

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



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"Tip Burn" Threatens Michigan Potatoes!

There is not a great deal that the average grower on dry, sandy land can do to prevent the drying up of leaves. Spraying which was formerly advocated without consideration of costs, may not be profitable for the man growing a poor or mediocre crop. With copper sulphate at from 10 to 25 cents a pound, with labor the price that it is and with practically no spraying equipment in these areas, there is reason for my caution in urging these men to spray.

Personally I am optimistic about the late crop if we have a rain or two inside of the next ten days. A young growing plant has strong powers of recuperation.

I have not had samples from Otsego county, but I have had reports from neighboring counties and my observations in Manistee and Grand Traverse make me confident that this county is experiencing the trouble which has been general from Ohio to the northern limits.—G. H. Coons, Plant Pathologist.

This and Aphis Will Cause Great Losses Unless Immediate Steps are Taken. Bordeaux Mixture, the Remedy; Instructions for making

these tubers may be only half grown when the tops die. Thus Tip Burn may cut a crop in two.

Tip Burn always attacks Michigan potatoes in years of dry weather when hot winds and blistering sun rob the leaves of moisture faster than the roots can supply it. The structure of the potato leaf seems to lend itself to excessive drying out of the borders of the leaflets. The potato is a cool climate crop, and it succumbs quickly to tropical conditions. To the farmer the disease, coming as it does with a few plants in the patch, and then quickly taking in all the plants, is a "blight," but it must be clearly understood that this disease is not caused by a parasite. There are two blights of potatoes that are caused by parasitic fungi—the late and the early blight—but the weather that favors these diseases is not the sort that leads to Tip Burn. In fact the cool, wet weather of July which leads to late blight, gives a crop of potatoes in which the leaves are succulent and green and whose promise is great. A moderately wet weather favors early blight. Tip Burn comes when the fields are parched.

As has been said, Tip Burn begins with a few plants here and there. The plants that are suffering from some root or stem disease, are the first to show the dead tips on the leaflets. Soon the condition involves even the healthy plants. The early varieties seem more susceptible than the

late varieties and plants that have set tubers show the greatest damage. A rapidly growing pound plant may remain green and active while a plant about to mature will quickly succumb. It seems likely that the excessive demand for water upsets the physiology of the plant and the shock is sufficient to start the processes which lead to maturity and death of the plant.

The effect of Tip Burn is very pronounced upon the yield. It is well known that early potatoes do not yield so well as the late plantings. The chief reason for this difference in yield seems to be this, the early potato, when the critical stage meets with the weather that leads to Tip Burn and subsequent death of the top. The late potato, except for the frost, matures its crop during the cooler months of the year.

Farmers in Michigan are facing the damage that Tip Burn has produced. It has in many fields cut the crop in two. This damage has occurred to the early plantings. The question confronting the farmer is this, can anything be done to prevent similar loss on the late plantings?

Since the trouble is one associated with lack of water, and since plants making a succulent growth, suddenly subjected to hot conditions show most Tip Burn, it is obvious that cultural practices, especially cultivation which keep the plants growing evenly and which conserve the soil moisture are the best general control measures that the farmer has at his command.

In addition to this, spraying the potato with Bordeaux mixture has been known for a long time to be a definite control measure for Tip Burn. For some reason not at all understood, Bordeaux mixture keeps potato plants green longer than unsprayed plants and in a long series of experiments has been proved to have a remarkable effect on yields. These results have come in years when parasitic troubles have not been serious and it seems safe to conclude that the beneficial results have come about from the control of Tip Burn which has been accomplished. The greatest gains from the use of Bordeaux have been obtained in New York and Vermont. Experience in Michigan has never given such large increases as a result of spraying as have come in the eastern states. It is, however, safe to say that Bordeaux sprays applied properly five or more times during the growing season will, with potatoes on fertile ground, increase the yield from 15 to 25 bushels even in years when parasitic diseases are not prominent.

But it is noteworthy that this gain in yield
(Continued on page 5)



If we are to get a full crop of potatoes large enough to escape the pit-falls in the screen, we must fight "tip-burn" and aphis NOW!

Bordeaux Mixture—What it is, How to Make it and How to Use it.

Bordeaux mixture is made when a 2 per cent copper sulphate—bluestone—solution is mixed with a 2 per cent lime solution. In ordinary practice 4 lbs. of bluestone is dissolved in 25 gallons of water. Four lbs. of stone or hydrated lime is similarly dissolved in 25 gallons of water. If stone lime is used, it is first slacked in a little water. To make Bordeaux, equal parts of the weak bluestone solution and the weak lime solution are mixed and then stirred vigorously. If the lime is good, the quantity suggested is sufficient.

WILL IT KEEP?

Bordeaux mixture when made should be applied at once. If it can not be used immediately it can be kept for future use by adding sugar to the mixture at the rate of one-half pound for each 50 gallons. The plain copper sulphate solution and the plain lime solution will keep indefinitely. The barrels, however, should be covered to prevent evaporation.

HINTS ON MAKING

The copper sulphate will dissolve readily in

hot water, or it will dissolve over night if suspended in a cheese cloth sack in cold water. It will not dissolve quickly if merely thrown in the barrel. If concentrated bluestone and concentrated lime solutions are mixed a heavy precipitate results. Good Bordeaux can only be made by putting thin solutions together and mixing them thoroughly. Best mixing will result if the lime solutions and the bluestone solutions are poured at the same time into a third barrel and then stirred. Wooden barrels are handiest for making Bordeaux mixture. For small patches a barrel may be saved to make two tubs, or wooden candy pails may be used. Bordeaux should be strained before putting in the sprayer.

READY-MADE BORDEAUX MIXTURES

Many of these are made and extensively advertised. While better than nothing, they are far inferior in results to the home-made product. They cost more, carry less copper sulphate, give less protection against disease, and do not last so well as the home-made solution.

USES

Bordeaux mixture is our best fungicide for use on vegetables, potatoes, grapes, and ornamental plants. For apples and stone fruits lime sulphur replaces Bordeaux. On potatoes, Bordeaux mixture not only protects the potato plant against fungous diseases but also prevents the burning of the leaves which comes in hot, dry seasons. Sprayed plants outyield unsprayed plants. For use on potatoes to control the potato beetle, one-half pound of paris green, or two pounds of arsenate of lead may be added to the Bordeaux mixture. Many farmers are doubling this quantity this year in order to make sure that the bugs are poisoned.

The sprayer. Bordeaux mixture is applied most efficiently on large acreages with a sprayer which gives high pressure. Good work can be done with a barrel sprayer pump or if the field is not large with a knapsack sprayer. Fields of potatoes have been saved by Bordeaux mixture that was drenched on the plants with wisps of hay. The essential thing is to make the Bordeaux properly and put it on as best you can.

NO PRICE FIXED ON THRESHING

Prescott Denies That Administration Has
Set Prices in Michigan as Some
Threshers are Claiming

Some of the threshers in St. Clair county say the Food Administrator has set the price of threshing at 3½¢ for oats, 4½¢ for wheat and 5½¢ for other grain. One thresher in this neighborhood who has his machine paid for and has the reputation of being one of the best threshers in this country refuses to make this charge. They have told him they would have him arrested if he attempted to thresh for less money. Also he just received a letter from the St. Clair Food Administrator stating that if he did not comply with the request at once he would be turned over to the state committee. Who this state committee is I don't know. Why should county, state or national officers care if this man threshed free of charge if he does a clean job? Is there a law fixing these prices? Has the county food administrator any power to enforce these prices, or any right to interfere with the threshing? Will the law protect this man if he charges any less?—C. A. M., Atkins.

I understand that the Administration has set the price that threshers may charge in Barry county at 6, 7 and 8¢ per bu. In Ionia county they are charging us 7, 10 and 11¢. It sure looks like a hold up. I have been requested to get your opinion as to whether they have a right to charge the above price. We will greatly appreciate anything you may be able to do for us.

Another thing; our local elevator is charging \$60 per ton for Laro feed, a mixed dairy feed. Isn't that a little high? This feed was shipped in here less than two months ago.—E. E. S., Clarks-ville, Michigan.

The threshing division of the Grain Corporation has not fixed any price in any county or state for threshing wheat or other grains. In a number of counties a uniform price has been established but we have not heretofore heard of any county charging as high as the price you name for Ionia county, and we have not at the present time any record of their having such a schedule although they are not required to do so. If you will give us the name of the elevator which is charging \$60 a ton for Laro feed, we shall be glad to investigate the case and learn whether the profit they are taking is in excess of that allowed by the regulation.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS

The Traverse City, Leelenau & Manistee Railway Company is no more; the last train wended its way over this short line last Saturday; the engine was sent to the round house and the jig is up. This line runs from Traverse City to Northport, a distance of twenty-nine miles, and the conductors call the following stations: Traverse City, Hatch's Crossing, Leelenau, Sutton's Bay, Omena and Northport. People living along this line have had two trains daily in the past, but the toot of the iron horse will be heard no more.

The railway company was organized in 1908 in the interest of bond-holders of the old Traverse City, Leelenau & Manistee Railroad company, who acquired the property by foreclosure of a trust mortgage running to the Union Trust company, trustee. Since that time stockholders of the present company—mostly in Grand Rapids and Detroit—not only have received no return whatever on their investment of nearly \$200,000, but, through the Union Trust company of Detroit have contributed in the neighborhood of \$500,000 in cash to cover deficit in operation.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' BI-ANNUAL PICNIC

Lansing.—The Central Michigan Holstein Breeders held their second bi-annual picnic of the season at the home of A. R. Black and sons, Tuesday, August 13. The day was ideal and the fine grove in the front yard made an excellent place for the gathering. There were about two hundred and fifty farmers and their families present, representing the breeders within a radius of fifty miles. At noon everyone enjoyed an old-fashioned basket picnic dinner with all the ice cream that one could eat. Following the dinner Prof. A. A. Anderson of M. A. C. gave a judging demonstration, using a prize bull calf from Mr. Black's herd.

The president of the association, J. B. Strange, called the meeting to order and introduced the M. A. C. Training Detachment quartet. The next on the program was several readings by Miss Van Sickle. The president then introduced Myles F. Gray, who made a hit with the Holstein breeders when he said, "this is a time of thoroughbreds,

thoroughbred Americans, and this is what you stand for in cattle, as well as people."

Mr. Mark Cuttler of South Riley next rendered several songs in which he rivaled Harry Lauder. Mr. Horace Norton of M. A. C. then gave a brief talk, giving the breeders present some timely suggestions in regard to holding a consignment sale next winter. Mr. Norton's one strong point was that to have a successful sale only the best type of individual must be consigned, and more emphasis must be put on the individual than on the individual's records. Mr. Albert Jenkins, chairman of the Sales Association, gave a report of last year's sale, which was very pleasing, considering it was the breeders' first attempt. After a brief discussion the breeders voted to hold another sale this coming winter, at the time of the breeders' meetings, and gave the president power to appoint a sales committee.

After listening to some more songs by Mr. Cuttler, everyone returned home after having enjoyed one of the pleasantest picnics the Central Michigan Holstein Breeders have held in some time, and with many remembrances of the day spent at the Black farm.—Fred R. McDonel, Sec'y Central Mich. Holstein Breeders' Ass'n.

ADVISED NOT TO PLANT QUACK OR JOHNSON GRASS

I have some hilly land and have tried to seed it to clover and timothy several times, but cannot get it to catch, and think that quack grass, or Johnson grass would do well. Can you tell me where I could get some?—S. L. Martin, Michigan.

In answer I desire to state that quack grass, or Johnson grass would be impractical. It is against the law in Michigan to sell as seed, seed carrying one quack grass seed in two thousand. Quack grass is listed as noxious weed. I know of no company having it to sell.

Johnson grass, while an extremely vigorous perennial in the south, is an annual in Michigan, being killed out by Michigan winters.

Would suggest sweet clover as an excellent crop to grow on worn hilly lands. This crop will make growth under conditions not favorable to timothy and clover and is an excellent crop to prevent washing. It would be advisable on a great majority of worn hillsides to apply at least one ton of ground limestone or several cubic yards of marl, per acre, in order to get a good stand of sweet clover. After such treatment and a successful growth of sweet clover, the land should be fertile enough to hold a seeding of other grasses, for hay or pasture purposes.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate military committee last Thursday reported favorably the new draft bill in substantially the same form as approved by Secretary of War Baker. The bill was presented to the senate Monday where it is still under discussion as we go to press. As explained previously in these columns, the main object of the bill is to extend the draft age limits from 21 to 18 years and from 31 to 45 years, which would provide an additional army of nearly 3,000,000 men according to the estimates of Provost Marshal General Crowder. The bill contains many minor features, one of which aims to provide education of drafted youths under the age of 21 at the expense of the government after the war. Another important provision is the "work or fight" amendment which would automatically reclassify into Class 1 any deferred registrant who refuses for any reason aside from physical disability to perform useful labor. The amendment would practically prevent any further strikes for the period of the war, it is believed.

The federal farm loan board is receiving protests from farmers against the exempting of farm loan bonds from taxation; the claim being made that wealthy persons are able to dodge their just share of taxes by investing in these bonds which pay 5 per cent interest. It is hard to understand why farmers who profit by the sale of these bonds should be opposed to their exemption from taxes. It will be remembered that the land banks have had a hard time to dispose of the bonds because of the unusual demand for money from all other directions as a result of the war. In order to sell the bonds and carry out the provisions of the act in loaning money to farmers the land banks have found it necessary to extend every inducement possible to prospective investors. If some of these alleged "protests" are run to earth, it is more than likely that their origin would be located among the members of the banking fraternity who refuse to become reconciled to the loan act and who, by every trick at their command have been trying to bring the law into disrepute and discourage investors against buying the bonds.

Secretary McAdoo, having returned to Washington, after a six weeks trip through the west, has gone a step farther than the mere government ownership of railroads and suggested that the lines be electrified wherever possible. He said, "If the government had permanent control of the railroads, they would be electrified at once wherever practical." This suggestion is most encouraging, coming right at a time when a bill is before congress, which would, if passed, give over the water power privileges of the nation to the interests. The nation's greatest asset at the present time is its water power, not one per cent of which is utilized at the present time. Through the United States will be found power enough going to waste, to run the machinery of the nation. Many of the western railroads could be operated by the water power along the lines, if they were commonly utilized. We are getting down to the practical these days, when coal is scarce and the nation's resources going to waste. When the war is over the nation may well consider this suggestion of making use of the powers so freely furnished by nature.

Director General of the Railroads McAdoo set a new precedent and showed once more the kind of stuff he is made of when he issued a sweeping order last week for all railroad trains and railroad stations to cease the serving of liquor to their patrons. "The sale of liquor and intoxicants of every character in dining cars, restaurants and railroad stations under federal control shall be discontinued immediately," is the brief wording of the order. Mr. McAdoo's courage and his sense of moral duty will be vigorously applauded by the millions who agree with him that the "government should not be a partner in the saloon business." Possibly, if Mr. McAdoo has his way, the government would no longer profit from the sale of liquor thru the collecting of a federal tax.



A survey of the victories made by the Allies the past four weeks discloses that they have more than recovered the gains made by the Germans during their previous four months offensive, at a cost variously estimated at from 750,000 to a million men. The losses of the Allies have been comparatively light, and military history affords few comparisons of situations so completely changed in such a brief period of time as those along the western front during the Allied offensive.

The aerial mail service is to be broadened. Beginning Sept. 1st regular mail service by the air route will be established between Washington and Chicago. The postoffice department now has machines specially constructed for this service and as experience proves the practicability of delivery of mail by airplane, the service will be extended between other important cities.

The Allied nations are near to a declaration of war against the Lenine-Trotsky government in Russia as a result of the Bolsheviki threat of hostilities against Great Britain and the United States because of their interference with Russian affairs in Siberia. The Bolsheviki leaders have been asked for an explanation of their threat and providing this is not satisfactory it is believed that military measures will be employed against them.

