair, to be held in Detroit from August 30 to September 8, will cover everything included and implied in Webster's definition of fairs, and, in addition, will extend its scope of activities far beyond. Its importance to the industrial and agricultural life of the state was never so great for it is to be used by the federal and state authorities as a gigantic war agency. This intense interest being manifested by the state and nation is in conformity with the national patriotic propaganda for increased production as a aid in prosecuting the struggle in Europe.

### War First Consideration

War is the first consideration of every person in the state and as a consequence it is a leading thought with the Michigan State Fair, the people's institution. Every man, woman and child is anxious to do their part and it is upon this accepted premise that the federal and state departments are exhibiting at the state exposition. It is not with the idea of arousing enthusiasm, for that is already predominant, but with the notion of explaining to the people how they can put their patriotism to the best use and be of the greatest assistance in eliminating the Hun. Six departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior, Uncle Sam will be represented, in Detroit, when divisions of War, Navy, and the Food Administration set up displays, all specially assembled and manned by federal employees. Each exhibit will have a direct connection with carrying on the war while the displays of the war and navy departments will include all the instruments of war in use against the Germans.

### State Department to Exhibit

The state departments are showing the same spirit of co-operation that the federal authorities have evidenced. The Game, Forestry and Fish departments will exhibit. "The Wild Life of Michigan," one of the most compre-

hensive, educational and entertaining features of the fair will include either a living or mounted specimen of every beast that roamed the forests, every fish that swam in streams and every bird that flew in the air since the inhabitation of Michigan. The Agricultural College will have a greater representation than ever before, as will the Dairy and Food department and the Girls' Canning clubs. Intensive production is the keynote of success in the war and the Michigan State Fair will be one of the leading agents in pushing this campaign.

A review of the history of the State Fair during the past 68 years would paint a mental picture of the advancement, step by step, of the State of Michigan in agricultural and industrial pursuits. The interests of the state fair are synonymous with those of the people of Michigan.

Since the inception of the fair in 1849 the object has been two-fold. First, the annual exhibition strives to be a physical report of the Michigan State Agricultural Society on the accomplishments of the state during the preceding year. Secondly, its function is educational, and all of the new and modern methods of advancing the agricultural and industrial industries are explained and demonstrated before the people.

### Fair Progresses With State

The one phase of its objective follows in the footsteps of the state while the other proceeds as a guide. Students of the state fair can readily trace its influence in the phenomenal progress of the commonwealth, and as the state of Michigan has come to be recognized as one of the greatest communities in the union, so has the Michigan State Fair arrived at its place in the front ranks.

When the annual exhibition for 1918 opens the ratio of advancement for the state during the past twelve months will be shown to be greater than at any time within the past half century. Michigan has gone forward by leaps and bounds during the past year and as the state progresses so do the state's institutions. It took the war to bring Michigan into its rightful prominence. With its vast natural resources necessary for the successful prosecution of the war and the cry of the country for assistance, the people of Michigan buckled down to show the world their

patriotism and as a consequence the state has jumped into the foreground as a leader in furnishing supplies for the boys at the front.

Products of the farms, the fisheries, the industries and the mines have not only increased but their quality has been marvelously improved. Mr. Dickinson, who is a close student of and an authority on the activities of the state, declares the people do not realize what wonders they have accomplished in so short a time and has accepted it as his duty to bring these extraordinary results to their notice during the fair.

### Live Stock the Important Issue

In view of the acute livestock situation, brought about thru the draining of the American supply by the unfed hordes of Europe, the fair association is paying particular attention to this department and is using all its power to promote the industry.

The world is crying out for more horses, cattle, sheep and swine. More horses are needed in the increased tilling of the soil and upon the world's battlefields; authorities are declaring that more cattle are necessary, not only to feed the hungry hordes of Europe, but to preserve the dairy industry which has had a serious blow during the past few years thru the rapidity with which the herds have been killed off; more sheep must be raised for wool with which to make clothing for the soldiers in the trenches and the demand for swine cannot be filled, no matter what increase is made in the industry.

### State Winners Paid Extra

In an effort to assist in the promotion of this great livestock propaganda of the government, Mr. Dickinson has arranged to pay many additional premiums and has increased the regular cash awards. These exhibits have always received the serious attention of the fair officials but an especial effort is being put forth this year to interest more farmers in livestock. As an extra inducement for Michigan agriculturalists to launch into this phase of the farming industry, an additional 30 to 40 per cent of the listed awards will be paid to all prize winners in the livestock exhibits from this state.

### Road Building and Other Machinery

This same interest has been taken in every other line of human endeavor which is touched by the fair. Road building, improved farm machinery, tractors, motor trucks, apiary, poultry and dozens of other industrial and agricultural pursuits, all being vitally necessary to our victory in Europe, have been given the same attention.

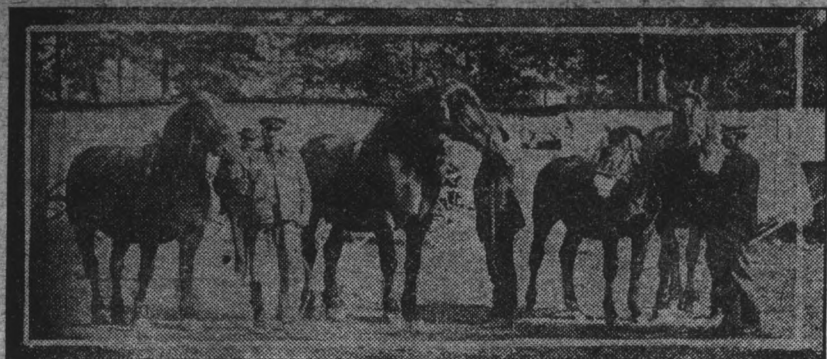


Bring mother and the girls, of course, but don't forget grandma! She'll find so many things to interest her, so many new-fangled ways the women of today are doing things. See'y Dickinson says "Mr. Business Farmer's wife and daughters get more out of the fair than dad does, because while they are interested in most all of the livestock and machinery exhibits that he is, he would rather take a licking than go through the fancy work department."



Most of us are from Missouri, whether we live in Michigan or not, so when we go to the fair we want to see how the thing works. We get used to reading and hearing others talk about these things we want to see them with our own eyes for today as in Noah's time, "seeing is believing." Practical demonstrations of every sort of farm and home convenience are made daily in almost every department of the big exposition.





The Michigan State Fair is known as one of the best livestock and poultry shows in America. Her judges have a reputation for fair dealing that has attracted the best exhibitors in every breed. Michigan exhibitors are paid a bonus this year on every premium they win in any department.

The entire time of the fair executive has not been given to the serious phases of life. One of the essentials of war times is good, clean, wholesome amusement. The United States government has put its official stamp of approval on meritorious carnival and circus organizations. Our president, Woodrow Wilson, issued a special message endorsing good, clean and moral entertainments. Secretary McAdoo, director general of railroads, endorsed amusements when he issued orders to furnish special trains and train crews to transport these organizations about the country.

#### Wholesome Amusements

High officials of the National Council of defense have gone on record as favoring all proper amusement for their psychological effect on the people. Mothers, sweethearts, wives and sisters of the boys "Over There" need recreation of all sorts to divert their attention from the horrors of war and alleviate the mental strain consistent with the daily casualty lists issued by the government.

Acting upon this premise, Mr. Dickinson has given his personal attention to arranging the Midway and other attractions at the coming exhibition.

Among these high class attractions are Hankinson's Auto Polo, Horse Races, Automobile Races, Horse Push Ball, Automobile Show, Horse Show, Vaudeville and Circus Acts, Many Famous Bands, Childrens' Pantomime, Dancing and Folk Songs, International Wrestling Tournament, The World at Home Midway Shows, Dog Show, Cat Show, Better Babies Contest, Body Contest, Superior Pyrotechnical Displays and others too numerous to mention.

Despite the fact that the State of Michigan has within its doors this great agricultural and industrial display, combined with the premier features of the amusement world, there are still many Wolverines unaware of its mission and who do not realize its importance.

Solution of the present atrocious world's war lies in the co-operation of the American public and co-operation

has been the fundamental principle of the Michigan State Fair since 1849. This idea has been an underlying maxim through the history of the organization, but it has been especially fundamental since the reins of office were taken over by Mr. Dickinson. This year the great slogan of co-operation will be in prominence more than ever before.

When a man sits down to a meal does he ever consider who provided it? Does he even know, in most cases, where the different components of that meal came from? Did the salt and pepper drop as manna from heaven? Did the flax or the cotton which form the table cloth grow upon the home place? Were the fibers spun into yarn by his housekeeper and was the cloth woven on the household loom? Did he rear the animal which supplied the meat?

Who delved into the earth for the silver, the lead and the clay and who turned these raw products into knives forks and dishes?

No thoughtful man can consider these questions without being tremendously impressed with the utter dependence of even the most independent man upon the co-operation of hundreds of thousands of his fellow men, whom he has never met and never heard of. No matter what his vocation may be—rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant chief—man's very existence is contingent upon the co-operation of thousands of people and organizations.

The Michigan State Fair is the gathering ground where this co-operation may be established, and an agency for preventing men from becoming so thoroughly specialists that they forget the other fellow. It is there they learn the great benefits which are known to be the direct results of helpful co-operation. At the 1918 fair every patriotic citizen may learn how he is able to do his share in co-operating against the Hun.

On each of the ten days of the exposition a special attraction, in addition to the regular features of the fair, has been arranged by Mr. Dickinson.

August 30, "Opening Day," will be featured with the greatest patriotic pageant ever staged in Michigan. Governor Sleeper and his staff will attend for the purpose of officially opening the fair and reviewing the great military parade and ensuing pageant.

"Children's Day" will be celebrated on Saturday, August 31, the second day of the exposition. Young America will hold sway during the daylight hours and all the attractions will cater to the youngsters. "Automobile Day," when special attractions will be given in the Automobile Building and the world's championship automobile races will be run, has been set for Sunday, Sept. 1.

Labor Day follows on Monday, Sept.

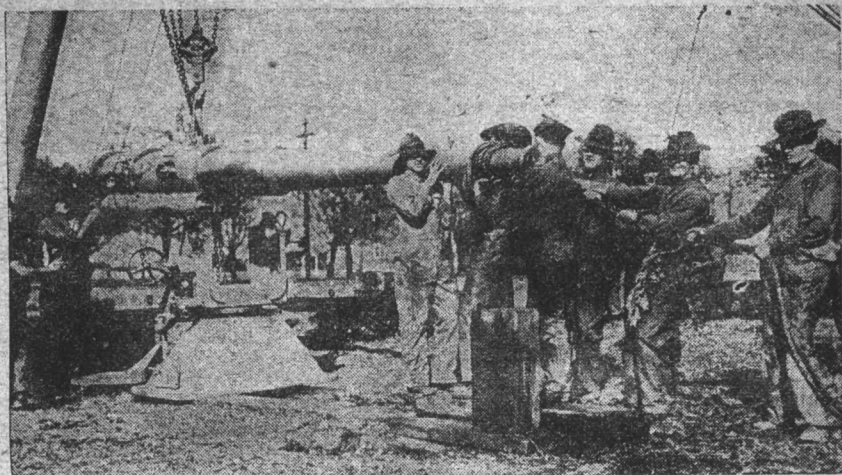
en for the first time and the program will be staged in the large auditorium of the building.

On Friday, September 6, "Michigan Day," Governor Sleeper and the Michigan senators and congressmen have been invited to hold receptions on the grounds for their constituents.

In honor of our allies at the north, Saturday, September 7, will be celebrated as "Canadian Day," and a special program for the entertainment of the visitors has been provided.

The closing day of the fair, Sunday, Sept. 8, will be styled "Aviation Day," in honor of the U. S. aviators at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens. An invitation has been extended to the entire camp by Mr. Dickinson, and a large landing field will be provided for the fliers who come from the field in their aeroplanes.

One of the largest Good Roads conventions ever held in the country will



One of the best attractions on the grounds this year will be that supplied by the U. S. Government to show the war activities of every branch of the service. Come to the fair and see with your own eyes what your boy is doing here or "over there."

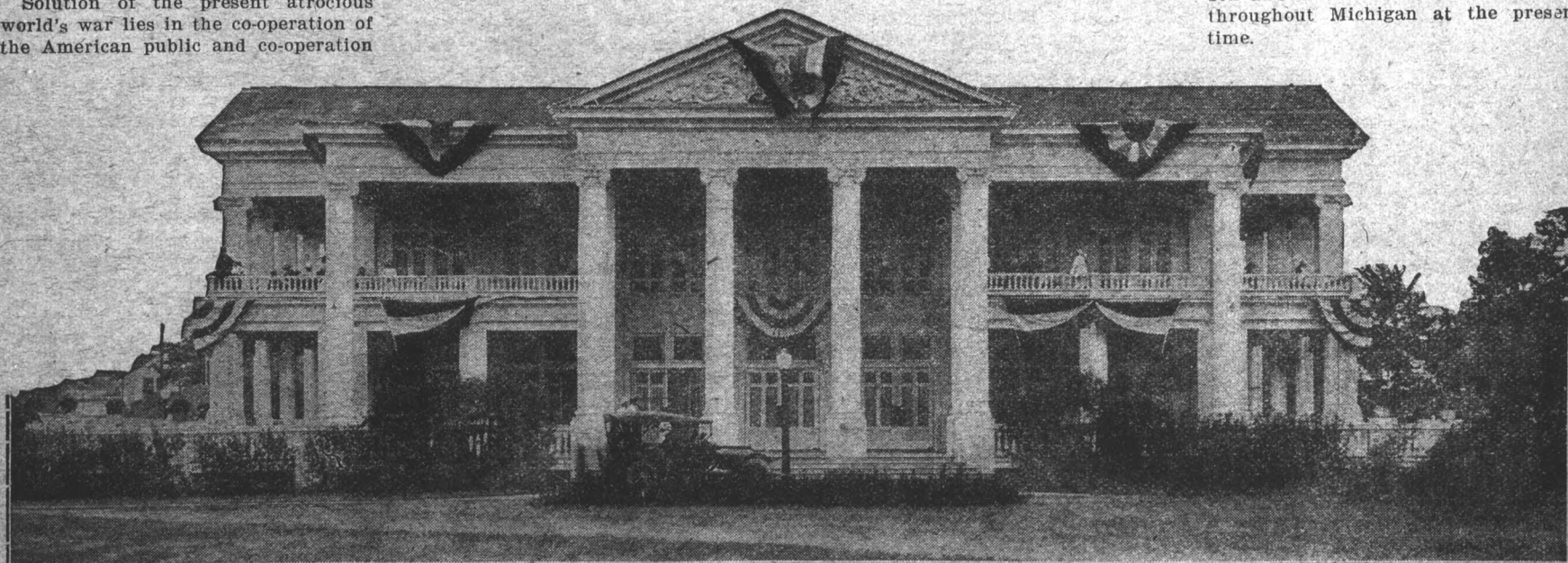
2, when the management expects and has planned upon the largest crowd ever handled at a fair grounds on a single day. The opening events of the harness horse race meet will be staged in conjunction with special exercises in tribute to labor.

The veterans of the Civil and the Spanish-American wars will have complete charge of "Old Soldiers' Day," Tuesday, Sept. 3. Members of the Michigan State Grange will hold their annual picnic on the fair grounds, on "Grange Day," Wednesday, Sept. 4, when thousands of Grangers will be in attendance.

The annual "Gleaners' Day," Thursday, September 5, will be more auspicious this year than ever before. The new Gleaner Temple to Agriculture, which is being erected on the State air grounds, will be thrown op-

be in session three days, September 3, 4, 5, at the fair grounds, when the annual meeting of the Michigan State Good Roads Association will convene. On account of the necessity of good roads as a war measure, a special request to attend has been made to every road man in Michigan, by the Hon. Philip T. Colgrove, president of the association. In order to facilitate the good roads movement, Mr. Dickinson is arranging a monster road building machinery exhibit and demonstration for the benefit of the delegates.

It seems perfectly apparent that Mr. Webster Little realized the scope of some fairs when he formulated his definition. He had no idea of the possibility of such a spirit of co-operation as exists today between the fair executive and the agricultural and industrial interests of the state and he had never heard that expression, "Dickinson and the State Fair," so prevalent throughout Michigan at the present time.



Administration Building at the Michigan State Fair Grounds, Detroit, one of the finest in the United States. This building has an interesting history, as it was the Michigan State Building at the St. Louis World's Exposition, was torn down, shipped to Detroit and erected as a permanent building in its present location.





# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## MICHIGAN HAS 8,000,000 BUSHEL WHEAT CROP THIS YEAR

LANSGING.—The total yield of wheat in Michigan will be approximately 8,000,000 bushels, according to the crop report issued Monday by Secretary of State Vaughan. The average yield per acre is estimated at 13.4 bushels. During the last 11 months 12,000,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed in the state and it is expected all the 1917 crop has been disposed of.

The estimated yield of oats is 48,770,708 bushels, or an average of 36.60 bushels per acre.

The estimated average yield of rye is 12.38 bushels per acre and the total yield for the state is estimated at 4,210,995 bushels.

The condition of corn as compared with an average of 80. One year ago the condition was 71. The condition of potatoes as compared with an average is 82. One year ago the average was 92. The condition of beans is 87. One year ago the average condition was 72.

The condition of sugar beets as compared with an average is 88. One year ago the condition was 81. The condition of pasture is 68 as compared to 92 one year ago.

The estimated average yield of hay per acre and forage is one ton. Based on this estimate the state yield will be 2,148,179 tons.

The prospect for an average crop of apples is 65, while the peach crop will not average 10 per cent of the normal yield.

## THE NEW WHEAT CROP IS BEING BROUGHT TO THE MARKETS

ADRIAN.—With Lenawee county farmers realizing that the country needs grain and also that it is their patriotic duty to place their wheat on the market as soon as possible, Adrian millers say that wheat is coming in three times as fast as in previous years. Wheat this year is four cents higher than last year, under the government ruling, and millers in this city are now paying \$2.12 per bushel.

Grain dealers say that wheat is about the same grade as in years previous, although there is a small amount which is slightly off grade on account of its slow ripening. However, the grade this year averages favorably with that of past years. Farmers are apparently satisfied with their crop this year, and millers hear little complaint as to the price or about the size of the crop.

Under the present ruling of the Food Administration, farmers are allowed to bring their wheat to mill and receive in its place two pounds of flour per week per person until October 1. Millers say that farmers are not attempting to take advantage of the order and several farmers who have a small supply of flour on hand are refusing to take the wheat flour which is allowed them by the administration.

Under the ruling millers are not forced to sell wheat to any one jobber or wholesaler, but they may this year sell wheat where they desire. Railroad facilities this year are much better than last year and little trouble is experienced in obtaining freight cars and shipments are being made without any of the difficulties that beset the grain men at this time a year ago when the freight car shortage was at its most serious stage.

## APPLE RECEIPTS LARGE ON MARKET AT GRAND RAPIDS

Apple receipts were large on the Grand Rapids market Wednesday. Good shipping stock in the Duchess variety were in fairly good demand at \$1 and fancy eating apples sold well at \$2 and above, but in all varieties seconds were inclined to drag. Several buyers were in the market for load lots of shipping stock but the competition was not strong enough to force up the price. A Lawrence bought for shipment to the Copper country the first consignment in that direction this season. Potato receipts also were large and the high mark of the season was about \$1.90. Several loads were not sold. The Warfield farm of Alpine has early pears and sold at \$1.50 a bushel. There were no raspberries and blackberries were scarce at \$4.25. Garden truck prices remained about the same. Growers say the weather Tuesday was extremely trying on all growing crops. It was not alone the extremely high temperature, but the hot wind on Tuesday afternoon just shriveled things up. New crop oats are beginning to come in and the mills are opening the season at 65c, with 70c for the old. Hay receipts are light and sales Tuesday were at \$21 to \$23.