Scarcely a day goes by now without a report of submarine activities off the Atlantic coast. The U-boat victims are for the most part coast-plying trading schooners and other light craft, the loss of which has not so far caused the government any embarrassment in its shipping program. Unverified reports are also received occasionally of submarines being sunk by gunners on American merchantmen.

Great Britain has followed the lead of Italy and France in recognizing the sovereignty of the Soviet government in Russia, which is opposed to the Bolsheviki regime, but the United States government still hesitates to declare a fixed policy toward Russia as long as conditions there continue in such a chaotic state.

The German press has for the first time since the beginning of the war admitted defeat of its aims. "The events between the Somme and the Avre," says a Berlin paper, "constitutes the first serious defeat of the war."

Exchange of prisoners between Germany and the United States will begin about the middle of September, as a result of Germany's acceptance of this government's proposal for such an exchange.

The British air ministry announces the destruction of 80 German planes by English aviators on August 9th and 10th. Thirty-five British planes failed to report to their bases.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THREE CARS SHEEP ARRIVE IN UPPER PENINSULA FROM WEST

Marquette.—Seven hundred and seventy-four more sheep were added to Cloverland's grazing family this week through shipments made to Francis H. K. Hewlett, operator of the old Emblagaard farm and to George M. Mashek, Cloverland's pioneer grazer.

Mr. Hewlett purchased these sheep at the Omaha yards, securing choice Idaho yearling ewes. They were shipped in three cars and one containing 274 sheep was turned over to Mr. Mashek at Escanaba and then taken to his ranch. The two other cars with 500 sheep were taken to the Ives Lake farm where they are now grazing on the fertile pastures there. The entire shipment came through without a loss and with Mr. Hewlett in personal charge. The following day one carload of 25 Short-horn Durham heifers reached Mr. Hewlett's ranch.

"I never saw such grass in all my life, and I am sure the stock never did," said Mr. Hewlett. "The animals made a grand dive for the grass as soon as they were unloaded and they had the feast of their lives. I am sure that they will do mighty well and expect to have a great herd here next summer."

Thus far there have been 20,574 sheep and 1,900 cattle shipped into Cloverland this season by Western grazers. J. L. Gray leads with 12,000 sheep; C. R. Coffin has 4,000; C. Schooler has 4,000 and F. R. K. Hewlett has 4,000. W. B. MacBeath has 1,650 cattle; Mr. Burtz has 125; W. T. Riley, 100 and Mr. Hewlett 25. In addition there are five other grazers here who have selected tracts and who will have stock in next spring. There are ten other grazers who have picked out tracts and will bring in stock next spring.

INGHAM FARMERS' CLUB HOLDS MEETING AT OLDEST FARM

Mason.—The Ingham County Farmers' club met Saturday at the home of W. M. Webb of Aurelius. This is one of the oldest farms in the county, and Mr. Webb was born there in 1838 and has lived there all his life. He has been a member of the Farmer's club since its organization nearly fifty years ago. Along the road to this farm, eight miles west of Mason, there is a great variety of crops, and but very few show any serious effects of the hot, dry weather. There are bumper fields of corn and clover, looking especially good.

After dinner the club congregated under the trees which surround the Webb homestead, and President Allen called the meeting to order. There was music by the Avery children and a recitation by Emma Vaughn, B. J. Nicholson of M. A. C., gave a very instructive talk on wheat, rye and barley, emphasizing the great need of having pure and numixed seed. Miss Smith of M. A. C. spoke of home economics, and asked the ladies to consider the plan of having a woman to act as county food demonstrator. The government pays all salaries of these agents, while the counties are expected to meet all local expenses. Twenty counties have already adopted the plan, and great good is resulting. Mrs. E. J. Spink gave a paper on "War Time Housekeeping," and discussion of farm matters followed.

ARMY WORM IS REPORTED AT WORK IN BERRIEN COUNTY

Niles, Mich.—The army worm, which four years ago overran Michigan farms in such numbers as to bring consternation to thousands of Michigan agriculturalists, has reappeared in the vicinity of Niles, in Berrien county, the Michigan Agricultural College has been advised. Inasmuch as no other reports have come in, however, entomologists at M. A. C. are inclined to believe that there is little danger of the pest becoming serious this season.

In the event that the worms should become numerous the college is asking farmers to inform their county agricultural agents, or to write or wire at once to the department of entomology at M. A. C. so that remedial measures can be adopted.

FIRE BLIGHT WREAKS GREAT HAVOC TO ORCHARDS

East Lansing, Mich.—Reports coming to plant pathologists of M. A. C. from orchardists in many of Michigan's fruit-growing sections, indicate a serious infection of orchards this season by fire blight. This is a bacterial disease which attacks fruit trees.

"This fire blight, as is known, lives over the winter in so-called hold-over cankers," declares

Dr. G. H. Coons of the department of botany of M. A. C. "These cankers can be found at the base of withered, blighted and blackened twigs. Locating of these diseased twigs is not difficult, for while the healthy twigs shed their leaves in the fall, the leaves continue to cling to those in which the disease is present. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but these can be recognized upon examination.

"If these disease-cankers are destroyed, the problem of handling the blight next spring will be much simplified." Orchardists, an announcement from the college declares, can secure detailed information on how to deal with the blight if they will write to the department of horticulture, in East Lansing. If owners of fruit trees are in doubt about what ails their trees, a diagnosis of the trouble can be secured from the college if specimens of the diseased limbs are mailed to the M. A. C.

THINK THE JOINT WORM IS NOW UNDER CONTROL

East Lansing, Mich.—Careful investigations extending over the entire state are inclining specialists of the department of entomology of M. A. C. to believe that the joint worm, which caused so much damage to wheat this season, will not be a serious factor in 1919. Fear of it, according to Prof. Rufus H. Pettit of the college, should not cause farmers to hold back from planting wheat.

The college men think that the joint worm did so much damage this year because of parasites, which usually keep it under control, were decreased in numbers by unfavorable conditions. These parasites, like the "lesser fleas" which in the well-known poem prey upon the backs of the "little fleas," are minute insects which lay their eggs in the joint worm and kill him off. Their numbers are increasing in such force, the entomologists report, as to make it only a matter of a short time before they will have the offending worm well under subjection again.

A bulletin on the subject of the joint worm has been issued by the college and can be obtained by writing to the department of entomology of the M. A. C.

FARM BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE ON SHOEMAKER FARM

Coldwater.—A bad fire occurred on the Shoemaker farm, three miles east on the state School road, Tuesday evening, when a big hay barn, horse barn, pig-pens and chicken coops were all destroyed by the fire. H. B. Clouse, who resides on the farm, had gone out to the barn to do the milking and hung the lantern on a hook as he was in the habit of doing. For some reason the lantern exploded, setting the barn on fire. The neighbors quickly responded to the alarm, but the water supply was soon exhausted and it was impossible to save the barns. All the stock was saved with the exception of 150 chickens. Mr. Clouse lost all his season's hay, 100 bushels of barley, besides much other grain. Only \$700 insurance was carried on the contents of the barn.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION MEM- BERSHIP INCREASING RAPIDLY

East Jordan.—The co-operative association organized here June 18th, has increased in membership until today there are some one hundred and fifty representative farmers of this region enrolled as paid members.

The officers and members have held several important sessions and considerable work accomplished. The organization has leased the Supernaw warehouse on State street and will use this in handling their produce the coming year.

APPLE CROP IN MICHIGAN WILL BE LIGHT THIS YEAR

There will be a very limited supply of apples in Wayne county this year owing to the lack of rains during the past few weeks. Early in the season the outlook was good around Northville, the leading apple section in this part of Michigan. But the fruit has not developed and now is falling off badly, so that the crop will not average more than 25 per cent of what was anticipated. Plums and pears are a little better, but when it comes to grapes they are almost a total failure. Even the huckleberry swamps are very short this year owing to the extreme drouth and all reports indicate that peaches will be the lowest in years. Home canning will have to run almost entirely to vegetables.

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR HAS BEEN STARTED AT CALEDONIA

The farmers living in the vicinity of Caledonia have recently purchased the elevator in that town and will take possession September 15th. The property purchased has been owned by M. Wilson for a period of more than 20 years, and is considered one of the best equipped plants in that section of the state. The transaction involved an outlay of more than thirty thousand dollars on the part of the farmers. The officers of the new company are: Jesse W. Pickett, president; J. J. Luncke, vice president; M. R. Shisler, secretary, and Henry Adams, treasurer.

THRESHING RETURNS FROM THE P. P. POPE FARM

Mt. Pleasant.—Threshing returns from the Pope farm would indicate that the boys in the trenches are not alone in going over the top. 2773 bushels of grain were transferred from the fields to the bin in perfect condition without having any rain on it. Walter McKay brought in one load that threshed 82 bushels. Raymond McNamara put thru a load of 70 bushels in eleven minutes. The record yield came from a five-acre field of Worthy oats, which made an average of 103 bushels per acre. Mr. Pope states that this crop is the result of a carefully laid plan of rotation, fertilization, seed selection and thoro tillage.

Edward Carey is actively managing the farm which contains 200 of Michigan's best acres, while Mr. Pope is an employee of the federal government.

JERSEY CATTLE CLUB TO MEET AT MIDDLEVILLE WEDNESDAY

Middleville.—The Michigan State Jersey Cattle Club will hold its annual summer meeting at the Johnston farm here Wednesday. One of the big events of the day will be the selling at auction of the Shaw & Johnston herd of about 40 pure-bred registered Jersey cattle. A fine program has been prepared. Dinner will be served by the ladies of Thornapple Red Cross society.

St. Johns.—The farm bureau of St. Johns is securing men to give talks and also instructions in the interest of the farm bureau work in the county. Recently C. H. Garves, head of the Farm Management department of the Agricultural College, gave a talk on farm management to a group of farmers, at the office of P. P. Pope. Mr. Graves will confine his efforts during 1919 to a limited number of counties, those where farm bureaus are most completely organized, and Clinton county can be one of those to secure his services if the farmers will show a willingness to co-operate. It is the desire of the county agent to have ten or fifteen men in every neighborhood make an inventory and begin a simple system of cost accounting with the new year. Account books may be secured thru the farm bureau.

St. Johns.—Much interest is being shown by the farmers of Clinton county in thoroughbred cattle. Recently P. P. Pope, county agent, accompanied by 24 farmers from Clinton county, enjoyed an automobile trip to Howell for the purpose of seeing the famous Holstein cattle of Livingston Co.

Muir.—The long continued drouth is playing with the growing corn crop. To save the fodder, farmers in some localities are filling their silos. The late beans will also be a failure for lack of moisture, while the earlier ones are already being harvested. Grand river at this point is unusually low.

Charlotte.—The South Bend Creamery Company of South Bend, Ind., who will open a depot for buying and selling butter, eggs, cream and poultry, have secured a building here and will soon be ready for business. H. A. Goodrich, who has been connected with the H. A. Goodrich cream station here will manage the new business.

Pullman.—Fire, believed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive destroyed the Whiting & Company potato crate mill at Bravo about midnight Sunday. The loss is \$5,000. Insurance on the machinery amounted to only \$1,500. The company intended to move its plant to Pullman this fall and will rebuild here instead of at Bravo.

TECUMSEH FARMERS FIGHT FEED PRICES

Use Co-Operative Association to Secure the Economical Mixing of Grains

East Lansing, Mich.—Dairymen living in the vicinity of Tecumseh, in Lenawee county, have found a partial remedy for the climbing habits to which dairy feed prices seem to have become addicted within the last two years. The Tecumseh farmers, who are members of one of the most active farmers' co-operative associations in the state, have perfected a plan whereby they have secured for themselves the mixing of a standard feed from pure grains. This feed is now being distributed to dairymen in southern Michigan at practical cost, and is saving members of the association an amount varying from 10 to 20 per cent of what their mixed feeds formerly cost them.

The co-operative organization through which the work in Tecumseh is being done is the Tecumseh Co-operative Association. The feed-mixing project was worked up by it co-operatively with the Michigan Agricultural college.

Manager C. H. Beebe of the Tecumseh Co-operative association sat disconsolately in his office and watched the dairy feed prices soar—but not for long. The "sittin'" habit is held in very ill repute in Lenawee county, of which Tecumseh is a communal adornment. When the aforementioned prices had soared to an altitude record that would have caused late unlamented Baron Richtofen to effervesce at the mouth, the manager snorted and also rose. His snort was such a one as might have been emitted by his agricultural forebears when upon beholding the Redcoats marching up Lexington way in 1776 they forsook their plows to grab their muskets.

It should be explained that Tecumseh is in a dairy district—and the new feed prices, quite naturally, brought something akin to consternation even to the most efficient of Lenawee milk producers.

"This will never do," the manager was heard to remark decisively. Forthwith was born the idea which in Tecumseh, at least, is tending to make the dairy feed problem somewhat less menacing.

"Let's make up our own feed," suggested Manager Beebe (or maybe it was the president or some mere member of the association, but the essential fact is that the suggestion was made, and acted upon).

It may be illuminating here to insert a word about the Tecumseh Co-operative association of which Mr. Beebe is the business head. As its name discloses, it is a co-operative body with which about 400 Lenawee county farmers are affiliated, and from which they derive such manifold benefits as accrue to those who have discovered the value of co-operative buying and selling. Of course, when such an organization says, "We will make our own feed," feed is usually made forthwith. But let Manager Beebe tell about it:

"Our dairymen," said the manager, "have of late months been confronted by two serious problems. In the first place, the prices of dairy feeds have risen to a point where they must be looked upon with the awe due those who perch in high places. Secondly, our dairymen have never been absolutely sure that even after they have paid the luxurious prices being asked they will secure a standard feed free from chaff and fillers.

"It was only natural that we should decide to try our hand at mixing and marketing a feed of our own and that is what we are doing. In order to make sure that we weren't going wrong, we sent a committee to M. A. C. and this committee, working with the dairy department of the college, worked out a standard feed mixture averaging from 21 to 22 per cent protein—including such ingredients as bran middl'rs, ground oats, gluten, cottonseed meal, oil meal, hominy and one per cent salt.

"We are having these mixed for us in Chicago from the pure grain, and upon being received by us here the mixed feed is being distributed at cost to our members and to other co-operative associations in southern Michigan. In place of a high-priced product of uncertain quality our dairymen are now being provided with a standard product at a moderate price."

This price, according to quotations from Tecumseh, is \$55.50 a ton in bulk, with a charge of \$5 more if sacked. Commercial feeds of the same quality are selling from \$65 to \$70 a ton, which

means that the Tecumseh farmers stand well in the way of saving from 10 to 20 per cent of their feed costs through their new venture.

This feed is intended to be used with such roughages as corn stover and mixed hay and silage; or if the dairyman has clover hay, alfalfa and silage, ground corn and oats could be mixed with the dairy feed at the rate of two-thirds dairy feed to one-third ground oats and corn. Without silage, a little additional meal can be used. The feed itself, of course, is intended by the association to be fed in the same proportions as such dairy feeds are always fed.

Meanwhile, while feed prices are still clinging to the high spots with the tenacity of a mountain goat, the dairymen of Tecumseh are not worrying half so much as many of their neighbors.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE COST OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS?

SOME PEOPLE doubt the practicability of the proposed national chamber of agriculture because they question whether the cost of production of agricultural products can be determined sufficiently accurate to be of real value. We all admit that it is a large problem but there is no problem that cannot be solved satisfactorily if we go about it in the right way.

In the first place the county bureaus are composed of practical farmers. This farm bureau is connected in a way with the state experiment station. The work done by its members is practically under the supervision of the county agricultural agent. These members have expert supervision and the cost of growing crops in their locality for any given year can be determined accurately enough so that there will be no question about the facts. This information from these county bureaus is to be carried by the representative chosen by each farm bureau to the state chamber of agriculture. There these figures from every county in the state are to be taken into careful consideration. If the representatives of the farm bureaus do not feel competent to fix the cost price for the whole state they will be at liberty to consult experts just as the committee appointed by the president of the United States consulted experts to fix the present price of wheat or to fix

the price for hogs to be sold this fall. It is a matter that ought to be done very painstakingly. It should not be hurried but it should be looked at from every phase of the question and when this is done I don't believe that the facts brought out and fixed by this representative farm body would be questioned. I believe people will have confidence in the results.

Now, a representative of each state chamber of agriculture carries the findings of their body to the national chamber of agriculture and the same process is gone through here and the cost of producing any particular farm product in this nation for a year can be determined approximately accurate and I believe that the consumer would have confidence in the result and would be willing to concede that the producer ought to have this cost price plus a reasonable profit. If this can be done, and I am confident that it can, then we would succeed in preventing the staple agricultural products of this country from being sold for less than the cost of production, as they have been time and time again in the past and this would stabilize agriculture. This would put agriculture on a business basis. This would encourage maximum production and it would go a long way toward giving the world an abundance of food at a reasonable price for years and years to come.—*Colon C. Little.*

INCREASED BUTTER YIELD BY FEEDING HIS COWS ENSILAGE

I wish to add a word of commendation for the silo in your silo contest. I can not praise the silo enough as it solved the feeding problem for me last year, which otherwise would have meant the sale of the most of my herd. We milked six and seven cows and made from 45 to 65 lbs. of butter weekly. The largest yield he have ever had and we attribute it wholly to the ensilage. Hoping this letter may influence some other farmer to do it now.—*H. G. Rosenwarne, Niles, Mich.*

Build a silo NOW! Uncle Sam would counsel you to invest in a silo to conserve the food-stuff that otherwise might not be saved!

There is no longer any question about the advisability of a "silo on every Michigan farm!"

Smith's Views on Potato Grades

IN CONSIDERING the matter of grading of potatoes our opposition to last year's very unfair grading must not be allowed to carry us to the extreme position taken by some that there should be no grading of potatoes. Positively all Michigan potato growers should take a firm stand in favor of grading all potatoes marketed. Every car of ungraded Michigan potatoes marketed this year will be a detriment to the great industry of potato growing sections of the state.

I would urge all co-operative associations and individual growers as a rule, to make their grade as adopted by the State Potato Growers' Association, at least one and three-quarters inch. In most instances potatoes graded this way can be safely marked U. S. grade No. 1. The exception to this is where potatoes run largely to small potatoes.

The concessions granted by the Food Administration last April when I visited Washington, have been promulgated in part at least by the Food Administration in a July issue of rules in which is the rule prohibiting more than five per cent No. 1 potatoes in the No. 2's. Already the shippers have ordered 1 7/8 round mesh screens and will use them. Everybody knows that 1 7/8 inch round mesh will mean practically the same as 1 3/4 inch square mesh as used everywhere before last year, except, as I said before, in a few instances where potatoes run largely to No. 2's.

The other new rule allowing a tolerance of 10 per cent of No. 2's in No. 1's, I have not yet seen in print except in a letter sent me and I have written both the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administrator regarding it but have as yet received no reply. As soon as one comes I will publish it.

Every member of the Potato Growers' Association is unalterably in favor of a good grade of potatoes and wisely voted that way of fixing the grade, "one grade over an inch and three-quarters round mesh screen," and two much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of such action.

It absolutely commits the growers to the principle of grading and establishes what everybody considers a good grade. All growers who wish to establish such a grade can ship their potatoes graded that way and label them "graded over inch and three-quarters, as approved by Michigan Potato Growers' Association," and I am of the opinion

that such grade will command prices equal to U. S. grade No. 1.

But if you want to stabilize and advance the potato industry of Michigan do so by selling good clean graded potatoes of the very best quality so that people will want more and be willing to pay a premium for our good stuff.

I have no doubt but that when farmers take into their own hands the marketing of their own potatoes, they will, if they will stick to a good sensible system of grading, realize better prices and more money besides keeping the cull stuff at home for feed, than they have ever before received for their potatoes. A prominent shipper told me a few days ago that he owns or controls about 200 buying stations and that this year there will be a brisk demand for No. 2 potatoes, as the flour and starch factories are preparing to use them. If this is so it will help some, but unless there should prove to be a surplus of potatoes, which I very much doubt, as I believe the crop is short, there will be a market for a good many of the No. 2 potatoes in the No. 1's this year. A strong market might permit what the Food Administration has recently done in allowing New Jersey to market No. 1's and No. 2's together, labelled as such. I told Mr. Miller of the Food Administration last spring that rules governing the marketing of potatoes should not be established so that they could not be changed, but that they should be flexible and change according to crop conditions and market demands. Evidently after many months my remarks have made an impression on Mr. Miller, and he is learning what the Kaiser is learning, that "tho all the world is against him he will not change," may do for talk, but it will not go with free Americans.

There is no reason why No. 1's and No. 2's should not be sold together if any grower can find a market for such a mixture, graded, properly labelled, and when potatoes are a short crop they ought to be sold together, for the bulk of the crop because together they will bring just as good a price as No. 1's when the crop is short, whereas separated the No. 2's will be discriminated against to the detriment of the farmer.

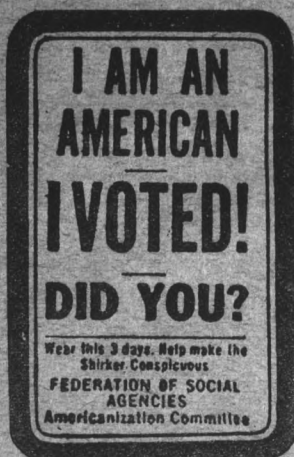
So we get back to the main idea I wish to impress in this article, namely, the importance of a good stable grade for the potato as a rule, and a flexible rule to meet crop and market conditions.—*A. M. Smith.*

It Speaks for Itself

Enclosed find letter from the A. A. Berry Seed Co. Guess you brought them to it. I offered to meet them half way before I put it in your hands, but it seemed they would not yield a cent. Thanking you for your kindness. Please let me know your charge.
—*R. W. Redman, Levering, Mich.*

EVERY VOTER OF MICHIGAN IS TO BE TAGGED IN FUTURE

Many of the real good things for Michigan come out of the state's second city, Grand Rapids. Recently an organization was formed in the furniture city, which should have the encouragement and support of every true-blue American citizen. The Federation of Social Agencies is back of a movement and it is proposed to tag every voter on primary day, August 27th.



There is no party movement back of the proposition; the question of how you voted, what party or for whom, is entirely ignored; the one question asked is "Have you Voted?"

It is true that we are willing and anxious to sacrifice to make the "world safe for democracy," and yet it is equally true that the majority of us are "slack-ers" when it comes

right down to shouldering our full part of the responsibilities, which must be assumed by individual voters if this country is made safe for democracy. We are shirking the one fundamental duty of democracy when we remain away from the polls on primary or election day.

August 27 is the day when your Nation, your state, your congressional and senatorial districts, your county—calls for your judgment on the men who are to ask for the votes of all true Americans on election day. It is even more important that you attend the primaries than that you vote on election day. It is your one and only opportunity to choose between men—later narrow, selfish, partisanship may determine who shall administer the affairs of the government, but at the primaries you have a choice between men. It matters little what the party label so long as we have good men, true men, honest men, as servants of the people.

Here is hoping that the whole organization will spread over the entire state before primary day. Surely in these days when loyalty counts, when every American citizen should stand up and be counted, voters will be pleased to wear the tag suggested by the Federation, a fac-simile of which appears in connection with this article.

"TIP BURN" THREATENS MICHIGAN POTATOES (Continued from page 1)

which would seem to come from control of Tip Burn does not come with unthrifty plants that are leading a starved existence. To get the effect of the Bordeaux mixture it is necessary to have healthy vigorous plants which are given good care. It is commonly stated that if a field will yield 150 bushels to the acre such field can be profitably sprayed and from 25 to 50 bushels per acre can be added by this practice.

How the Bordeaux spray controls Tip Burn is not known. It is commonly believed that the copper of the Bordeaux mixture stimulates the plant to increased productiveness. It has also been suggested that the copper of the spray mixture may actually form a preservative compound with the chlorophyll of the leaf and thus prevent the burning and killing which occurs. Be the reason what it may, there is good experimental foundation for the statement that spraying the tops thoroughly and regularly will prevent damage by Tip Burn and will greatly increase the crop—provided that the plants are so nourished that they can respond to the treatment.

In addition to the control of the Tip Burn the farmer gets insurance against other diseases of the leaves, and this forms the argument for spraying potatoes each year.

In another column the making of Bordeaux mixture is discussed. The accompanying photograph will make clear a simple device for applying a spray to potatoes so that most efficient results are obtained. This apparatus, which is made to drag behind a wagon or cart on which is mounted a barrel sprayer—cost \$15 to \$25—delivers the spray upward and slightly backward, thus covering the plants completely. The device as pictured covers two rows, which is about the limit of the barrel pump's capacity, but with larger sprayers, the device can be augmented to cover four rows.

Such, then, is the advice that can be given to farmers. The water supply of the soil must be husbanded and the plants must be kept growing at as uniform a rate as possible. Then if the

HATS OFF TO YOU, MR. ROBINSON!

Capac, Michigan, August 3rd, 1918
To Michigan Business Farming:

I see in the farm papers what old and young men are doing for Uncle Sam, so I am going to tell you what I have done since May 15, 1918. I have planted a war garden of three-quarters of an acre by hand, and I don't say it is the best, but one of the best in the county. I also cultivated four acres of corn four times and I hoed it three times. I cultivated ten acres of beans four times and cut noxious weeds three times. I finished on the 24th of July. I also raked fifty acres of hay, finished on August 2nd. I am not ashamed to compare crops with any farmer in the county.

Now if there is any boy or man of my age who can beat that I would like to have him come and have dinner with me. I am only 78 years old the 27th of this month, August.
B. L. ROBINSON.

fields warrant, spray late potatoes to prevent injury.

If the weather should turn cool and there should come an even supply of moisture throughout the remainder of August the bulk of the late potatoes will pick up and produce a satisfactory crop. If, however, the rainfall is light, we may expect this late crop which now shows considerable promise to pinch off and go the way of the early crop.

The writer has urged for a number of years that the potato is a crop that can well be made to yield more consistently large crops. Michigan is in the forefront of the great potato states, but we raise our large crop on too large an acreage. By attention to the preparation of the soil, by liberal application of manure and by fighting plant diseases we can produce more potatoes on fewer acres. Then potato growers generally can put into practice methods of fighting Tip Burn and they can have the assurance that their fields will stay green and working in spite of the burning and parching of unsprayed fields.

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.

LIABILITY IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Would you kindly advise me in regard to the following matter: On the evening of July 10th my son was driving home from Reeman and in turning from a cross-road into the road running north from Brunswick he struck a culvert head which had been put in by Charles V. Walker, contractor, the said culvert being about a foot in the old track of the turn from the cross-road to the north and south road. My son and my brother and his boy were thrown headlong to the ground. My brother was hurt so he could not work for two weeks and the repairs to the wagon cost \$7.45. I saw Mr. C. V. Walker and he said we could expect no damages, and if we damaged the culvert head we would have to stand the damages to it. Kindly advise if we can enforce payment or where we stand.—Y. J. V., Holton, Mich.

In addition to the statement of facts contained in this letter if I may assume that the complaining parties did not know that the culvert had been placed in the road and that it was not properly guarded or lighted, or both, I conclude that they are entitled to whatever damages they have sustained. If upon the contrary they knew that the culvert had been placed in the road and that it was not such a construction as to be a menace to the safety of those driving along the road and that the injured parties did not exercise due care to avoid injury and protect the culvert then I think they would not be entitled to any damages and would be liable for whatever damage they did the contractor. As to whether the contractor or township is liable would require a fuller statement of facts.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

WHO GETS GROWING CROPS

I am a reader of your valuable paper and think a great deal of it, and wish to ask a question. In the column "From All Parts of a Busy World" it says, "growing crops are personal property." Now what would be the law in Michigan if a person was willed all of the personal property and another one the real estate and there were crops growing on the real estate, who would hold them? Perhaps I am presuming to ask for an answer, I will enclose a self-addressed reply for your answer.—Mrs. C. B. D., Fowlerville, Mich.

A sale or gift of land conveys the growing crops thereon at the time of the transfer of title unless the crops are reserved.

A will that bequeaths land, not mentioning the crops is subject to several conditions that might affect the title to the crops, but so far as the testator and his estate is concerned I believe the better rule to be that a bequest of land takes

the growing crops thereon subject to the right of the estate to use such crops for the payment of debts should there not be personal property enough to pay the debts and expenses of administration.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

THE LINE FENCE AGAIN

What proceedings will a man have to take to compel a man to move his line fence off my land and the proper government survey line? Can I pull his fence off my land or not?—W. H., Hillsdale, Michigan.

If the fence is a recent encroachment it can be removed summarily. If it has been in place for some time under a claim of right it can only be removed after a judgment in an action of ejectment. If it has been in the same place for 15 years continuously and adversely under a claim of right it can not be removed as the party has acquired title under the statute of limitations. The facts had better be submitted to a good attorney and let him decide which class the fence comes under.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

LOST PAPERS

I have a note for \$75, 6 per cent interest, overdue two years last December, but I could not locate the man until last May, so I gave the note and papers to a lawyer but he has not done anything toward getting the money and still holds the papers. I was told lately that the man had enlisted in the army. We have sent him a letter but have had no reply, and the letter did not come back. Is there any way of getting my papers back? Can the money be collected without the papers?—T. E., Redford, Michigan.

It is possible that under the statute for lost papers a bond may be filed and judgment taken on the claim by proving the contents. If it can be ascertained in whose possession the papers were left I believe the same could be demanded from such person and replevin instituted if not delivered. It would be advisable to consult some good attorney in Wayne county, any number of them can be recommended.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

MERCHANT SHOULD REBATE BILL

I am writing to you in regard to a deal I had with — of Pigeon, Mich. I was there on the 18th day of July and bought about \$19 worth of merchandise, among which were six pairs of shoes. I bought those with the understanding that if they were not satisfactory I could return them and get my money. On the 19th of July I sent three pairs of the shoes back and wrote them why I did so, and asked them to send me a check for the amount, which was \$5.84. A week passed and I got no reply so I wrote them again and another week has passed, so I am writing you to help me out, for I cannot afford to lose the money.—J. S., Kingston, Michigan.

This is purely a question of fact. If the facts as stated are true and all of the facts, he would be entitled to recover the money that is due him and could do so in a suit against the merchant, if he refuses to pay it voluntarily.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

Fare and a Half to the Fair

Co-operation of the U. S. Government with the Michigan State Fair has resulted in U. S. Railroad Director McAdoo ordering a reduced rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip to Detroit during the ten days of the exposition. Announcement was made of the reduction early this week in Washington.

This decision of the Federal authorities is a momentous victory for G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the fair association shortly after the railroads were taken over by the Government Mr. Dickinson inaugurated his fight for lower rates.

Decision of the director is believed to have been materially influenced through the interest the federal department is taking in the state fair and the co-operation of the fair management with the government propaganda for the successful prosecution of the war.

When the 1918 exposition opens in Detroit on August 30, the Departments of War, Navy, Interior, Commerce and Agriculture and the Food Administration will be represented by a gigantic war exhibit covering 15,000 square feet of space in the automobile building.

During the fight for the special rates, Mr. Dickinson made a number of trips to Washington where he was in conference with the railroad officials. His former experience in the railroad business with which he was identified for 27 years, worked to his advantage in this struggle. When the announcement was made in Washington he received congratulatory telegrams from fair officials throughout the country.

The lower rate removes the last barrier to the greatest state fair ever held in Michigan. With unprecedented federal, state and county co-operation and the interest being taken in industrial and agricultural improvements by the entire nation, the ensuing exposition will surpass all previous records in attendance.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, AUG. 24TH, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM
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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Take off Your Hat to the Women of the U.S.A.