## INTERURBAN RATES ARE UNDER PROBE IN THIS STATE

Complaints have been made to the interstate commerce commission against practices of the inter-

terurbans in passenger and freight traffic and a hearing soon will be given them. Local interurban interests do not know what it is all about, but have the idea that it relates to the passenger fares. The steam roads charge a straight 3-cent fare under government control while the interurbans under state laws and state control charge only 2 cents. The interurban and boat rate to Chicago is \$3.78, while the steam rate is \$5.80; to Muskegon by interurban the cost is 81 cents and by steam road \$1.30; to Kalamazoo it is \$1.08 interurban and \$1.59 by steam, and to Jackson it is \$2.14 interurban and \$3.07 by steam. The difference in fares, it is said, is giving the interurbans all the business. The interurbans would raise their rates to the steam road levels if state laws would permit.—Grand Rapids Press.

## TRACTORS ARE STARTED HERE AND OTHERS WILL SOON FOLLOW

HARRISON.—Two tractors were unloaded here last Friday and all interested were given a demonstration as to what the machines could do in the way of plowing. The demonstrator, a nephew of Henry Ford, put the tractor through various "stunts" later, in company with Ernest Bruce running them to Greenwood township, where they will be put to work on the Ford farm. It is expected to plow several hundred acres of newly cleared ground which will later be sown to wheat. One of the machines was brought to town yesterday pulling a truck and later returned to the farm with a truck-load of farm machinery. The work of the tractors will be watched with great interest and no doubt when their utility is fully proven other farmers will invest in similar machines.

## FARMERS' CLUB TO BE FAIR FEATURE AT HOLLAND THIS YEAR

The Holland fair this year will feature a farmers' club exhibit under the supervision of D. L. Hagerman, agricultural agent of Ottawa county. Each farmers' club entering is to be provided with a 12-foot space in the annex of the Getz building, which is to be filled with farm and garden products arranged in an attractive manner for the purpose of showing new or desirable varieties of grain, grasses and fruit or any other farm produce. The Holland Canning Co. has offered cash prizes totaling \$30 and \$5 will be given to each farmer's club making an exhibit. County Agent Hagerman will superintend the boys' dairy cow judging contest in order to arouse greater interest among the boys of the county in dairying.

## BIG SHEEP RANCHES IN OSCEOLA WILL BRING RICHES TO COUNTY

ASHTON.—Two thousand sheep and 60 head of cattle, which arrived from New Mexico during the past week were unloaded here and are now on lands in charge of experienced herders, who came with them. There is much reason to hope that this movement so unostentatiously begun by Judge Burch of Reed City and a surprise to most of the people thereabouts, will have a tendency to make Osceola county the center of a livestock business and to bring the extensive ranges of that part of Michigan into active use. The improved farms about there also would be favorably affected in importance and value because of the necessity to winter over portions of the imported stock.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FINDS WORK FOR 10,259 IN THIS STATE

LANSGING.—Positions were obtained for 9,443 men and 816 women through the free employment bureaus during July, according to the monthly report of State Labor Commissioner Fletcher. Reports of positions obtained through the various branches follows: Battle Creek, 343 men and 120 women; Bay City, 62 men and 15 women; Detroit, 6,188 men and 125 women; Flint, 216 men and 28 women; Grand Rapids, 1,488 men and 292 women; Jackson, 273 men and 101 women; Kalamazoo, 396 men and 52 women; Lansing, 119 men and 15 women; Muskegon, 88 men and 10 women; Saginaw, 270 men and 58 women.

## MICHIGAN SUGAR FIRMS SHOW PROFITS IN YEAR OF \$570,262

DETROIT.—Profits of the Michigan Sugar Co. for the year ending June 30 were \$570,262.10 on outstanding capital of \$3,703,500 preferred and \$7,471,100 common stock. This compares with \$540,434 for the previous year after payment of \$819,898 in dividends. Accumulating surplus for the year just closed was \$2,576,797.58, after deducting \$222,210 for preferred and \$747,110 for common dividends in addition to \$67,817.51 for income and excess taxes. It also includes the year's profits of \$570,262.10.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

The Little Thornapple drain, which was commenced last year in Woodland, is nearing completion. Only 3,000 feet more to dig before it strikes the confluence of the Thornapple river on the west line of Bowne, Kent county. Another and smaller drain starts in near Clarksville, takes in the Pratt lake outlet and, striking generally in a southwesterly direction, empties into the Little Thornapple about two miles west of Freeport. This latter drain will go through what one time was known as Bear Marsh swamp, covering several hundred acres in Bowne and Campbell townships. The drainage will open up a large section of rich farming land now almost useless.—Hastings Journal-Herald.

The Charlotte Dry Milk Company announces that it will pay 40 cents per hundred pounds more for milk in August than in July. This is a big jump and will be received with pleasure by the farmers in this vicinity. In riding through the country one notices that a great change has taken place in this country in the past few years in the raising of stock, and there are many creameries, cream and milk stations and condensaries. Southern Michigan ranks well with Wisconsin now as a dairy country and the crops, too, are showing the benefits received in fertilizing and building up the land.

Threshers' reports which were sent out by C. I. Coffeen, director of the Lenawee county farm bureau, and which were to be returned by threshers to the Department of Agriculture, must now be returned to Geo. A. Prescott, state food administrator. All threshers who have not yet received their report blanks and books may obtain them by making application to the state food administrator. The report to the state department is compulsory and threshers must keep an accurate record of their work.—Adrian Telegram.

It has been found that the drying up or blighting of the potato is due to the small green hoppers on the underside of the leaves of the potato. The hopper inserts his beak into the tissue of the leaves and sucks the plant juice from it. The only way this hopper can be destroyed is by the use of nicotine sulphate (black leaf 40) or kerosene emulsion sprayed on the under side of the leaves. Paris Green or arsenic will not poison the hopper.—Otsego County Advance.

Corn that didn't get pocketed and frosted in the lowlands last week has been almost burned up by the torrid winds of the past few days. In trying to think back to a time of such extreme drouth Mr. Geo. S. Cook says that the year Chicago burned it did not rain here from June 20 to October 26. Fires were very prevalent and a tract of virgin forest owned by him in Livingston county burned up "root and branch."—Brooklyn Exponent.

Monday and Tuesday were record-breakers as far as heat was concerned. Unless rain comes soon, beans and late potatoes in this section will be very materially shortened as to yields. Some hot! Wednesday it was reported by one farmer in this section that apples on the trees were being baked by the intense heat. Tomatoes on the vines in many gardens about town have been blistered where exposed to the sun.—South Lyon Herald.

Don't curse Michigan weather. In the whole country from the Mississippi valley to the coasts of Maine and Virginia, the intense scorching heat caused many deaths and prostrations. The week has been rendered more uncomfortable in the eastern cities by the humidity. Several shipbuilding yards suspended labor and the workmen sought shelter in the water and shade wherever it could be found.—Hastings Journal-Herald.

A grass and brush fire burning over 15 acres of farm land east of Reed's lake, threatened ripening fields of grain with destruction late Tuesday afternoon. The fire started on the farm of John Myler from partly burned rubbish which had not been totally quenched, and spread to the Taylor farm and then to the brush on the McNamara dairy farm.—Grand Rapids Press.

The J. G. Pray farm, occupied the past four years by Marvin Macomber, has been sold to Detroit parties who have plotted it out under the name of Whitmore Lake Summer Homes subdivision.—Fowlerville Review.

Over at Stockbridge recently during a storm a barn full of hay was struck by lightning but not burned while a shock of rye in a field was struck and burned.—South Lyon Herald.



## DAIRYMEN MUST BE BUSINESS MEN

**Sec'y Reed Gives Pointed Advice on What  
Must be Done to Make Money Out of  
Dairying in Michigan this  
Coming Season**

Howell, Aug. 9.—So many questions are coming to us continually concerning this very important subject, which is not exceeded in importance to the producing and consuming public by any question that might arise. It would seem that some suggestion or advice might be given that would be of value to the dairymen, but upon closer analysis we find ourselves completely enshrouded in a haze of questions and problems which we are absolutely unable to solve.



R. C. Reed

I think it is within reason to assert that the great majority of our people desire above all things to be patriotic. We will do all that we have done and then infinitely more, in our endeavor to preserve our nation and to supply food for our people and our allies. We do not propose to be quitters and slackers or unpatriotic in any sense while the future of the nation hangs in the balance.

We appreciate the fact that the price of milk to the producer has been increased very much within the last twelve months. We appreciate, also, that this price has been obtained without bringing upon us the odium of the courts in prosecution, imprisonment or fines. We are thankful for the recognition that is given the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and the Michigan Milk Commission from every part of the nation from which we have heard.

That the milk price in the Detroit area is greatly increased over what it would have been had different methods been used, is conceded by all and yet this price does not keep pace with the increase in the cost of production—as is evidenced by the increased cost of labor and of feeds that enter into the production of milk. It is also evident that milk today furnishes the cheapest food nutrients of all animal food products. More than this, milk is most vital to the growth and development of the human body.

This brings us to another question concerning the physical, mental and moral effect of the American people. We have before us not only the present emergency of the world war, but we have also the thought concerning the effort of our people which must be, to every true patriot, an inspiring and dominating influence. We must supply this food, but it must be done on terms that will meet the demands of commercial industries.

Now, what of the immediate future? We had hoped for a bountiful harvest that would lower feed costs, so that the increase in the cost of labor would not make the balance entirely on the wrong side when we came to square our accounts on a year's production. But the frosts over a large portion of our country a month ago, and the present drought, reminds us most forcefully that this is something we cannot expect this year. With feeds from \$50 to \$60 per ton, and with the prospect of \$40 hay, causes us to question the saneness of reasoning when we think of our earnest desire to supply our people with a sufficient quantity of milk. More than this, we are admonished by the history of the past that the industry of milk production is not sufficiently stabilized so but that the market in certain seasons of the year, is flushed with an over-supply, and at other seasons there is a dearth that tends to disquiet and destabilize the market.

The first thing that should be done is to have a supply of this product that will meet the demands of the trade at a time when a commensurate price can be obtained. We should also endeavor to avoid an over-supply at any season of the year.

With present conditions staring us in the face, it seems but the part of wisdom to eliminate from our herds every unprofitable animal; every cow that will not turn a profit on the amount of food consumed. I am very sure that if this was done it would lessen the cost of feeds and increase production. This in itself would be one of the greatest steps forward that the dairy industry has ever taken.

**Method and Courage.**—I understand that this requires both method and courage. Many farmers do not know which cows are profitable, which ones should be eliminated; and many lack the

courage to go into the herd and take out every unprofitable animal. But this should be done within the next two months if present conditions only are to be considered. But what of the future?

We are doing much that should have been done years ago—the organized movement; the study of the food value of dairy products; the advertising campaign; the constructive effort, and the effort to eliminate the dishonest men within our own ranks. All these are steps in the right direction, and we wonder now why we did not begin our campaign many years ago. All of these agencies, though but a short time in use, are bearing fruit and are tending to stabilize the dairy industry and put it on a commercial basis, the same as other profitable industries.

One reason for last winter's surplus, and the most serious congestion in milk products that was ever known, was the fact that the government could not furnish space for the transportation of the dairy products across the water, and we found ourselves with a great surplus of these products on hand, while our allies were actually starving for them. The government has contended that it required too much space in the shipping to transport any number of food units of dairy products across the water, and your association has been trying to impress upon the "powers that be" the fact that more food units could be gotten in a certain space in the condensed dairy products than in any other food product. To this end investigation has been made. We have, at the present time, a splendid array of facts worked out by our college, under Prof. Anderson's direction, and your association is now asking the manufacturing plants of Michigan, who have had heavy storage of surplus products ever since last winter—amounting at the present time to approximately thirty-seven million cases of condensed milk, to co-operate with us in an endeavor to get the release and shipment of condensed milk and cheese across the water. It is our plan to go before the federal Food Board at Washington in the near future and lay this data which has been so carefully compiled, before them. We shall be glad, indeed, if we may be the first in

**PRICE**  
The price of milk as fixed by the Detroit Area Milk Commission is \$3.10 for the month of August and \$3.40 for the month of September. This is for 3.5 milk in the so-called fifteen cent zone, with four cents per point above or below.

this as we have in so many other efforts for the betterment of the dairy industry of this country.

As soon as a realization of these facts is brot to the "powers that be" we believe there will be the greatest shipment of these products across the water that the world has ever known. This fact, with the fact that these are the cheapest food nutrients obtainable at the present time, ought to bring a marked change in price and conditions surrounding the dairy industry.

When the war is over we believe that the demand for dairy cattle of the United States will be the greatest that has ever been known. With less than one-half of the livestock of the warring nations in existence at the present time, and with the things our boys are going to do with the Germans when they, in a little while, get over on German soil, we believe that the man who has courage and patriotism to hold on to the livestock industry—even at a present and temporary loss—will be the winner in the long run.

This I would like to impress upon your minds with greater emphasis than I have ever given before. That no one not thoroughly conversant with conditions can appreciate the value of organized effort. We find it in every other branch of the government is urging it; the industry and good sense demand it, and any individual who makes an effort, either by his dishonesty or infidelity, to disrupt any agricultural movement, is a traitor to his government and the best interests of humanity. —R. C. Reed, Sec'y Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

### Is This Father Fair?

I am writing for information about renting a farm. I rented my father's farm this year, 1918. I get all seed, tools and one team furnished and I furnish one team, and I get one-third of the crops and one-third of the hay. I furnish 4 cows and he furnished four. I do all the work for half of the cream money. He wants me to furnish all feed for eight cows and all the horses. I take care of all of his young cattle he leaves on the farm, his hogs and sheep, for one-third of lambs. He pays the thresh bill. I would like to know if you think that is a fair proposition. I don't think so. I am a married man and I have to support my family. What would be your idea of the matter? —E. W. C., Sanilac county.

(Editor's note:—We would like to have our readers answer this son's question. Who is right?)

## LEGAL ADVICE

THE Legal Editor will gladly answer any ordinary question of law, asked by a paid-up subscriber in this department without cost, providing the full name and address is signed to the question as an indication of good faith. Only the initials and county will be printed. If a direct answer by mail is desired enclose a dollar bill, otherwise questions will be answered in the order in which they are received. Address, Legal Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

### WHAT AUTHORITY HAS THE WAR BOARD COUNTY CHAIRMAN?

Editor M. B. F.:—Will you please answer the following question in the legal column of your paper? What is the extent of the authority of the War Board township chairman and his assistants? It is claimed by some in this vicinity that he is not subject to civil authority, but that he has the right to do as he pleases, such as entering people's property, etc., without redress by the owner. —Subscriber, Arenac county.

I have no record of any contest of the authority of the War Board township chairman. These are creations for an emergency and the civil authorities will hesitate to interfere. In the Civil War there were some contests between the military and the civil authorities. I believe that President Lincoln decided in favor of the civil authorities. I would hesitate to say that the civil authorities could interfere, but through any breach of duty upon the part of the township chairman, or any one else in authority for the time being I think it would be better to appeal from the action to his next superior instead of attempting to invoke other authority. —W. E. Brown, Legal Editor

### INJUSTICE? YES, BUT SETTLEMENT IS NOT VERY LIKELY

I am a subscriber of your paper. Will your legal department advise me, or rather answer the question I will ask, after explaining the situation?

Nine years ago I was injured while in the employ of a railroad. I lost my left foot. I sued for damages and was beaten at first, but after taking the matter to a higher court a re-trial was granted and a jury awarded me \$12,500 damages. This verdict was reaffirmed by two higher courts and then a special permission was granted the railroad company for a re-hearing. Is it possible for this case to be knocked along for years? It has been in court for nine years and it may go nine years more. I have proven that there was no blame on my part and a jury has awarded me just damages. My lawyers are honest men, I believe, and have stood a great deal of expense. What I want to know is this: Has Director-General McAdoo the power to settle this matter out of court and help me get my just dues. I wrote my lawyers regarding this matter but they never answered, so will you please advise. This took place in New York state and my lawyers are in Buffalo. Any advice will be held confidential. If I could get what was coming to me I could buy a nice snug little farm and with proper machinery I can do nearly as much work as any man. May I hear from you? —F. A. K., Hope, Mich.

I think that Director-General McAdoo has the right to order the settlement of the pending claim, but I am also very confident that while the matter is pending in court he would not interfere as he has a great many just such situations confronting him and should he order them paid and satisfied I fear the Government would have a very large price to pay. I am confident that it would be impossible to get him to take any action however great the injustice is to Mr. K. Thousands of others would claim an injustice also. —W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

### SAYS TAXING AUTOS AND GAS NOW WOULD BE AN INJUSTICE

I will say I own an automobile. We cannot use it for a pleasure car, but I do use it for trucking produce to town and bringing supplies back. I have done in three hours with it what it would have taken all day to do with a horse, and the horse would have to go to work when I get home. Our only help has been taken from our 120 acre farm, just the two of us to do what we can on a three-man farm. I think it would be unjust to tax automobiles any higher under the circumstances. We can sometimes go to church in it if we are not too done out. If gasoline was taxed we might have to go back to the horse and buggy. I think a farmer should be allowed to have gasoline for engines without a tax, and 30 gallons or so for an auto. —J. C. A., Bay county.

### Seldom Use Autos for Pleasure

We have had a car for five years and it takes the place of a pair of horses. We run a dairy farm, deliver our milk to town every morning and use our car for that purpose. We seldom use it for pleasure. —C. & W., Ingham county.



## CONGRESS MORE LENIENT WITH AUTO OWNERS

Will Base Tax on Horse Power to Range from \$10 to \$50 per Car,  
Our Letters of Protest Helped—Is Farmers Car a Truck?

J. W. Fordney, representative of the 8th Michigan district in the House of Representatives, has shown considerable interest in our campaign against placing of prohibitive taxes on the use of the automobile by the farmers as pleasure cars, when in reality they are a necessary part of the present-day farm equipment and probably save more time than any one machine on the farm not excepting the self-binder or the cream separator.

From hundreds of our readers we received protests against this unfair tax, many of which have been published in former issues. Two weeks ago we showed graphically that the farmers of America used in their daily work more than 53 per cent of all the licensed automobiles in this country, therefore taxing the automobile as a luxury would be as much an injustice as placing a tax on every sewing machine or electric light plant.

Encouraging then, is the report which we have just received from Rep. Fordney as follows:

"The facts are, no definite tax on automobiles has as yet been agreed upon by the committee on Ways and Means, which committee is now preparing this new revenue bill. However, yesterday, August 8, the committee tentatively agreed upon the following rates of taxation as a war measure:

"A tax upon manufacturers, importers or producers of automobiles on pleasure cars of 10 per cent of their selling price, to be paid by the manufacturer, importer or producer. In addition to this tax the committee tentatively agreed to a tax based upon the horse power of the machine, rang-

ing from \$10 to \$50 according to the value of the machine.

"Before the bill has been finally reported to the House these rates may be changed. A smaller tax has been imposed upon motor trucks."

In this interesting fight for the farmers' interests in which we are pleased to have had a part, a very interesting point has been uncovered that may become vital during the progress of the various war-taxation measures.

Is the farmer's auto a truck?

Because the furniture man takes his family out for a ride on Sunday with the auto in which he hauls furniture during the week, does that make his car a "pleasure car?" If the milkman takes his sweetheart to the dance Saturday night in the milk wagon, would he have to change his license number? Well, hardly! Wherein, then, lies the difference between the furniture man's truck, the milk man's converted touring car and the farmer's auto that six days a week he uses in the conduct of his business?

Yet the furniture man and the milk man register their cars with the state at Lansing as "trucks" and the farmers register their automobiles as "pleasure cars" the same as the bankers coupe and his wife's limousine.

We have asked Mr. Vaughan to enlighten us on where his department stands in regard to the classification of the farmer's automobile—it looks now as though most of us ought to be driving under truck licenses to be protected under the threatened legislation.

Chalmers, on the part of the manufacturers, voluntarily to curtail the passenger car industry 50 per cent. The war industries board declared the present situation gave little assurance of material for the manufacture of passenger automobiles after providing for war requirements. Pending receipt by the board of sworn inventories of materials on hand, requested July 16, no materials will be permitted passenger car manufacturers, the letter states.