IF we would know the political and moral condition of a state or nation we must ask what rank women hold in it. Their influence embraces the whole life. The women of this nation are exerting their influence as never before. In war work they have been the leaders since the very day war was declared. And now they are taking the place in the factory of the men who have gone to the front.

The women of the farms are doing double service. They are not only doing their work in the home, but are taking the place of men in the fields, and during their spare moments are doing work for the Red Cross. The average American does not delight in seeing women take the places where brawn and muscle are required; in the noisy shop or in the blistering sun—but we are all proud to know that when necessity calls they quickly respond.

"Those who vote should bear the responsibilities of citizenship, and be ready to shoot," was the slogan of those who opposed votes for women a few years ago. Well, the test has been applied and we have found that while the men are away at the front the women are at home shooting—and they are hitting the bull's-eye every time in furnishing food and munitions for the fighting men at the front.

President Wilson is asking that Congress immediately on reconvening pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution. This amendment in the simplest possible manner, provides that all citizens shall have the right of suffrage. The word "male" is eliminated. And why not? Your wife, your sister; yea, even your mother-in-law, ought to be just about as capable of casting a ballot as "Hunky" Jim, the wharf rat. Now only Indians and women are disfranchised.

Cheer Up; Attend the Fair; Chute the Chutes

WE ARE all wearing long faces these days. Not because we have any fear of losing the war; not because things are going the wrong way at home. But here's the trouble: The boy is "over there," and "by George, we do miss him." Miss him, of course you do; but keep this in mind: "He is happy, contented and well cared for, and best of all, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing the right thing for his country and his flag.

And see here, my friend, you can't help the boy by wearing that long face day after day. And you are making it just that much harder for the father and mother, brothers and sisters over here. Sure he may lose his life over there. And he would have taken just about the same chances of losing his life right here on the farm.

Did you know that the actual death rate thus far among the Canadian troops on the battlefield has been just about one-half greater

than the death rate among the Canadian citizens at home? We are all going to meet death some day; he is on the highway right now, and sooner or later will catch up with you. But you cannot deter the old man with the scythe by constantly looking over your shoulder. This is the time of fairs. Attend your district and county fairs, and then drop down to Detroit and take in the wind-up-exposition—the big State Fair. And don't take the fair too serious; leave that "long" face at home. Stroll down through midway; hear the barkers bark; try three throws for a nickel; see the dancing girls if you like; chute the chutes and get your money's worth. Cheer up, there is a brighter day coming—smile, darn it, smile!

"Market Crossing; Look Out for the Cars"

MR. FARMER, when you start marketward this fall, keep your eyes peeled for the "let up" signs. Just remember that the sign calling attention to the fact that the railway crosses the highway is always there; the trains only occasionally. We are told that speculation in foodstuffs has been eliminated; but you take that statement with a grain of salt.

It is a fact that we are not going to have a wild market, but no market will stand up under pressure. The opening price on all commodities will be low, but this has absolutely no significance under present conditions. This does not mean that there is an abundant supply or that prices will be higher or lower. With the Government partially in charge of the situation, every buyer will play safe.

And while the buyer is playing safe you should adopt the same policy. We expect to see a scramble to get to the market, in fact there is already evidence of insane marketing. This plan is foolish in the extreme and will knock the profits into a cocked hat if persisted in. The problem of distribution taxes the resources of the Government in normal times, what can you expect when increased acreage and good crops must be taken into consideration?

Again we say the opening price for all commodities will be below the actual demand price. Every buyer's organization has taken steps to prevent excessive opening prices; the government has advised against free buying; speculation has been partially eliminated and the buying of futures in certain commodities delayed. This being true, it would be well for you, now that you have garnered your crops, to heed the admonition, "Market Crossing; Look Out for the Cars."

And Now, Let Us "Suppose" the Case

FARMERS living along the line of the R. U. B. trolley took the law into their own hands Saturday and brought business to a stand-still for a greater part of the day. It seems that the Government arbitration board allowed motormen and conductors an increase of wages, and in their report suggested that the R. U. B. would be obliged to increase the fares in order to meet their increased cost of operation. The rate was increased from five cents to six cents, with transfer privileges.

The farmer papers vigorously opposed the increase, and regardless of the need of trolley service in these strenuous times, made veiled threats against the R. U. B. company; even suggesting that inasmuch as the supervisor was away fishing and the county constable was taking too much time in making up his mind what to do, that the farmers would be warranted in refusing to pay the increase.

Saturday morning the trouble commenced. The farmers got on the cars and handed the conductors five cents, the old rate of fare. When he demanded more, the farmers punched his head. Over on Gooseberry switch a mob of farmers held up a car, pounded the conductor, broke the glass and otherwise destroyed company property. Jake Shinwhiskers, the constable, war 'round, but he didn't make much effort to quell the disturbance.

And now let us "suppose" an editorial in the Detroit dailies: "The action of the farm-

ers in connection with the R. U. B. raise of fare leads one to ask whither we are drifting. Here we find an instance where a public service corporation is required to increase the wages of its employees by the federal government. And the federal agency goes farther and suggests that extra fare should be granted the corporation. Regardless of these facts the farmers, taking the law into their own hands, beat up innocent employees and damaged company property.

This mob spirit among the ignorant "jays" is not only to be regretted, but it must be dealt with severely. Those implicated in the riots deserve jail sentences, every one of them, and the leaders as well as farm papers which incited the riots should answer to the federal government. We have laws in this country; the courts are at the command of the most humble citizen, and there is no excuse for the I. W. W. and Non-Partisan League methods employed by the ruthless "rubes."

Yes, dear reader, this is a "supposing" case, so far as the farmers are concerned. But what the farmers did not do, the citizens of Detroit did do, and mind you, the daily papers which incited the riot merely excused the action on the part of the out-laws, and backed in their corners, "washed their hands of the whole matter." And yet the cry about the Non-Partisan Leaguers and organized farmers. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!

When the War is Won and the Boys Return

THE GOVERNMENT is rendering a splendid service to the farmers during these strenuous times, but if care is not exercised the matter is going to be overdone. Right now a hundred agencies are at work increasing production. From city war gardens to federal aid in developing wild lands, every effort is being made to increase the supply of foodstuffs to supply a demand, which may or may not exist. From present indications it is quite certain that there will be sufficient food for all during the coming year. And yet the farm factories have been operating at just about three-fourths capacity because of a lack of man power. With every farm factory running full blast through the incentive of profitable prices, the farmers of the nation would feed all of our own people and supply the demand of the nations of the earth. We need but mention two commodities to prove that there is a possibility of over-production, even with the nations of the earth at war, and millions of men who were producers, now listed with the consumers. The potato crop of the nation last year furnishes a good example of what can happen even in these times. And the bean situation furnishes a very apt example of what can happen when foreign fields are ransacked to find substitutes to make up a supposed deficiency.

It is worse than foolish to go on and on under the present haphazard manner. The department of agriculture could and should know the approximate demand, and they ought to have at their finger tips the probable supply of all staple products. The suggestion that there is no way in which the actual crop acreage can be determined, is but to ridicule the efficiency of the department.

When the war is won and the boys come marching home, there's going to be a period of readjustment which will work injury to the agricultural interests if we don't look out. If one-half the time and attention that is given to production would be given to a systematic survey of the demands and probable supply, and one-quarter of the time to the problem of distribution, the business of farming would not be left with its legs dangling in the air when the war is won.

A trip thru Northern Michigan shows that the damage done by the early frost was confined to certain small areas, and will not materially affect the total yield. This sounds good, but what about the fellows who had their crops right in these "certain restricted areas"? Taking all in all, Michigan will stand the test, for it never happens that all crops fail.



A BIT OF ADVICE

THIS BEIN' the open season for candidates, political and otherwise, jest natcherly lots tures are bein' flirited around which are presumed to look like the candidates they are supposed to represent.

Now, havin' been more or less a candidate myself at various and divers times, an' havin' gone considerably into the picture business—distributin' of 'em, so to speak, I feel that I am in a condition to give a little good wholesome advice to the gentlemen who are handin' their pictures around with such a lavish hand.

In my last campaign which was not so long ago that I have forgot about it—nor entirely gotten over the effects of it either, for the thing cost me purty nigh two dollars (\$2.00 borrowed money). I had some dandy pictures made, which really looked better than I did, but were near enough a likeness to be took for me by folks who didn't know me, and I passed 'em 'round promiscuously and surreptitiously in various places—so many of 'em in fact, that most everybody had one of 'em, an' that's what caused my undoin', blighted my life and has made me a sad an' miserable man all the rest of my days.

While in those days I laid no claim to bein' what women would call handsome, still I did have real beautiful hair—white tinged with a sort of brindle brown—a strikin' mixture in the dark; an' my complexion was all that could be desired, a sort of rosy hue (the state hadn't gone dry then) an' taken altogether I thought myself a purty good subject for pictures.

Well, now, jist lissen here a minnit: My oponent, or antagonist, rather, was a blamed smart feller, altho I have never admitted it 'til right now, an' he didn't have any pictures made; he knew the game an' played it for all it was worth too, an' that was his winnin' card. "Let the people guess at my looks," he sez, "an' I'll stand a better show." Well, b'gosh, he was right, altho I didn't realize it till I had peppered the whole county with my pictures an' then I couldn't help matters none an' had to take what I took.

Why, men would look my picture over carefully take it home an' show it to the wife an' family, an' every one of 'em would holla in quite a loud an' noisy voice: "Well, good hevins, no man could possibly look worse'n that," an' b'gosh, 99 out of every hundred that seen the pictures would vote for the other feller, an' he hadn't spent a cent for pictures either.

Pictures are all right to send to friends after you're dead; they will think more kindly of you then, or if you don't, bein' dead you will be beyond their reach, and where the picture can do you no harm anyway; but, in my opinion, candidates are takin' a darned long chance sendin' out pictures before election, no matter how handsome they may be. After election the successful candidate might make pictures very useful an' of considerable service—have 'em taken of yourse' in action, doin' some useful thing you know, somethin' to show you're tryin' to earn your wages (salary), an' the harder you work an' the more you do to earn your wages, why, the more pictures you are entitled to an' the more you can send out without fear of a come-back.

This, feller, suffers in the political game, has been studied out by your Uncle Rube after more'n two sleepless hours spent in silent an' solemn meditation an' I am givin' it to you freely 'cause I've got more of it'n I know what to do with. However, don't heed it if you don't like it—send out your pictures if you want to but b'gosh don't say I didn't warn ye.—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.)

Mr. Prescott, Who Gets the \$14 a ton Velvet?

In last week's paper I see Mr. Prescott's answer to my question as to why feed prices did not come down. I have studied his answer very carefully. Now, I do not wish to have any argument with him, but I must say that I disagree with him in regard to prices, and that he dodged the real issue. His records must show him that there are only two parties handling feed in our town, and it makes no difference which one you go to in regard to prices. Another thing, outside parties who have been here within the past ten days from

other parts of the country tell me I got the middlings \$2.70 cheaper than they could at home. Please, Mr. Prescott, altho I am just a common farmer, give me credit for reading the papers, and knowing that mills were allowed to charge \$6 per ton for sacks, also the dealer was allowed a profit after paying freight and jobbers' one also. I think the government prices are right close to \$27 per ton, bulk, at mill; \$6 for sacks, \$33; a jobber's profit of \$2 per ton, \$35; allow dealer \$2 profit, \$37; and \$3 per ton freight, \$40; \$2 per hundred. Will you tell me who gets the velvet of 70c per hundred?, or \$14 on every ton? For your benefit will say middlings were shipped in from out of the state, not over 125 miles.

Now, just a little more. The dealer who sold me these stated that after the stuff went through one jobber's hands they charged what they pleased and paid no attention to government price. If caught they were only fined from \$10 to \$25, and probably they would close the mill down for a week or two, but they did not care for that, as they could make more profit in one week and take a chance than in a month and obey the government orders. I don't want to criticize anyone but conditions are just as I state them. Possibly men who buy in carload lots are doing better; it is just us little fellows who are squeezed, and it is getting worse right along. I think things will have to change and change quickly, or many of us will have to leave the farm. In the face of the food shortage it looks short-sighted when men like myself, raised on a farm, in fact men who know the business, must quit. It hurts me to think of it; to sell my horses and cattle, every one of which I bred and raised, and go into a city where my children will be cooped up, and wife and I join the dinner pail brigade, living from hand to mouth. But I have this much to say: I have always paid my debts and will this time if it takes everything. To M. B. F. I will say, keep on, perhaps there will be a time when things will change and farmers will get a living wage. This is the wish of a subscriber.—J. B., Blanchard, Mich.

How Sheep Pay on the Farm

In the fall of 1910 I managed to buy ten registered Shropshire ewes and started them to work on new ground. Besides the clearing of the new ground the wool and ram lambs brought \$73. In the year 1911 the wool and ram lambs brought \$182.87, and they kept on clearing land. In the year 1913 the wool and ram lambs and some of the oldest ewes brought me \$400.67. In the year 1914 the net profit from the rams and wool was \$340.15. Haven't sold any of the ewe lambs yet, but the wool and rams in 1915 brought me \$548.35, and still my flock is increasing. My sheep are not taking up any cleared land for a run, just in the brush, helping to clear, and in 1916 the sheep money came to \$501.65. Now comes 1917 and I am keeping the most of the ewe lambs but selling some good breeding ewes, but the wool and rams for 1917 brought \$801.50. Now, this spring of 1918 my flock is increased up to 115 head, and while I cannot say what the income will be for this year I have a good bunch of sheep on hand. Figure the income with the increase and see if it pays to raise sheep. Dogs are the worst enemy, and I expect they have destroyed \$300 worth of sheep for me. I think the dog tax should be at least \$50 on each dog every year. Dan Booher, Ewart, Michigan.

Says Farmers' Autos Are Really Trucks

In regard to the farmer's auto being a pleasure car, is that it doesn't take him all day to go to town for repairs for his machinery if he should break down, and his team is ready to go to work when he gets back. That is, where he gets his pleasure out of the car. If that is what you call pleasure. He can work hard all day and when he should be in bed resting he is on his way to town with his cream or when his horses are eating their dinner he goes to town for chop, or to take his beans or other grain or a veal calf or a fatted pig to market. That is what I use my car for. It is a truck, not a pleasure car, and my neighbors use their cars for the same purpose. Who needs a car more than a farmer? I do not think anyone should begrudge a farmer what little pleasure he gets out of a car. You men who think a farmer has lots of time for pleasure had better come out and follow us for a year; your toes would be dragging and you would decide that we need a car to help along in our work, and you would say, "boys, take that little pleasure you can out of your car, for that won't be much, for a farmer works all day and half of the night, and what would you do without the car?" He would have his team on the road to town half of the time for a tablespoon of sugar and a pint of flour, and still you want to tax his car and what little gasoline he uses. Remember the farmer is where you get your bread and butter. What would you do without the farmer, and who needs a car more than a farmer? Give them a chance, they earn all they get, and they are doing two men's work now, so don't deprive them of the car.—H. Dulmage, Tuscola Co.

Uncle Sam asks you to build a silo NOW!

Buying a silo is not spending, but investing your money!



MOTHER GOOSE UP TO DATE

Rub-adub-dub.
Three men in a tub.
What is the matter, this morning?
While they were racing
A U-boat came chasing,
And sank them without any warning.

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Eating an Irish stew.
He found a potatoer
And speedily ate her
And felt like a millionaire, too.

The U-boat guns roar,
And now we have war.
And what do the pacifists do,
Poor things?
They simply insist
War doesn't exist,
And leave all the fighting for you,
Poor things.

Jack Sprat could eat no fat,
The lean made wifey weak;
So pretty soon they both of them
Moved out to Battle Creek.

Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, where have you been?
I've been up to London to visit the queen.
Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, what saw you there?
Six burning Zeppelins up in the air.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall.
Humpty-Dumpty had a great fall.
Sad was the owner, his wife and his cousin.
For Humpties cost 75c a dozen.—Marjorie Hills.

Dad (reading)—"If the war keeps on we won't have any oils or fats in another year."
Little Son (hopefully)—"Castor Oil, too, Dad?"

ONE SURE THING

"How do you get to Easy street, anyway?"
"Well, I can tell you this much, young man. You don't reach it thru Loafer's Lane."

THE MADDING CROWD

Newcomer (at resort)—"Is this a restful place?"
Native—"Well, it used to be until folks began comin' here for a rest."

"Now, Willie" said the Sunday School teacher, turning to a small pupil, "can you tell me the difference between caution and cowardice?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the little fellow. "When you are afraid it's caution; when the other fellow is afraid it's cowardice."

When Florence first visited the farm we took her down to watch the cow being milked. While the milk was still warm we gave her a cupful to drink. She took one sip and handed it back, saying, "Here munner, fro' it back in the cow."

Mrs. Newlywed went to the grocery store to do her morning marketing, determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience. "These eggs are dreadfully small," she criticised. "I know it," he answered. "But that's the kind the farmer brings me. They are just fresh from the country this morning." "Yes," said the bride, "and that's the trouble with those farmers. They are so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nest too soon."

If you ever see a rabbit running, notice its ears, and you will see that they are laid back flat on its neck. That is not a chance position, nor is it due to the weight of the ears; it is a provision of nature for the little animal's protection. It is one of the hunted, you see, and not one of the hunters.

It is different with the fox and the wolf; their ears as they run are thrust sharply forward, for they are of the hunters. As the rabbit must run away to escape danger, its enemies are always behind it, and therefore nature has given it large ears to catch every sound and the habit of throwing them back, because its danger comes from that direction. As the fox and the wolf must run after their prey, nature has given them the habit of thrusting their ears forward.

Just how careful nature is in these matters and how she suits conditions to surroundings may be seen in the jack-rabbit of the Western prairies. It is the natural prey of the wolf, and, as it is more in danger than our rabbits are, its ears have been made a good deal longer, the better to hear the sounds made by the enemy.

You have seen a horse thrust his ears forward quickly, when anything startles him; that is his instinctive movement to catch every sound of a threatening nature. A dog raises his ears in a similar way.—Presbyterian Examiner.



MARKET FLASHES



AGAIN THE BEAN SITUATION

Michigan Has 10% Increase. New York Administration Trying the Old Stunt

A close survey of the bean situation as regards the new crop shows that while the dry weather has caused some damage, the yield is going to be fair, and it is safe to say that Michigan will show an increase of more than ten per cent in marketable beans. The quality is going to be far superior to the last two years, as the crop is ripening fast and weather conditions for maturing never better.

There is practically no demand for old beans; the trade is simply waiting for information. A careful estimate shows that there are less beans in the hands of the wholesale and retail trade than ever before, and the amount of beans in cans is away below other years. It is for these reasons that we are looking for a steady demand as soon as the market is established on the basis of the new crop. You need look for no "bull" market until after the old crop has been finally disposed of; in fact the bears will be prowling 'round for some little time.

The following dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., shows that the old game to increase consumption is going to be tried; although the amount of beans on hand, as shown by the report, could be moved in a single order:

The New York State Food Commission has notified bean dealers, growers, the Monroe County Food Administrator and the Monroe County Farm Bureau that the commission, having completed its check undertaken some weeks ago, has found that the surplus stock of beans largely in the possession of growers, amounts to about 120,000 bushels. The Bureau of the Food Administrator's office are urged to see to it that wide publicity is given to the desirability of housewives adding beans as a regular part of the family diet and that when milk and eggs are included, beans make an excellent substitute for meat. Posters are to be displayed in grocery stores and store keepers are asked to cut the price of beans down to a point where they will show only a reasonable margin of profit above the prices at which they can be bought.

There is no bean business here, nor has there been for weeks, and there are no quotations.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H.P.	10.25	10.75	13.00
Prime	9.50	10.00	12.50
Red Kidneys	12.75	16.50	13.00

The general movement is a trifle heavier which has eased up the market considerably. Many of the largest bean dealers are gradually letting loose of their holdings believing this year's crop conditions warrant a large yield. It is not being their policy to unload all of their holdings, for a time at least, because there are yet many conditions that may come up before bean harvest that will damage the crop. In some localities rain is badly needed and without rain the yield will be cut considerably. We hardly look for a higher market in view of the fact that crop reports from all bean producing sections are favorable for a yield equal and possibly larger than last year. As previously stated it is a matter of watching crop conditions and the general movement very closely and then act as your best judgment prompts you.

Rye

The handling of rye is becoming more prominent every day. The demand is increasing, and with a bumper crop to handle, it looks as though prices are going to advance. During the past week the market advanced 2½¢. Chicago is quoting on No. 2, \$1.56½ to \$1.62; Detroit, No. 2, \$1.61.

LAST MINUTE WIRE

BOSTON.—Bean market easier. Buyers hold off, await crop developments.
PITTSBURGH.—Hay situation very firm with light receipts, high selling prices are going to continue.
CHICAGO.—Oat market strong and gaining in strength. Considerable wheat being piled up by Food Administration. Hay continues firm with shortage of all grades. Top grades selling premium prices.
TOLEDO.—Clover seed firm and higher. Other seed deals steady and quiet.
EAST BUFFALO.—Market higher on heavy steers. Hogs firmer, selling 25 cents higher. Sheep and lambs steady.
CHICAGO.—Cattle market stronger. Also hogs selling 15 and 25 cents higher. Sheep and lambs easier with slight undertone market.
DETROIT.—Market firm on all lines of produce. Potatoes scarce, selling in small lots at \$1.80 to \$2 per bushel. Hay scarce, market firm, in good demand.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	73	.68	.79
No. 3 White	72 1-2	.67 1-2	.78
No. 4 White	71 1-2	.66	.77

Oats are Coming With a Rush

A special wire from Chicago says: "The movement of new oats increasing fast. The receipts at Chicago last Friday was 309 cars of new oats; quality fine and so dry that they could hardly be told from the old. In weight they are running light, about the same as last year." Michigan's oat crop has been secured in fine shape, and threshing is well under way. It looks like a bumper oat crop throughout the oat-growing section. Dry weather injured the crop to some extent, but on the whole the yield will be far above normal.

According to the latest threshing reports the oat yield will be larger than expected and the quality is very satisfactory. The general tone of the oat market is firm, with a very active movement. The consumption is heavy and the home government is one of the largest buyers. For the present foreign buyers are out of the market but it is expected they will soon be heavy buyers as their needs are great. Attention is now being given to the movement of wheat across and oats to follow later.

Barley

The barley market is uneven and there is quite a range of quotations. Certain markets report a firm situation while others report market easy with an uneven demand. Chicago market strong and active, quoting 95¢ to \$1.14; Detroit quotations range from 90¢ to \$1.10.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.85	1.82	2.09
No. 3 Yellow	1.82	1.79	1.98
No. 4 Yellow	1.77	1.74	1.90

The movement of corn has been sidetracked to permit the movement of oats. Receipts have been light and the market firm. Corn crop has been damaged by the recent dry weather but how much corn has been lost cannot be determined until a little later. There is one thing in favor of the hot weather where there is sufficient moisture and that it will hasten maturity so there will be less chance in corn being damaged by frost.



POTATOES

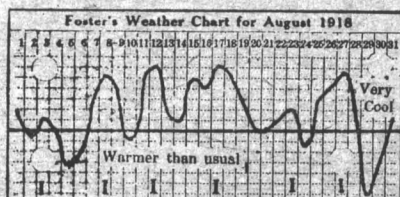
Market very firm with light receipts. Barreled stock selling at \$6.25 to \$6.50; home-grown stock, \$1.80 to \$1.90 bushel. In all probability Michigan stock will be moving more freely as in some districts farmers are now digging the early potatoes and shipping in less than car lots. It will now be but a short time before buying stations will be getting enough potatoes to make car load shipments.

Tomatoes

Realizing many of our readers have large quantities to market we will include a market report on tomatoes in several issues of the M. B. F. There is a good demand for tomatoes and the demand will continue for the next 30 days. The present market on tomatoes ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bushel. Strictly fancy stock may be able to command a little more.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1918.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 21 to 25, warm wave 20 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27. Severe storms are expected with this and it promises some relief to drought stricken sections and also relief from the torrid weather. The hurricane that struck our southern coast near New Orleans was a great relief to interior of continent as it brought cooler weather and some rain. These hurricanes evaporate immense volumes of water, in the forms of fogs and clouds, the hurricane is broken up when it strikes land, its clouds are emptied into the atmosphere above the interior of the continent and the next storm that crosses continent feeds on and precipitates the hurricane cloud into rain. Without that hurricane the corn crop would have been totally destroyed. In accord with these forecasts more rain has fallen on Pacific slope in July and August than for many years.

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

The drought is not ended but temporary relief will come from the severe storms which unfortunately, are not expected to come frequent enough to bring complete relief. This makes a serious situation for farmers who wish to sow winter grain. They must work out two difficult problems for each locality, or employ some one to do the work for them. That work is difficult and expensive. Our million-and-a-half-a-year National Weather Bureau refuses to do the work for the farmers and no individual can afford to do it without extra pay. I am ready to show the U. S. Weather Bureau how the work can be done to much greater perfection than I am financially able to do it. But for showing them how I must be compensated.

W. T. Foster

ADVISES \$2.46 FOR 1916 WHEAT

There is Yet a Chance for the Next Year's Wheat Price

Washington, D. C.—Reports are current here that the agricultural advisory committee has submitted a report to the food administration recommending that the government guarantee price for next year's wheat be increased from \$2.20 to \$2.46 a bushel.

The board of which former Gov. H. C. Stuart of Virginia is the chairman, is said to have been divided in reaching this recommendation, and its members asked concerning the decision, have refused to discuss it. The recommendation of the committee must be approved by the president who will fix the price by proclamation and who will be guided by the food administrator and Secretary of Agriculture Houston. Mr. Hoover is now in Europe.

If the government is going to get any benefit from this increased price in the shape of a larger acreage action should be taken promptly. The acreage has practically been decided upon by the business farmers, and unless something is done to stimulate production Michigan's wheat acreage this fall will be twenty per cent less than last year.



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.73	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

All records for the movement of wheat have been broken. During the past week 20,597,000 bushels have been moved against the old record mark of 20,000,000 made in November of 1914. There being no object in holding back wheat it is expected the heavy movement of wheat will continue for some time. The supply of wheat is going to be larger than shown by the government's July report. In all probability wheat substitutes will soon be eliminated and we will all be able to get bread made entirely from wheat flour. The use of wheat flour will reduce the price of bread. It is the growing sentiment that substitutes can be sold at comparatively higher figures than flour. In some cases mills are paying a premium of one cent over the government price in order to secure the best grade of wheat. The Food Administration is buying wheat in large quantities for export.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	25 00 25 50	20 00 22 50	20 00 20 50
Chicago	27 00 29 00	21 00 24 00	19 00 20 00
Cincinnati	27 75 26 00	21 00 25 50	19 00 22 00
Pittsburgh	26 00 27 00	22 50 25 50	18 50 22 50
New York	30 00 32 00	25 00 30 00	2 00 24 00
Richmond	26 00 29 00	24 00 27 00	26 00 21 00

The hay markets are in an abnormal condition. The present situation followed a grand clean up at all markets and now the coast is clear for renewed supplies. The situation is back to where it was last November, December, January and February, so far as demand and receipts are concerned. The present shortage of hay is due to farmers being very busy and have not taken the time to bale and haul the hay to the car. Hay that

(Continued on page 9)

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 8)

has been warehoused for the past 4 or 5 months holding for higher prices is practically the only hay that is being moved. In our opinion, now is the time for farmers to arrange to ship part of their baled hay as the market price is high and the car supply is as good now as it will be and probably better than later on. The demand will never be better and with continued light receipts the market will be stretched to the limit.

Pittsburgh.—The receipts of all grades of hay are extremely light and almost any price in reason may be readily obtained. A good average crop has been harvested in the agricultural district but cannot be moved on account of the shortage of farm labor. Clover and clover mixed hay is in demand and is bringing satisfactory prices. New hay arriving is in good condition and brings about as much as old hay.

Boston.—Market firm and active and moderate receipts. Medium and lower grade hay supply is being rapidly reduced and sellers are going to ask higher prices. Buyers are not buying heavy but simply taking on supplies to take care of their daily needs. It looks as though they are carrying out the bearish idea. We do not wish them any bad luck but it looks as though odds were against them.

New York.—The market is a whole lot stronger, not being brought in by heavier demands but light receipts. No. 1 timothy is practically wiped out of the New York market. The only hay moving at all is the lower grades and with the continued scarcity of the No. 1 grades, the outlook for higher prices on the other grades is favorable. Either large or small bales will sell at the same figures.

Cincinnati.—The high prices paid for hay on this market simply proves that the shortage is very keen. There is no distinction made between old and new hay, quality being equal. The indications point to a still higher market.

Chicago.—It is the same old story, good demand for all grades with light receipts. No. 1 timothy hay is selling at record prices and all grades are selling at top market quotations.

St. Louis.—Market ruling firm on all grades. Indications point to still higher prices which will be realized on all sales of best grades of timothy and clover mixed.

Detroit.—A very strong market prevails which is due to shippers selling to outside markets. Very little hay is being offered and sellers have no trouble in getting their price which is equal to any quotation realized at any other market. Detroit being a short haul market we believe shippers will profit by taking that feature into consideration.

Fruits

They are very scarce and in good demand. The peach crop is very light and prices will run higher this season than any other season in the past. Peaches are now selling from \$3 to \$4 a bushel.

Berries

About all the berries that are now coming in are huckleberries. They are selling at from \$7 to \$8 a bushel.

Honey

Receipts have been light with fair demand. New white honey is selling at 23 to 24c. Now is the time to get a reasonable amount of honey on the market. High priced butter will stimulate the demand for honey.



POULTRY

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

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The market has been unusually firm and active with light receipts. The indications are that the market will continue firm and active on account of the approaching Jewish holidays. The demand will be keen for fat hens, and the present prices will no doubt continue. Farmers anticipating ship-

ping any time after September 1st, should order a supply of coops without delay. Do not ship poultry that is not fat and meaty as thin and skinny stock is not wanted. Jewish buyers will pay the price for fat and plump stock. Young ducks are in fair demand. Turkeys and geese are moving slowly with very little call.



EGGS

The market continues firm and active. The present receipts just about take care of the consumer demand. Select fresh laid poultry farm eggs selling from 42 to 45c; candled store receipts, 39 to 41c.



BUTTER

Detroit.—Receipts running light; market firm and steady. The quality is running better and top market quotations are being realized on all sales. Very little dairy butter coming in as most of the dairy butter producers have private customers. The best dairy butter is selling in line with creamery butter. Creamery extras selling at 44c; creamery firsts, 43c.

Live Stock

Detroit.—Cattle market steady while movement on some grades was somewhat draggy. Receipts not overly heavy, which had its influence in keeping the buyers fairly well keyed up in their ideas of values. Best heavy steers selling at \$14 to \$15; mediums at \$12.50 to \$13; handy weight butcher steers \$10 to \$11; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.50 to \$9; light butchers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; cows, \$7 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$5.75 to \$6; feeders, \$9 to \$10.

Veal calves, best grade, \$15 to \$16; medium, \$10 to \$15.

Hog market firm and active, receipts light. Selling heavy, \$19 to \$19.50; other grades, 25c to 50c lower.

Lamb market slightly lower, best selling \$16 to \$17; fair, \$15 to \$15.50; sheep, fair to medium, \$9.50 to \$10; common and cults, \$5 to \$8.

Yields Good in Montcalm County

Montcalm (Southwest).—The farmers are busy and the order of the day is drawing grain, altho many are now threshing. Yields are good. Beans and potatoes are suffering very badly on account of the dry weather and have been damaged so that only half a crop is expected this fall. There is a large acreage of corn in this vicinity which is in much better condition than other crops, but is in need of rain. The soil is very dry with the weather being rather warm. No produce is being sold except a small amount of grain which has recently been threshed. —W. L. Greenville.