Approval of plans for a big gun relining plant to be built in France, at a cost of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, was announced recently by the war department. It is said engineering work for the great project, which will compare in size to the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, were completed and orders for equipment actually issued within thirty days after conception of the plan by the ordnance officers.



Premier Lloyd George in a statement on the war situation before the house of commons today announced that 150 German submarines have been destroyed, more than half of them in the last year. This explains the desperation of the German chiefs in their wild effort to obtain a decision of the war by a land campaign he said. Their campaign at sea has failed, and soon the American army will approach in numbers the army of Germany. Germany's unrestricted U-boat warfare could neither keep the army of the United States from taking part in the battles on the fields of France, nor break the will of the Allies to continue the war, is the admission made by the *Munich Post*. In a review of the situation at the beginning of the fifth year of the war, the *Post* says: "Eighteen months of unrestricted submarine warfare could not break the enemy's will of war nor prevent America's putting a well-equipped army of 1,000,000 men on the western front. Hopes that after the conclusion of peace in the east the final struggle in the west would be decided in favor of Germany, and bring a general peace, have proved deceptive, and the eastern peace itself is a disappointment, and not only politically." The *Post* takes exception to the word "unfavorable" in describing the food situation in Germany, and says "chronic famine" would be nearer the truth.

The most satisfactory feature of the second battle of the Marne has been the manner in which Marshal Foch succeeded in keeping up the pressure upon the enemy. I have little doubt but that the Germans expected to be able to stand on the Marne when they withdrew to the north bank, but the line of the Marne was turned by the American advance through and beyond Chateau Thierry. Again the enemy hoped to be able to establish themselves on the upper Ourcq, but again the Franco-American advance on Fere-en-Tardenois was too quick for them. The capture of Fere-en-Tardenois turned the German front between Soissons and Oulchy-le-Chateau, and at exactly the

right moment Foch reinforced Gen. Mangin with unknown numbers of British divisions to whom Gen. Mangin has just paid a glowing tribute in which he divulged the fact that some of them came from Palestine.

Sixty-four German machines were brought down by the British in a day. Only 12 British machines were lost, the war office report states. British raiding planes dropped 541 1-2 tons of bombs on various German targets—a record amount of explosives used in this way. British flyers took active part in the pursuit of the Germans in Picardy. British aviators again successfully bombed the railway station of the German city of Karlsruhe. An explosion was observed to result from the raid. Three hostile machines were brought down, the raiders losing only one machine.

During July French aviators and anti-aircraft guns accounted for 338 enemy machines, according to information received at French embassy. In addition 49 German captive balloons were destroyed. Bombing aviators in the same period, threw 194 tons of projectiles upon the enemy by day, and more than 356 tons by night. Most of the work was concentrated on bridges used by the enemy on the Marne, on German troops, who were advancing south of the Aisne, and on the stations in the region of Loan-Hirson and Reims.

### ROSEN RYE GROWERS SHOULD SELL THEIR PRODUCT LOCALLY

Regarding your subscriber who has one hundred bushels of Rosen Rye to sell, we get some such information from men in various parts of the state in practically every mail.

Not knowing where such men get their seed, nor how near to other common rye it has been grown and knowing how readily Rosen Rye crosses with common and the yields are thus reduced, we do not feel justified in recommending such seed to be used, to those people who make general inquiry for seed.

When people write to us for seed they naturally want the best obtainable. We know that the inspected seed is good and that it will give satisfaction so we naturally recommend those men whom we know we can stand back of.

Of course, with inquiries of this kind we recommend to the man that if his rye is good and pure that he can, undoubtedly, find considerable local sale and can carry on any advertising he wished in the agricultural and local press. However, \$1.25 seems pretty low commercial price for rye under the condition of the Detroit market and I would suggest, as I indicated above, that if this man has pure seed grown some distance from other rye that he make known to his community that he has such Rosen rye.—J. W. Nicolson, Sec'y Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n.

### FOOD ADMINISTRATION HOLDS UP CARLOAD OF SMUTTED WHEAT

Lansing, Mich.—A carload of smutted wheat, owned by the King Seed Co. of Battle Creek, has been ordered held by Calhoun county food administration authorities while an investigation of the methods of the concern is made by the administration agents. The particular carloads of wheat in question was placed under seal by Fred G. Bernard, Calhoun county food administrator, who found it being unloaded into cleaners and seed bins of the Battle Creek distributor. Representatives of the Michigan Agricultural college, who were called in by Mr. Bernard to make an examination of the suspected grain, found it very badly smutted.

Mr. Bernard has also charged that the company has made contracts for seed wheat with Michigan farmers at \$4.25 a bushel on the strength of claims that the wheat is superior to all other varieties in the state and that from one bushel to five pecks is enough to seed an acre.

The investigation instituted against the King company is announced by the administration to be part of a general plan to prevent unscrupulous dealers if any such are found, from taking advantage of present conditions to exploit Michigan farmers.

### CHESANING CO-OP. ELEVATOR PAYS FARMERS \$32,000 PROFIT IN 3 YEARS

George Miller, president of the Chesaning Co-operative Elevator, reports that his company has enjoyed another very prosperous year. The total amount of business done was over \$136,000.00. The net earnings for the year being \$7,234.00. This company since it has been organized in October, 1915, has paid the farmers \$32,882.42 in dividends besides building up a good market that has drawn trade for miles around to Chesaning, and has certainly proved that co-operation among farmers pays well.

### WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The federal Trade commission has recommended the complete taking over of the stock yards by the government, in order to bring an end to the monopolization of foodstuffs and illegal trade practices with which the commission charges the great packing houses. The concerns involved are Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company. Basing its statement upon a great volume of evidence uncovered by months of close investigation of the companies' confidential files, the commission declares that the power of the packing houses "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used," to manipulate livestock markets, restrict interstate and international supplies of food; control the prices of dressed meats and other foods, defraud both the producers and consumers of food, crush competition, secure special privileges from railroads, stockyards companies and municipalities, and profiteer.

The United States Fuel Administration has issued the following statement in regard to gasoline:

"Up to the present time there has been sufficient supply of gasoline to meet all requirements; but in order to be prepared for any shortage that may arise, plans are being considered by the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration, in co-operation with the automobile industry and the National Petroleum War Service Committee, for the purpose of determining the most satisfactory method of gasoline conservation.

It is not expected in any event that it will be necessary to seriously interfere with the pleasure cars and motor boats.

"It must be borne in mind, however, that the paramount use for gasoline is for war purposes, all of which requirements will be supplied. The volume of this will largely govern the situation.

It seems possible that rational conservation by the public will render Government action unnecessary."

While there is need for saving, there is no suggestion of any necessity for curtailing the use of passenger cars on Sunday or any other day, nor the issuance of gasoline cards to limit the amount to be sold to each individual owner.

The production of gasoline in 1917 was 65,000,000 barrels, of 42 gallons each. The first quarter of this year the production was 17,384,000 barrels as against 13,700,000 barrels for the same period of 1917. On April 1st, there were 12,500,000 barrels of gasoline in storage.

Manufacturers of passenger automobiles were advised by the war industries board to convert their plants to 100 per cent war work as rapidly as possible and to place them on that basis not later than Jan. 1, 1919, in a letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In no other way, the letter stated, could they be assured of the continuance of their industry or the preservation of their organizations. The letter was in response to a proposal made by Hugh





# MARKET FLASHES



## SAY NO MORE BEAN FUTURES

Gov't Puts Foot Down in Dealing  
in Futures—This Means No  
Speculation—Present  
Demand Light

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

The Food Board has recently promulgated rules which will prevent buying beans for future delivery until September 1st. These rules have been sent out for the guidance of wholesale grocers and are as follows:

"Dried beans and dried Peas—

Rule 1 is hereby amended to read as follows: "The license shall not buy or sell new crop dried beans except for seed, or for the Federal, state, county or municipal governments or for the government of any nation at war with Germany, before Sept. 1 of the year covering such new crop, if grown in the United States of America, Japan, Manchuria, China, or Asiatic countries, or before June 1, if grown in South America, Porto Rico, or Mexico."

Just what effect this new ruling will have upon the market is problematical. This much is certain, bean prices for the 1918 crop will not open up with a rush. Perhaps 'tis well that futures have been eliminated for the present. A set price by the government would have met with hearty approval on the part of the growers; as it stands the market will open with mighty uncertainty, and perhaps lead only to a belated speculation.

A report from New York gives some very interesting information on the bean situation in this state:

"The stagnation in the bean market here has long passed the acute stage now and is fast getting chronic. There have been no sales in recent weeks on which to base quotations. About the only bright spot seems to be the interest that the federal government is taking in the glut of beans now in the hands of growers and dealers. A questionnaire is now being broadcasted from the Ithaca office of the United States Department of Agriculture, asking what percentage of the 1917 crop is in farmers' and dealers' hands, the acreage of the 1918 crop and its general condition. As a matter of fact, the growing crop while it has made fairly reasonable growth, is seriously in need of rain. The acreage is considerably below that of last year."

The old crop of beans in Michigan is fast disappearing. The elevators are practically out of beans, and the number of bushels in the farmers' hands has dwindled decidedly during the past few weeks. Two weeks ago one of the largest buyers of Michigan beans said: "At present prices beans are not bringing the cost of production; they should and must go higher." Last week this same buyer was picking up beans around present prices, and stated that the situation was all but critical. The man who can fathom the bean situation would be welcomed in the bean-growing sections. We have in the past, and we still maintain, that some agency absolutely killed the bean market last December, and some day the truth will out and we shall know "who killed king bean." Notwithstanding the fact that the Bean Division of the Food Administration has tried to make amends for the injury caused the navy bean through their campaign of pintos, the fact still remains that hotels and dining cars are still advertising pintos; and wholesale grocers are placing just enough of these forgers on the market to kill the demand for the home product. It's a strange situation, and with the next

## LAST MINUTE WIRE

NEW YORK.—Bean market dull and uncertain. Hardly any calls for goods and practically all quoted values can be shaded by close buyers. State and Michigan goods pressed for sale.

CHICAGO.—With continued light hay receipts the market is firm and active on all grades. Buyers prefer the better grades, but on account of the scarcity of the best grades they are obliged to take on some of the mixed and poorer grades.

PITTSBURGH.—Receipts running unusually light altho the general demand has fallen off considerably. Do not look for increased receipts for some time, as farmers in this state are not baling or hauling hay.

DETROIT.—Everything in the berry, fruit and produce lines are firm. Very few new potatoes are brought in by local farmers, market very firm and steady. Hay receipts running light and hardly sufficient to take care of the demand.

CINCINNATI.—Hay situation continues firm. Local demand good but outside trading is light.

crop not very far away, those best informed know not what to advise. We still look for better demand.

Dealers are predicting a yield of four million bushels of beans for Michigan this year. The July and August drouth did considerable damage, but on the whole the state has a splendid stand, and a good fair yield is now almost certain. Harvest time is the critical time with the bean crop, so all reports are at this time merely predictions.

## 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

Wheat is moving to the seaboard for export in heavy volume. Large increases in stocks in Atlantic and Gulf ports being shown in the past week and the rush of grain abroad promises to keep up for months, or until navigation closes. In order to relieve the railroads part of the wheat received at St. Louis and Kansas City has been shipped to Chicago, where it will be loaded into vessels and shipped to Buffalo and other eastern ports.

The quality of the wheat so far has seldom been equalled, practically all grading No. 1 or No. 2. The government report shows the total crop for the country at around 9,000,000 bushels, the increase in winter wheat due to threshing indications a larger yield than conditional figures more than offsetting the effect of recent dry weather, which caused losses in the spring wheat section.

Plowing for winter wheat is under way in the southwest and from pre-

liminary returns it appears as though the acreage seeded will run larger than last year.

## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.87	1.85	2.08
No. 3 Yellow	1.85	1.83	1.98
No. 4 Yellow	1.75	1.76	1.93

The corn crop is right at the critical period. Dry and hot weather has caused some damage in the southwest and Oklahoma territory. In many of the corn sections rains would materially change the outlook. The government crop report will probably show crop at the present time seems to be 3,000,000,000 bus. The quality of the crop at the present time seems to be good.

The movement of corn has been held up, giving wheat a chance to move to the market. Milling demands have not been keen, although the movement has been sufficient to show some improvement in the best grades.

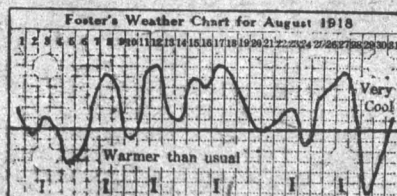
The market is now in the weather scare period, and price fluctuations will be as common as the change in the weather. Argentine corn will not interfere because the movement is at a standstill, as vessels are needed for wheat.

### Rye

The movement is still very light, with very few arrivals and none find their way to warehouses. The market is firm and Detroit is quoting \$1.60 spot sale on No. 2 rye. The milling demand absorbs present receipts and we can see no reason for a lower market. The movement of wheat will be pushed to the limit and in so doing the movement of other grains will be curtailed to some extent.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 15 to 19, warm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 17 to 21. This will complete the great August hot wave and the hot winds that will visit parts of the principal corn and cotton sections. Following this thunder showers are expected that will cool the atmosphere.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Aug. 20 and 24 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Aug. 21 and 25, plains sections 22 and 26, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 23 and 27, eastern sections 24 and 28, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 25 and 29. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Thunder showers are expected with this storm followed by a cool wave with unusually low temperatures. A frost wave will follow this and frosts during the five days centering on Aug. 29 in sections where frosts sometimes

occur late in August. Unusually cool weather expected from August 28 to Sept. 12 and then another hot wave Aug. 13 to 25. Some of the greatest storms in recent years are expected from Sept. 15 to 30.

At the time of this writing, Aug. 3, the government reports, and also the best private reports indicate that the corn and cotton crops have been seriously damaged by the drouth predicted in these bulletins. The hope of those who do not study weather forecasts is that rains will soon relieve the great drouth.

Cropweather changes about every five or six months. The present cropweather period came in near June 15. The change is usually very little the first month as it was from June 15 to July 15. For the second month as from July 15 to Aug. 15 the change usually doubles and so on to the end of the period; greatest extremes coming in the fifth month and if decreasing the great drouth in the fifth month.

Sometimes the cropweather periods cover five months, sometimes six. The short weather periods cover five days, sometimes six and rarely seven. The third cropweather period runs close to 14 days. These are the three cropweather periods. Then we have longer periods that range from 6 to 15 years.

W. T. Foster

## BUTTER MEN ARE KICKING

Say They Can't Get Enough Out  
of the Business to Pay Expenses—The Farmer Can  
Kick, and Take it  
Out in Kicking

The butter jobbers are now lambasting the Food Administration because they claim they are not allowed a sufficient margin to keep their heads above water. In the past these fellows have been able to take all they could get after squeezing both the producer and retailer, so when it comes to placing their necks in the yoke, it is not surprising that the thing irritates a little. A protest has been sent to the Food Administration, asking relief. Here is the way the jobbers size up the situation:

"The figures below will give you the approximate cost of printing a 60-lb. tub of 45-cent butter: cost \$27.00, on which we are allowed 3 3/4 c per lb. profit; 60-lb empty box, 35c; parchment paper, 10c; shrinkage, 1 1/2 lbs., 68c; total cost, \$1.13. Three and three-fourths cents profit would amount to \$2.25. This would give us a net return of \$1.12, or about 4% profit on our investment of \$27.00. By this ruling we are not allowed to figure shrinkage in addition to margin of 3 3/4 c per lb., but nevertheless any tub of butter, according to the moisture content, will lose from 1 to 2 lbs. in reprinting, or an average as we have figured here, of 1 1/2 lbs. per tub, which we can in no way overcome, as we must guarantee each pound to weigh a full 16 ozs. net. This the public is entitled to and is absolutely demanded by laws governing weights and measures. As the average cost of the overhead charges in doing a normal business can only be figured at 6 per cent at the lowest calculation, you can readily understand that on the above basis we are only being allowed an imaginary profit, as it will not cover the actual cost of doing business, even without showing any net profit. We will greatly appreciate your giving the above your careful consideration and advise us at your earliest convenience whether it will not be possible to adjust these margins in such manner that the jobber may have an opportunity, at least, to break even on the cost of doing business."

## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	72	.68	.79
No. 3 White	71 1-2	.67 1-2	.78 1-2
No. 4 White	70 1-2	.67	.78

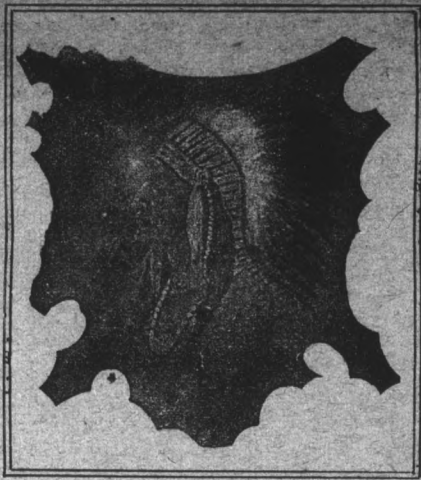
New oats have commenced to move freely to terminal markets and with large amounts sold for shipment during the middle of this month, the run should prove much heavier. Prices on cash and futures have declined somewhat. Domestic demand has been only fair, but good export demand thru the Georgian Bay ports. Until oat and corn prices are more nearly approximate, no more important decline in oats can be looked for.

### Feed

Mr. H. A. Abbott, president of the American Feed Dealers Association, is urging all dealers to keep their stock of feed right up to their sixty day requirement. Feed is going to be scarce and in demand at all times. The country around mills will consume large portions of the feed milled, resulting that outsiders will have to place orders early in order to get delivery on feed at the proper time. Early winter in Mr. Abbott's opinion, will find domestic mill feeds exhausted and even

(Continued on page 10)





## Rouge Rex Shoes Insure Foot Comfort for the Farmer

The farmer, more than anyone else, needs comfortable work shoes. How can you find shoes that insure the comfort of your feet and give you maximum service?

Rouge Rex shoes answer this question in a most decisive manner. They give you lasting service and absolute satisfaction.

When you put your feet into Rouge Rex shoes you insure them for protection and comfort. It is a foot insurance that benefits you every day in the year.

We have thoroughly studied the shoe requirement of the farmer. We know the conditions under which shoes must give satisfactory service and have tanned the leather and built our line of Rouge Rex shoes with this in mind.

We know what Rouge Rex shoes will do for you—and are confident that for your use, there is not another shoe made that will give you as good service as Rouge Rex shoes.

## The Rouge Rex Trade Mark is Your Protection

When you buy a pair of shoes for farm use, insist upon getting shoes with the Rouge Rex trade mark. It is your guarantee and protection. It will reduce your yearly expenditure for shoes, because Rouge Rex shoes are made right, they fit properly and they will give you the maximum service.

## Rouge Rex Diary FREE!

We have a number of 1918 Leather Covered Rouge Rex Diaries. We will mail one of these diaries free to any farmer who clips out this ad, takes it to his shoe dealer, and asks the dealer to mail the ad to us, with your name and address.

The diary has considerable useful information and is well worth having.

# Hirth-Krause Company

Hide-to-Shoe  
Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

### MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 9)

stronger demand than would appear normally for manufactured feeds.

Farmers should give this matter very careful attention and make arrangements for ordering feed early in the season. On some lines of feed, such as cottonseed meal the market will not be established until the new crop begins to move. However, the established price will be the same to all and there will be no chance to take when placing an order now and leave the price open.

The movement of feed will be in larger minimum car lots. A minimum car load will be based at 30 tons and will run up to 40 to 50 tons. Cars must be loaded to their full capacity.

### Barley

There has been quite a run on barley and prices have dropped from 5 to 8-cents lower on the Chicago market. Mills are offering from 95 to 98 cents for choice. Quotations run from 90c to \$1 for poor to fancy with screenings at 40c to 85c.

The Milwaukee market is easy and slower. The demand for industries and shippers, but the absence of malting requirements becomes more noticeable. Good to choice barley is quoted at \$1.12 to \$1.14, fair to good, testing 45 to 47 pounds, \$1.09 to \$1.12.