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 inclusive, \$3.25 per bu., 10 bu. and over, \$3.00.

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

Remember Rye costs fertilizer so get pure Rosen!

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

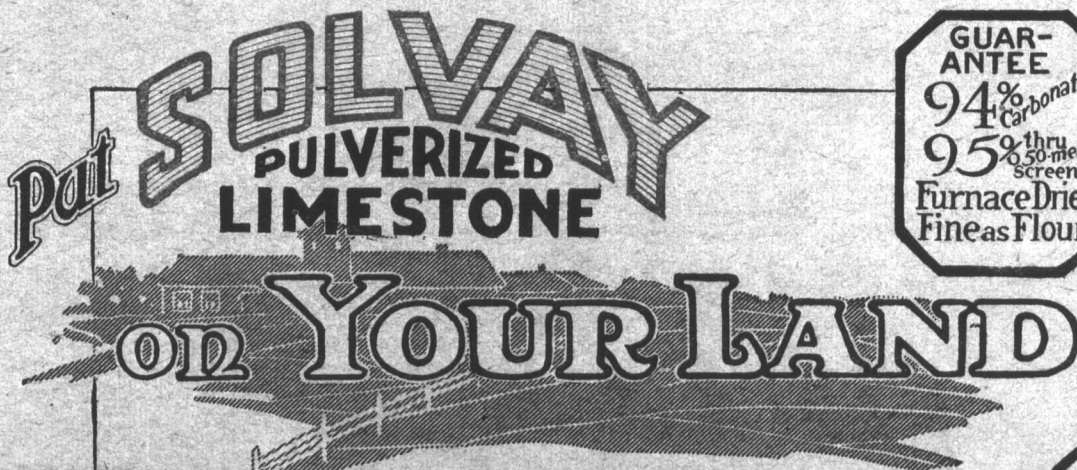
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FEEDING CULLS

"Write us for prices—Local and Carlots—Michigan Stock."

MICHIGAN BEAN COMPANY

Port Huron, Mich.



GUARANTEE
94% Carbonates
95% thru 0.50-mesh screen
Furnace Dried
Fine as Flour

In Bulk
or in
100-lb.
Paper Sacks
in Box Cars

The advantages of using land lime are well known. If you are not familiar with them, consult any farm authority. They are unanimous in advocating it.

And be careful to use Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Its extra fineness and extra high percentage of carbonates greatly increases its value and the resultant crop yield.

We have made big additions to our equipment and are now able to promptly take care of your Fall requirements.

May we send you, without cost, Litmus to make a soil test?
SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY, 581 W. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Women are to be Admitted to the Michigan Agricultural College

The war is bringing about many changes; old theories have been discarded and the practical is being pushed to the front and the theoretical to the rear. The cheering news comes from East Lansing that the Board of Agriculture is going to cut loose from the dead precedents of the past, and get right down to present day needs and demands. All will admit that the colleges have been taking altogether too much time with the scientific side of agriculture and too little attention has been paid to the practical. Thus far young ladies have not been permitted to take the practical side of agriculture, but the new college catalog just out, goes so far as to say that young women students will be permitted to take practical agriculture, substituting such subjects as poultry and dairying for such sciences as botany and advanced chemistry.

"It has been demonstrated," the statement from the college reads, "that both poultry and dairying as well as a number of other agricultural pursuits, can be followed with profit and pleasure by women. It is additionally true, that provided they are properly trained, women can lend much assistance to the work of food production."

Heretofore it has been only upon rare occasions that women have enrolled in agricultural courses at the college—a fact which marks the new plan as a pronounced invitation in Michigan's educational program. The example set by the women of France and England is thought to have had much to do in bringing the M. A. C. faculty and State Board of Agriculture to their new viewpoint.

Surely the world do move! What a help these young ladies will be in carrying on the work of the farm. Surely the farmer's wife and daughter need to have a broader vision of farm life; it's opportunities and blessings, and no better way could be devised to bring about this renewed interest than to have the women of the farm better schooled in the actual business of farming.

From a Lonesome Lady

Dear Penelope:—I am a reader of the M. B. F. and like it very well. I wonder if any of the sisters are alone like me. I have a large farm but live entirely alone; no one to take a step for me. I have a large garden and it takes a lot of work with the hoe. I am raising sugar beets and am going to make some syrup this fall. I rent ground on shares, so get enough to live on, but have to work for slothing. I have made a nice work holder of a horn of a phonograph. I like it so much better than a box or a basket. I had a lot of pictures that came with papers and I used them for a border in my bedroom after papering with plasterboard, and I look at them in the morning and dream of times gone by. An old woman—fancy, I am 61 years old. I have taken different sized boxes and made me a very convenient cupboard in the cellar and chamber. I get very lonely and would like to have some woman who needs a home come and live with me, or a man and his wife of middle age who would like a home. If there are any I wish they would write to me for I find it hard to get help. I would sell a part of the place. The floor in my living room is covered with heavy building paper or roofing and it is ever so much nicer than carpet and can be painted if one so wished. My roof is covered with this and yesterday I climbed up on the roof and covered a hole with tar. How many of the younger sisters can do that? I use my rags for rugs, drawn through burlap and they are so soft and comfy to step on cold mornings while building the fire. Later I will tell how to cook war meals in order to save for the boys over there and the destitute little ones and women.—A. A. M., Bay Shore, Mich.

NOTE:—If any of our readers feel they could help this lonely sister, or if you know of some friend who would like such a home, kindly write us and we will furnish the name and address. Next winter fuel will be more scarce than ever, food prices higher, and many will need a home and shelter. Let us try to find some one who would appreciate this most kind offer.

Starving the Children

Our doctors are again worrying about malnutrition, which is the highbrow term for starvation. In New York City a survey was recently held and it was discovered that out of 1,000,000 school children no less than 150,000, more than 10 per cent, were stunted in growth and as a result were from one to three years behind in the proper height and weight for their ages. When we remember that New York is supposed to be one of

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

the most careful cities in the lountry with respect to its juvenile population, we can only imagine the state of affairs in other parts of our nation. Where is the boasted capitalist efficiency that we hear so much about? What is wrong and where? We hear so much about conservation of national resources, and here the very source of national power is admittedly endangered. Think of it! We are in an era of prosperity and more than ten per cent of the children in the largest city on this hemisphere are undernourished. A few apologists point out that there are rich children among them, that the malnutrition is not confined to poverty. Such apologists fail to distinguish between starvation and over-pampering. Give the parents of the poor children proper wages, proper conditions of labor, proper hours and all the malnutrition troubles will disappear as if by magic. There are two kinds of malnutrition in our midst, and each kind must be done away with as fast as we know how. The starvation of the body goes hand in hand with the starvation of the brain. As a nation we all suffer from malnutrition of ideas. We haven't gotten it through our craniums yet that under capitalism the world faces mental and physical degeneration and utter bankruptcy. The capitalistic system produces a mentality that considers mere questions like starvation of children as a secondary matter. The first concern is gain. Let children slave in mills, let women with infants at the breast toil in factories, let fathers labor in

Prayer of a Sister

I T'S worse for mothers, God. Oh, help them first.
But after you have comforted each mother
In all the land, then hear! I dread the worst.
Oh, send me news, good news from him,
my brother!

The little boy with whom, not long ago
I played at soldiers on our kitchen floor;
And walked on stilts; and cut and bent a bow
And whittled arrows—shall I see him more?

He has his mother and his sweetheart praying.

I'm just his sister—but I care, I care!
(It's hard, this new game he and I are playing.)

After the others', God, oh, hear my prayer.
—MARY C. DAVIES in *Good Housekeeping*.

filth, darkness and serfdom, but let the almighty dollar prevail. That is their motto, however much they may hide it with pious gifts and sanctimonious denial, and when Socialists arise and say that the lives of little tots are worth more than the profits of financiers they are attacked as free-lovers, anarchists, Godless creatures. Capitalism in its lust for profits invade the cradle; but fortunately capitalism now has one foot in the grave and with its disappearance will disappear the "problem" of malnutrition.—S. W. S.

Items of Interest to Women

A Vancouver, Washington, shipyard has a woman calker.

The United States has over 1,500 women dentists.

Over 8,000 women act as postmistresses in the United States.

Of the 209 persons which comprise the Finland Diet, 70 are women.

Carpentry is about the only trade women have not entered in England.

Female school teachers in York, Pa., have been granted an increase in pay.

Mrs. Cassie Denney, a full blooded Indian, of Oneida, Wis., has given three of her sons to the service of Uncle Sam in the present war, and says the fourth will go as soon as he is old enough.

AN EASY WAY TO RAISE MONEY

Several ladies' organizations in Michigan have asked us for the privilege of taking subscriptions for M. B. F. from their booth, tent or building at the county fair grounds. We are glad to have any organization that needs funds do this; we will furnish sample copies, receipts and everything necessary and pay a handsome cash commission which should net from one to three hundred dollars at any county fair grounds in Michigan. Only one organization will be allowed to work at a fair, and there are several big fairs where we have not made arrangements; why not write us about your organization, surely it is easier taking subscriptions than standing over a hot stove or serving meals.

She Thinks Farmer's Family Ought to be Most Contented

Dear Penelope:—I have been thinking for a long time that I would write to this department, but have been so busy I have not taken time. I am a farmer's wife and live on a 120-acre farm. Have been married over 20 years, and therefore know something of the joys and sorrows of this life. I was only 17 years old when I was married, and did not have much experience in housework. I was a town girl all my life up to that time. We have two children, a boy and a girl, who are very dear to us. I have always said that my aim in life was to bring my children up right so they may be of some good in the world.

I think, for all the hardships and losses, a farmer's family ought to be the most happy and contented. We are not always so but it is a sin to complain when we have plenty to eat, such as it is, and enough to wear, and in winter, fuel to keep us warm, while so many are in such need. We have no hired help, so it is left for us women to help out doors all we can. I have run the binder, the mowing machine, and horse rake; can drive any of the horses we have; can milk the cows and do all or any of the things when necessary. We have a cream separator which I know saves half of the work in the dairy part of the business. I am sure sorry for the woman who is lonesome. I never was, only when I lived in town and when I was first married. In fact I do not have time to get lonesome, with the garden, the flowers, the chickens and the housework my time is nearly all taken up. I help in Red Cross work when I can.

I have a few helps I would like to pass along. Did you ever try when putting up fruit to cover the rubbers and covers of each can with paraffin? They can not possibly spoil. I have a basin with paraffin in and I just put the tops of the cans in.

A good cake frosting recipe is, 1 cup sugar, 3 tablespoons cold water, white of 1 egg unbeaten, put all together in upper part of double boiler; have water boiling in under part; beat with oval egg beater 8 minutes and flavor with anything you like.

Cake without sugar. Scant half cup cooking molasses, shortening size of egg, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup lukewarm water, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups barley flour and 1 of wheat flour.—Mrs. C. B., Williamsburg, Michigan.

Let's Have Some Good Vinegar Recipes

Dear Penelope:—Could you please tell me how to make home-made vinegar without cider? I have heard about them making vinegar by putting chopped apples and parings in a clean barrel and covering with water and leave stand until sour, but would welcome a still better way.—J. W., Reed City, Michigan.

Generals in the German army are afraid of the influence of women and have therefore banned them from taking any part in the warfare at the front. This is just the opposite of what is allowed by the Allies, for they realize the worth of the women and allow them to do all kinds of work on the war front.

Have You a Knitting Bag?

NO ONE need do without these handy knitting bags, so easily are they made, and of any old piece of material one happens to possess. From oil cloth many have formed the most attractive bags, using the plain black cloth and either embroidering a motif on one side, or if one is capable of painting with oil colors, they may decorate a bag beautifully. Then there are the ordinary cretonne bags, which are no doubt the most practical for all around use. One and one-half yards of 27 inch material would be sufficient for a bag as shown in cut, and either straight straps of the material or fancy cording may be used for the handles. The top of the bag is held in shape by two inch-wide wooden strips, which are run thru the heading of the cloth and fastened at each end by sewing thru a small hole in the wood. For a Christmas present or birthday gift one of these bags would be very acceptable if made up in a pretty pattern of silk tube used for a party or theatre bag. The mother of a young baby can make more use for such a bag. She may carry the baby's bottle or his napkins, in fact all of his necessary "extras" and no one need know but that she has her knitting. The knitting bag described (No. 8589), is illustrated on page 11 under "Latest Styles and New York Patterns."

No. 8571—Little girl's dress. A simple one-piece little frock for school. The dress hangs straight from the shoulder and is held in place around the hips by a loose belt which laces thru straps of the same material and forms the under arm sections of the dress. The V neck is finished

(Continued on page 11)

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



(Continued from page 10)

with a deep shawl collar and a narrow tie. As shown, the dress is slipped on style, but may open down the center front if desired. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 14 and 14 years of age.

No. 8000.—Ladies' shirtwaist; cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure. The square-cut collar of a contrasting material and the colored turn-back cuffs are the distinguishing features of the simple tailored waist. The closing is formed in the center front with one large button. The back extends over the shoulder, forming a narrow yoke, onto which the fronts are gathered.

No. 8582.—House dress or wash apron. Comfort is the first thing to consider in making work clothes, particularly for hot weather, and the bungalow apron has become the most popular work costume worn. On hot days one may wear it for a dress, and then if one is dressed and yet has some work to finish this same apron slips over any dress and covers one completely. Then a narrow belt across the back, holds the front in place and large patch pockets are placed on each side. The pattern comes in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inch bust measure.

No. 8564.—The separate skirt, cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure. A two-gored model, with front gore fitted smoothly across the hips, the back gore gathered to the slightly raised waist line. A fitted yoke cut narrow across the front and back, and extending deep over each hip, ending in small pockets. The closing may be formed on the right hip under the extended yoke, and the yoke section brought over to fasten with a large button in front.

No. 8568.—Ladies' house dress or negligee, for warm weather, mornings and evenings, when long sleeves and tight belts are so uncomfortable, one of these slip-ons of a lawn or dimity are just what one needs. A soft draped collar finish; the neck and adds to the appearance of the dress. A panel effect is formed in the front by the belt extending only around the sides. This same pattern may well be used in making a kimono of any of the pretty figured crepes, and finished either with net for the collar or a plain colored soft silk material.

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 Dep't., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT



An Endorsement of Truman H. Newberry for United States Senator from Men Prominently Identified with the Agri- cultural Interests of Michigan

BELIEVING as we do that Michigan should elect this fall a United States Senator who is, and has been, interested in and conversant with public affairs; a man of sound judgment, and continuity of purpose; a man whose one hundred per cent patriotism cannot be questioned; and a man who has given sufficient study and thought to the matter of national and international policies to enable him to determine for himself where he stands and what he stands for; and believing that Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, conforms to this standard, we endorse his candidacy and agree to support him at the primaries and at the election.

N. P. HULL, Ex-Master State Grange and President, Grange Life Insurance Company, Lansing.

JASON WOODMAN, Grange Lecturer; Member State Board of Agriculture, Paw Paw.

JAMES N. MCBRIDE, State Market Director, Burton.

T. F. MARSTON, Secretary North-Eastern Michigan Development Bureau, Bay City.

THOMAS READ, State Representative, Shelby.

CHARLES B. SCULLY, State Senator, Almont, and President of State Farmers' Clubs.

ALFRED ALLEN, Secretary State Fairs Commission, Mason.

H. E. POWELL, General Field Lecturer, State Grange, Ionia.

FRANK COWARD, Treasurer, State Grange, Bronson.

C. H. BRAMBLE, Overseer, Michigan State Grange, Tecumseh.

A. L. CHANDLER, Corunna.

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FRED L. DEAN, Sheridan.

C. F. HAINLINE, Vice-President, State Milk Producers' Association, Alma.

COMFORT A. TYLER, Coldwater.

HORATIO S. EARLE, Detroit, father of Good Roads.

COLON P. CAMPBELL, Ex-Speaker, House of Representatives, Grand Rapids.

C. HUNSBERGER, Director, Michigan Expedition Association, Grand Rapids.

C. S. BARTLETT, General Field Lecturer, Michigan State Grange, Pontiac.

HON. ANDREW CAMPBELL, Ann Arbor.

CHARLES SALEWSKI, Member Board of Control, State Prison in the Upper Peninsula, Ingalls.

DAVID WALKINSHAW, Marshall.

JACOB F. HARTSIG, Warren.

C. H. JOBSE, Mt. Clemens.

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J. GILMAN, Eaton Rapids.

FRED H. KINGSTING, Monroe.

A. T. BORDINE, Dundee.

H. E. RISING, Hastings.

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Aunt's Hour with her Boys' and Girls

Address all letters, Aunt
Penelope, Farm Home
Department, Mt. Clemens

Think of having a wonderful goat team all
your own like Ethel Lovell of Pierston has!

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw in the M. B. F. that you would like to have the boys and girls write on the subject of "My Home." My home is in the central part of Michigan and it is the dearest place to me that I know of. Our woods are green and fields of grain in the shock, and corn high and green, and it makes one feel as though there was no other place like home. It is good for any one to go away from home for a while and then come back; it makes you feel like loving your home more than ever. With your father and mother to love and make you happy as no other persons can, and it is a nice feeling too to feel that there is no other place in the world that you would rather live than where you do. I live in the country with pets of all kinds. I go after the cows every night and like to roam over the fields and woods hunting for the cows. Of course lots of homes are not pleasant, but there are more homes that are pleasant than those that are not. We have a nice big barn and have a good place to play hide and seek, and all other games boys and girls like to play. What great advantages country children have over town children. They can help raise crops for our boys "over there" instead of jumping the rope or roller skating and playing ball, as town children do. I will close now, hoping to see this in print. Don't think, Aunt Penelope, I will ever forget my home, the dearest place on the earth. I hope my letter isn't too long to be printed. Lovingly your niece, Miss Violet VanBuskirk, aged 13, Elwell, Mich.

My home is two miles from town. It is a very nice home. We had a nice big house but it burned down. We have a cosy little house but we are going to build a large one after the war. The house sets back among the pines. We have a very large yard which is dotted with pines. The grass is very nice and very green. On each side of the path there are lilacs and irises. We have rose bushes, lilacs, honeysuckles and snowballs. All kinds of birds build nests in the trees and the squirrels chatter at you. Both sides of the house is esiege eda ar h There are two swings under the pines. On both sides of the house are gardens, in one garden are strawberries, currants and rhubarb, and a row of peonies. My grandma lives about 40 rods from our place. There are wildflowers all thru the woods. Going to town the road is shaded with pines. It is very nice here in the winter time. The trees are just loaded with snow; it looks like crystal. There is a hill by our house which we slide down. There is a pond by our place, and a trout stream and people come from all over to catch trout. There are lakes all around, and there are some old camps back of our place, and there are deer and partridge here. I have two brothers; Francis is 14 years old and Elmo is nine months old; I am 12 years old. We have three Belgium hares, and they are very nice pets. We have an Are-dale dog and a little white pet dog, and a little black kitten with a tip of black on the end of his tail, and we also have a white kitten. All of our horses, cows, pigs and sheep are pets; we even pet our Jersey master.—Cora C. L. Nephew, Lovells, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have been reading the letters from the boys and girls in the M. B. F. and some of the letters certainly give me a thrill to read how they are helping Uncle Sam. Well, I have been trying to do all I can do. I am saving all the money I can get to give to the Red Cross and to buy Thrift Stamps. A Red Cross sewing bee is held in our neighborhood every Thursday which many ladies attend. I helped to pick berries this year; work in the garden and also helped papa take care of the crops. I can't work with the horses but I try to do enough to make up for that. I am going to pick up potatoes this fall; I did last fall. I think we all ought to do all we can to help our Sam-my boys in France. I have two sisters and two brothers, their names are Edna, 16 years; Grace Anna, 4 years; Stanley, 11 years, and Sanford, 6 years. When school starts in September we will all go to school but Grace Anna. I will be in the eighth grade, Edna in the 10th, Stanley in the 6th and Sanford will just begin. We are a mile and a quarter from school; our school house is made from stone and has ten grades; the teacher's name in the high room is Hazel Sprague, and in the primary room Alice Gerheart. In front of our house is a very pretty lawn shaded by many trees. There are two quite large ponds in the woods and in the winter time we often skate. I like to tread in the woods very much. From a constant reader, Flossie L. Cotton, R. No. 1, Vestaburg, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have not written to you before, but I have been very much interested in the Children's Page in the M. B. F. every week, so I thought I would write. I live on a 125 acre farm north of Kalamazoo. I am 13 years old and I go to boarding school east of Kalamazoo. Our school let out June 9th

and I have been very busy all summer. I have pulled weeds out of beans, hoed the corn, potatoes, cucumbers, beans, bagas, peppers, tomatoes, radishes and all of our garden with my sister. We have seven head of cattle. We have not named all of our cattle but Friskey, Autopeg-ettrepegettillopecan, and Blackie are the names of three of them and I think the long one makes up for the rest of them. We have a puppy. His name is Ringer. He is very mischievous. We have two cats; their names are Teddy Roosevelt and Jennie Rogers.—Madeline Burns, Plainwell, Michigan.

[Editor's Note:—Madeline has sent me a fine little poem on our soldiers which I am putting in a border because I think it is very good, and shows considerable ability.]

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a farmer girl and papa works for a man who owns 120 acres of land. We have a cow and a calf and two little pigs. We feed the pigs milk five times a day and the calf twice a day. I have an uncle whom we know is on his way to France to fight for Uncle Sam. Papa is in registration and is in Class 4-A. My friend and I have a war garden containing turnips, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, melons, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, sunflower, lettuce and onions. We are going to let the most of it go to seed for next year for Uncle Sam says that we will have to raise our own seed, and we are trying to do it.

I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Luanna, Delvina and Ford. We are all members of the Red Cross except Ford and he's only two years old. We are going to have a patriotic entertainment and ice cream social with it. I am glad that my sister and I are taking part in the program. The others are too small to take part or perhaps they would take part too. I work in the garden a lot this summer, and I do the housework while mamma works in the garden and out in the field. They are hauling hay here now and it is a pretty busy time.

Well, I will select a name for our corner now for I have a very long letter, "Uncle Sam's Workers."—Bernice Sogden, Whittemore Lake, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first time I have written for the boys and girls page. Father and mother take the M. B. F. and like it very much. The part I like best is the children's page. I think the poem, "My Home" is very pretty. My home is in the country near a small lake. We have 40 acres of land and our crops look nice. My father's cows are all Jerseys, their names are Clover, Blossom, Daisy, Brown and Betsy. I have two pet calves named Butterfly and Edie. We have a team of roan horses that are very gentle; their names are Chum and Daisy. A black cat whose name is Harry. Our house is two large uprights and I think it is very pleasant as we have lots of shade trees and flowers. We have a nice spring on our farm where the cattle like to stand and drink from the large tank. I have one sister, her name is Lucille, and three brothers named Loan, Dana and Albert. I am the oldest, 12 years, and am in the sixth grade. I like to go to school and only have half a mile to go. We have over 50 scholars in our school. My sister and I each have a War Savings stamp. We are trying to earn some more. I am anxious to help our side to win the war. My papa was in the Spanish-American war. I will close for this time as I am afraid you will think my letter too long.—Miss Lillian E. Meyer, Sand Lake, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is my first letter. I am a girl 11 years old and I live on a farm of 280 acres. We have 250 little chicks, 6 horses and 14 head of cattle. For pets I have four cats, Ben, Jenny, Snowball and Belle. I have a banty and her name is Chipper. I have one old hen with 10 chicks. I live eight miles from Chesaning and have one and a half miles to go to school. I will be in the eighth grade when school begins. I have a garden this summer.—Goldie Niblock, Chesaning, Mich.

AMERICA'S BRAVE SAMMIES.

S is for the sons the mothers cherish,
O is for Old Glory for which they fight,
L is for the land on which they perish,
D is for their daring to do the right,
I is for Independence for which they die,
E is for evincable courage they show,
R for their inevitable bullets that fly.

Put them all together; they spell "Soldier," who will fight 'till Uncle Sam says "no."—Madeline Burns, Plainwell, Michigan.

MICHIGAN CROP AND LABOR SURVEY

Alcona.—Acreage of beans about 50 per cent of last year; look good but are small for the season. Corn about 50 per cent as compared with last year; condition poor. Oats about the same as last year; look good. Apples have a crop, others fruits poor. Labor conditions are serious; help can't be got but farmers are putting their crews together and getting along the best way they can. Hay being a light crop helps some.

Monroe.—Potatoes around here are suffering for rain; early potatoes are small and late ones will be if we don't get rain soon. Only a few beans look good where planted early. Corn that was planted early is doing good for being so dry; some very late is short; need rain; corn about two or three weeks early this year. Oats look good; just commenced cutting; some real early, just expect to thresh Saturday. Some apples if they do not all fall off. Too dry for garden stuff. Some are having a hard time getting help and the price is very high—one man getting \$3.50 a day and board, steady work; what little day help there is around here want \$4.00 and two meals. Month hands get from \$30 to \$60 a month and board. Stone roads and factories pay so high because they are allowed 10 per cent profit and the farmer has to take what he can get and I think some of them will come out slim.

Genesee.—15 per cent decrease in potato acreage; looking good altho they have suffered from extreme dry weather. 10 per cent decrease in acreage of beans; the early planted beans are looking poor; late planted ones are fairly good but they have suffered from the dry weather. Corn is about same as 1917; looking good due mainly to extra care taken to secure good seed last spring. About 10 per cent decrease in acreage of sugar beets; fairly good but need rain. Oats 10 per cent increase in acreage; poor and a light yield. Apples are more plentiful than last year; on peaches; a few pears. Acreage of wheat small and a poor yield. Hay about same as 1917; crop is light. Rye acreage increased by 15 per cent or more; yield will be larger due to large acreage planted to Rosen rye. Farmers cannot secure much experienced help so the majority are getting along the best they can with the help they have. A few farmers are securing inexperienced help but most farmers will not hire city fellows or school boys claiming they are not worth bothering. Farmers claim they cannot afford to hire inexperienced help at the prices they are asking.

Gladwin.—Potatoes, acreage about same as 1917. Need rain; Beans 100 percent, will need rain soon, about two thirds acreage of 1917; Corn, about 2-3 the 1917 acreage, 1-2 of a crop; Sugar Beets, acreage about 110 percent compared with 1917; condition 130 percent compared to 1917; Oats, acreage 120 percent, condition 90 percent compared to 1917; Fruit, apples, 70 percent, plums, 20 percent, pears, 10 percent, raspberries, 75 percent, whortleberry, 40 percent; Barley, acreage 150 percent, condition 80 percent compared with 1917; Labor is high but there is enough. When everybody works we keep up all right in this locality.

Osceola.—Potatoes, acreage about same as 1917, condition 150 percent; Beans, 1-4 acreage compared with 1917, condition good; Corn, very small acreage in this section; Oats, acreage about same compared with 1917, hot winds blasting early oats some; not much fruit; Big acreage compared with 1917, but the frost of July 30 did big damage to the potato crop in this section, about 1-2 crop is expected, about 3-4 of the buckwheat is dead. Rye, barley and wheat was too far along for frost to do any harm.

Clare.—Potatoes, small frost hurt early but late in good condition; Beans, few planted but looking good, frost cutting first planting so filling in with buckwheat; Corn, looks pretty good but curling bad from dry weather; Sugar Beets, quite a few planted but late on account of sand storm covering young plants; Oats, look good but short in some fields; Fruit, scarce, no huckle or black berries; Help is scarce but by exchanging and working in that way they get along.

Shiawassee.—Potatoes, Acreage about 1-2 but condition good; Beans, about same acreage, early beans looking fine, late planting small; Corn, good; Sugar Beets, looking fair but only about 1-2 of acreage thinned on account of labor; Oats, fair; Fruit, not much fruit with exception of apples which will be plentiful; Help is scarce.

Kalamazoo.—Potatoes, about an average crop; Corn, not very good; Oats extra good; Help scarce and wages too high for the farmers. The most farmers are doing just what they can themselves and let the rest go for wages are so high they can't afford to hire.

Kalkaska.—Potatoes, about 75 or 80 per cent acreage, condition of crop better; Beans, about 40 to 50 percent acreage, condition better; Corn, about the same acreage, condition poor; Sugar Beets, a small acreage planted this year, none last, condition good if the hoppers don't eat them up; Oats about 75 percent acreage, condition good but the hoppers are working in them bad, farmers are poisoning them; Fruit, very poor, no small fruit, and just a few early apples, scarcely any berries; Farmers are getting along very well with the help proposition now, but there will be quite a shortage in potato digging if the crop turns out as the prospect no shows, but most of the farmers reduced the acreage so that will help some on the labor proposition.

Grand Traverse.—Potatoes, acreage is about the same, condition fair; Beans, 50 percent more than last year, not doing as well but planting was earlier; Corn, looks good, we had to buy our seed corn so don't know whether it is early or late; Oats, acreage 125 percent, condition good; Apples, good; Cherries, fair; Huckleberries, scarce. All the farmers who could afford to hire help have had help

till now, but inside the last two weeks nearly every man has gone to war. This is a bean and potato growing section and we have always had to have help in the fall but we will get along some way. Most of the farmers have some early potatoes, so they will start digging early. Everything is suffering on account of the dry weather.

Iosco.—Potato acreage is about 75 per cent of 1917; fair. Beans are about the same. Corn acreage is about 25 per cent more than 1917. Oats are double acreage and a good crop. More barley; good. The labor question is getting serious as the draft is taking the young men, even farm owners. Some of the young farmers have to dispose of their stock and machinery and go.

Mason.—Condition and acreage of potatoes are about the same as 1917. Bean acreage is about two-thirds of 1917; backward on account of frost in June. Corn is about the same as 1917; slow; frost and dry weather have done much damage. Acreage of oats is about the same; damaged by frost. With few exceptions small fruits were killed; apples about half a crop. Wheat acreage increased but failed to come good in fall and was damaged by June frost. Wages are high and help

scarce and mostly inefficient. The majority of farmers prefer to do as much of their work as possible without help and let the rest go. They cannot afford to do otherwise.

Oceana.—Potato acreage is about the same as last year; early, frozen; late, fair. Bean acreage less than last year; good condition but late. Corn is much better but backward on account of late frost. Small patches of sugar beets being raised here this year; in good condition. Oats are not very good; hurt by the dry weather. Not so many sowed as last year. Fruits scarce and not in very good condition. Small fruits hurt by the frost. Gardens are fair; sugar cane is being raised quite extensively this year. Farm help is very scarce. The acreage is less in some parts of the county than last year as the farmers knowing that they could not get help to harvest did not plant so much. Women and children are taking the place of hired help to a certain extent; wages are very good.

Antrim.—Potato acreage is about 60 per cent of 1917; condition fair. Beans, about 50 per cent; fair. Corn about 85 per cent; average three weeks late; mostly a poor stand. Oats about the same; condition good. Cherries are the only small fruit, 25 to 40 per cent of 1917; apples about 60 per cent of last year's crop which was small. Farmers generally are trying by co-operating to do without hiring help. Are profiting by last year's experience and not depending on hiring any help. However, farmers are doing their utmost and working early and late. The real

pinch will come at potato digging time, but no serious trouble is anticipated.

Crawford.—Potato acreage is about half what it was last year; looking fine. Only know of two acres of beans being planted this year; too cold for beans. Corn acreage is about the same as last year but looks a lot better. Oats are about the same. A lot of the pear, plum and peach trees were killed last winter; we had 250 apple trees killed. Huckleberries are a failure in this county. It is hard on the poor people. In this part of the county the farmers do not seem to have much trouble in getting help; there are so few crops it don't take much help to handle them. We have just finished sowing 43 acres of rye and sand vetch for cover crop for the young orchard.