### Live Stock

**Detroit.**—The market on steers has run uneven and only top grades ruled firm. Common grades moved slowly and selling at uneven prices. The hot weather had its effect on the general activity of the market. The receipts are not running heavy, as many shippers are holding back shipments waiting for cooler weather. Best heavy steers selling from \$14 to \$16; best handy weight steers \$10 to \$11; mixed, \$8 to \$9; light butchers, \$7.25 to \$8.25; cows, \$7.50 to \$9; canners, \$6.50 to \$6.75; cutters, \$6.50 to \$7.

Hog market active and strong, selling from \$19.50 to \$20.

Best lambs firm, selling from \$16.50 to \$17.25; fair lambs, \$14 to \$16; common, \$12 to \$13.50; yearlings, \$12 to \$13; fair to good sheep, \$9.50 to \$10.50 and culls, \$5 to \$9.

Veal calf market strong with light receipts. Values range from \$17.50 to \$18; mediums, \$14 to \$16.

### East Buffalo Prices

**East Buffalo, Aug 13.**—Receipts of cattle Monday, 200 cars, including 70 cars of Canadians and 15 cars left over from last week's trade. Trade opened 25 to 40c lower on medium wt. and weighty steer cattle which were in moderate supply; butcher steers

and handy weight steers sold 25c lower; fat cows and heifers sold steady; bulls of all classes sold 25c lower; canners and cutters were in good supply, sold 15 to 25c lower than last week; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in moderate supply, sold 25 to 50c lower than last week; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady.

Receipts of cattle Tuesday, 15 cars; market steady.

Receipts of hogs Monday totaled 6400 head and the market opened 15 to 25c lower, with the heavy hogs selling from \$20.75 to \$21.00; mixed and yorkers, \$21 to \$21.10, as to quality, and a few reached \$21.15 at the close; pigs, \$21; roughs, \$18.00 to \$18.25; stags, \$12 to \$15.

Receipts of hogs Tuesday, 2240 head. The market opened slow, heavy hogs selling from \$20.75 to \$21; bulk of mixed grades sold at \$21; a few decks of the best arrivals sold up to \$21.10; pigs, \$20; common pigs a slow sale; roughs, \$17.75 to \$18; stags, \$12 to \$15.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were 2000 head. The best handy-wt. lambs sold from \$17.25 to \$17.50, which was 75c to \$1.00 lower than last week's close; culls, \$14 to \$15.50; yearlings, \$14 to \$15; wethers, \$13.25 to \$14.00; ewes, \$11.50 to \$13.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Tuesday were about 800 head. Best lambs sold steady, selling from \$17.25 to \$17.50; culls, \$14 to \$15; choice yearlings, \$14 to \$15; wethers, \$13.25 to \$14; ewes, \$11.50 to \$13. The market was slow.—C. R.



# HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	25 00 25 50	23 00 24 50	22 00 22 50
Chicago	27 00 28 00	24 00 26 00	21 00 22 00
Cincinnati	27 75 28 00	24 00 27 50	21 00 24 50
Pittsburgh	31 00 32 50	25 50 27 50	26 50 24 50
New York	33 00 35 00	28 00 32 00	23 00 26 00
Richmond	29 00 32 00	27 00 29 00	22 00 23 00

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	23 00 23 50	18 00 19 00	15 00 15 50
Chicago	24 00 24 50	16 00 18 00	13 00 14 00
Cincinnati	24 00 24 50	20 00 21 00	14 00 16 00
Pittsburgh	24 00 25 00	16 00 17 50	13 00 15 00
New York	28 00 30 00	24 00 24 50	22 00 22 50
Richmond	25 00 28 00	22 00 23 00	18 00 19 00

Hay took a sharp upward turn and seems to be holding its own in all markets where the supply is not up to the demand. Undoubtedly it is true that farmers are so busy with other pressing duties on the farms today that little hay is going to market. A rush to market at this stage of the game would surely bear the price downward.

## Farmers Problems

**Q**UESTION: Why should the farmer's automobile be classed as a pleasure car? A red headed farmer from up in

Kent county blurted out this question and shook his fist in the Professor's face, but the good old professor did not dodge, he just ran his long pointer through his hair and answered:

"My friend, and I call you friend because you come to me with your problems and not because you shake that paw of yours under my nasal extremities. Evidently you do not realize the compliment our esteemed and revered sages in congress pay you when they designate your automobile as a vehicle of pleasure. They drive out from Washington in hired autos with the taximeter clicking off regularly 50c per mile and they see you, the farmers of America, everywhere on the highways. What matter if it is August, when you must toil from early sun to moon, to garner in the sheaves that pay your taxes, et. al.—they see you, the farmers of America, the cool breeze fanning your cheek, sailing over the hills to the nearby resort to spend your afternoon reading under the shady oaks. What matters it if ninety-nine out of every hundred cars they meet on the roads outside of Washington are owned by city-tourists—they pay you the compliment of believing them all to be you—so be it!

Really, my friend, I am surprised that you should rise in wrath when they call your modern-day space-annihilator a fountain of joy and tax it accordingly—of course the barber, the baker and the corner policeman use their cars for business, but you, the farmers of America, you use yours only in your mad chase for the elusive Goddess of Pleasure!"

Let the Professor solve your knotty problems.

Address him care of Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.





## APPLE CROP BELOW NORMAL

Reports From All Sections Show  
That Demand Will Exceed  
Supply—Opening Price  
to be Moderate

The annual convention of the International Apple Shippers' Association is in session at Philadelphia this week. The attendance is larger than last year, in fact one report says that it is the largest gathering ever held of people interested in the king of fruits—apples. Reports gathered from dealers throughout the country, show conclusively that the crop is going to be light this year, and buyers are already in the field.

So far as we have been able to secure information New York and Michigan are not going to yield more than sixty per cent of a normal crop. In many sections almost a total failure is recorded. The cold winter raised havoc in many sections. The whole situation can be summed up, so far as the grower is concerned, in the one fact that the larger buyers are advocating a fair price on the opening market. The following sizes up the situation from the buyer's standpoint. The grower ought to take the hint from the suggestions contained in the article:

"There is much to disturb one's mental poise these days. The shipper, receiver and distributor are all face to face with problems of a most complex and serious nature. Yet we don't believe a man should burden his physical apparatus with uncertainties. Worry corrodes, wears and wastes the body and the mind. Half the things we fear rarely happen. The calamity howler has been busy ever since we entered the war, telling us that things were going to smash. Yet we are in the second year of the war, and none of these things have happened."

"The money borrowed by our Government is wending its way back into the channels of trade, for the working man is getting a large share of it—larger than he ever got in history. His pay has been doubled and tripled, and he is well able to buy essentials as well as food luxuries, and he has learned from the highest medical authorities that an apple a day keeps the doctor away—and that means keeping the Kaiser away. There is no room for the pessimist today, for the country was never in such a sound condition."

"As for the apple deal, we all know there will be a bumper crop of fruit, even where there has been a shortage there will be stock enough for home consumption. This may sound bearish; but it is well to know the situation before taking a bullish stand. To us it seems that the better part of wisdom would be to let the season open at a reasonable figure, rather than bidding against each other, and driving values to an excessive point. Low values at the outset means a broader demand, and a healthier market from beginning to end. One of the large dealers remarked to us: 'We are not going to be one of the operators who jumps in and buys apples on an excited market. A few cash buyers are making high bids to the growers, and unnecessarily keying the situation to a high point. We believe it is good business, good patriotism and good conservation to operate slowly, buy our usual supplies and remember that we have an ever-changing situation to meet.'"

### County Crop Reports

**North Kent County**—Hay was one-fourth crop; wheat, oats and rye fair crops; potatoes planted last of May will just about pay for digging. Beans started out to be a bumper crop but will not make an average of more than three bushels to the acre and I think two will catch them here. What ought the price be? Farmers around here get their money mostly from beans

and potatoes, so we are hard hit; will not make more than 50c a day for our labor. I am 52 years old and have never worked any harder in my life than I have this season, and all for almost nothing. What a glorious thing it is to be a farmer and have your efforts more or less—mostly more—of a failure. This last hot spell has been the most severe this country has ever experienced here. We have had no rain, but it has been raining within sight of us nearly every day.—A. A. L., Cedar Springs.

**Cheboygan (Southwest)**—Rye and wheat are about all cut and oats and spring wheat harvest has begun. Rye, wheat were poor here, spring wheat fair to good and oats are good to excellent. The rainfall has been more than ample, and beans, potatoes, buckwheat and corn are growing as they never grew before. A number of our farmers planted southern-grown seed corn and tho they will get a large amount of fodder they will not have much ripe corn. Grasshoppers are damaging garden truck, new seedling and oats. The barn on the farm of George Becker two miles west of Wildwood was struck by lightning on the morning of the 6th and was burned to the ground. A large amount of hay and many dollars worth of farm machinery were destroyed.—L. E. B., Conway.

**Calhoun (Northeast)**—Threshing and hauling grain the last week. No big yields of grain except oats, and they will be a big crop for this year in this section. There will be a short crop of clover seed, at the best not any too go outside of the county. Farmers with clover seed should hold the seed and sell to neighbors, and farmers who have to buy seed should go to their neighbors first. We got a good rain this week but it was too late to do much good to some of the beans and potatoes. Pastures are poor and we hear a good deal about decreasing flocks and herds before winter sets in.—C. T. V., Albion.

**Sanilac (Central)**—Most farmers are through haying and we are now in the midst of oats cutting, and they seem to be a very good crop in both straw and grain. Beans seem to be doing well at present, the hot weather makes them grow fast, and a recent rain helped some. There are a number of nice pieces of buckwheat and it is out in blossom. A frost on the night of the 30th did some damage to corn, beans and sugar beets on low lands.

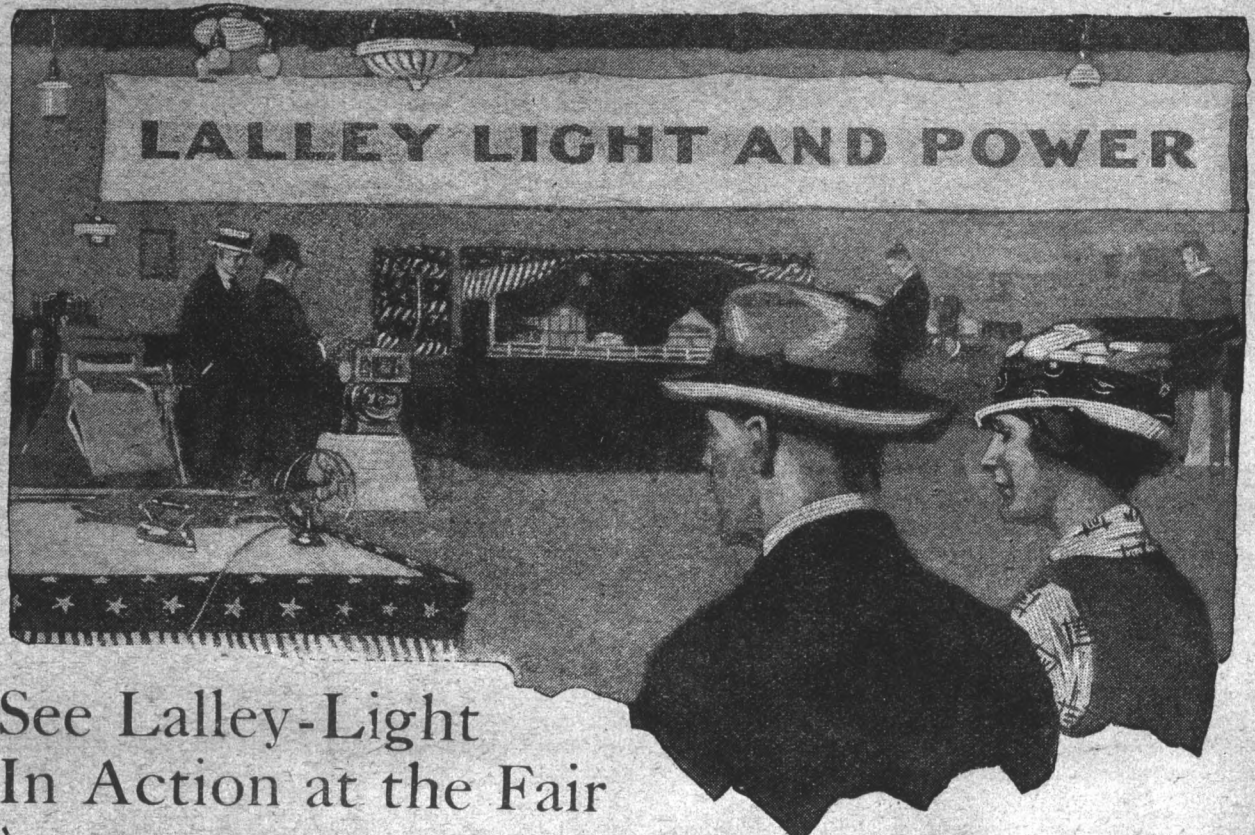
**Ingham (Central)**—A heavy rain fell on Sunday, the 12th, the first rain of any consequence since June 1. It will help some but was too late for some things. The hot winds caught some beans in blossom and the blossoms

and leaves fell; corn was improved, as was also other crops. The pastures are dried up and the cows are off in flow of milk.—O. I. M., Mason.

**Montcalm (Southwest)**—corn and beans are being cultivated the last time, also the potatoes which are in a much better condition than at this time last year. A small amount of grain has been threshed, which is yielding heavy. The soil is very dry and warm winds have been doing a good deal of damage to the crops in the last few days.—W. L., Greenville.

**Mason (West)**—Wheat and oats are being harvested. The drouth continues. The soil is dry; crops look discouraging in most cases. Late potatoes give promise of being the best crop, but need rain. Help is scarce and high priced, besides not being very satisfactory. Several farmers of this vicinity have let their help go and will get along as best they can.—B. M., Ludington.

**Washtenaw (West)**—No rain yet, and it will not take long for such weather to fix the late potatoes. Grasshoppers are destroying crops as they go; they are eating potato tops off and also wheat; some places I have noticed where the ground is covered with wheat heads, and they are attacking oats in the same way.—S. H. S., Harrietta.



## See Lalley-Light In Action at the Fair

Lalley-Light will be exhibited, and in operation, at most of the county and state fairs this fall.

We ask you to note particularly the way it runs, and the character of the electric light and power it produces. If you will do this, we count on the plant itself to convince you of the superiority it has proven in eight years of every day farm use.

You probably will be impressed, first, with its extremely smooth running; and the fact that a low hum is all you hear when it is running. You will see that the electric lights are strong and steady all the time—without even the suggestion of a flicker.

You will observe, also, the same steady flow of power to the electrical machines which may be exhibited.

The men in charge will explain that Lalley-Light furnishes light and power from two sources—the storage battery; and the generator, independent of the battery.

That means with Lalley-Light you

are doubly sure of having light and power.

Even if you are not of a mechanical turn, you can't help admiring the unusual simplicity of the plant, and its very compact design.

We urge you to study Lalley-Light, because it points the way to a great saving of farm labor and an equal increase of comforts and conveniences on the farm.

Next year the farmer's need for Lalley-Light's reliable, economical power and light will be even greater than this year.

You should prepare now to meet that need.

If Lalley-Light should not be displayed at your home fair, write to us for details and name of the nearest Lalley-Light merchant.

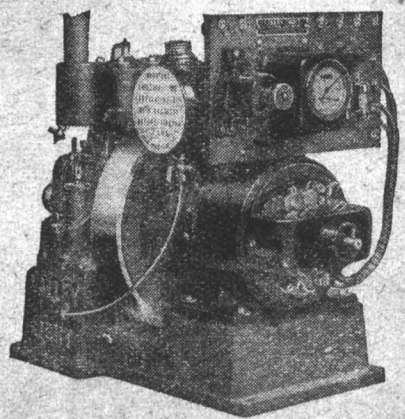
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# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, AUG. 17TH, 1918

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## Why Not Regain Our Birthright?

UNDER the caption, "Why Discard Our Birthright?" the Detroit Free Press talks sorrowfully about "personal freedom," "personal initiative," and shakes its gray locks as it recounts the action taken by the federal government in connection with the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, very seriously contemplating the future.

It is true that in the United States there has been an untrammelled opportunity for individual advancement, and almost a total absence of social and economic tradition, giving a wide, very wide, field for free competition. This fact has led to the rapid development of the country; in fact the field for free competition has been so free that the good things in this corner of the old world have been pretty well cornered.

The principal of free competition is all right; but the very fact that competition is free and unrestrained has led to a free-for-all for "profits." There is a point where competition turns a square corner and jogs along unrestrained, up the highway which leads to combination. Free competition and individual initiative is a thing of the past, as applied to the business world.

Free competition is what people seek to re-establish. The effort is being made to regain our birthright, already lost. Where will you find the man today who will not consider that the natural resources of this country should be preserved for all the people? We have had our experience with the coal mines, and oil supply. We know that the nation's common carriers failed utterly when put to the test. We also know that the nation was obliged to take over the telegraph and telephone lines.

The natural resources of this country—the principal of government ownership of public utilities—all birthrights in which all people of a free nation should participate. There has been no demand on the part of thinking people, for a nation to do for its loyal citizenship, that which they are better able to do for themselves. But the nation derives its powers from the consent of the governed—the federal government, in the last analysis, is made up wholly and solely of the people.

And the people know what is best for themselves. True, we arrive at many conclusions; we reach the objective point only after much struggling, but the people finally arrive. The war has brought the principle of private ownership of natural resources and public utilities to the test—and they have failed to meet the requirements. That which will not serve the people in the time of need is but a makeshift indeed. So don't get excited over the question of individual rights and personal initiative after the war. All will have all of the liberties all ought to have.

You are going to get a good price for your sugar beets this fall, but don't worry about the manufacturers; they are getting along quite well, thank you. A recent report is-

sued by one of the largest Michigan concerns shows that although last year was somewhat strenuous, and the government "batted in" to a considerable extent, dividends were paid and the usual amount added to the surplus account. Sugar beets in most sections are looking fine, and the sugar content is going to run high because of the climatic conditions which have prevailed throughout the sugar beet section. Give us good fall weather, and both grower and manufacturer will be suitably rewarded for their work and efforts.

## Time Worketh Great Changes

A FEW years ago the people of Canada were asked to consider the question of reciprocity with us folks across the river. At that time the farmers of the Dominion joined with the manufacturers and a great cry was made against any such arrangement with the United States government. The reciprocity treaty was a jug-handled affair and was opposed by the American farmer, not because he feared the importation of Canadian farm products, but for the simple reason that manufactured articles were given free access to the Canadian markets, while agricultural implements, fence wire and other farm supplies which could at that time be purchased cheaper in Canada, were heavily taxed before they could enter this country.

In the years which have passed since the reciprocity agitation the Canadian manufacturers have realized the benefits which would have accrued to them through organization, and they have found it quite convenient to hide behind a good high protection fence. The Canadian Manufacturers Association recently a meeting at Montreal where they took action for an increased rather than a lower tariff rate on all kinds of farm machinery. The Grain Growers' Guide, in a recent issue, put the matter up to the manufacturers, in commenting on the report of the meeting in this way:

"The plain facts which the manufacturers failed to grasp are:

"1. The protective tariff is designed specifically and is used to enhance the selling price of manufactured goods made in Canada.

"2. The enhanced selling prices of manufactured goods made in Canada are paid by the consumers of Canada, chief among whom are the farmers.

"3. The farmers who are by law compelled to pay these tariff-enhanced prices have a perfect right to know fully and in detail whether and why they should pay these increased prices to the manufacturers.

"These are three fundamental facts that must be considered in any tariff discussion. The farmers are organizing, and steadily their political strength is increasing. The time is not far distant when they will be in a position to demand and secure from the Ottawa parliament a fair consideration of the tariff question. There is no farmers' organization in Canada that has ever voiced any antagonism towards the manufacturing industry. The farmers have voiced their objection to the protective tariff and the increased prices which accompany it, but have voiced no objection to the development of manufacturers' industries in Canada. It is purely a question of prices which the tariff forces the farmers to pay, and the general effect which the protective tariff has on the public life of Canada."

It's the same old story of the two mules in adjoining pastures: Each has its nose thru the fence, and is straining every nerve to get a bite of the grass in the other's pasture. "Distant fields look green," and by the same reasoning the tariff issue makes us all appear green. When the war is over we will get a little closer to our brothers across the river.

## Distribution the One Great Problem

THE one great problem which confronts the farmers of the nation is that of distribution. There are many problems to solve, all of them important, but the one problem which stands out from all others is distribution. And this includes, of course, the question of storage, for it is quite impossible to distribute all farm products as soon as they are ready for consumption.

Already the word comes from the western grain fields that wheat cannot be handled. The farmers have no storage facilities and the elevators are filled to the roofs. Wheat and

other grains must be cut when ripe, and threshing must soon follow. With the grain at hand, the problem of storage at once becomes serious. A report states that hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain will spoil unless something is done soon.

The government in a very brief space of time provided cantonments for hundreds of thousands of soldiers. The immense buildings for housing the boys grew as by magic, and what was thought impossible was accomplished without difficulty. If the farmers of the nation could be provided with storage facilities for their crops, the problem of distribution would be solved—for after all, it's the getting of farm products where wanted and when wanted, that sets the law of supply and demand at naught.

No, the farmer would not ask that storage facilities be provided free of charge. In fact, the farmer is not given to pulling Uncle Sam's leg. Bonded warehouses, owned and operated by the Government could be made self-sustaining, and the Federal Government could at the same time, supervise speculation within reasonable limits. To throw a bumper crop on the market means to batter prices below cost of production. Finally when the clean-up comes, the consumer pays exorbitant prices, and we have a kicker on both ends of the tee-ter-board—a discourage producer and a mad consumer.

## "Better Stock Fills the Stocking."

ONE of our progressive business farmers in Michigan's "Thumb" district writes a letter bubbling over with enthusiasm because of the interest Mr. Average Farmer is showing in thoroughbred livestock. He says: "I have sold every calf advertised, and could have sold a hundred more. Why, even the old-time farmers are now asking for the better grade of stock."

And why not? It doesn't cost any more to feed a full-blooded Holstein than to ration a "dung-hill." There is money in the breed as well as in the feed. And aside from the fact that both animal and its product show more profit there is a satisfaction in raising pedigreed stock that is worth more money to the real farmer. There is a certain something about real satisfaction which stimulates and encourages.

Every stock sale held in Michigan during the last year has been well attended, and pedigreed stock has sold at unprecedented prices. This fact simply means that Michigan is forging to the front and at no distant day we shall have as much enthusiasm for pedigreed stock, thoroughbreds and full-bloods as will be found in any state of the union. With Michigan's diversified farming interests, there is a place for better stock—and the want must be filled.

The fellows who get into the game and who raise the better class of livestock—cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, will come in on the crest of the waves one of these days, for the tide is already moving that way. Commence this fall, if only in a small way, and work to some definite end in the breeding line. The best herds and flocks are the result of small beginning. Too often we feel that we must go in "whole hog or die." And there is right where we make a big mistake. In order to get anywhere you must start from where you are.

One of our readers very seriously asks, what would happen if some one of the many candidates for office, now in the military service, should be killed, after the primaries and before election. Don't worry, dear reader. The fellows who are after the offices will not get killed; they are playing safe these days. In fact they are so near home; so closely in touch with their own campaigns for votes that they can hear the tick of the political Waterbury. In the days of old the soldier first won his spurs, then asked for recognition. In these days problems are worked out by a different rule. "A live coward is better than a dead hero." Don't worry, dear reader, don't worry.





## SMILE!

Durin' the last three or four weeks, while things seemed to be sufferin' from the lack of rain, I've noticed, with considerable regret, the long faces on many of our farmer friends an' so I'm jest goin' to preach a little sermon on the value of a smile in times like these and my text will be found in Lobster's Underground Booktionary, an' on any page beginning with smile.

Now what in thunder's the use of runnin' around with a face so long that the barber wants to charge extra for shaving it, when jest a little smile—one of the cheapest and most effective things there is—will look so much better and will answer the purpose jest as well.

We can't help weather conditions by lookin' miserable any more'n we can cure warts by swearin'. But if we allow ourselves to get grouchy and glum jest 'cause the weather don't suit us, we make life a burden for ourselves and become a nuisance to all who are so unfortunate as to have to associate with us. Now, if instead of bein' a crab when things are jest to our likin', we will wear a pleasant little smile right on the front side of our face, right where it will be seen, we'll find that Old Mother Nature is a pretty good old gal an' will take care of us in some way if we only do our part an' don't spoil all her efforts by wearin' a cloudy face when we ought to let the sun be shinin' right out o' our eyes every minnit. Of course, I know there are folks who say, "How can we smile when we feel so sad?" Well what in thunder have you got to be sad about anyway? Lost your pet dog or somethin' terrible like that or are you sad jest on general principles. Sadness is a disease and ca't exist whee smiles are worn frequently and at divers places any more'n German cut-throats can exist in front of American soldiers, an' if we will jest put our old faces in the shape of a smile, we'll find that nine-tenths of our troubles have vanished and the other tenth is on the last lap of existence too.

Here farmers have been worrin' themselves sick 'caus its so dry—there would be no corn, 'taters, beans nor nuthin' else an' they preached calamity, Hell, death destruction and the election of one H. Ford of Detroit to the Senate, an' then, durned if it didn't up an' rain and they found that all their worrin' had been for nothin' an' that they could smile and the price of shaves dropped off to normal an' everything was as lovely as a weddin' bell an' they were happy as a cockroach in a sugar bowl. But jest the same they had been unnecessarily miserable and had lost two or three weeks of smilin' weather all for nothin'.

An' so I say: Don't let things over which you have no control worry you—if things look blue, jest try to smile an' they won't look so blue—smile at your wife an' she will soon smile with you; smile at your horses, cows, chickens and at your dog; smile everywhere and on all occasions, 'cause if God hadn't intended for us to use smiles he wouldn't have given 'em to us; an' remember that the only place that smiles are not in style is at funerals an' I sometimes think they aren't entirely out of place even there.

Of course, I know some folks think that smiles should never be used to any extent at weddin's but I don't agree with that sentiment, havin' been married some myself, an' smiles are perfectly appropriate at well conducted weddin's altho the parties concerned may be on the verge of collapse, if their first venture, but smiles wont hurt them nor make 'em ashamed of what they're doin' so give em plenty of smiles for it may be the last chance they'll have to smile for some little time.

An' now in summin' up, an' bringin' this preachment to a close, jest let me say again: Smile—smile at your work and at your play; smile when things look good and when they look a little bad; smile at your neighbor and speak a friendly word to him; smile at your hired help; they will do more and better work on account of it an' will return the little smile a hundredfold; an' say, folks, you can turn your smiles into dollars and cents too, for the world loves to deal with smilin' folks an' there's nothin' in this old world brings bigger interest on the capital invested than smiles. Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

## EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

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

## My Silo Experience

We have used our 12x50 wood silo for six years,

ought to have another for summer use these dry seasons.

The first year I hired a cutter run by a gasoline engine by the hour at \$2.50. The total cost of filling for engine and cutter was \$17.50. We got it filled all right, but were nervous until completed as there were not enough machines in the locality.

The operator did not pay for the box and the agent sold it to us and three neighbors for \$125. It was a blower for getting silage into the silo, and on a windy day is preferable to a carrier. The last five years we have hired steam engines to furnish the power with the exception of last year when a neighbor helped us out with a Case tractor. This year we have an engine contracted for at \$1.50 per hour. It has taken from 5 to 10 hours to fill ours, and has cost from \$12.50 to \$20.00 for engine and fuel. The help is mostly exchanged as we cannot hire here, and heartily recommend the co-operative plan of owning a box.

It has taken from eight to ten acres of corn to fill ours. Silos ought to be refilled as they settle considerably and certainly should be full to start. We had the best silage last year, and it was green enough so that it packed good.

No, we would not be without a silo. Wood silos can be put up in two days, and properly anchored, will stand with other buildings.

We could not get along without ensilage. Cows must have something besides dry feed. Our cows have given more milk in March than in any other month, freshening in September naturally they would begin to quit if they were not fed the feed nature requires.

Nothing is better for horses than silage, and if you want a glossy coat in June, give them a bushel of silage a day.—C. L. Hulett, Ingham county.

## Mr. Lamb Has Just Reached Hesperia

I am enclosing circular the capitalists are circulating freely which is very misleading and a direct stab at the farmer. The statements in the circular prejudice well-meaning people against the farmer. Many city people hate the farmer; they are educated to believe the farmer makes all the profits, and has money by the bagful. During the past year farmers got from 12c to 17c per pound for their hogs, and pork has retailed on the markets for from 22c to 38c per pound. Who made the profit? The price to the farmer pays for one year's labor and growth, and only a few days to the capitalist and butcher, and all products of the farm at the same ratio. If farming is a bonanza, why are people leaving the farm for better jobs? Farmers would be pleased to have you answer this circular in your paper.—W. R. M., Hesperia, Michigan.

[Editor's note:—And our reader encloses a copy of the justly famous "Play Fair, Mr. Farmer" circular with which all of our readers should now be familiar.]

## Why Not Ask the Farmer if he Wants a County Agent?

What is the matter with our board of supervisors; why don't they let the farmers vote on whether they want a county agent or not? In talking with the farmers I am safe in saying that there are 75 per cent opposed to a county agent. It looks as though they wanted to do all they can to raise our taxes as high as they can. If the farmer wants to find out anything he can send and get a bulletin on any farm topic he wishes to know about a great deal cheaper than to furnish a Ford car and gasoline. To my notion it would be a lot cheaper if the county agent would pull his white shirt and get in the field; he would surely accomplish more good than in running around the county. It is like bringing an old maid from Lansing to tell mothers how to raise children, and bringing a lady to teach the other women how to wash woollen goods, who found women in the country who know more about washing any kind of goods than she every knew about herself. Then along he comes with another woman to show the farm ladies how to can fruit, and it is all charged to the county, and of course applied on our taxes. Now, we can get all of these things from bulletins if we are interested in them. At any rate let us have a vote on the subject, and on a great many other matters as well.—H. E. C., Charlevoix.

## Sorry He Didn't Build Before

I received the bundle of your papers sent me, and am glad to hand them out to the neighbors, and especially because it is more of a silo paper this time, as that is what I want to get my neighbors more interested in.

I started farming, or rather bought a farm of my own about five years ago, and have always had building a silo in mind, so last year I built one, and of course, I cannot tell so much about a silo yet, in just one year, but I have this to say, that I wouldn't be without one. If I had only built one right away, even if I had to borrow the money, it would certainly have been a good investment. Once your silo is filled you know you have something to feed. If it were not for my silo I would hardly know what to do this year.

I have been thinking of a summer silo, besides the one I have.—G. W. S., Washtenaw county.



## IN THE CARPENTER'S SHOP

"Life's a hard grind," said the emery wheel.  
"It's a perfect bore," returned the augur.  
"It means nothing but hard knocks for me," sighed the nail.  
"You haven't so much to go through as me," said the saw.  
"I can barely scrape along," complained the plane.  
"And I'm constantly being set upon," added the bench.  
"Let's strike," said the hammer.  
"Cut it out," cried the chisel, "here comes the boss."

## HOW HE KNEW

Casey—"It's the illigant time Oi had lasht Saturday. Divil a thing can Oi remember ather four o'clock."

O'Brien—"Then how d'ye know ye had a good toime?"

Casey—"Sure, didn't Oi hear th' cop tellin' the joodge about it on Monday morning?"

## A MILITARY PROBLEM

"What are you knitting, my pretty maid?"

She purred, then dropped a stitch,

"A sock or a sweater, sir," she said,

"And darned if I know which."

Captain of the man-of-war to a new hand loafing near the rail—"What were you in civil life?" he demanded.

"A milkman, sir," was the reply.

"Then," roared the captain, "to the pumps at once!"

## NAVY LEAGUE

And the ladies, ever knitting,  
Never fitting, still are sitting.  
Knitting things no living mortal  
Ever, ever saw before;  
And no single word they utter,  
Simply sit and knit and mutter.  
Til at dusk they softly flutter  
From their rockers to the door,  
And a voice comes from the shadow,  
Where they cluster near the door,  
"Thursday next, at half past four."

## A CARELESS DRESSER

Lost—Monday, between Trinity church and Twentieth and Sherman streets, a Filipino embroidered chemise. Please phone York 2557.

## MAXIMS OF SUCCESS

Rely upon your own energies and do not wait for or depend upon other people.

Cling with all your might to your own highest ideals, and do not be led astray by such vulgar aims as wealth, position, popularity.

Your worth consists in what you are, not in what you have. What you are will show in what you do.

Never fret, repine or envy. Do not make yourself unhappy by comparing your circumstances with those of more fortunate people; but make the most of the opportunities you have.

Associate with the noblest people you can find; read the best books; live with the mighty. But learn to be happy alone.

If a thousand plans fail, be not disheartened. As long as your purposes are right, you have not failed.

Examine yourself every night and see whether you have progressed in knowledge, sympathy and helpfulness during the day. Count every day a loss in which no progress has been made.

Let not your goodness be professional; let it be the simple, natural outcome of your character. Therefore cultivate character.

When in doubt how to act ask yourself. What does nobility command? Be on good terms with yourself.

Give whatever countenance and help you can to every movement and institution that is working for good. Be not sectarian.

Happiness is the heritage of well-done work. And this you may do by finding the work you can learn to love and then doing it with all your heart.

You can learn to love whatever you can learn to do well. Nature does not deny her share of happiness to whoever strives to do his best. For the joy is in the struggle and he is not defeated who dies still struggling to express himself in service.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.



The Dachshund has very short legs (despite his pro-german activities) but his pants are just as long as any other dog's.





# THE FARM HOME

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



## A Lesson in Cheerfulness

Dear Penelope:—The M. B. F. just came and I have been reading the Farm Home page. I always like to look it over before my "goodman" comes in to dinner for after he gets his eyes on it, no one else can even get a squint at it until after he goes out to work.

Was very much interested in the letter published today, although I cannot understand anyone feeling as this sister does about the farm. I have lived on a farm all my life with the exception of about two years in the city before my marriage, and I can truthfully say, "The country for me every time." Of course there is hard work in a farm home, but we can make our own work hard anywhere if we think of it in that way.

I am confined to my wheel-chair—have not walked for two years, and cannot get out of my chair only as my husband lifts me out, but I am doing all my own housework (excepting my washing) with the help of my little girls and am so thankful to be able to do it. I have three little girls, the oldest one twelve, and while it is not at all easy to do my work sitting in my wheel-chair, try not to think of the work there is in it but just think how nice it will be when I get through.

Dear Friend, can you not see anything pleasant or interesting from your kitchen door? Won't you try to find some pleasant spot each day and thank God for the blessings you have, instead of seeing only the hard side? If you look for happiness, you'll surely find it, and don't think of your home work as drudgery but be thankful every day that you are able to do it.

I do not imagine you are a very cheerful companion—no one ever is who broods over seeming wrongs and troubles all the time—but do try to see something besides "Rheumatism in a rainbow" or the "bellyache in an appleblossom." There is not a great deal of beauty in either.

I often get tired of sitting here at home all the time, but I try not to let this feeling hold sway for a very long time, for I know that my husband has done everything that can be done and he is the best old scout that ever was.

I truly wish that I could say something to help you but mere words will not be of much help. Happiness and contentment comes from within and if you are doing what is right and doing your duty faithfully as it comes to you, I do not see how you can help but feel more cheerful.

*It is easy enough to be cheerful*

*When every thing goes like a song;*

*But the man worth while*

*Is the man who can smile*

*When everything goes dead wrong.*

One of the songs our soldier boys sing is "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile!"

Just try it, dear Sister, and I'm sure the next time you write you will have a different and more pleasant outlook.—Mrs. A. M. W., Arcadia.

## How Much Do We Gossip?

We have a farm of 105 acres and raise hay, oats and corn for feed, and wheat, potatoes and hogs as a cash crop. We have 17 nice hogs to turn off this fall. We had two peach orchards but took one out and planted to potatoes and beans. Will take out the other and put both into rye this fall.

I have an acre of garden. I do all of the work myself except plowing and dragging and cultivating. My husband has cultivated it twice. I have had all the fresh vegetables we can eat and have canned 12 quarts of beans by the cold pack method and have packed down a five-gallon jar of beans by a new process that was highly recommended in McCall's Magazine. It is as follows: To 4 quarts cold water add ½ pint vinegar and ¾ cup salt. Pack vegetables tightly in jar or container and weight down. Cover with the above brine and let it stand until it has worked off—when no more bubbles will come to the top when tapped gently on the side of jar (usually 10 days in warm weather), skim and cover with melted paraffine.

Now I do not know whether this is any good or not, but tried it on beans as I had so many of them. If we like it I can pack ripe tomatoes, cucumbers, green corn on cob, beans and greens and it will be a great saver of glass cans.

We have four milk cows and three heifers and a bull calf we are raising, also three horses and a colt. We have no silo as yet, but hope to put one up another year, as we are not able to this year. We just bought our place and want to make a payment on it this year. We started with our two hands apiece and plenty of ambition two years ago last June and we have got ahead enough so that we now have what stock

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

I mentioned, besides binder, hay loader, dump and side delivery rake, mower, corn planter, drill, cream separator and all the small tools necessary to work a 100-acre farm. Don't think I am bragging, please, Penelope, but really I think I have the best man in the world, and I waited till I was 24 years old when I married him, so I ought to have a little good sense.

There is one point I wish you would bring out in your page that is gossip. It seems as if it were the worst curse in the world. Did you ever read the little book called "The Kingship of Self-control?" In it is an essay called "Crimes of the Tongue, and it says the worst crime in the world is talk about others. To quote: "If you place in one side of the scale pans of justice all the crimes of theft and murder and on the other the crimes of the tongue, you will find the side

## Ode From the Farm

We farmers here in Michigan, have troubles most perplexin'  
They spring the double grades on us from fall till spring election  
Our spuds we held and then they froze, the dealers said, "I'm sorry"  
"You should have sold them in the fall and saved this waste and worry"  
Then prices mounted toward the sky; they soared up like a rocket—  
And there stay till spuds again, are ready for the market.  
Just so it was with navy beans, while farmers marked and planted;  
They said "such prices ne'er were seen as this fall will be granted.  
The farmer smiled and labored on with rain and frost he battled.  
Until the crop was garnered in, of skyward price they prattled.  
And then the prices took a drop, the farmer's heart was breaking  
For all his beans were wet as sop; the banks new notes were taking.  
The price of milk, and cream and swine all tried the old toboggan  
All said it is no fault of mine, foresook there was no reason  
And then we gave our sturdy sons, Ahiras, John and Moses,  
To go and fight the savage Huns with gas masks on their noses.  
And father farmer shifts his no good for a soldier.  
Relabeled by the multitude, the blame for all we shoulder.  
But wait till John comes marching home in all his pride and glory.  
And starry flags shall wave about, we'll hear another story.  
How dealers lived on sawdust cakes and fishes from the river.  
And how their dollars fell like the rain; they were such cheerful givers.  
Why Johnnie's our cause is not in vain so let's dig in and hustle.  
—Mrs. Ray E. Dillenbach.

you thought heaviest will shoot high in the air." And again it says: "The second most deadly instrument of destruction is the dynamite gun—the first is the human tongue."

I am afraid you will think I am a crank on the subject, but there are two subjects I get all "het up" over: one is gossip and the other is cigars for boys or men either. Shall I tell you how I broke my husband of smoking cigars? For two years he kept telling me he was going to stop smoking. Of course I knew he wouldn't as he was 35 years old and had smoked cigars since he was a kid, but I kept hoping. Last summer I went and bought him a pipe—and he hasn't smoked a cigaret but once since then. I wish he would quit altogether, but he won't so I never nag him and when he was examined for life insurance two years ago the doctor told him he would likely live to be 100 if he wasn't killed in an accident.

I enjoy M. B. F. so much we can't farm without it. Sincerely—Reader.

P. S.—Yes, I do want to vote. I should never



Mrs. Winford Griffith and her war baby, Cathryn Virginia, with little Miss Martin acting as nurse.

stand around the White House as a picket nor wear a yellow banner or march in a parade, but if by doing our share of the war work and then a little more, and carrying our end of the load—if then the "Lords of Creation" see fit to grant us the franchise, then it will surely be the woman's job to vote, and I think I am just as intelligent as most of the men in our neighborhood. But I don't want "equal rights." Oh, no! I think that every good woman is a lot superior to a bad man and a little bit superior to a good man, and a bad woman ought not to have the right to vote, but they will the same as the bad men. Maybe I ought not to say bad—naughty would sound nicer, which reminds me of a friend of mine who can't be reconciled to the war. She says she "wouldn't like to kill the kaiser—she'd like the chance to box his ears good and hard." How about it?

## The Farm Couldn't Run Without Us

Dear Penelope:—After reading some of the letters I thought I should like to give you my opinion of some of Anna Stark's remarks on the farmers.

I would say not only the old-fashioned but the new-fashioned find it necessary to work out of doors. In many cases the women know by the looks of the pocketbook that she must help all she can in order to make ends meet, especially now when they are taking all of the farmer boys to win the war, taking that son's place outside, working outside till after 9 o'clock many nights.

There are exceptions in all cases, but if this war continues, more women will work outdoors than ever. On both sides there will be no time for lap dogs and playing lady.

I say, give them all fair play, and see who can stand the most hardships, and that will tell the tale.

I think this a subject to be left alone by all, for it riles a hard-working, honest woman to be told by the city lady, who know little of the circumstances, that the farmer makes his wife a drudge.

I myself have always worked outside a good deal, and right here two hands can't do it all.

I say, begone with those who aren't willing to help hubby save a load of grain or potatoes from the bugs.

And in other words, what would the city people do if it wasn't for the country folks?

We have some as fine young men as any town ever had, and as a rule they enjoy themselves as much as anyone.

We have Red Cross dances, box socials. Our school raised \$54.00 in one night out of a social.

The farmers' wives have certain days out of the week that they do Red Cross sewing here as well.

We also find them just as willing to do it as those who live in town and have everything to do with and plenty of hired help.

Some of them here have made two and three suits a week, with a big family to look after, besides outdoor work. Show me the city woman who is doing more to win this terrible war than these country mothers, some of them giving up the last way of support and often to keep their own children from starving, not that the men are lazy or don't work, but it takes an extra good farmer and a large farm to keep a hired man at \$40 and \$50 a month, and when there are nine and ten children to feed and clothe and educate, none over the age of 13 or 14, the mothers oftentimes have to help in the field.

A good many times people with only one and two children have to do the same way. It is almost impossible to get a man at 30 cents an hour, and not work more than eight hours, at that. Many of the women work outdoors without ever being asked. And some may have to be made to, but I find in this vicinity more do it willingly than unwillingly.

For instance, I have a lady friend whose husband died last winter and left her with a large farm and no boys to look after it, and one hired man, a fine, reliable young man. She had her brother come from the city to help and now they have taken the hired man to war and she can't hire a man at any price, so she and her two daughters are working in the hay field in order to Hooverize and save the crops, and she wasn't made to.

But it was necessary to do all she could. And in my own case, my husband got badly hurt last winter and isn't able to do heavy work, so in order to save the crops my daughter works out and she isn't made to.

I think, also, we should have equal rights with the men. It will not ruin this nation any more than the foreign born who come here and vote and don't know what they are voting for.—C. E. B., West Branch, Michigan.





"Tired of Saving  
Wheat?  
You don't know  
what it is to be  
Tired!"

WE DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE TIRED! Read that line again friends—I had to read it and study Mr. Darling's cartoon many times before it came to me with full force! Tired, are you, tired of assuming the work that younger shoulders were meant to carry, tired of scanning the news for some glimmer of peace, tired of this horrible war? We don't know what it is to be tired—WE OF AMERICA, who have scarcely passed our first year of contributing to a war three thousand five hundred miles away! TIRED? Let's never say it again! Never, never until our homes are shattered as they are in Belgium—until our fields are barren wastes and the very air laden with the smoke and stench of distant battle fields where our own fathers and even grandfathers are following the bloody footsteps of our sons who went years ago! TIRED? Let no American, man or woman, even breathe the word until the Hun is groveling at the feet of our boys in khaki.—Geo. M. Slocum.

### LATEST STYLES!

THE complete pattern for any style shown will be mailed on receipt of Twelve cents (12c) in stamps or any three complete patterns from this or previous issues will be mailed for Thirty cents (30c) in stamps. All patterns mailed direct from New York. Address Michigan Business Farming, Pattern Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



No. 8221 — A simple, attractive dress for a little girl. Made from gingham or percale. A full gathered skirt, tailored spliced belt. Laced to the neck and finished by a large sailor collar. The sleeves are plain and long in accordance with the prevailing fashion. This is a very popular style for girls between 6 and 12 years of age.

No. 8226 — This frock is made of plaid gingham. It has a full gathered skirt, two panels at the side form the waist and are finished at the bottom with a band of plain material. The front of the waist takes the normal waist line and is also finished with a narrow band of plain material. The neck is finished with a circular collar. The sleeves are long and cuffs match the style of the collar. This is a very distinctive style for the girl between the ages of 6 and 12 years.

No. 8191—An exceedingly attractive waist of soft material, in the surplice effect. The collar and cuffs are of plain material. A very pleasing design for the medium figure. In sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42.

No. 7846—A very comfortable house dress, easily made. Has collar, cuffs, belt and pockets of contrasting material. In sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42.

No. 8210—A very dressy skirt made with a panel at each side in pocket effect. Skirt is full, and is especially adapted to the medium figure. Comes in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 8193—A smart afternoon dress of percale or gingham. Has a full gathered skirt, plain waist with small pocket, and large sailor collar and cuffs of plain material. This dress is easily made and very practical. In sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42.

There is a Coupon on Page 23 which you will find handy to use in subscribing or renewing for this weekly. Just a dollar bill in an envelope addressed to us at Mt. Clemens, Mich., brings it every Saturday for a year to your door. And every dollar invested by the real business farmers of Michigan in building up this independent weekly goes to make this state a better and more profitable place to farm in. Isn't it so?



## VISITORS To the State Fair

are very cordially invited to make our store their headquarters during their stay in Detroit. Your name registered in our mail order department will insure your receiving our various magazines of fashion free of charge as they are brought out.

*Newcomb-Endicott Company*  
Detroit







# An Hour With Our Boys and Girls

Address all Letters to Aunt Penelope, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## WHAT A GOOD IDEA

When Johnny goes to a party,  
He says he wishes he  
For a while could be a camel,  
And then he'd happy be.

For he has heard that camels are  
With stomachs well supplied,  
And Johnny says with five of these  
He'd feel quite satisfied.

One for ice cream and one for cake,  
And one for lemonade,  
And one for turkey and such things,  
As strong as they are made.

Four might do at a pinch, he says,  
But five, he thinks are best;  
The fifth he'd use next day, you see  
For those would need a rest.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 13 years of age. I have one sister, who is 18 years of age. I was in the eighth grade last year and passed into the ninth grade.

We live on a farm of 80 acres. We have an orchard of eight hundred apple trees and about thirty cherry and plum trees.

My father takes the Michigan Business Farming and says it is just the kind of paper the farmers need.

You said the girls and boys should write and tell about how we are saving money to buy Thrift Stamps. I am saving my money to buy Thrift Stamps and then a War Savings Stamp. I helped my father when he was haying, as we had no hired help. I drove the team and loaded the hay on the wagon.

We have two acres in potatoes and my father, mother and myself hoed them. It took us about a week to get them all hoed. I also help mother in the house by doing the dishes and sweeping and dusting.

We have four cows. The cows' names are Queen, Midget, Daisy and Cherry. Cherry is my little cow and she is very pretty. I help father to milk and feed the cows and calves. We have two calves.

We have two horses, their names are Tom and Nell. We have about 30 pigs and about 100 chickens. I feed the chickens and gather the eggs from the barn.

I have one pet, his name is Don. He is a Collie dog, about three months old. I am also saving by eating rye bread. I have not eaten any white bread since the war began. I like coffee very much but have stopped drinking it and tea because it takes too much sugar. I help my father in the garden hoeing and thinning out carrots and beets and other things. My mother and myself go out picking raspberries and we will go out and pick when I get my letter written to you, Aunt Penelope. We have only lived on the farm one and a half years and we like it very much. I like the "Doo Dads" and think they are very funny and I hope you will keep on sending them. I have not written to you before but hope to write again. Your niece—Anna Ahlborn, McMillan, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw the letters in the M. B. F., but I have delayed writing until the present time. I am in the fifth grade. I go to Sacred Heart school, and I like to go. For pets I have a dog and a pet turkey, they both follow us all around.

There are six in our family, four boys and two girls. Dorothy and I, Francis, Joseph, Michael and George. I am the oldest of the children.

I live on a 55-acre farm. We have three horses, one cow, three pigs, about 100 chickens, 12 ducks. Our horses' names are Tan, Doll and Mandy. We call our cow Bossy. I took care of three acres of beets, five acres of corn, about six acres of beans and two acres of potatoes. We had lots of hoeing, besides a large garden. I have one of my own with lettuce, carrots, onions, blower peas, but-

ter beans, table beets, cabbage and parsnips. Well, as this is all I can think of, I will close. From your niece—Rachel Connelly, Merrill, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I wrote once before and I saw my letter published in the M. B. F., so I will write again and tell you what I am doing to help win the war. Mamma, my sister and myself have a war garden. We have five long rows of onions, four long rows of peas, one row of beets, one row of string beans, one row of lettuce, three rows of sweetcorn, one row of muskmelons, one row of watermelons and we had two rows of radishes, but they are all gone.

We have six long rows of cucumbers and 100 plants of ever-bearing strawberries. We have strawberries to eat once, that was last week. There are lots of blossoms and green berries, so we expect to have some more.

Papa took our cucumbers to town Saturday and there were 40 pounds, and they brought \$1.00. Mamma, Winnie and myself get one-third of the money. Winnie and I are going to save ours and buy Thrift Stamps. I expect mamma will get War Savings Stamps.

We have lots of stump fences around our farm and there are red and black raspberry bushes growing up around them; there were lots of berries this year and we picked enough berries to can 24½ quarts. We had lots of them to eat also. We used berries instead of using cake and sweet things. Papa likes brown bread and Johnny cake better than wheat bread. We use lots of substitutes. All of us like them so we eat more of them than of wheat bread. Well, I am afraid that my letter is rather long, but I will send a poem, as I am anxious for a book and a thrift stamp.

## Is That Somebody You?

Somebody's boy is going to France.  
Somebody's heart goes with him along.  
Somebody prays, "Oh, give him a chance,  
Keep him courageous, Well girded and strong."

The trenches are deep with death and mud.  
Somebody's boy cries, "Don't forget, 'tis for  
Freedom and you I'm spilling my blood."  
Is that somebody you?

Somebody's home is safe and warm,  
Far from the fighting and snug from the cold,  
Somebody now is sheltered from harm,  
Laying up incomes of silver and gold.  
Is that somebody you?

Somebody hears the call for aid.  
"Give of your money for Liberty's need!"  
Somebody's band is strangely staid;  
Somebody is waiting while brave men bleed.  
Is that somebody you?

Somebody leaps up, eager and true,  
Working and lending and giving his best,  
Somebody's loyalty flaming anew,  
Is answering the summons, is meeting the test.  
Is that somebody you?

WILMA CLARK,  
Lakeview, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 11 years old, I am in the fifth grade, when school starts. You said you wanted us to write to you and tell you how we are going to save to buy Thrift Stamps. This summer I am helping mother in the house a lot. I wash the dishes, get the meals sometimes. I help in the garden. I have a War Savings Stamp and six Thrift Stamps. We have three cows, their names are Bounce, Brunie and Eldy. We have two calves, their names are Daisy and Rose. We have two heifers, their names are Cherry and Beauty. I have a dog but no cats. My dog's name is Shep. I have two little gozzlings. We have three horses, their names are Topsey, Ginger and Prince. For our page I think I would like letters, stories, pictures and puzzles. But I think I would like letters best of all, for I like letters



Of course you have heard of the village blacksmith whose smithy stood beneath the spreading chestnut tree. And do you remember what the poet said about the little boys and girls. Wasn't it something like this?

"The children coming home from school, look in at the open door;

They love to see the flaming forge and hear the bellows roar;

Or catch the shining sparks that fly like chaff from the threshing floor."

Well, there is a village blacksmith in the Wonderland of Doo and his

## The Village Blacksmith in the Wonderland of Doo

forge is under a big chestnut tree too. Do you see its dark spreading branches? And there are the Doo Dads acting just like the boys and girls in the poem. They are just out of school and have their little books and slates along with them. It is great fun for them to try and catch the sparks that fly from the old Doo Dad's hammer. One naughty little fellow has caught his playmate's nose with a pair of pincers, while there is that little rogue with

catapult aiming at the old blacksmith's beard. And here are all our old friends. Sleepy Sam is snoring away, but when he feels that bug on his nose he will wake up in a hurry. Percy Haw Haw is trying to persuade the clown to ride on the little fellow's hobby horse. Smiles might, too, if it hadn't a broken leg. The young Doo Dad has brought it to old Doo Sawbones to fix but he is telling him to take it over to the blacksmith. Flan-

nel feet, the Cop, has his eye on that boy with the pincers and has just about decided to catch him. Roly and Poly are always helping somebody, aren't they? Here they are giving the old blacksmith a hand. Poly is hoeing the mouse. It doesn't seem to like the operation for see how it is jabbing him in the eye with its tail. The old blacksmith doesn't seem to notice the hub-bub that is going on around him. He keeps working away and can't hear a thing but the clanging of his hammer and anvil.



# Save Sugar, Children!



A Penny here means a Bun "Over there"

very much. I saw in the last week's M. B. F. the story about the "Doo Dads." I liked them very much and would like to see them in the paper again. You asked us what name we would like for our page. I think that "Joyful Hours" would be a good name for it. I guess I will have to close, but will write again. —Inez Smith, Freeland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have drawn the owl and a picture of my sheep. My papa takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters, and make out the puzzles. I think "The Pleasant Hour Page" would be a nice name for our page. I help mamma some in the house, but I help most out in the fields.

We are saving wheat by eating war bread. I can cook some. I have two brothers and they want to go to war. Herbert is 19 years old and Oliver is 17. They have taken out Liberty Bonds. I have a sister, Mazie; she is 21 years old, and I am only 10. I am in the seventh grade. —Vada Sims, Midland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a little girl 10 years old. I live in Rockford, but I am out to my grandmother's now. They have five horses, also five cows that Uncle Calvin milks. The horses' names are Fred, Prince, Chief, Bob and Tony. Uncle Calvin has about 30 pigs. He has about 40 sheep, he also has some cattle in the woods and Fred, the hired man, has to draw water to them in a little tank every day. He has to draw water to the sheep every day too.

I have two War Stamps that I bought with my own money. I brought a little girl out here with me. Her name is Hazel Havens. My grandmother is visiting at Greenville now. I will have to close now, for it is time for dinner. —Ethel Partridge, Rockford, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—As my father takes the Michigan Business Farming, my sister and I always read the page for children. It is really interesting to read every letter and I quite enjoy the "Doo Dads."

We live on father's 160-acre farm, just about 10½ miles northwest of Kalamazoo. We have not a garden this year but we are earning War Stamp money in other ways. I am paid five cents for each churning. And we are raising ducks to sell. I already have 15 Thrift Stamps and looking forward to another. I love to write poems and have quite a number that I have composed since the W. S. S. campaign. I will send one that you may know what they are like.

## The Story of Our Flag

The Stars and Stripes are waving  
O'er the country, far and wide,  
And we notice the children's faces  
Beaming up at it with pride.

Our flag or the Star Spangled Banner  
Is most glorious to see,  
As it floats out upon the breeze,  
And waves out o'er the sea.

It begins back in the seventeenth century  
or more.

When one day Colonel Washington  
Appeared in Miss Betsy Ross' door.

He told her when he was seated,  
To a flag our country should be true,  
And so, from Betsy's deft fingers,  
Came the beautiful Red, White and Blue.

I think my sister has written you once  
but did not succeed in having it printed.  
However I believe she will try again. I  
take the St. Nicholas Magazine and like  
it very much. My sister and I wish  
you success in the years to come. —Caroline Ransom, Alamo, Mich.

My Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have been reading some of the other letters in the M. B. F. and thought I would write.

I am 12 years old and will be in the eighth grade when school begins this fall. My teacher will be Mrs. Alice Carpenter.

I live in Rockford but I am out visiting my playmate, at her grandmother's farm. Her Uncle Calvin has five horses

their names are Fred, Prince, Chief, Bob and Tony, two of them are wild west horses, Chief and Bob are their names.

I have one War Savings Stamp and two Thrift Stamps and I am saving all my money to get all the stamps I can.

I also bought a \$50 Liberty Loan with my own money. I help mamma by doing the dishes, making beds, sweeping, dusting, baking things and getting meals and hoeing in the garden.

I will have to close now as I cannot think of anything more to write. —Hazel E. Havens, Rockford, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am nine years old and will be in the fifth grade when school begins. I have no brothers or sisters. We live on a 33-acre farm. I have one cow and call her Daisy. We have a red pig and red chickens. We will have young chickens Wednesday. Papa takes the M. B. F. I enjoy the letters the children write to you. We raise corn, beans, potatoes, squash, pickles, and popcorn. We have apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries, prunes, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and grapes. We have cabbage, rutabagas, lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, radishes, beans, onions and beets in our garden.

I think a nice name for the children's page would be the "Children's Hour." I like jokes, stories and poems. I help mamma in the house. I have one cat and one kitten, the old cat's name is Tabby and the kitten's name is Spotty. Well, I will close. —Esther Violet Buser, Grand Junction, Mich.

Aunt Penelope:—I am a little girl 10 years old, and in the fifth grade. I live on a farm of eighty acres.

My uncle was here and when he went back he sent us a tent. His home is in Mack, Minnesota.

I have a little brother and sister, their names are Dorothy and Floyd.

I will wash the dishes, the separator and sweep the floors to help mamma. I can take papa a drink and get the cows from the pasture for him.

We have three cows on our farm, their names are Spot, Red and Peggy. Holstein and Durham. As ever, your little friend, —Mildred Mae Beining, Marion, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—My parents take the M. B. F., and they like it very well. I am living on a farm of 70 acres, and I am 9 years old, and in the fifth grade. I am attending the Grace school.

We have five cows and one heifer and two calves, and we have five cats and a dog, and our cows names are Drippy, Rosy, Buck, Daisy, Cherry, Brunny and Star, and we have not named the other one; our dog's name is Brindle.

We have a nice team of colts and a horse, their names are Maud, May and Prince.

I have two sisters, their names are Rena and Anna; Rena is 13 years old and Anna is 16. —Josephine Setterbo, Frankfort, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I am twelve years old and I am in the sixth grade. I go to the Boyer school in the country. We had a box social at our school for the benefit of the Red Cross. We made \$24; and each of us children at school will receive a Red Cross pin. I have a vegetable garden and flower bed. My garden is all up. I have one dog and two kittens and 20 little chickens. I will close hoping to see this on the children's page. I will write again. —Violet VanBuskirk, Elwell, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a farmer's daughter, 14 years of age. I help my father on the farm, I hoe and pull weeds, milk and help haul in hay and move it away. I go to high school in the winter. I am a sophomore this year.

So we are going to have a page all our own, are we? Why not call it "Junior M. B. F.'s Page?" Wishing the M. B. F. success, I am your little niece—Gladys H. Batterbee, East Jordan, Mich.

## To the People of the State of Michigan:

When you refrain from buying a luxury and instead buy a THRIFT STAMP or a WAR SAVING CERTIFICATE you really say:

"Uncle Sam, you use that much labor and material just now. You use it to produce things that our soldiers need for their comfort and their lives. I'll wait."

And Uncle Sam says:

"Very well, I'll take your money. I'll use up the material and labor for the soldiers. But later on, I'll pay you ALL your money back. And interest all the time, as a reward for the things you save for me to use."



# Albert E. Sleeper

Governor





## After the War—What?

We must win the war and win it now. Let us have peace, but only through victory. There should be a broad, careful preparation, for after-the-war preparation for peace is as essential as preparation for war.

We shall have to plan for expanding markets abroad. We must also be watchful of the welfare of business at home. Strong efforts will be made to have the United States thrown open to the markets of the world and to place the products of American farmers in competition with the products of the farmers of other countries who do not pay our scale of wages for their labor and are not called upon to bear as heavy expenses.

This year Michigan should send to the United States Senate a man who will stand for a tariff which will protect the American farmer. He should see to it, too, that Michigan wheat and wool get as square a deal as Mississippi cotton.

Congress should lend a hand to the business end of farming as well as to the science of production. The fixing of the price of wheat, the difficulties in fixing the price of milk, the vagaries of the price of cotton all cry out to prove that the problems of production and commerce, as they affect the people who work in the open country, are not receiving the same logical treatment.

Truman H. Newberry is a protectionist. He has no free-trade notions now, and never did have. He is stable and dependable. With him in the United States Senate, Michigan

farmers could feel sure that in him they had a friend who would stand for Michigan men and Michigan products in competition with the products of foreign countries. He would see to it, too, that Michigan products were accorded as fair treatment as the products of states farther south.

Truman Newberry is a Michigan product himself. He was born in Michigan. His life has been devoted to public service, and that service has rebounded to the benefit of the state as well as to the nation. He organized the Michigan Naval Brigade and enlisted in it as a common seaman on the Yantic. He served as lieutenant on the Cruiser Yosemite in the Spanish-American war. He is serving now as a Commander in the Third Naval District.

He was and is the Roosevelt type of man and President Roosevelt made him Secretary of the Navy, and while serving in the navy department, he reorganized the whole navy system and placed the fighting force of this country on the best footing it had occupied up to that time.

Like Colonel Roosevelt, too, Commander Newberry instilled patriotism and Americanism in his two sons. Both of them enlisted and are in the service today, one in the

navy, the other in the army.

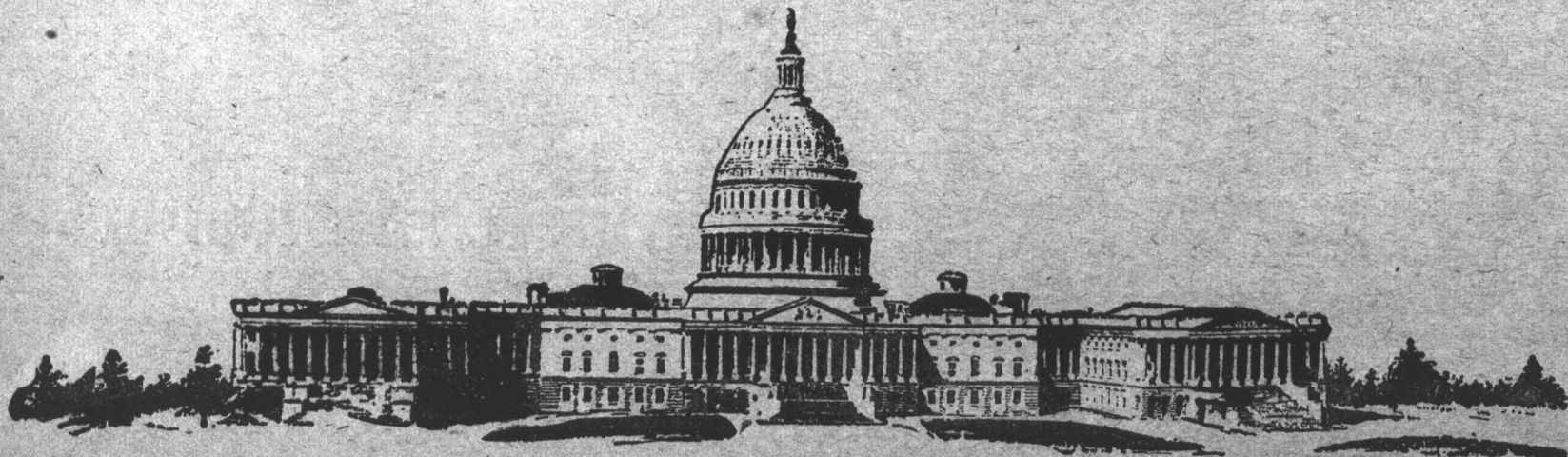
Commander Newberry as United States senator would serve all the people. He has nothing to sell them. Michigan farmers can depend upon him. Michigan laboring men can trust him. Michigan business men will get a square deal from him.



Truman H. Newberry

# NEWBERRY for SENATOR

Published by Newberry Senatorial Committee  
A. A. Templeton, General Chairman  
Paul H. King, Executive Chairman





## MICHIGAN CROP AND LABOR SURVEY

**Schoolcraft**—Acreage of potatoes little less than last year, present condition fine, some better than last year but it is too soon to estimate yield as the weather conditions will greatly influence yield. Oats are in about an average condition and a fair yield is expected. Hay in this vicinity is very much lighter than last year but the acreage is about the same. Farm labor is high priced and hard to get at any price; monthly wages run from \$45 to \$50 and day wages for haying and harvesting from \$3 to 4 and board. Larger farmers who can afford it are getting labor-saving machinery to help out, but the smaller farmers must help each other and use the women and children to help out. All seem to be trying to produce as much as possible. Have had considerable wet weather lately which has put haying behind some. Farmers are busy haying and fighting potato bugs between showers. Haying is about one-half done.—E. J. S.

**Clare**—The potato acreage is about the same, a little blight has shown up. Beans are in average condition, better than 1917, but pretty dry now. Corn is in poor condition, and a small acreage. The average of oats is larger than usual and conditions are good. Fruit is very scarce. There is very little help here and few farmers are able to pay the wages demanded.—V. W.

**Montcalm**—There is a smaller acreage of potatoes with the conditions being better. About the same acreage of beans and about the same condition as compared with last year. There is a larger acreage of corn and it is in much better condition compared with last year. There is about the same acreage of oats which will yield a larger amount than last year. A small quantity of pears and grapes are bearing; no plums or peaches but apples about the same. Buckwheat, which has a large acreage compared with last year, is in better condition than last year.

**Gratiot**—This section of the county does not raise many potatoes, but what there are look good. The acreage of corn is larger than last year and it is looking the best it has in years. There is a large acreage of oats and it is looking fine. Not much fruit to speak of only apples. There is a good acreage of beans and they are looking fine. Barley is a good crop here this year. Labor is getting scarcer every day and wages are high. There are lots of last year's beans in this section of the county yet and the price is getting better. They are \$8.50 now.

**Lenawee**—There are not as many potatoes here as last year and if rain does not come soon there will be a light crop. Beans are in poor condition and in the northern part of the county they are drying up. Corn was never better in this township than this year. Oats were about normal. Help is scarce, but if you can pay enough you can get it. Right in this neighborhood wheat is threshing from 15 to 28 bu. per acre; barley about 30 to 35. Butter is bringing 45c. eggs, 35c; hogs from 150 to 225 lbs., \$19, but have not seen but two cars shipped in three months.—J. F. C.

**Charlevoix**—The acreage of potatoes is about 20 per cent less than last year. About 70 per cent less beans than last year and these were hit by the frost. Corn is about the same and is looking fine. Oats are in fair condition, better than last year and about 20 per cent of an increase in acreage. Wheat is about the same as last year. Farm labor is not scarce around here at present but they have taken a lot of our boys to the training camps, so I do not know what the future of the help question will be.—W. S.

**Tuscola**—Potatoes are about 40 per cent of 1917 crop but need rain. Beans about 60 or 70 per cent of 1917, look good, but if we do not get rain they will not fill out, and the rain must come very soon. Corn is very poor here and can't say how much will be harvested. There has been lots of corn ground sown to buckwheat. There are not many beets around here but what there are look good, but there are not half of what there were in 1917. There is about double the acreage of oats and buckwheat as last year and they are looking good but need rain. There are no peaches, about half an apple crop and no plums, but there is a fair crop of cherries and berries. Garden truck looking fine and lots of it and selling at fair prices. We can get all the help we want at \$2.50 to \$3 per day.—R. B. C.

**Sanilac**—Potatoes are in about normal condition but 50 per cent need rain. There is no fruit. Haying about one-half done. Farmers are changing work, others that have small acreage are finishing up and are helping their neighbors. Very dry and warm at present.—G. A.

**Calhoun**—There is not as large an acreage of potatoes as last year but the late ones are looking good. There is not so large an acreage of beans either but they are looking good. The prospects for a corn crop are good. Oats were fair. No fruit except apples which are looking good. Barley is a good crop. Harvest is nearly over and threshing has begun. Help is scarce.

**Calhoun**—There is not a large acreage of potatoes but what there are are looking good. There is not as large an acreage of beans as there was last year but the prospects are good for a large crop. There will be some winter apples. There are oats here and the crop is a good one. There will be some winter apples. There has been little difficulty in securing the crops so far.

**Berrien**—There is about half as much acreage of potatoes as last year, much of the seed did not come, but what did grow is looking fine. There were not very many beans planted here, and they do not look good. Corn is looking fine at present, and there was more planted than last year. Sugar beets are looking fine and the acreage is about the same as last year. Oats a good crop this year, acreage about the same as last year. While fruit has been a fine quality there is not so large a yield as last year. Grapes would have been a bumper crop but they were struck by dry rot. Farmers can get help if they pay the price, which is \$3.50 to \$4 a day and board, but the farmers consider that exorbitant. Farmers are cutting oats and threshing wheat. Wheat has been averaging 20 bu. to the acre. Most of the farmers are selling their wheat from the machine at \$2.10. Corn is looking fine, it has stretched two feet in the last week.—O.

**Ottawa**—The prospects for a potato crop here are about the same as in 1917. There is a small acreage of beans here and they are looking fine. Oats are looking good but some are very thin. No small fruit to speak of; apples looking good. Farmers are getting help enough by changing with their neighbors.—J. P.

**Oceana**—The acreage of potatoes is a half of what it was a year ago, and they are looking very well. There is a larger acreage of beans by one-third than last year and they are doing fine. There is very little corn and it is just medium. Oats will be about half a crop with about the same acreage. There were a few cherries; apples will be fairly good and about an average crop. There is no small fruit of any kind. Labor conditions are looking more serious.—W. W. A.

## Grow Pedigreed Grain



M. C. I. A. Trademark

Produced by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Why grow common varieties of wheat and rye when you can obtain pure seed of improved varieties which have been thoroughly tested at the Michigan Experiment Station and by hundreds of farmers of the state?

Red Rock Wheat and Rosen Rye were developed at the Michigan Agricultural College where, after a number of years' testing they have proved superior to others.

### Registered Red Rock Wheat

Is a Hard Red Wheat

Stools Abundantly

Is a Good Milling Wheat

Is Winter Hardy

Has Stiff Straw

Is Pure

### Registered Rosen Rye

(Compared to Common Rye)

Has Shorter, Stiffer Straw

Has Longer, Larger Head

Has Larger, Plumper Grain

Has Greater Leaf Surface

Has Better Filled Heads

Yields Twice as Much per A.

A number of farmers, members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, have had their fields inspected under the auspices of, and by agents of the Association. After threshing, this grain is again inspected. That which meets requirements is Registered and given a Registry number on the books of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

### Registered Seed

Is now offered for sale at Market price plus the cost of putting it in condition to meet the Registry requirements. The prices are:

Red Rock Wheat, 1-9 inclusive, \$3.50 per bu., 10 bu. and over, \$3.25

Rosen Rye, 1-9 bu. inclusive, \$3.25 per bu., 10 bu. and over, \$3.00.

Winter Barley, 1-9 bu. inclusive, \$3.00 per bu., 10 bu. and over, \$2.90.

To pass inspection, the fields in which these grains were grown must show less than 1% mixture of other varieties.

For list of farmers from whom you can obtain Inspected Seed of the above varieties, write to the Sec'y of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

**J. W. NICOLSON, East Lansing, Michigan**

## FLEECE WOOL

Will buy wool outright or handle on commission  
We are authorized government wool agents, if you have any fleece wool write us giving full particulars.

### TRAUGGOTT SCHMIDT SONS,

136 to 164 Monroe Ave.,

Phone Main 4880

Detroit, Michigan

### AT THE STATE FAIRS

Be sure to see the Aberdeen-Angus cattle. There you will have an opportunity at more than 25 leading live stock shows to inspect the choicest representatives of the grand champion beef breed. These show animals are samples of the best American herds. Their produce has won at the world's greatest live stock show the International Exposition at Chicago, 15 out of 16 fat carcass grand championships over all breeds, as well as 13 out of 16 fat carlot grand championships, 11 out of 14 steer herd grand championships; and 10 out of 16 single steer grand championships. Calves of the breed have been demonstrating their baby beef making superiority at shows and markets from Canada to Texas. The bulls of the breed have been getting market topping steers at all leading markets, demonstrating their place in winning the war.

"Ask the man who owns some."

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS  
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
817-MB Exchange Ave., Chicago.

### WANT ADS

Under this head three cents per word

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.

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

Strictly Pure Rosen Rye cleaned ready to sow. \$2.50 per bu., 5 bu. or over. Write for sample. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Michigan.

FARM OF 160 ACRES 1 1/2 miles from Onaway, Mich., on main pike, level, no waste, 100 under cultivation, rest pasture and wood. Dark clay soil, woven wire fence, good grain and stock farm, new 9-room house, furnace, toilet, bath. Large barn, new granary, machine shed, etc. 100 ton silo, young orchard, near school. Telephone, R.F.D. A. J. Breniser, Onaway, Michigan.

PAINT WHOLESALE PRICES—guaranteed five years. Eighteen Colors. Freight allowed. ACME LUMBER COMPANY, 3003 Woodward, Paint Dept., Detroit, Michigan.

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

WANTED, FIFTY CARS hard wood. M. B. Teeple, 3003 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

### Seed Rye and Wheat

Sample for stamp. \$5.00 bu., sacks free. Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N.Y.

RECEIVED TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

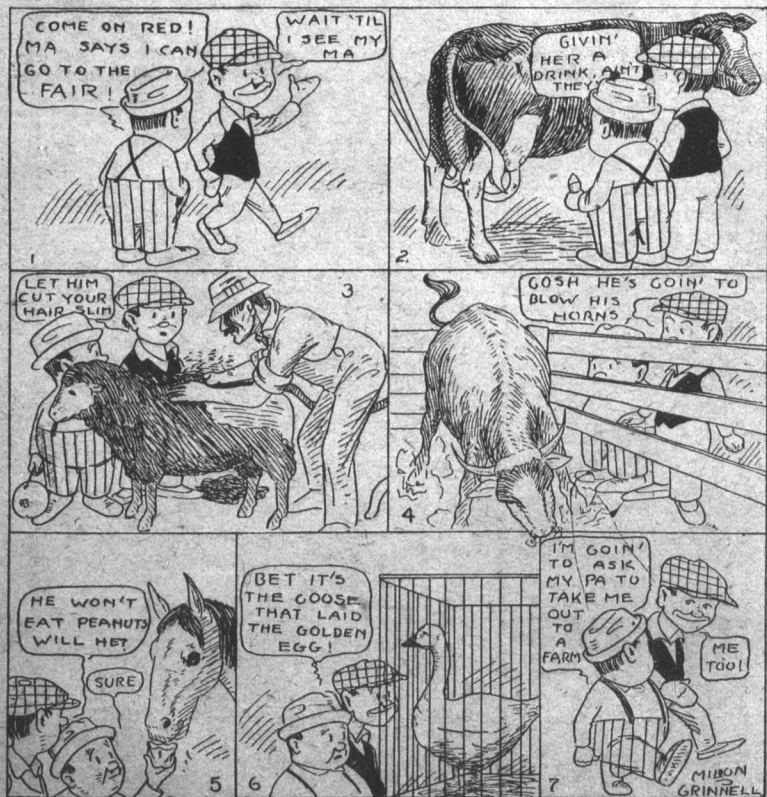
### Wolverine Stock Farm

Offers two sons about 1 yr. old, sired by Judge Walker Pietertje. These calves are nicely marked and light in color and are fine individuals. Write for prices and pedigrees. Little Creek, Mich., R. 2.

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.

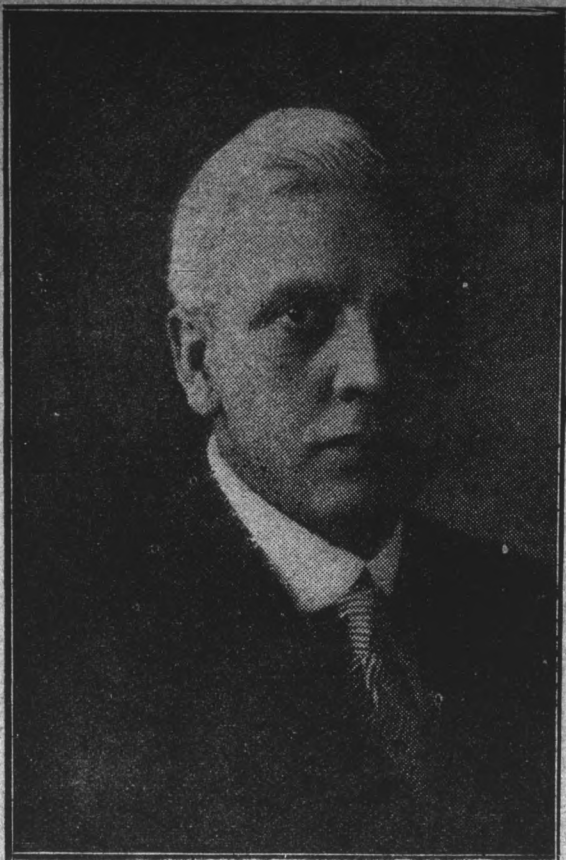
### Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs

For Sale. Weighing up to 130 lbs. Aug. 10th, at \$25.00 and up. Also a few yearling rams. Clarke Haire, West Branch, Michigan.



Those city chaps, Red and Slim, go to the State Fair and make some wonderful discoveries.—Drawn by Milton Grinnell for M. B. F.





**"I hope every real business farmer in Michigan who wants to secure some of the best Holsteins ever offered at a sale in this state will meet me at my farm Thursday, August 29th."**

**ROBERT R. POINTER**

**Y**OU KNOW of course why it was necessary for me to repeat the dispersion sale of June 3rd, but my misfortune is your gain because you again have the opportunity of coming to bid on animals which attracted a splendid lot of buyers to the last sale. I want you to come fully assured that every transaction in this sale will be conducted on a fair and square basis and I want every man who buys to be thoroughly satisfied with his purchase. I am sorry indeed that I must part with these animals because they have been selected with infinite care or bred up with painstaking thought to make the Pointer Herd of Holsteins known as leaders whenever herds are spoken of.

I should like to have the opportunity of meeting you at the sale and talking with you regarding any animal in which you are interested. I feel sure that you will be glad to know that Mr. Wood will again act as auctioneer and you will be made as welcome as we know how if you attend our sale on Thursday, Aug. 29th, 1918.

Most sincerely yours,

**ROBERT R. POINTER**

*From Michigan Business Farming of July 9.*

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

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

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

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

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

**Some of My Offerings at this Sale**

*Read Complete Announcement on Opposite Page*

**Merry Glenn Netherland Florence 371393**

Born October 4, 1915

A well bred heifer of splendid individual qualities.

Her sire is by a son of Pontiac Korndyke, who has sired the present world's 30-day producer, and who has also produced the first three 30-lb. cows, along with a total of 16 30-lb. cows, he has four 40-lb. great grand-daughters, and he is conceded by all the very greatest sire the world has ever known.

Her dam is an A. R. O. two-year-old, that has a 20-lb. daughter, and her twin sister has produced two 25-lb. cows.

**Old Sire—Fairlawn Mobil 157129**

Born April 23, 1915

The progeny of this young bull will inherit the blood of many of the greatest producing and transmitting animals that ever lived.

The sire is Michigan's 40-lb. bull, King Segis Champion Mobil, who is by that great sire, King Segis Champion, he from the 36-lb. show cow, Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, by King Segis De Kol Korndyke, a son of the renowned King Segis and the first 37-lb. cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

The sire's dam is the first 40-lb. four-year-old, Mabel Segis Korndyke, whose record for 7 days' butter production has been equalled by but one other 4-year-old and whose record for 30-day butter production has never been equalled by any other heifer of her age.

The dam is a fine producer of excellent breeding. At 3½ years she produced over 18 lbs. butter in 7 days, averaging over 60 lbs. milk per day. She is by the son of the noted "milk" sire, Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, and the former world's champion 7 and 30-day butter producer, May Hartog Pauline De Kol.

The dam's dam, an A.R.O. cow, is from a

20-lb. daughter of the first "century" sire, Hengerveld De Kol, by a son of the renowned Pontiac Korndyke.

Fairlawn Mobil can hardly fail to succeed as a sire.

**Crown Prince Grant DeKol Korndyke 201941—Young Sire**

Born November 14, 1916

A sire whose breeding is proof of his superiority.

The dam is a cow of great producing ability. She has a record of nearly 30 lbs. butter in 7 days at four years of age, averaging over 95 lbs. milk a day during the week of her test. She is a full sister to Flossy Grant of Pleasant View, who produced nearly 33 lbs. butter in 7 days, averaging over 100 lbs. milk per day during the week of her test.

The sire is a bull of great quality. His daughters have made fine records. He is by the great Pontiac Butter Boy, from a daughter of Earl Korndyke De Kol, he from the same dam as the renowned Pontiac Korndyke, the only sire having five 40-lb. grand-daughters, also the only sire having two 40-lb. daughters to have a son with at least two 40-lb. daughters.

The progeny of Crown Prince Grant De Kol Korndyke are bound to become producers of more than ordinary ability.

**Queen Pauline Detroit 178039**

Born January 18, 1912

Butter, 7 days, 4½y, 14.59.

Milk, 330.20.

An A.R.O. cow from a dam of good old breeding and by Stony Brook Paul De Kol, he from a daughter of Antje Boy, by a son of Count Calamity Wayne and Aaggie Wayne Pauline De Kol, who is a grandson of the noted De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol.

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



# 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

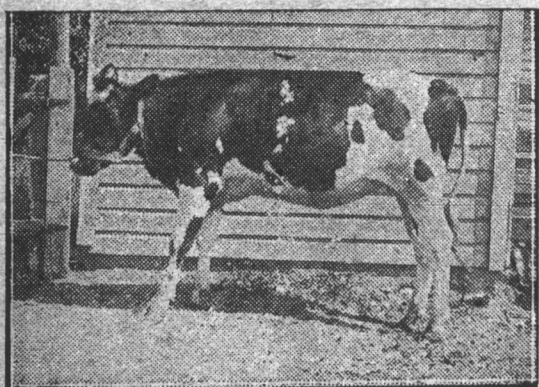
### THURSDAY AUGUST 29th, 1918

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

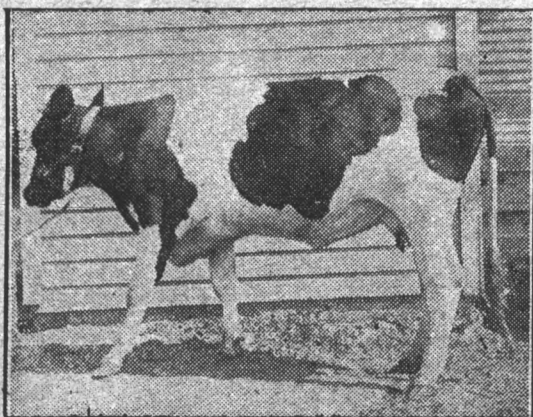
### THIS IS THE SALE YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!

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 Koradyke Sunlight 360720  
Born, March 16, 1916



Concordia Houwtje Sunlight De Kol 2nd 396121,  
Born, April 16, 1915



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

## ROBERT R. POINTER & SON

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN



## SAVE 40% on YOUR TIRES

**3500 Mile Guarantee**  
Manufacturers of high-grade tires sell us their surplus stocks of "FIRSTS" at rock-bottom prices, for spot cash. We sell YOU these brand new tires as "Seconds," at an average REDUCTION OF 40%.

SIZE	Plain	W.S. S.	Guaranteed
28 x 3	\$9.45	\$10.40	\$2.65
30 x 3	9.90	10.70	2.60
32 x 3	11.50	12.45	3.10
30 x 3 1/2	12.30	13.85	3.25
31 x 3 1/2	13.10	14.40	3.30
32 x 3 1/2	14.30	16.20	3.40
34 x 3 1/2	15.10	16.70	4.15
31 x 4	18.30	20.75	4.25
32 x 4	18.70	21.10	4.35
33 x 4	19.55	21.45	4.45
34 x 4	20.00	21.90	4.55
35 x 4	21.05	23.05	5.20
36 x 4	23.50	25.50	5.35
34 x 4 1/2	26.90	29.35	5.60
35 x 4 1/2	28.10	30.70	5.70
36 x 4 1/2	28.60	31.15	5.90
37 x 4 1/2	32.55	35.60	6.70
35 x 5	30.30	33.30	6.95
36 x 5	33.55	36.75	7.65
37 x 5	32.70	35.65	7.15

Thousands of our satisfied customers are getting from 4000 to 6000 miles service—why not you? Pay After Examination. 3% Discount for Cash With Order. We ship C. O. D., subject to inspection. When ordering state if Clincher, Q. D. or S. S. are desired. ORDER TODAY—prices may jump. Full information on request. Address,

**Philadelphia Motor Tire Co.,**  
240 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## BUCKEYE The CRIB With The STEEL RIB

Cures corn and small grain perfectly. Shuts out rats, mice, birds and night prowlers. Built of heavy, 20 gauge galvanized steel and lasts a lifetime. Every joint reinforced with heavy angle steel. Defies wind and weather. Sizes for every farm—200 bushels capacity to 4,000. Built round, oblong and in double shed form. Get one of these perfect cribs and save your corn and grain.

Write for descriptive folder and price list.

**THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.**  
4412 Main St.  
London, O.



## Red Rock

The Hardest and Heaviest Yielding Winter Wheat

For Michigan and the northern states. Has yielded 37 bushels average per acre at the Michigan Experimental Station. Record yield of nearly fifty bushels per acre.

### Rosen Rye

Is a new variety that will pay you well to grow. Out-yields common Rye 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Nice long heads well filled with large kernels. Ordinary yield 30 to 40 bushels.

Clover, Timothy, Vetch, and all dependable seeds for fall planting.

Write for free samples and fair price list.

### Fall Bulbs

Beautiful new Darwin Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Lilies, Crocus, etc. Plant these bulbs this fall for winter and spring blooming. Isbell's Fall Catalog Free gives full information. Write for it today.

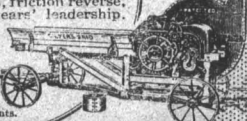
**S. M. ISBELL & CO.**

Box 11 Jackson, Mich.

## Silver's "Ohio"

2 or 3  
Man Machines

Produce your own cheap feed—Silverized Silage—fine, even cut, mold-proof silage. Get an "Ohio" for your own work—variety of sizes from 4 h.p. up to 300 tons daily capacity. Big features—beater feed—spring-proof knives, friction reverse, direct drive. 64 years' leadership. Write for Catalog Silver Mfg. Co. Box 606 Salem, Ohio. Modern Silage Methods 204 pages, 50 cents.



## 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. Earns its own cost and 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. **ABRAHAM DOWDY CO., 2118 Marshall Blvd., CHICAGO**

# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

## HOW TO SELECT THE VERY BEST LAYERS

While trapnesting is not practical on the average farm, there are other methods of selecting the best layers that are fairly reliable and help much in culling out the profitless birds. One of the first and best ways to cull the flock down to the best layers is to begin in the fall and mark the pullets that begin to lay earliest, rejecting from the laying flock all that do not begin laying at an early age for the breed they represent. Almost invariably the pullets that begin laying youngest are the best layers, so one is always safe in selecting them for winter layers and for the all year round layers as well, for they usually prove to be the most persistent also.

However, if pullets were kept indiscriminately because they were pullets, the loafers and poor producers can be culled out this fall and not allowed to spend another unprofitable winter in the poultry yard. Poultry specialists who have tested hens by the trapnest for some time have pretty well stopped talking about "laying type," for the trapnest has revealed among other things, that type is not to be relied upon in the selection of laying birds. Birds of true laying type, supposedly have turned out under that test to be the poorest layers under the best known system of feeding in laying contests, while other of less pronounced "type" have proved to be wonderful layers. So some of the old ideas of shape, and so forth, have been thrown into the discard.

Still, there are certain rather reliable "signs" of a good layer, especially visible in the late summer and fall. In the yellow legged varieties the bleaching of the shanks is a very good sign of an industrious layer, the hen with the bright yellow legs and sleek appearance invariably proving to be a layer. It is well to begin culling the flock in July when some of the hens cease laying. The hens that lay a while in the spring and then stop and moult early, getting a nice coat of feathers before many of the others have begun to moult are usually the poorest layers in the flock, while the ragged ones that seem too busy to stop to grow feathers may be depended upon to do their bit for nine or ten months of the year.

## ACRE OF SILAGE FEEDS NEARLY THREE STEERS

It has been shown by many tests that silage may constitute the major portion of feed required for fattening cattle. It may replace much of the more expensive hays and a large part of the corn usually required to prepare cattle for market.

Steers fed corn, silage, alfalfa and nitrogenous concentrates in the Missouri tests in 1915-16 and 1916-17 yielded an average profit of \$6.54 a head. Other steers fed a greatly increased silage ration, but which received no additional corn, made an average net profit of \$12.94 a head. In the 1916-17 experiments one acre of corn, estimated to yield 40 bushels of grain or 8 tons of silage, and fed only in the form of silage with an increased amount of purchased concentrates, was sufficient to fatten 2.58 head of steers, while the crop from one acre fed in the form of ear corn and silage was not quite sufficient to fatten one steer. It should be understood that while steers fattened without additional corn were not profitable and required a much smaller investment for feed, they were not as fat and did not bring a price as

high as the steers which were well finished.

## WILL SOME GOOSE RAISER ANSWER THIS QUESTION?

Will you please tell me through M. B. F. what is the matter with my young geese, and the cause of it? They are smart and thrifty as anyone could wish for until they are 5 or 6 weeks old, and just as their pin-feathers are commencing to spread into feathers they squat down and die. It does not make any difference what we do for them, they die anyway. I feed them a little corn meal and milk or bread and milk for awhile, then I just let them run where there is plenty of good pasture and they have plenty of fresh water all the time. I have one at present that seems to have something the matter with its head and neck. It will twist its head around on its back and it peeps like it was in awful pain when its head draws back like that. It is nearly six weeks old and it has no feathers. Would it be their feathers coming that makes them sick? They rae kept nights in a coop by themselves and I keep them up when it rains. *J. S. McG., Fibre, Mich.*

## USE THE NEAR-BY CHICKEN FEEDS

Poultry feeds have been higher than they otherwise would have been on account of the lack of shipping facilities. The difficulties in the way of transportation have their effect on the selling price. Therefore, poultry breeders and poultry feeders should look about home for the variety of grain which they will need for the winter, and buy near-by feeds. We must get our feeds as cheaply as possible this fall because there is a limit to the price the consumer will pay for eggs. No matter how fond he may be of eggs 75-cent eggs is about as high as he will go. Eggless dishes appear at 50c and 60c sees the absence of eggs from the breakfast table. Babies and invalids are practically the only consumers of eggs at a higher price, save on the table of the housekeeper who is not limited for means, and tho she eat the eggs she will surely grumble.

Our problem is to buy our feed at a price which will enable us to produce eggs at the lowest possible cost. We can't feed the chickens on corn alone, or on corn and wheat. They need more variety. They must have green food, and in the range of green food there is nothing better for the flock than sprouted oats.

Since the advent of the county agent more publicity is given to the crops grown by the farmers of the county. It would seem to be worth while for the poultryman to find out the crops that are of value as poultry feed which are being grown in the county, and lay in his supply from the field, to save handling. The egg producer must have a profit; this year it is more patriotic to make it by careful buying and feeding than by raising the price.

## THE CAUSE OF THE CROOKED BREASTBONES

Crooked breastbones are sometimes an indication of a lack of vitality, but many cases are due simply to narrow roosts. Chickens that roost on the narrow edge of a board, or that are put up to roost too early, are nearly sure to have crooked breastbones. This is a disadvantage both to table poultry and exhibition birds.

When chicks are of roosting age, give them boards wide enough to support the weight of the body. Put the boards up six inches at first, and then increase the height when the chicks are roost-trained. They are much better off on a narrow shelf than in a heap on the floor. If on the floor, they get the piling-up habit, and once they begin this there is woe.

We had a hatch of exhibition Buff Cochins at one time, from which we invariably took a dead chick or more if we were not at hand at roosting-time to spread them out. The Cochins are especially bad about smothering, owing to the heavy leg-feathering. The low, wide roost is a good preventive of this trouble.

When culling time comes, choose the chickens with crooked breastbones for market.

Got a sample copy and like the paper very much.—Wilson Holt, Gratiot county.

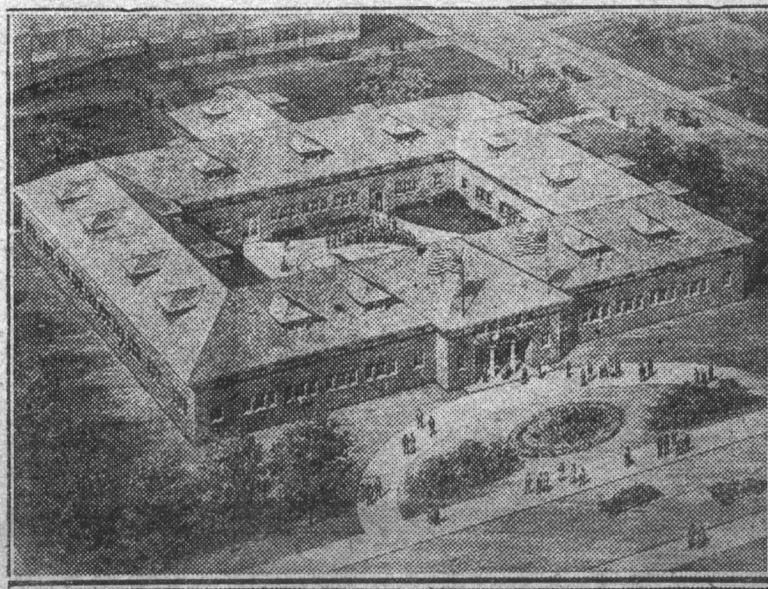
I am very much pleased with your paper; I like it better than any other farm paper.—L. J. Johnson, Manistee Co.

I am well pleased with the paper. I am a farmer and a merchant.—L. T. Hoyt, Gratiot county.

Enclosed find subscriptions for M. B. F., the farmer's best friend and my best friend.—G. W. Ackerman, Huron county.

Have received your paper several times lately and think it one of the best I have ever seen.—George Kohlenberger, Hillsdale county.

I want you to send me this paper and keep right on sending it. I am going to get some of my neighbors to subscribe.—E. M. Welke, Tuscola County.



New \$30,000 Poultry Houses at Michigan State Fair. The poultry exhibit at this year's fair promises to be one of the best ever shown in this state. The new building just completed is the finest of its kind in America and this ideal show-place together with the extra bonuses paid on premiums won by Michigan exhibitors promises to attract a record exhibition.



## 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

## E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.  
Breeder of purebred

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

## Bull Calves

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

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

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

## We want these Registered Holstein Bulls to head Grade Herds

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

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

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

FOR SALE Eleven head of Holstein cows and heifers. Three yearlings not bred, the rest to freshen this fall and winter. A good start reasonable for some one. Write.  
W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Michigan.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS; 12 head; high class registered stock for sale. Address,  
E. P. Kinney, Lansing, Michigan.

## 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.

## 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 3/4 white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually.  
Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

## 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-Friesian Cattle

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

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

OVERSTOCKED—Two registered Holstein cows. One 7 years old, mostly white; good size and udders; due Aug. 27. No. 2 three years old; more black than white, due Sept. 5. Pictures if desired. Price, \$200 each. C. L. Hullett & Son, Okemos, Michigan.

## One Car-load Registered Holsteins

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

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

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

## For Sale Registered Jersey Cattle

of both sex. Smith and Parker, R. 4, Howell, Mich

## SHORTHORN

FOR SALE, pure bred Shorthorns and O. I. C. pigs. Five young bulls, 7 to 9 months. \$125 to \$150 each. Ray Warner, R. No. 3, Almont, Michigan.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, Secretary Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS. Bulls, heifers and spring pigs, either sex, for sale, at farmers' prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Michigan.

## GUERNSEY

## FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls.  
7 months old.

R. B. JACKSON  
"RUDGATE FARM"  
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

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

## HEREFORD

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

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

## HORSES

## PERCHERON

PERCHERON STALLION; 4 years old. All black, fine style and high breeding. Price right if taken soon. E. P. Kinney, Lansing, Michigan.

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

DUROC BOARS Big, long, tall, growing males that will add size and growth to your herd. Biggest March farrowed pigs in the country, 200 lbs. and not fat.  
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

## Large Type Poland China Swine

LARGE TYPE P. C. fall gilts, bred and ready to ship. Will weigh up to 365 pounds. Will farrow in Aug. and Sept. Will also sell a few spring boars. Fall sale Nov. 29.  
Wm. J. Clarke, R. No. 7, Mason, Mich.

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 RAMS For quality. One 4-year-old; some yearlings; 10 ewes and ram lambs. Dan Booker, R.F.D. 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.

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## 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.

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# MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

DETROIT

AUGUST 30 - SEPTEMBER 8

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Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Tractors, Road Building Machinery, Farm Implements, Tools and Machinery Including all the Latest Designed Mechanical Labor Saving Devices, Dairy Equipment and Appliances, Poultry Supplies and Apparatus and Vehicle Display.

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United States War, Navy, Commerce, Interior and Agricultural Departments and the Food Administration Exhibits, Wild Life of Michigan Display Prepared by the State Game Department, Boys' and Girls' Canning Clubs, Horse Show, Dog Show, Cat Show, Poultry Show, Boys' State Fair School, Better Babies Body Building Contests, Mammoth Patriotic Pageant, Boys' Livestock Judging Contest, Apiary Booth, Complete Exhibit From Schools of Michigan, Handicraft and Fine Arts, Including Works of Some of The Greatest Artists, Flying Pigeon Contest, Needlework, Car of Mine Rescue Apparatus Sent by the U. S. Government.

## AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

Sixty Foot Fruit and Vegetable Pole, Displays by Twenty County Agents of the Farm Products from Their Districts, Exhibits of the Finest Produce from the Entire State, Displays of Prize Fruits, Plants and Flowers.

## AMUSEMENTS

Automobile Races, Horse Races, Horse Show, Auto Polo, Push Ball Contests, Fireworks Every Afternoon and Evening Showing "The World's War," Greatest Midway Attractions Ever Assembled in Michigan, Robinson's Elephants, Vaudeville Acts in front of Grandstand Every Afternoon and Evening, Cavallo's Famous Concert Band of Sixty Pieces, Dunbar's White Hussars, a unique musical organization, and the Great Hawaiian Ukulele Orchestra, International Wrestling Tournament.

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The 1918 Exhibit of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine will surpass any Display Ever Collected in Michigan, The State has made Extraordinary Progress During the Last Year in all Phases of Livestock Breeding and this Progress will be shown at the State Fair, Canadian Livestock Exhibits, Million Dollar Livestock Parade.