Clinton.—The acreage of potatoes is 80 per cent; condition 75 per cent; beans, 90 per cent; condition 100 per cent; corn, 75 per cent; condition, 90 per cent; sugar beets, 50 per cent; 100 per cent; oats, 100 per cent acreage, condition, 100 per cent fruit, condition 20 per cent. We are pulling thru as best we can. City help has turned out to be a fake as boys are all right for playing ball, but not for work, and besides farmers are not very anxious to take any stranger for board and lodging in his family. The employers in the city are not up to this proposition as he does not furnish board and lodging.—F.B.

Livingston.—The outlook for both potatoes and corn is very, very discouraging unless rain comes immediately.—G.C.



Where Others Failed the Caloric Succeeds

The big farm home shown above is owned by Mrs. Annie M. Strawn of Lincoln, Ill. Last year she installed a Caloric Furnace. Previous to that she had used a hot water system, following it with a pipe system. Let her tell you about the advantages of the Caloric Pipeless Furnace over all others:

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"When I first heard of heating an entire house from one register I did not believe it possible. My house has thirteen rooms and it had been difficult to heat with a pipe furnace.

"Expense of Heating Much Less"

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"It has been very economical, too. We used only twelve tons of a lower grade of Illinois soft coal than used in our kitchen range, and glad to say the expense of heating was much less than heretofore.

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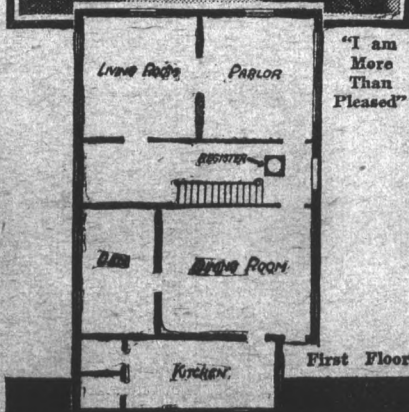
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FOR SALE—An Avery 8-16 Tractor in good condition. Price \$700. Wm. Bolles, R. F. D. No. 3, Monroe, Mich.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

Says Silo Would Have Saved Him \$2,000 in Feed Alone in Twelve Years

THE farm on which I was trying to make a living as well as pay for, was light sandy soil, very much depleted in fertility, and some 12 years ago we decided that stock-raising was the cheapest solution of the problem confronting us, as we could restore lost fertility and meet payments by the same operation.

We began with grade Jerseys and by careful breeding and elimination have secured a herd of excellent producing qualities. Having a number one butter maker in the house, we marketed an article that always brought fancy prices, and were able from the start to have something on the credit side of the sheet.

However, the major portion of the proceeds had to go to purchase the protein feeds, bran, oil meals, and the commercial feeds, which year by year increased in price.

We were satisfied that a silo would to some extent solve the feeding problem and we paid to our local dealer yearly more than one would cost. Always we were going to build one "next year." Some way "next year" didn't come until 1917, and if ever good luck attended mortal man, we were that lucky guy, as the frost of Sept. 4th completely killed our corn and without the silo the crop would have been a total loss. We put it in the silo shortly after the frost and we never fed our cows so cheaply, or had them produce so much as last winter. The only feed we bought was a half ton of cottonseed meal at \$55 per ton and their ration consisted solely of

3 lbs. cottonseed meal, 3 bu. ensilage, with millet hay and the frosted corn fodder daily. The herd averaged from 7 to 9 lbs. of butter each per week which found a ready market at 30c per lb., and the beauty of it was we were not paying it all out for feed. \$27.30 paid the entire bill, where formerly that would not have paid one month.

The horses, pigs and chickens thrived equally as well on the silage. We feel that last year was not a fair test, as the corn was very immature when frosted, so the grain content of the ensilage was below normal.

We have a cement stave silo 10x30, costing \$210. Last year we fed 8 head of cattle, 4 horses, besides what was given to the pigs and chickens, from Nov. 1st to May 15th.

The idea is prevalent with many farmers that it takes such a large acreage to fill a silo. Six acres of drilled corn well fertilized and well attended will fill ours nicely. What other crop could one grow on 6 acres that would feed 12 head of stock for six and one-half months?

We believe we are conservative in saying that had a silo been built 12 years ago we would now have \$2,000 more to our credit which has been expended for feed.

Perhaps this reads like a fairy tale or a pipe dream, but they are actual facts and any farmer can prove it for himself. In this day of the high cost of feeds we farmers can afford to be without a silo not a minute.—A Cass County Farmer.

PROTECTION OF NEWLY PLACED CONCRETE

All newly placed concrete work must be protected against the elements and against injury from other outside causes until the concrete has thoroughly hardened. In most cases this protection need be no other than a covering of some sort which will prevent rain from falling directly on the exposed concrete surface.

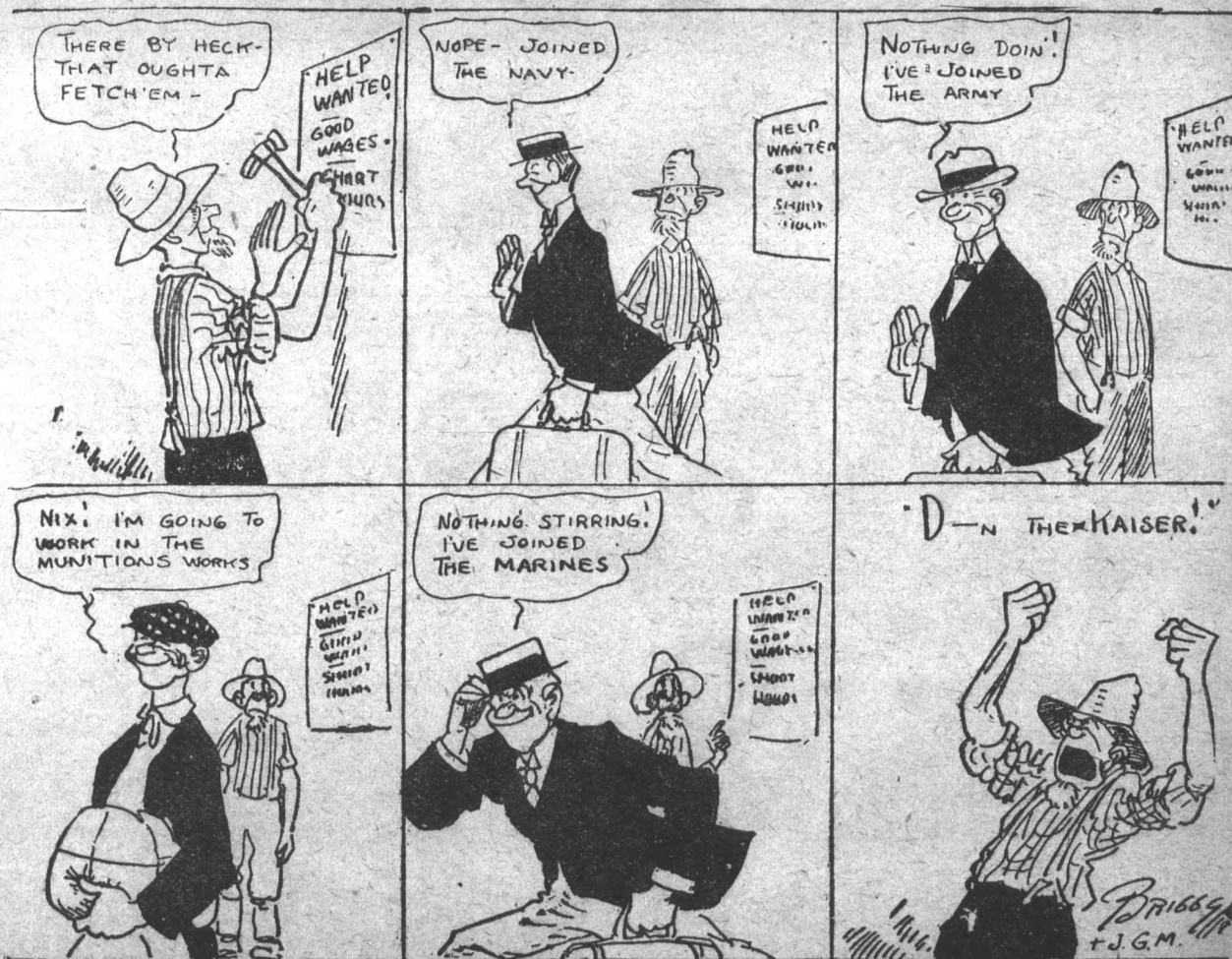
In certain climates, and in certain seasons of most all climates, especial precautions must be taken to protect the concrete against freezing temperatures. There are various ways of doing this. The most effective and also the most usual and easily accomplished is to build a sort of covering over the concrete either boards or canvas and place under this covering small stoves or heaters which are kept burning continuously until the concrete has hardened.

The heat given off by these stoves will be sufficient to prevent the concrete from freezing, even though the canvas or board covering should not be entirely air tight.

In seasons of extreme heat it is also necessary to protect the concrete against direct rays of the sun and direct exposure to the heat. Such exposure will cause the water in the concrete mixture to evaporate or dry out before the concrete has had an opportunity to harden, and thus an inferior concrete will be produced, particularly at the surface. The best way to protect the concrete against such injury is to keep it covered with water until it has hardened. In the case of pavements or floors, this is easily accomplished by building little dams of clay or other suitable material across the surface of the concrete and keeping the enclosed spaces filled with water for several days, or until complete hardening has been accomplished. In other cases where this method is not practicable the concrete may be protected by keeping the air in the room in which the concrete is located saturated with moisture either by means of escaping steam or fine spray of water.

The presence of water or moisture in the atmosphere will not in any way injure the concrete either before it has hardened or after. Before hardening has set in the presence of moisture in the air is exceedingly beneficial to the complete and thorough hardening of the concrete. After the hardening has been accomplished the presence of moisture in the air will not affect it.

The application of paint or other protective coatings to concrete work before it has hardened will cause it serious injury. This injury arises from the fact that the hardening process will be materially retarded by the admixture of any substance not properly a part of the concrete mixture. The concrete at the surface will also be materially weakened by this application and in all probability will peel off after the concrete below the surface has hardened. After the hardening process has been completed no protective coatings of paint or other material are necessary.



"D—M THE KAISER!"

—Briggs in Chicago Tribune

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Breeder of purebred**Holstein-Friesian Cattle**

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

Bull Calves

stated 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 record of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
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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.
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Prices f. o. b. Oscoda, Mich.
SERRIDELLA FARMS
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MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

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. Battle Creek, Mich., R. 2.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

**PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS.
DUROCS.**

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

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

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.

**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.

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.

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

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.

FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls, 7 months old.

R. B. JACKSON

"RUDGATE FARM"
BIRMINGHAM, 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. Mare 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, grow-thy 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, Evart, Michigan.

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

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.



'TIX-TON MIX' with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and ticks. Saves you big money—a \$1.00 sample box by parcel post will include a barrel of salt. Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep."
PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

POULTRY**WYANDOTTE**

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

LEGHORN**WE HAVE THEM**

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

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

CHICKS

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

HATCHING EGGS**PLYMOUTH ROCK**

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

ORPINGTON

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

ONLY RELIABLE BREEDERS ARE FOUND HERE

Write them as you would to a friend, we know everyone to be honest, fair and square. No amount of money would tempt us to insert the name or ad of a man we did not trust in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

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

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

KEEP M. B. F. COMING—USE THIS COUPON

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Send your weekly for one year for which I

Enclose a dollar bill herewith or () mark

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

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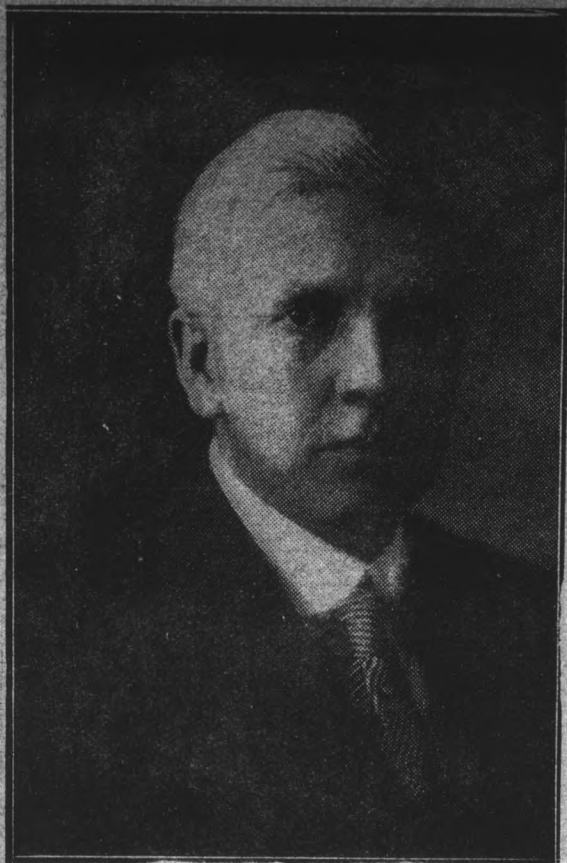
P. O. _____

R. D. F. No. _____

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



MR. ROBERT R. POINTER

POINTERS' Dispersion Sale!

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

50 Head of Holstein-Friesians

Will be sold under the hammer

THURSDAY

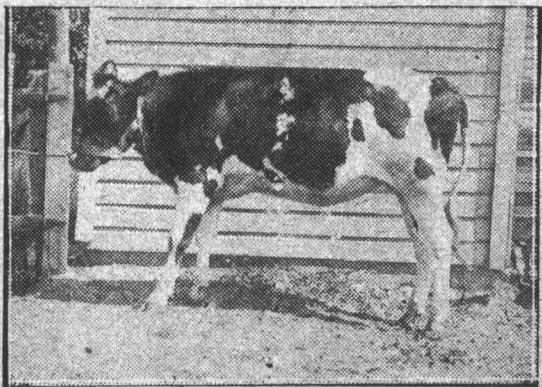
AUGUST 29th, 1918

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

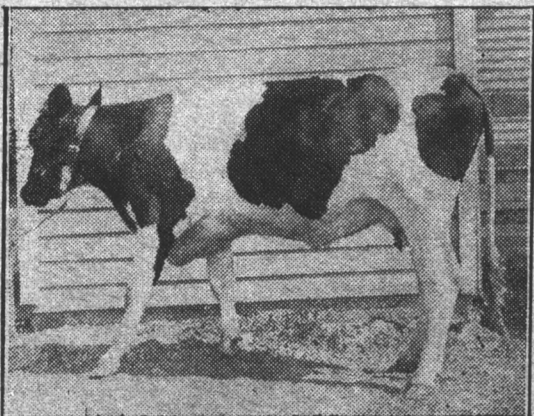
THIS IS THE SALE YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!

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

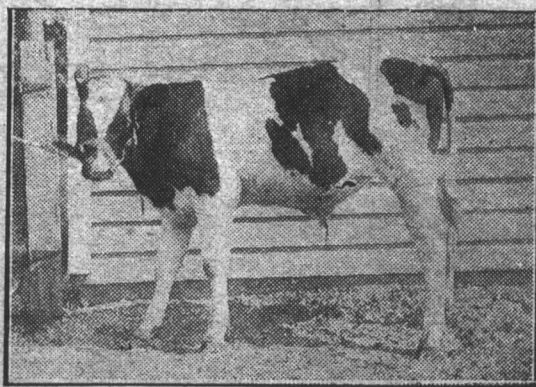
An extended pedigree catalogue of the herd will be provided, and all stock will be given a tubercular test and are guaranteed free from all contagious diseases.



Concordia Korndyke Sunlight 360720
Born, March 16, 1916



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



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

ROBERT R. POINTER & SON

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN