

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!



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NEW ORGANIZATION SWEEPS MICHIGAN

Over 5,000 Farmers, Banded Together in 40
Local Associations, Adopt Plan for Co-
Operative Marketing of Crops
Thru a Central Selling
Exchange

"The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange" is the name of the new farmers' selling organization recently effected at Traverse City for the purpose of marketing the produce of over 400 local member associations which have been organized throughout northern Michigan during the past eight weeks. Dorr Buell of Elmira, formerly president and now treasurer of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, is president and general manager of the Exchange with headquarters at Cadillac.

The plan is almost identical with that of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which has met with such remarkable success, and its sponsors believe it will revolutionize the present costly system of marketing and bring to the Michigan producer a larger portion of the consumer's dollar.

Details as to the origin of the movement are somewhat meagre. The work of organizing has been under the active charge of Mr. Hale Tennant, who was appointed federal field agent in marketing for this state last spring. Under his direction and with the assistance of the county agents more than forty local associations having a total membership of over 5,000 have been organized the past eight weeks.

Farmers who have become members of the associations say that the movement undoubtedly had its inception in the meeting that was held last spring at East Lansing to protest against compulsory grading. The temper of the farmers at that meeting and the deplorable demoralization of the potato market last spring opened the eyes of the state and federal agricultural authorities and the appointment of a field agent in marketing and the subsequent organizing of marketing associations is believed to have been a direct result of the Lansing meeting. Inasmuch as MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING was largely responsible for bringing the farmers together on that occasion and for the events that transpired there, we take a pardonable pride in the final fruition of our efforts, and we commend the bureau of markets, the M. A. C., Mr. Hale Tennant and his helpers for the unusual interest they are taking in the welfare of Michigan farmers and for their efforts to provide a practical solution of the farmers' marketing problems.

That the farmers of the state are in a mood for co-operative effort is best illustrated by the rapidity with which the present movement has spread. Mr. Tennant is credited with having made the statement that the movement has really gotten out from his fingers so rapidly has it grown. It is understood that the original intentions of its promoters was to organize three or four associations this fall and try out the plan which, if proven successful would be launched on a broader scale another year. But in nearly every county of the northern part of the lower peninsula the farmers have clamoured for an association, with the result that a gigantic organization having a pledged business estimated at upwards of \$2,000,000 during the first year, has been built up in a brief two months period.

The plan of organizing and financing the local associations is very simple. It should be understood, in the first place, that no stock is sold.

Each member acquires the same financial interest and assumes the same financial responsibility as every other member. Each member has one vote, and no more. Memberships in the association cost \$10 which the member pays out of pocket or for which he gives a note. These membership fees make up a fund for miscellaneous expenses which accrue before the association begins to realize returns from its business. Then each member gives to the association his note for \$100 which is the sum and total of his responsibility. These notes are used by the association simply as collateral upon which to borrow the money necessary for purchasing a warehouse and equipment. They bear the local association's endorsement and will be accepted, we are told, by the majority of the banks as security for loans.

The association charges a commission upon all business handled, sufficient to pay operating expenses and retire the notes which are then retained in the treasury of the association as a hold upon the members. If any member desires to sell his produce to a competing firm he may do so, upon the condition that he pay to the local association the same amount of commission as the he had sold thru the association. If he refuses to do this, the amount of that commission will be charged against his note. In view of the fact that the business is handled purely upon a commission basis, farmers who find it necessary to sell a portion of their crop for immediate funds may find it to their advantage to patronize a competing firm and still pay the small commission charge. By thus having a binding agreement against its members, the local association is able to estimate the approximate amount of business it will handle during any one period and to fix its commission accordingly.

The association will handle practically every crop which its members desire to sell and will also sell to its members farm supplies, everything being bought and sold entirely on a commission basis. According to the laws, under which the associations are organized no profits can accrue to the association. The commission to be charged will be figured according to the cost of conducting the business. The advantages that do accrue to the members is the almost certainty of higher prices for (Continued on page 4)

PRESCOTT EXPLAINS HIGH FEED PRICES

Food Administrator Acknowledges Difficulty
of Enforcing Government Regulations
but Believes Dealers Generally
are Making Small Profits.

Farmers who have been unable to buy feed from their local dealers at prices fixed by the government have naturally laid the blame at the door of the state administrator whose duty it is to enforce the federal regulations. They have quite pardonably resented being forced themselves to abide by one set of regulations while dealers have apparently been permitted to ignore another set. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has recognized the rank injustice of such discrimination but after rigid investigation and conference with Food Administrator Prescott, we are satisfied that the fault for the apparent non-enforcement of the government's ruling does not lie at his door. We are convinced that Mr. Prescott has done all that any man could do to enforce the regulations with respect to the sale of feed stuffs, and we have personal knowledge of many violations that his department have punished.

The simple facts of the matter are that the original rules did not take cognizance of many factors of cost entering into the handling of feed-stuffs, and the Grain Corporation has found it necessary to make many changes in its first rulings. Secondly, the transportation charges, under the increased freight rates, have added appreciably to the cost of the retailed article as many of the feeds sold in Michigan are shipped in from the far west. In keeping with the system, or rather lack of system in the distribution of all things agricultural which permits and even encourages the re-selling and re-consigning from one point to another at an enormous additional expense to both farmer and consumer, mill feed manufacturers continue to make large interstate shipments of feeds that (Continued on page 4)

The South Becomes Huge Competitor of the Agricultural North

To the present many uncertainties of agriculture in the north and the west must now be added a new factor—the branching out of the south into fields of agriculture hitherto occupied almost exclusively by the northern and western states.

The south has never really "farmed." It has raised cotton and cane. It has clothed a large portion of the world and supplied a small portion of the world's sugar ration, but it has left the growing of the cereals, of the principal root crops, of beans, and many other important articles of food to the north and west. And thus has agriculture in these states been given the incentive to develop into one of the greatest of the world's industries.

But education and war-time prices have given the south a new vision—a new ambition. The south is no longer content to exhaust its soils in the growing of cotton and cane. Two-dollar wheat, eighty-cent oats, one-and-a-half-dollar rye and ten-dollar beans have opened the eyes of our southern brothers to what they believe is an untapped gold mine, and millions of acres in the southern states that were never before traversed by anything but a cotton planter have felt the prod of the grain drill and bumper yields of cereals have more than justified the hopes of the southern farmers.

Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Florida and Virginia will harvest greatly diversified food crops this year. One striking re-

sult is shown in a shipping report from Alabama. Until four years ago from 17 counties in the state not a single carload of hogs was shipped. In the year ending April 1, 1918, hogs to fill 2,352 cars were sent from the same counties. The value of the hogs now growing in these counties was estimated at \$4,000,000. Formerly the section raised little except cotton.

A summary recently issued by the federal reserve bank for the eleventh district dwelt on the prosperity following the planting of a varied crop in the largest state in the union. "Authorities whom we consider absolutely conservative estimate the Texas wheat crop from 8,000,000,000 to 12,000,000,000 bushels and the oats crop at approximately 50,000,000,000 bushels," the report said. "The yield is greatly curtailed on account of the unfavorable conditions in the Panhandle section, where, in normal times, the grain is extensively produced. In more favored parts of Texas, the north, northwest and central portions, the yield is far above normal. The acreage sown in peanuts and other feed crops in all sections of the eleventh federal reserve district has been unusually large and correspondents advise these crops are doing nicely. Some sections of West Texas which for the two years and more have suffered a terrific drouth completely demoralizing the cattle business are again coming into their own.

"The outlook in the cattle industry has shown much improvement in the last month," the report continues. "A large area (Continued on page 4)

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—The repeated depredations of U-boats off the Atlantic coast resulting in the loss of many American boats have naturally caused considerable speculation as to the effect of these losses upon the American shipping program, and not a little uneasiness as to the eventual possibilities of the submarine menace in American waters. It is pointed out by shipping authorities that the number of boats destroyed by submarines in the Atlantic are almost negligible when the vast number of craft operating in those waters are considered. It is stated that only ten of the several thousand vessels operated by the federal board have been sunk, entailing a total loss of about \$10,000,000. Of these boats four were formerly German owned and were among those seized by the U. S. government following the declaration of war against Germany. Despite the comparatively slight damage inflicted upon American shipping by the submarines, authorities are forced to admit that they are a constant annoyance and will continue to harass shipping, and worry the coast towns. Just how many submarines are operating in the Atlantic is problematical. That they are of the most recent type, capable of carrying vast quantities of stores and remaining undersea for long periods of time is admitted. Yet, naval authorities do not believe they will endanger the shipping program to any extent nor to cause any great loss to life and property ashore.

"The war will be won on the western front in 1919 regardless of what happens elsewhere," was the substance of a statement made by General March, chief of staff, to the house military committee during the discussion of the new draft regulations extending the draft age limits to 18 and 45 years. With 80 divisions, each consisting of 45,000 men, placed on the western front by the spring of 1919, the German line can be penetrated at will and thru the superiority of numbers and certainly an equality of skill, American troops will find it no difficult task to keep the Germans on the backward move.

Militant suffragettes are again doing everything in their power to bring the equal suffrage cause into disrepute. Following the arrest of 20 women who persisted in disturbing the peace of the capitol grounds for no other purpose than to harass congress into an immediate consideration of the suffrage amendment, at the possible expense of other more important legislation, a number of other women have arrived from New York City to take the place of those incarcerated. The twenty under arrest immediately went on a hunger strike and threatened to go without food during their entire 15 days' sentence. The militant "suffs" will parade in the limelight until many of the newly acquired champions of equal suffrage will throw up their hands in disgust and withdraw their support. Woman suffrage is at the threshold of a great victory but a little diplomacy and common sense are required to carry it safely to the goal.

President Wilson is still being besieged by petitions from union leaders to extend clemency to Thomas Mooney, the union agitator who is under sentence of death in California for inciting rioting and dynamiting which resulted in a number of deaths during a preparedness parade in San Francisco. The President has steadfastly refused to interfere with the course of justice, but those who think the gates of the law should be opened up to one of their kind merely because he was formerly a person of authority in the labor union ranks, are making it very hard for the president to perform his manifest duty.

Farmers, mechanics, ministers and teachers will be exempt from the occupational tax amendment which has been written into the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill. The amendment provides that all other professions and all other businesses doing an annual business of more than \$2,000 and not to exceed \$200,000 shall pay an annual "occupational" tax of \$10 each, and that all concerns doing a business in excess of \$200,000 shall pay a yearly tax of \$25. The amendment does not apply to clerks or employees of concerns nor to salaried men.

Secretary Baker has ordered the discontinuance of all enlistments in every branch of the service pending the passage of the new draft bill. The purpose of the order is to prevent the wholesale enlistments of men affected by the proposed new age limits. As soon as the bill becomes a law and registrations thereunder are effected, it

is believed the enlistment order will be revised and that men of any class excepting class 1 will be permitted to apply for enlistment.

This week the administration's man power bill providing for the registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already registered, will be passed by both houses and the machinery for registration immediately set in motion. It was proposed by those who have objected against the taking of immature youths, many of whom are unaccustomed to the rigors of any environment outside the immediate home, that boys of 18 and 19 be left until the last call. The suggested plan was to call first all men between 19 and 36; second between 36 and 45, and third between 18 and 19. The amendment met with opposition in the house, however, and it is probable that the bill will become a law without showing any distinction between the military status of the respective registrants. Many mothers who have bravely given up their older sons who have reached the full stature of manhood have hoped that their younger sons might be left until the last, but if the earlier consummation of the great war depends upon the taking of the boys of 18 and 19 years, American mothers will give them up without a protest. Yet, the nation at large would have felt grateful for the fine judgment congress might have employed in leaving them until the last. Registration under the new law will be held early in September and registrants will be forthwith inducted into the service as rapidly as the training camps can take care of them.

Those Packers

*Ye editors of village locals, expand your chest and use your vocals,
To help receive the stricken packers—
whom Heney dubbed as paltry slackers.
For shame that Heney should conclude to
do an act so vile and rude;
As search a fellow's private mail, no wonder
that they rant and rail.
Of course their love was most devoted, as
long as politicians voted—
To help along the food combine their loyalty
was something fine.
But sundry rumors most remote at last
got Uncle Sammy's goat;
Says he, "I guess I'll take a look into their
daily record book."
And Heney was the man he chose, to listen
to the packers' woes.
What he found there was most appalling,
the culprits feared an overhauling.
Hog Island was a simple thing—beside the
packers' iron ring.
To read of it would cause a fit, they tried in
vain to make him quit.
Supposing Uncle Sam should stop, I wonder
would meat take a drop—
Or would it raise a cent or two, to pay some
other's slacker's due?*

—C. S. D.



From all parts of a busy World

London is using snakeskin shoes.
Japan has 13,000,000 men of army age.
Germany uses sand as soap substitute.
Colorado is increasing copper output.
Gypsum is now employed as a fertilizer.
American peat fuel production is increasing, it having been found to be an excellent fertilizer.
Oklahoma is this year building 438 highway bridges.
Dandelion roots are now valued by drug men at \$23.00 per 100 pounds.
The output of potash in Germany is estimated at 1,056,500 tons.
The War Department announces that the board examining candidates for admission to the engineer corps will sit in New York next Saturday.
Major-General James G. Harbord, former chief of staff of Gen. Pershing, was appointed head of the supply service of the American Expeditionary forces.
Provost Marshal General Crowder called upon 23 states for 5,586 grammar school graduates of draft age qualified for general military service to take an officers' course.
The United States Employment Service announced that it would determine later the initial quotas of unskilled labor which the states will be required to furnish.
The Dayton-Wright Airplane Co. has shipped its 1,000th de Havilland airplane. In honor of the event the employees of the factory were given a day's holiday.

WAR WIRES

Major A. H. Gansser of Michigan has been wounded in action. Major Gansser is in command of a Michigan battalion in Alsace. At the time, the Major, who has been an officer of the M. N. G. for a number of years, applied for a command overseas, his application was refused under the ruling that no German-born person could lead American troops in action. Major Gansser so clearly demonstrated his Americanism, however, that he was finally permitted to go across and retain his rank as a commanding officer. Since arriving in France he has given very good account of himself and vindicated the judgment of his superiors in letting him go.

American troops continue to arrive at Vladivostok to take a hand in bringing order out of chaos that has existed in Russia since Czar Nicholas was deposed. The Bolsheviks have been gathering up the scattered ends of their badly disorganized government and are prepared at any moment to declare war against the interfering allies and flee to Germany for protection, as a last resort. The Czechs, whose counter revolution the allies are now seeking to assist, are showing renewed strength thruout the great empire and may prove the salvation of Russia.

The startling announcement of the captain of an American vessel sunk by a submarine torpedo that he saw the commander of the U-boat which attacked his ship, in a New York saloon, causes naval authorities to believe that submarine crews have been in communication with German spies in this country, altho it is not known how members of the crew could have effected a landing under the nose of government vessels which have the entire coast under close surveillance.

The truth concerning the repeated defeats suffered by the German army can no longer be kept from the German people and the civilians of the empire are now pretty well convinced that all is not as well as the government has tried to make out. Not only is the morale of the civilian population suffering, but the soldiers at the front are losing hope as each successive battle adds to the list of dead and brings defeat to the German arms.

Contrary to the general impression registrants coming under the new draft law will not be registered on September 5th. The exact date of registration has not been given out but it is understood that it will come some time the fore part of September. It is necessary, of course, that congress pass the bill before registration can be effected under its provisions.

A British tank steamer last week reported that sinking of a submarine about 300 miles off the coast of Nantucket, after a spirited exchange of shots with undersea craft. The British captain said his ship first fired twenty-seven shots, two of which scored, and one of which set fire to the submarine shortly after which it sank.

The naval collier Cyclops which was reported missing on March 4th, with 293 persons on board, and for which an ocean-wide search was instituted by the U. S. government, but without results, will be officially listed as lost within the next few days, Secretary Daniels has announced.

It is apparent from the large movement of troops and material in the direction of Italy that the Austrians are preparing to resume their Italian offensive, which ended so disastrously for them last spring.

Ostend, the capitol city of Belgium, was bombed August 15th by American aviators, this being the first step in the American air program, which we are assured will be immediately launched on a large scale and vigorously prosecuted.

For the second time German submarines have cut trans-Atlantic cables. Last week the cable to France was cut by what government authorities believe to be a specially equipped U-boat. The cable was speedily repaired.

The British air fleet has taken up its air reprisal campaign in earnest and in a raid on Karlsruhe, the palace of Queen Sophie, together with several public buildings were bombed and a number of persons killed.

Not all the American troops who have gone overseas are fighting on the western front. U. S. army units are now located in six different countries, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia and Belgium.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



STATEMENT OF THE FEDERATED MEAT PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Realizing that a condition confronts the producers of livestock, and especially of meat animals, not anticipated by reason of climatic conditions, we apprehend that in the coming months the production of an adequate supply of meat will be very seriously curtailed.

A widespread and serious drouth over a large part of the corn belt has produced a condition nothing short of a calamity, and we believe that in order to avert a serious shortage in meats and animal products that the Federal Government should announce a definite policy in regard to production.

In order to facilitate conditions, we suggest that the food administration modify its regulations with reference to the feeders buying corn and other foodstuffs at market centers and expedite shipment of the same.

If the present line of meat prices are to be maintained for meats, then the elements entering into production should be given due consideration. To restrict the price of a commodity and not restrict the price of the elements entering into the production of that commodity seems indeed a shortsighted policy, and calculated to work injury and injustice to the country at large, as well as to curtail production and thus defeat the purpose and needs of the nation.

While this association is opposed to the propaganda of price fixing as an economic principle, still to treat one class of producers thus and not another under the stress of war conditions, savors strongly of favoritism.

The depleted conditions of summer pastures and forage crops, renders the future supply of meat animals and feeding stock especially hazardous and uncertain. In view of this fact we believe that the federal and state authorities should co-operate to locate feeding and grazing places where surplus feed or surplus stock can be taken through another season, rather than compelling them to be shipped to central markets and slaughtered at seriously low prices.

We believe as a matter of public policy the meat division of the Food Administration should not defer the announcement of putting into effect the ratio of 13 to 1 on the production of hogs for the present year.

We suggest that matters pertaining to loss and damage to livestock in transit under the federal railroad control should be promptly and fairly adjusted as formerly under private ownership.

We suggest as a means of facilitating the future production of meat that the grain division of the Food Administration modify its rule governing shipments of grain and foodstuffs to actual feeders and consumers in order that they may not be compelled to comply with the license system and regulations as now in force and that feeders be permitted to buy and store such amount of corn at least six months in advance or to cover a normal feeding period.

We recognize that the control and proper disposition of the packing industry of our country is one of the greatest questions needing careful consideration and ultimate solution. We think the smaller packing centers, especially, should be encouraged and developed in order to facilitate transportation and that proper restraint and supervision of the larger packers should be provided with the idea of obviating any imposition on the producer or consumer, and with the view of developing new centers for disposition of meat producing animals. The profits shown in the sworn reports of the large packers are abnormal and the campaign of advertising conducted by them is calculated to blind the public to the menace of this monopoly. The control by the packers of many food products not allied to the slaughter of animals carries with it a power control of these industries and should be subjected to the most severe investigation with a view to eliminating any imposition upon the consuming public.

The suggestion may be opportune at this time to producers generally that we use extreme caution in future operations. Conservative producers should confine themselves to the use of material on hand and by the additions of suitable concentrates much may be produced in drouth stricken districts and the nation's supply of meat thus augmented. Likewise many head of young

stock may be conserved to the future needs of the nation, and in this connection we approve of the policy of the federal government in advancing loans to feeders and producers of livestock in order that undue sacrifices may not be entailed.—*H. H. Halladay, President Michigan Livestock Sanitary Commission.*

CALIFORNIA BEAN MEN EXPECT GOOD PRICES ON 1918 CROP

In view of the fact that the estimated production of beans in California as shown by the Government crop report exceeds the total estimated production of all other states and will have a marked influence upon the market, the following statement issued by the California Bean Growers Ass'n, should prove of interest to Michigan growers. The report is taken from *Oxnard Daily Courier*, and is dated August 15th. It follows:

"The farmers of this state need have no fear about an overproduction of beans this year, and a consequent depression of prices, according to Geo. A. Turner, president of the California Bean Growers' association.

"Mr. Turner finds that the acreage planted to beans this year is slightly larger than in 1917, but dry weather conditions in many sections have materially interfered with the crop. Many growers report almost a total failure because of lack of moisture. Large whites, for instance, show at the present time an average condition in the counties of San Joaquin, Yuba and Colusa, but in Sacramento, Stanislaus and Yolo, they are reported below normal. While the outlook for pinks is encouraging in the most important districts where they are grown, the acreage is much less than last year and subnormal conditions ranging from 75 per cent down to 25 per cent are reported from some of the dry sections. Red Kidneys and Red Mexicans, which are grown largely in Stanislaus county, are reported to be about 75 per cent of normal. Blackeyes and Teparies, which are planted usually in the dry districts and are not so easily affected by drouth, range from 75 to 100 per cent of normal.

"It is particularly gratifying to note that the reports from the United States bureau of crop estimates check very closely with the reports received by the statistical department of the California Bean Growers' association, direct from its grower members.

"Mr. Turner calls attention to the fact that there is a wide difference between a normal crop and the crop of 1917. Last year the production went much above the average per acre and even a 90 per cent of normal production this year would be far below last year's output. Besides fresh reports from Michigan, Oregon and other competitive bean sections, suggest that this year's production may be much less than usual on account of frosts, pests and other adverse conditions.

"The California Bean Growers' association includes in its membership practically all of the large bean ranches and hundreds of smaller growers all the way from Salinas northward. It is the largest bean association in the world and will this year market many millions of dollars worth of beans. Its offices are in Stockton."

MAINE CROP REPORTER SAYS POTATO CROP WILL BE LIGHT

The hay crop was about an average but it was rather bad weather to harvest it, with labor at \$5 a day.

Other crops are backward and nothing but a good fall can save them. Corn in particular is very late and small, the average was rather more than usually planted, only a small per cent of yellow corn, sweet corn for the canning factories being mostly grown; the price is 5c per pound.

Beans were planted more freely than usual but were killed by frost in many parts of New England and on the whole are not very promising.

Potatoes were not so freely planted as in 1917, probably not more than 60 per cent as many. They have set well and if the rust does not strike them there will be a fair yield in sight.

There was a much larger acreage of spring wheat sown than for many years, which is about medium in yield and quality. Oats did not do as well as usual, having rusted quite badly; about the usual acreage sown.

Buckwheat and rye have done fine but were not very freely sown owing in part to the difficulty of getting seed.—*R. L. H., West Paris, Maine.*

GERMANY USES MANY SUBSTITUTES FOR LIVESTOCK FODDER

The very acute shortage of feedstuffs in France, the Central Powers, and the Northern neutrals has led to experiments with all sorts of wild vegetation, often resulting in their successful adoption as substitutes for ordinary fodder.

In France, where the shortage has been keenly felt, especially in the case of oats, the first experiments were made with a kind of seaweed called laminaires, common on the Breton coast. Experiments showed that as a feedingstuff three pounds of seaweed were equivalent to four pounds of oats. Horses which were fed on it grew fatter during the period of experimentation than those fed on oats; and animals suffering from lymphangitis, an epidemic disease which is rife among wounded horses at the front, improved under the diet, the disease eventually disappearing entirely. Grass wrack, another kind of seaweed, is also used in France with success; and in Germany, Holland and Denmark seaweed of various sorts is used extensively.

Reeds for Hogs—The French authorities recommend the use of fresh reeds for pigs, and the reed-flour for fodder was put on the market in France this February. Reeds are also used in Germany, where the minister of Agriculture recently declared that fodder obtained from reeds procured green before the blossoming period is quite equal to good meadow hay. The collection and sale of reeds is regulated in Germany by the Government, and a maximum price of \$1.25 per hundred wt. is fixed. With acorns, horse chestnuts and seeds of forest trees the French government has made the most careful experiments, and has issued full information as to the use of these for substitutes. Acorns may be eaten by all animals, though in differing amounts. For horses, seven pints of acorns are equal to 5 1-4 pints of oats. Acorn feeding should be suspended for a week after continuous use for a month. Horses and cattle should have raw acorns crushed and the husks removed. For pigs the acorns should be crushed into a coarse meal and mixed with cooked potatoes, or cooked with potatoes.

Horse Chestnuts and Heather—Horse chestnuts are especially good for sheep, one pound replacing three pounds of fodder beets. The maximum ration, however, should be two pounds for sheep. Cattle may receive from four to six pounds for fattening purposes. The chestnuts should be cooked, cut up and well mixed with other food. Pigs refuse them in all forms and they are poisonous to poultry, ducks and game. In Austria all horse chestnuts and acorns were requisitioned last fall.

Heather has been used extensively in Germany since 1916. It is mown, then chopped and dried. The leaves and flowers are stripped from the wood stalks, which are then ground. This is known as heather meal No. 1, and is used, mixed with molasses and some albuminous material, to fatten pigs. Heather meal No. 2 is made from the stems while still green and containing little wood. They are ground and mixed with molasses, and are used for horses and cattle. Heather is used with great success also among the northern neutrals, where it is dried, crushed, mixed with molasses, and made into cakes. Experiments have been made in several countries with bracken, but this has not been so successful as heather. In Austria, however, the root of the Eagle fern, which grows as a weed in Croatia and Bosnia, is an excellent fodder for pigs. It is stated that a ration of 4 1-4 pounds is ample for a full-grown pig.

GERMANY IS GROWING SUNFLOWERS AS FOOD PRODUCT

Serious modification of Germany's ambition to secure a "place in the sun" is evident from government efforts to solve the diminishing food and feed supply. So short has become the supply of fats and oil that large plantings of sunflowers are urged as a source of edible oil. Last year the German government offered premiums for the cultivation of sunflowers and railroad right-of-ways there are extensively used for the purpose. This is in keeping with Germany's policy of utilizing all her resources to the utmost. According to information received by the U. S. Food Administration, as much as 18 gallons of oil can be secured from the seed of an acre of sunflowers while the refuse is said to make a cattle feed comparing favorably in quality with other feeds now available in Germany.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

William Putman had a patch of a little less than four acres of oats which were threshed separate from his other grain and was surprised to find the yield 429 bushels.—*Tuscola Advertiser*.

The question of hoarding wheat has reached Eaton and farmers holding former year's crops are being asked to sell by the food administrators.—*Charlotte Leader*.

The pickle stations are now open and some cucumbers are coming in, but on account of the dry weather the yield is light. Officers of the Budlong factory who were here from Chicago last week say that the vines are generally looking good and with sufficient rain growers may yet expect a good crop.—*Lawton Leader*.

I. S. Savery left at the Leader office Saturday a sample of apples from his farm in Salem township which were literally baked on one side from the recent hot sun. The apples that were burned hung on the south and east side of the trees. Aside from the burn, the fruit is perfect. The apples can be seen at this office.—*Dexter Leader*.

The weather man had better begin to get busy with a real rain, not local showers that miss most everybody, or else the corn crop in this part of Michigan is going to have "kaiseritis." It has already started to curl, particularly on the light soils. Continued dry weather will cause the crop to be cut very short, the leaves having already started to curl.—*Detroit Courier*.

Ralph Kitson, an Easton township farmer, couldn't "hitch old Dobbin to the shay," because he didn't have any stray hoss about the place, so he hooked a tractor arrangement on his 4d and plowed his farm over for the third time. Besides that he took the folks to town three times every day, churned the cream every morning, rocked the baby's trundle bed, pumped water for the stock and took the hired girl out for a ride of an evening when the chores were done. When it comes to real service some of these "Lizzies" are almost human.—*Elsie Sun*.

Isham and Wood, local agents for all I. H. C. farm machinery, held a tractor demonstration on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The Frick dairy farm north of Perrinton was the scene of operations. The famous Mogul 10-20 kerosene tractor was on trial. It was subjected to every possible reasonable test in farm work, plowing, discing, rolling and threshing. The ground was exceptionally hard but the tractor put two furrows at good depth thru in great style. Quite a number of interested farmers attended and next season will undoubtedly see more tractors at work locally.—*Middleton Record*.

PRESCOTT EXPLAINS THE CAUSE OF THE HIGH FEED PRICES

(Continued from page 1) should be sold and consumed right here in Michigan. As Mr. Prescott points out in his accompanying letter such practices as these are partially accountable for the exorbitant cost of mill feeds to the farmer. In this day of conservation and efficiency it would surely seem that the government should take steps to prevent the inter-state shipment of goods for which there is a local market. Otherwise its "fixed" prices and "control" are nothing but a farce.

Explaining the attitude of the Food Administration upon these important subjects, Mr. Prescott says:

"Under the regulations \$2.00 per ton may be added to the basic price of wheat mill feeds when manufactured from soft winter wheat. As practically all the wheat grown in Michigan, with the exception of a little spring wheat, is soft winter wheat, that \$2.00 per ton may be added for nearly all the wheat mill feeds produced in the state, but in order to add that \$2.00 each mill must have stamped on its sacks when sold the words, 'manufactured from soft winter wheat.'

"I know that the Grand Rapids mills are adding the \$2.00, but I am inclined to think that a good share of the Michigan mills are not at this time adding the \$2.00, although they would have a right to do so under the regulations, but it is probable that many of them have overlooked this particular regulation which they received from Washington."

"I am just now getting out a letter to every miller in the state, asking him to report to me his monthly production of wheat mill feeds and to what classes of customers he sells them. I am doing this to find out what mills are selling large amounts to feed mixers, instead of placing them upon the market where farmers and feeders can buy them. I presume a miller could get an extra price from some concern that mixes feeds, but of course, he would have to do it under some secret

arrangement. I have heard of one case of that kind, but the party would not give me the name of the miller. If there is anything of that kind going on I am going to try to locate it. I also want to find out if any considerable amount of bran or middlings is being shipped out of the state in order to see if that cannot be stopped, and some arrangement made whereby the product will be held here for the farmers of this state.

"Of course, it must always be kept in mind that large quantities of bran and middlings are shipped into Michigan from the west, a great deal from Kansas City. These, of course, carry a jobber's profit, a freight rate of from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per ton. These 'shipped-in' products must of course, sell at a price greatly in excess of the mill fixed prices. I am trying now to arrange with the Food Administration to discourage the shipment of any wheat mill feeds out of Michigan, so that we will not have to ship in such quantities from the west. It seems to me extremely foolish to allow our wheat mill feeds to be shipped out of the state, and then wheat mill feeds shipped in here, which must sell at \$10.00 to \$15.00 per ton more than our own products sell for under the regulations.

"If there is any further information I can give you in regard to this matter at any time, I shall be glad to do so.

"Wherever prices are being charged for wheat mill feeds that seem to be out of line with the regulations I shall be glad to have the facts reported to me. Of course, I must have the name of the concern selling the feeds, in order to get at it. We have inflicted a good many penalties on mills and elevators for not following these fixed prices. Yesterday we cited the Sunfield Milling Company of Sunfield in for selling their own products of middlings at \$2.00 per hundred pounds to the farmers.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator*.

We present also copies of rulings issued to millers and dealers governing the sale of wheat mill feeds, which will enable any farmer to know what charges may be legitimately added to the cost of feeds by his local dealer:

TO RETAILERS OF WHEAT MILL FEEDS:

The regulation as to the profits to be taken by retailers of wheat mill feeds has been changed. The following is the new regulation, effective August 1st:

1. Where one or more farmers purchase in advance of delivery full car-loads, take delivery at car and pay for it on delivery—\$1.50 per ton, plus demurrage, if any.
2. Where a farmer purchases and takes delivery at car, and pays for it on delivery, in ton lots or more but less than car lots—\$2.00 per ton.
3. Where a farmer purchases and takes delivery at car, and pays for it on delivery, in lots less than one ton—\$2.50 per ton.
4. Sales ex-warehouse in lots of one ton or more—\$4.00 per ton.
5. Sales ex-warehouse in lots of less than one ton—\$5.00 per ton.
6. In making a credit sale you may add a charge at the rate of one percent a month.
7. In making a delivery you are entitled to make a reasonable delivery charge. Our cost price of feeds is determined by taking the invoice price, adding the freight if paid by you, and adding the actual cost of cartage from the railroad station to your place of business.

This Department will not at this time undertake to define what will be considered as reasonable margins on feeds other than wheat mill feeds. Dealers should remember however, that their profits will be scrutinized and profiteering severely dealt with. The published margins on wheat mill feeds should enable a dealer to arrive at a reasonable selling price for all feeds.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator*.

TO WHEAT FLOUR MILLERS:

The new regulations governing the prices of wheat flour and wheat mill feeds were effective July 22nd. You have received a copy. Under these regulations you are entitled to certain margins over the basic prices.

In selling flour to wholesalers and retailers you may add a margin of fifty cents per barrel over the basic price. In selling to consumers you may add a margin at the rate of \$1.20 per barrel over the basic price.

In selling wheat mill feeds to wholesalers in less than car-load lots you may add a margin of \$1.00 per ton to the basic price. In selling to retailers in ton lots or more you may add a margin of \$2.00 per ton to the basic price. In selling to retailers in less than ton lots you may add \$2.00 per ton to the basic price.

The margins on sales of wheat mill feeds to consumers are not fixed by the United States Food Administration, but are to be determined by the Federal Food Administrator for the state. In Michigan the following regulation has been made:

In sales to consumers in ton lots or more a margin of \$3.00 per ton over the basic price may be taken. In sales of less than ton lots to consumers a margin at the rate of \$4.00 per ton may be taken.

A miller is not entitled to a jobber's profit, nor any other kind of a profit, in addition to the margins prescribed, even though he may have a separate jobbing department.

These prices are for cash sales at your mill. In making delivery you are entitled to make a reasonable charge, and are entitled to charge interest on credit accounts. If you have made any sales of wheat flour or of wheat mill feeds on any other basis than the foregoing specified margins since July 22nd (inclusive) you will please promptly correct such invoices.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator*.

SOUTH BECOMES COMPETITOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL NORTH

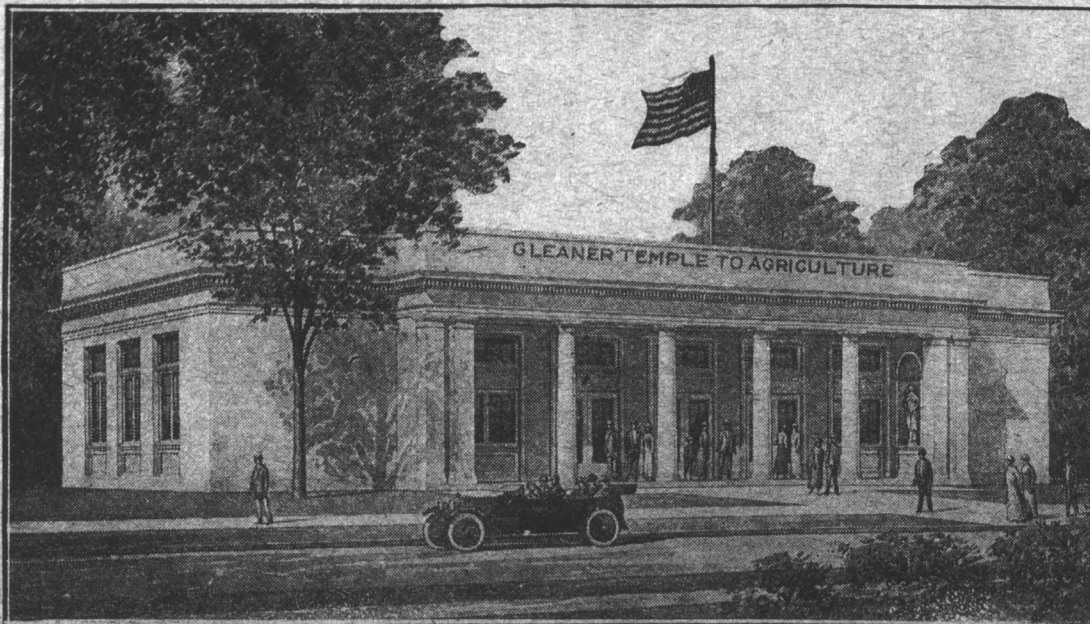
(Continued from page 1) of the range country has received fine rains and there is a better feeling among cattle and sheep men. It is still very dry in portions of New Mexico and the cattle interests are suffering. In the Panhandle section of Texas conditions are much improved. Recent rains have made plenty of grass and the shipping of cattle to pasture in other sections is no longer necessary. The fruit crop has been good, peaches in particular being plentiful."

What does all this mean to the northern farmer? It means that an active competitor has entered the field where he formerly held undisputed sway. It means that the nation's supply of grains, root crops and live stock will be greatly augmented, without any appreciable increase in demand or consumption. It means that normal production of many crops is to be replaced by overproduction. It means, providing the south can continue to successfully grow these new crops, that there will have to be provided an entirely new and more efficient system of distributing than ever before if those engaged in the culture of these crops are to survive the era of low prices that must inevitably follow. If the entire south takes up the growing of wheat, oats, rye, beans, etc., the northern farmer will most certainly have to revise his production schedule, and we may well have a situation which would make imperative the supervisory and advisory service of such a national board of agriculture as suggested by Mr. Colon C. Lillie, to maintain some kind of a standard for the production of crops.

NEW MARKETING ORGANIZATION SWEEPS OVER MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 1) their produce resulting from the elimination of the speculative local middleman whose losses and profits the farmer must always pay.

Local associations will sell the produce of their members thru the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange which will be in touch with the jobbing trade of the principal markets and will be able to keep the associations advised as to prevailing market, the market prospects and all other factors influencing the trend of the markets. Local associations are not, however, bound to sell thru the central exchange as they may at their discretion, dispose of their produce thru any channel.



This imposing structure, with its broad, hospitable entrance is the new temple built by the Gleaners on the state fair grounds and dedicated to the state's agriculture. It is the only building of its kind on the fair grounds and takes the place of the hot tents formerly used by the Gleaners and other farmer organizations for receiving farmer visitors to the fair. We are assured by Mr. Grant Sloeum, supreme secretary of the Gleaners, that the doors are open and the hospitality of the temple is free to all farmers. A cordial invitation is extended to every farmer and his family attending the fair to step in and at least say "how-dy-do" and tarry as long as they please.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A POTATO GROWERS' ASS'N.

A. M. Smith, President of the Michigan Potato Growers Association tells
How, Gives By-Laws and Instructions for a Successful
County Organization.

A Word From the Editor

At our request Mr. A. M. Smith, president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, has kindly provided us with the accompanying article. The request was made prior to the movement that has been started to organize local co-operative shipping associations which in many instances will perform the functions of such associations as Mr. Smith describes herewith. However, many agricultural communities are not yet ready to take a risk of organizing shipping associations under the co-operative law until others have proven the plan a success. Yet, there is no reason why such farmers should not get together in some capacity and thus lay the foundations for a marketing organization when the time seems advisable for them to have one. If the forty odd local marketing associations recently organized are successful there is reason to believe that every shipping station in Michigan will eventually have a farmers' co-operative marketing association. Local associations such as described by Mr. Smith should be organized in all farming communities this fall. It has been conceded that such an association could have had sufficient influence to have prevented the imposition against Michigan farmers last year and the argument still holds good. No one knows what concerted action may be necessary before the 1918 crop is marketed and we want to see our farmers organized and prepared to cope with any situation that may arise to interfere with the profitable marketing of their crop.

MANY communities would like to have a potato growers' association, but do not know just how to organize one. Therefore the story of how the Missaukee county potato growers organized may be of interest and furnish a plan by which others may proceed.

The writer is president of the local farmers' institute and previous to the holding of the State Potato Association meeting felt all along with other officers of the institute that there should be a meeting of potato growers held and a representative sent to Lansing. I, therefore, on my own responsibility sent out a call over all the telephone lines of the Lake City central about like this: "A. M. Smith wants every potato grower in Missaukee county to come to a meeting to be held at the court house next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock." I think every representative potato grower in the Lake City district was present at that meeting and anxious to take steps to better the conditions under which he was laboring.

This meeting organized itself into the Missaukee County Potato Growers' Association, and elected a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, adopted a membership fee of \$1 per annum, appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws, and elected a committee to represent it at the state meeting in Lansing.

Other meetings have been held at various times. One to hear the report of the representatives sent to Lansing and to adopt a constitution and by-laws.

The officers with our county agent have prepared and had printed a pamphlet on "Objects of Organization and Suggestions for Advancing the Potato Industry," copy of which has been sent to all the members and to many outside the membership.

Out of this association has also grown the Lake City Co-operative Marketing Association, through which we hope to market not only our potatoes, but also all of our farm products.

Every community wherever strong enough should have such an association, and should proceed to tell Mr. Local Shipper that hereafter the producer intends to run his own business. As such an association of farmers may grade and market its own products without the new restrictions and rules regarding grading. It is clear that the easiest way to meet the hard conditions imposed last year was thru such an association.

Any person in any community, on his own motion, or in co-operation with others, can call the potato growers together by a public notice in the local papers, or where you have a county agent you can ask his assistance and organize such a meeting into an association. Then report to L. A. Siple, Greenville, Michigan, join up with the State Association, and get in line to help wherever possible.

Suggested Constitution and By-Laws for a County Potato Growers' Association

CONSTITUTION

Article I. Name

The name of this organization shall be the — County Potato Growers' Association.

Article II. Objects

It shall be the object of this association:

- Sec. 1. To promote the community plan of advancing the potato industry in — county.
- Sec. 2. To encourage the raising of pure varieties and the elimination of undesirable types for commercial purposes.
- Sec. 3. To give special attention to seed improvement and dissemination.
- Sec. 4. To encourage correct cultural methods.
- Sec. 5. To assist in guarding against the introduction and dissemination of serious potato diseases.
- Sec. 6. To promote better sorting and grading.

Article III. Membership

Any resident of — county who is interested in the advancement of the potato industry is eligible to membership in the association.

Article IV. Officers

The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.

Article V. Duties of Officers

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually devolve upon the respective offices.

BY-LAWS

Sec. 1. The annual meeting shall be held in January at the call of the president.

Sec. 2. The election of officers shall be held at the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 4. The dues of the association shall be \$1.00 per annum, 25 cents of which shall be for the purpose of affiliating with the State Potato Growers' Association.

Sec. 5. At the annual election one member shall be elected to represent the county on the state executive committee.

Sec. 6. The constitution and by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting.

The following suggestions regarding the growing, grading and marketing of potatoes should increase the producers' profits. Michigan's average yield per acre is much too low. By the application of manure and fertilizers and by careful seed selection and proper care during the growing season the yield can be vastly increased at a very small additional cost per acre. Farmers who have had disappointing yields will do well to pay closer attention to the factors set forth below:

PURE VARIETIES

On account of the great number of varieties of potatoes now raised in the county it is difficult to keep any variety pure and free from mixture. This condition makes it necessary to market everything at common prices as ordinary table stock rather than at a premium as seed or fancy table stock. This mixture of varieties also prevents small growers from combining their crops and marketing in car lots. Even the buyers of table stock discriminate against mixed types and varieties and prefer solid carloads of one variety. Therefore, one of the first things the association ought to do is to establish one or two early and late varieties as standard.

Among the early varieties Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler are best. In late varieties the Rural type represented by Sir Walter Raleigh, Carman No. 3, and Rural New Yorker No. 2; Rural Russet (Late Petoskey), and Green Mountain are all good.

The endless and useless question of "best variety" should be settled by a vote of the association, and then the yielding qualities of the chosen variety may be developed to the limit by careful selection of seed stock. The hill selection of seed and the tuber-unit method of developing high producing strains should be familiar to all. The variety selected as standard then becomes less important than the way the variety is afterwards handled.

UNDESIRABLE TYPES

The market demands a medium-sized, round, white potato of good table quality. Any variation from this requirement constitutes an undesirable type. Long potatoes should be discarded for seed for a double reason—they do not meet the market demands, and they are a cause for complaint against any grading regulation.

It is a recognized fact that when potatoes, of mixed type, long and round together, are graded, no matter what the size of the screen, long potatoes will go into the seconds which are as good or better than the smallest round ones which remain in the firsts. The following illustration is proof of this point. From a load graded over the Bogg sorter a number of the smallest round potatoes which safely rode over into the firsts

were selected and weighed. The average weight was 2½ ounces. At the same time several of the largest of the long type potatoes were taken from the seconds and weighed. The average weight was five ounces. The conclusion is self-evident. Mixed types are therefore sure to lead to dissatisfaction with any grading regulation.

SEED IMPROVEMENT

It is neither reasonable nor profitable for growers to be continually changing their seed potatoes in an effort to find a high-yielding variety. The result is only a hopeless mixture of varieties and it affords no opportunity for the improvement of any one variety by selection through a series of years.

Hill Selection of Seed.—It has long been observed that there is a marked difference in the yielding or producing powers of different plants of the same class, for example, of two apple trees of the same variety one may be a high producer while the other may be almost barren. Now, since the potato tuber is not a seed in the true sense of the word but merely a part of the stem of the potato plant which bore it, it inherits the producing powers or tendencies of a single plant, the one from which it came. Careful potato growers take advantage of this fact in improving the crop by saving for seed all the tubers in those hills which, at digging time, show desirable characteristics of growth, shape, freedom from disease, and yield. This is called "hill selection" of seed. The orchardist in selecting wood for grafts and the potato grower in selecting seed simply recognize Nature's fundamental law in reproduction that "Like produces like," for the hill selection of seed potatoes from the best hills and cutting scions for grafting from the most productive trees are identically the same operation.

A grower near McBain saved part of his potato seed in 1915 by hill selection and increased his yield in 1916 40 bushels per acre in comparison with field-run seed. Many in the county are working along the same line.

The Tuber-Unit Method of Seed Improvement.—High yielding strains of potatoes are separated out from a variety by a method which involves the comparison of yields from many individual tubers of desirable type. Briefly, the tuber-unit method consists of (1) the selection of a number of desirable tubers, (2) cutting them into four uniform sized seed pieces, (3) planting the four parts in four consecutive hills of a row in a plot of uniform soil, separating the groups by a noticeable space or by stakes, (4) at harvest time the yield from each mother-tuber is studied carefully in comparison with the others. All of the yield from the most desirable units is saved for another trial next year. Ten of the best tubers from each unit-yield are selected for a larger unit of 40 hills the second year. In the fall the best of these large units is saved for the beginning of a better strain of the variety under investigation.

VARIETY TESTS

Variety tests of potatoes are generally unsatisfactory because, as one may conclude from the preceding paragraphs, a single variety may possess strains within itself which vary as much in yield as the difference between two varieties.

SIZE OF SEED

Generally speaking, tubers weighing two or three ounces make the most profitable seed. Immature potatoes give better results than ripe ones, but small potatoes which are small because the parent plant had not sufficient vigor to produce larger ones are worthless.

DATE OF PLANTING

The quality of a potato for table use varies directly with its degree of ripeness, hence it is important to plant as early as conditions will permit in an effort to mature the crop. The market demands quality in table stock, which is lacking in immature tubers.

CORRECT CULTURE

Potatoes do best on a deep, mellow, loamy soil which is well supplied with decaying vegetable matter and plant food. A clover sod which has received a generous application of stable manure after the first crop of hay has been removed, and then plowed late in the fall, makes an ideal potato seed bed. In case of heavy clay soils spring plowing is preferable. The heaviest yields will be obtained from double plowing of new land or old land with a good top dressing of manure between.

Potatoes in growing require large quantities of water, and the fall plowing and the rich supply of humus from the clover and manure increase greatly the water holding capacity of the soil. Spring plowed soils with little humus dry out in summer and reduce the yield.

Cultivation should begin as early as the soil can be worked in the spring before the seed is planted and should continue until the vines cover the ground. Early cultivation may be deep to kill weeds but later cultivations must be shallow to save all the delicate feeding roots in the rich surface soil. A deep cultivation late in the season may do untold damage to the crop, while shallow cultivation, by creating a soil mulch, will do much to conserve moisture and increase the yield.

POTATO DISEASES

For a full discussion of potato diseases and proper control measures growers are referred to Special Bulletin No. 85 from the Experiment Station of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. This bulletin is strictly up-to-date.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

HOW MUCH SUGAR CAN WE REALLY HAVE IN CASE OF THRESHING?

I have 50 acres of grain in the shock ready to thresh and the help to do it with. According to the new food regulations my family is only allowed two pounds of sugar a month with no provision made for any extra help. Now, will you kindly tell me how I am going to feed 16 men for two or three meals on that amount of sugar? Our merchant says we can have none extra. Is it possible that our food regulator made such a law as that? If so, I think we had better appeal to Washington. If this grain spoils in the shock whose fault is it, and how do the allies expect to use it before it is threshed?—*F. P. N., Sanilac county.*

Extra sugar is allowed to farmers having threshers on the following basis: Two pounds for each extra ninety meals served. Therefore you will understand if the farmer has fifteen extra men for three meals, or forty-five meals in all, the retailer is permitted to sell him one pound of sugar in addition to his regular allowance of two lbs. per person per month for his own family. The retailer should make a note of this sale on his record, giving the number of extra men and the number of meals served them. In this manner his record will be kept clear in case of inspection by this department.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.*

EXPLAINS WAR CHEST AND W. S. S. CHAIN LETTER PLANS

Two recent inquiries received from earnest readers and referred to Washington, read:

First Question.—Why is it that in Isabella county, Michigan they have a war chest fund, the amount being one dollar a month, while the war lasts, but in Midland county, just east, they have no war chest? Is any county supposed to give more money than another? Or where is the trouble? There is no war chest around Bay City, as I have inquired. The Liberty Loan salesmen say the war board is asking one dollar from each family head. Can this be done in one county and not in another? If so, why is partiality shown? Can this amount be collected after being pledged? It is not that small amount I am thinking of, but the injustice.

Second Question.—Would like to ask your idea of this Thrift Stamp deal that is now going thru our locality. We received a Thrift card today signed by a neighbor with one twenty-five cent Thrift Stamp on, now we are to get five more cards and place a Thrift Stamp on each, which will be one dollar and twenty-five cents, then we are to mail these to five friends to be handled the same, which means fifteen cents for postage and envelopes to mail them extra. Then we are to buy fifteen other Thrift Stamps and attach to our card which is three dollars and seventy-five cents, and then pay the extra cents on whatever the month comes that we got a War Savings Stamp, and then we are to get interest on our War Savings Stamps and receive \$5 in the year 1923, so who pays the interest, and who is getting this extra money which you will see amounts to about \$5.40, all expenses included? We do not want to shirk any duty and are willing to help all we can. We have just given \$20 for the war chest, and have given freely to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. We have eighty bushels of beans left yet with no market.

In regard to the first question: The Isabella County War Board adopted the method of one to thirty-one, on the basis that they thought each individual could contribute one dollar a month as against the thirty-one days each boy is giving in the trenches.

The question as to whether a war chest exists in a county is left entirely to the county to decide. While it is true that Midland county has no war chest at this time, the writer was advised a short time ago that the people of Midland were anxious for a war chest.

A war chest is made available solely for one purpose, and that is to raise the funds necessary for war activities other than treasury department campaigns, namely, Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps.

Bay City has not adopted the war chest idea for the reason that they feel it impossible to set aside a minimum amount which will take care of necessary Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other quotas.

Whether or not a war chest exists in a county does not put any more burden on the county that has it than on the county where it does not exist. Take for instance Midland county without a war chest; for demonstrating purpose we say that the next Red Cross quota for Midland is \$20,000. This

amount has to be raised at that time by some campaign method. In Isabella county if their quota is \$20,000, their money has already been raised and they merely take it out of the war chest.

There is no partiality shown, it is only a question for a county to decide which is the easiest and best method, having a fund available or to raise the money at the particular time it is needed. Whether or not money pledged in this manner is collectable by legislation I am unable to tell you, but if a community is organized for efficiency and each individual in the county realizes that the work as carried on is essential, I think that the general feeling existing in that community would force the fulfillment of any pledge.

In regard to the second inquiry referring to chain letter the Treasury Department has asked us to discourage them, as they are not in keeping with the fundamental doctrine of the saving of goods and services in behalf of our country. You are not, therefore, in any way unpatriotic if you do nothing further in regard to the Thrift card which you received with one stamp on it. Of course we recommend the purchase of War Savings Stamps by saving goods and services, as there is no question but that War Savings Stamps aside from the direct benefits to the Government are absolutely the best form of investment which have been offered by it.—*M. S. Trowbridge, Vice-Director National War Savings Committee.*

LIBERTY BONDS ARE WORTH WHAT THE MARKET PRICE IS

I am writing you for a little information concerning Liberty bonds. We, my husband and I, purchased two bonds in June, 1917, and we were assured by the bank of whom they were purchased that if at any time we should wish, or be obliged, to dispose of them, that we could do so at their face value. Parties who have recently been obliged to sell a bond have been obliged to stand a discount of \$3.50 on the \$50 bond. Can the government maintain its credit and continue to drive people to invest in them if it allows the holders of them to be thus robbed? Or is it profiteers in this line who are robbing the investors?—*Mrs. R. L. M., Saginaw county.*

At the present moment the several issues of Liberty bonds are quoted in the market at less than par. A person who finds it necessary to dispose of his Liberty bonds cannot expect to secure more than the market price. The obligation of the Government extends only to the payment of interest as it accrues and the principle at maturity. The price in the market, of course, is determined by the law of supply and demand.—*W. C. Leasingnell, Asst Sec'y of the Treasury.*

SUGAR FOR IMMEDIATE CANNING NEEDS CAN BE OBTAINED

Will you, thru your paper, tell me how much sugar I am entitled to have to do up my apple-pickles and other kinds that take sugar, also jelly? Mr. Hoover said that the housewives might have all the sugar they needed for that purpose. I have not had any fruit to put up until now. But a few days ago I went to the store where I trade and they made out the card and said I must go to Mr. Ludwick to get it signed by him, and so I did, and the first thing he said was, "what have you now to can?" I told him of a few of the things I wanted to do, then he said, "you don't want that much." How much do you have to have to make what you want? He said he thought 10 pounds would do, and I said that was all right, but then he wouldn't sign the card at all, and the storekeeper called him up and told him I said 10 pounds would do, but he wouldn't sign it then. My husband went and asked him and he said he would sign the card when he got ready. What am I to do? I want to take care of my fruit at once. Has he the right to sign for the 25 pounds or not?—*A Reader of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Michigan's best farm weekly, Hemlock, Michigan.*

Each county food administrator or his authorized deputies are to find out from each applicant the amount of fruit they have on hand to be canned within the next few days, then give them an allotment of sugar to take care of this fruit upon a conservative basis.

The sugar shortage is rather acute but we believe that if everyone would use only their fair share, there would still be sugar enough to take care of the necessary canning and preserving throughout the state.

It is unfortunate that a good many of the people seem to think they are entitled to 25 lbs. of sugar for canning purposes. The fact of the case is they are not limited to any particular amount except that which may be needed to actually preserve the fruit on hand and with the further limitations that not more than 25 lbs. can be allowed at one time. In most cases 5 lbs. of sugar, or not to exceed 10 lbs., will take care of the fruit the consumer has on hand.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.*

HOW TO PROCEED IN AN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT CASE

My son, 19 years old, has been working in the Dow Chemical plant here. He had his eyes burned by acid. He signed a compensation paper to draw \$10 a week. The doctor told him he could go back to work. He worked four and a half days and his eyes got worse, so he quit. They told him the compensation stopped when he went back to work. This happened the 10th of July. We would like the law covering his case, and what he should do. He went to a specialist and he told him his eyes would never be as good as they were.—*H. S. S., Penrose.*

The statement is not complete enough to enable me to give full directions as to procedure. If the case has been submitted to the Industrial Accident Board and they have awarded the compensation and the injured person has not filed a receipt, or signed a receipt in full he should at once apply to the board for a re-opening of his case and put in further evidence as to his injury and its permanent character. If a receipt in full has been given, or if steps have been taken without a guardian, or if the case has been closed it would be advisable to consult a good attorney.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

GOOD SEED WHEAT WORTH MORE THAN THE GOVERNMENT PRICES

I have some good seed wheat to sell. Kindly let me know if I have a right to sell it for more than the government price.—*W. D., Redford, Mich.*

There is no regulation fixing a maximum at which any producer of wheat may sell the wheat. A farmer is entitled to get as high a price as he can, and for seed wheat which he takes pains in raising he is entitled to get a price that will pay him for the service he is performing. He has a perfect right to ask \$3, \$4 or \$5 per bushel, if he thinks his seed is worth that much.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.*

IT IS UNNECESSARY TO CULTIVATE CORN IN VERY HOT WEATHER

If corn is free of weeds and ground in loose condition, it is not advisable or necessary to cultivate during the hot weather. Frequent cultivating at this time causes the corn to roll to greater extent than left uncultivated; only in cases where the corn is weedy or the soil begins to crack is it advisable to cultivate under conditions mentioned.

Beans are often injured after they have come into blossom through too deep cultivation. At this time the roots interlace between the rows and come quite close to the surface. If the ground is weedy, proper cultivation to clean the land without injuring the roots, not going to too great depth, is advisable. However, if the ground is clean and the plants fill the rows to a great extent, cultivation is not advisable.

Ground from which beans have been removed can best be prepared for rye by thorough disking rather than plowing. Manure applied after beans are removed and thoroughly disked or harrowed into the land should then put the ground in good condition for rye. The Rosen variety is far superior to common strains.—*J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops.*

NO LICENSE IS NECESSARY TO HANDLE BINDER TWINE

I have been informed by one of our local dealers that a farmer is required to have a license to handle twine. Please let me know if that is true, and what does it cost to take out a license?—*S. C. J., Bronson, Michigan.*

It is not necessary for a farmer to have a license to handle twine.—*Market Editor.*

HOW WINTER KILLING OF WHEAT MAY BE EASILY REDUCED

An average of 10 per cent of the area annually sown to wheat is abandoned on account of winter-kill. Much of this abandonment can be prevented and the Liberty Wheat Harvest of 1919 increased by planting wheat in the right kind of soil. Winterkilling is usually a sign of poor drainage and the worst losses occur in soil that is low in humus or vegetable matter. On poorly drained soils wheat is often killed directly by the accumulation of water in low spots or is smothered by the formation of ice in winter. Wheat plants are also often heaved out of the ground by the alternate freezing and thawing in the fall or spring, this being due to the formation of ice in soils saturated in water. Sufficient moisture should be present for good growth, but all water in excess of this amount should be promptly removed by proper drainage. Better drainage results from the improved physical condition of the soil in which humus is plentiful.



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

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

Wheat prices show a very little change. Practically all the winter varieties in the leading markets have been selling at Government prices. Occasionally there is a car of choice dark hard bringing a premium. On the spring wheat the bulk of the trading is better than the guaranteed minimum, as millers want the grain. The wheat crop is showing up a larger yield than the Government figures show. Threshers are filing with the Food Administration threshing reports showing the acreage and the bushels threshed. The wheat crop is so large that the 50-50 rule will be revoked very soon and only 20 per cent substitutes will be used. The record movement continues and nearly 60,000 bushels or about ten per cent of this year's winter wheat crop has arrived at the terminal markets.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.80	1.80	2.01
No. 3 Yellow	1.75	1.76	2.00
No. 4 Yellow	1.72	1.72	1.95

Crop reports are showing serious damage in certain sections. However the trade does not believe the damage is as serious as the private reports would indicate, and for that reason the market has not advanced to any great extent. Northern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska have an excellent crop outlook which more than offsets the shortage farther south and in the northern states. It is the amount of grain that goes to the markets that sets the price.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	71	71	.81
No. 3 White	70 1-2	69 1-2	.80
No. 4 White	69 1-2	68 1-2	.79

With the drought causing a shortage of rough feeds of all kinds and with the present prices of wheat and corn, it is not at all likely that the oat market will weaken even though the movement is not heavy at the present time. Export demand is not heavy but there were large sales made sometime ago and shippers are not buying the cash article freely.

There is absolutely nothing in sight that points to a lower oat market. The Government is going to buy very heavily and with the local demand for feed as well as the export demand it would appear to us that the market is going to continue firm and active.



RYE & BARLEY

The situation is easier on account of buyers backing up as it is understood that rye will not be used as a wheat substitute and is not in demand for any other use. Cash bids are on a basis of \$1.70 to \$1.71.

Buffalo: Barley dealers have nothing to do at present and see little hope for maltsters getting into the game until the Government relents. As for millers, they are using up what they have on hand and not talking of the future, and it will be impossible to meet the Government requirements in grinding that cereal into flour. It looks like a feed proposition for the new crop.



LAST MINUTE WIRES

CHICAGO—Corn and oat market slightly lower due to favorable weather reports and active selling. Rye market easier and lower.

BOSTON—Bean market easier with slow demand. Offerings greater than demand.

PITTSBURGH—Hay situation firmer No. 1 timothy practically off the market. No limit to selling price.

RICHMOND—Light hay receipts have boosted selling prices. Fair run of clover and clover mixed grades.

NEW YORK—Butter market firm Creamery higher than extras selling 47 to 47½c.

DETROIT—Potatoes easier with heavier receipts. Poultry lower with heavier receipts. Hay scarce, selling readily at quotations. Beans easier.

Minneapolis:—The market declined early last week, owing to the increased movement and liberal offerings for immediate shipment, but there was some elevators buying at the end of the week that brought about a moderate rally. Today the receipts were heavy and mill buyers were not interested in much barley, so the market dropped down again. Barley is easily on a feeding basis locally and there is no sharp milling demand noted at any time. Prices quoted at 80 to 99c.



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	20 00 24 00
Richmond	26 00 29 00	24 00 27 00	20 00 21 00

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	21 00 21 50	15 00 16 00	13 00 13 50
Chicago	22 00 22 50	13 00 15 00	11 00 12 00
Cincinnati	22 00 22 50	17 00 18 00	12 00 14 00
Pittsburgh	22 00 23 00	13 00 14 50	11 00 13 00
New York	26 00 28 00	21 00 21 50	20 00 20 50
Richmond	25 00 26 00	19 00 20 00	16 00 17 00

There has been very little change in the situation since the last issue of M. B. F. With the continuation of light receipts the markets will not go lower. In many Michigan localities the crop is short and farmers will have to buy hay instead of sell. Many of the hay producing states report the same condition. Kentucky is reporting a large crop of hay but it will run practically to clover and heavy clover mixed. But the price of labor is high and men hard to get to bale the hay. We believe hay prices are going to continue high although we must admit the present prices are much higher than the season's price will average. Now is a good time to get hay on the market without a doubt.

The average condition of hay and average yield per acre in tons as re-

ported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on dates indicated is as follows:

Year	Acre	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Yld.
1918	69,531	89.6	89.0	82.2	82.3	1.43
1917	53,516	88.7	85.1	84.3	84.6	1.49
1916	55,721	88.4	90.3	93.4	95.5	1.64
1915	51,108	89.8	87.8	85.2	89.0	1.68
1914	49,150	90.9	88.7	80.8	86.7	1.43
1913	48,954	88.5	87.5	85.0	81.8	1.31
1912	49,530	85.7	98.8	85.2	91.0	1.47



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	10.00	10.50	12.50
Prime	9.00	9.50	11.50
Red Kidneys	12.00	10.00	17.50

According to the best information we can get on the bean market we have come to the conclusion that it is something like the German army—somewhat shot. The quality is running bad due to being discolored and age does not improve the color. The present offerings are heavy and the demand is light as buyers are holding back waiting crop developments. The whole situation hinges on weather conditions. At present rain is needed and without rain this year's crop will be greatly reduced and the market will then begin to stiffen up, but with a reasonable amount of rain and good harvesting weather, the indications are that a lot of this off-grade stock will be dumped resulting in lower prices for a while at least. Sell now or later is a business chance—you may and may not win. The present attitude of the buyers is to buy when they can buy at their figures, and there seems to be plenty of beans that can be bought at their figures.



POTATOES

The potato situation is somewhat easier, with more liberal receipts.

Michigan potatoes are beginning to move in car lots and many local shipments are being made. Buyers are holding back and buy only their daily needs. While the Detroit market has been quoting around \$1.75 to \$1.80 a bushel, we look for a much lower market in the near future. Farmers having early stock ought to get them on the market as early as possible. Crop reports from the different potato states are showing a fair average. In some localities the crop is practically a failure, while in other localities the prospects are for a large yield. The development of this year's crop will depend wholly upon weather conditions.



APPLES

Apples are coming in quite freely and in fair demand. Sales range from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. Basket apples are the best sellers. Shipments made in barrels do not arrive in as good condition on account of poor ventilation. Barrels should be well ventilated so there is a free circulation of air among the apples.

Fruits

Peaches are scarce and firm. Receipts continue light and no chance for improvement, as the local peach crop is practically a failure. Plums are coming in slowly but do not sell on account of the sugar shortage.

Berries

Very few huckleberries coming in. They are in good demand and sell around \$8 a bushel. All other berries off the market.



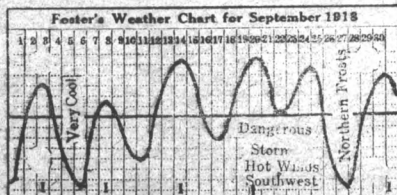
BUTTER

Shortage of pasture has cut down the supply of milk, thus reducing the supply of butter. The market is firm and steady on fresh stock. Storage butter is moving in small quantities. Creamery extras selling on the Detroit market at 43½c; firsts, 42½c.

New York, August 24.—August is living up to its reputation as a month peculiarly antagonistic to the butter business. Because of the hot, dry weather that has prevailed throughout the butter producing sections, of late the butter dealer has been having more than his share of worries. There is a strong demand for high grade butter, extras or above, but the demand for firsts is limited. Buyers either demand high quality butter or low grades. There is a considerable accumulation of intermediate grades because dealers are loath to dispose of consignments at a sacrifice. What the immediate future will bring forth is problematical, but it is expected that present conditions will prevail until cooler weather is an established fact. Quotations have again advanced slightly during the week. Until Thursday they remained as reported last week. On that day, however, there was an advance of half a cent in the price of extras and that quotation became fairly well established yesterday. Mold and summery flavors are so much in evidence that many lots of butter which have invariably scored as extras or better have had to be graded as firsts which tends to swell the amount of available firsts and reduce the quantity of available high quality butter. As a result the margins between quotations on undergrades have gradually widened. Additional quotations at the close on Friday were: Higher scoring than extras, 47 to 47½c; firsts, 44 to 46c; and seconds, 41½ to 43½c. Unsalted butter is in quite demand at present with quotations at a differential of one to one and a half cents above corresponding grades of salted butter. (Markets continued on page 12)

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Aug. 25 to 29, warm waves 24 to 28, cool waves 27 to 31. Radical changes expected. High temperatures followed by threatening frosts in northern sections. Planetary weatherology has come to stay and those who study weatherology most will get most benefit out of weather forecasts. This is a subject well worth being taken up in the schools and debating societies. Electro-magnetism is rapidly replacing steam and weatherology rests on electro-magnetism. Thus the most important study of the high schools and colleges—electro-magnetism—is the basis of weatherology. Therefore the most important of all agricultural questions, cropweather, has for its basis the most important of all commercial questions, electro-magnetism.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver near Aug. 31 and Sept. 5 and

temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 1 and 6, plains sections 2 and 7, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 3 and 8, eastern sections 4 and 9, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near Sept. 5 and 10. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves will follow one day behind storm waves.

The drought will continue in the south west half of the country east of the Rockies but showers and cooler weather will increase. Not much force to the storms and not much rain. Very severe and dangerous storms are expected last half of September and in those bad storms lie the hopes for moisture sufficient to enable the sowing of winter grain, which should be sown unusually late this year. I can not give publicly more than general instructions about sowing winter grain because to do so, I must know exactly the locality and the kind of soil, whether high, rolling lands or low and flat. It does not pay to sow on dry soil, particularly while a great drought is in operation. I have advised hundreds of farmers and dealers and 90 per cent of the advice has been good.

W. T. Foster

for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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 DR. E. A. EWALT - VETERINARY EDITOR
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What Our County Agent is Doing

We have had a county agent from the first of April. In April a dealer sold 33 tons of fertilizer at \$12 per ton. The county agent found out that it was ground limestone which cost the agent \$4.17 delivered. He took the matter up with the proper authorities. The dealer was prosecuted, fined \$200 and costs, also paid back \$6 per ton to the farmers.

The county agent also supplied a lot of farmers with seed corn who would not have had any if he had not been able to get it for them. Two hundred and fifty bushels of Red Rock wheat will be planted here as a result of his work.

At present he is organizing a county farm bureau. This is in just one locality. I do not know what he has done in the rest of the county. The county only pays \$1,000, so that does not raise taxes very much.

I think H. E. C. of Charlevoix has the wrong idea about the county agent. If the county agent movement is wrong, why isn't the agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture all useless expenses? I would like to hear why the editors of M. B. F. do not support this movement more.—Lloyd S. Lake, Lapeer County.

IF I NEEDED a chore hand or a tutor for my crops and cows I'd hire him. But if I didn't need him and didn't want him I'd resent having anyone shove him off onto me even if my neighbors were forced to pay part of the expense. I couldn't give orders (or take orders) from a man I didn't want around.

Your question, friend Lake, as to why the editors of M. B. F. do not support the county agent more is best answered by another question, "Why do not the FARMERS support the county agent more?"

The majority of farmers do not want the county agent. The majority of farmers when given an opportunity either directly or thru their boards of supervisors to vote upon the subject almost invariably vote against him. County after county in this state has repeatedly voted against employing a county agent and in several counties his services have been dispensed with after several trials.

Now this does not conclusively prove that because the farmer does not want the county agent that it would not be to his advantage to have him. The writer has always believed in the idea back of the county agent movement, that is, of an advisory agency to which farmers might turn with perplexing crop and marketing problems. We do not agree with the spirit of H. E. C.'s letter except that we do believe the farmer's wishes should be consulted.

Of course, there are several kinds of county agents. Some of them don't earn their salt and never will. They restrict their field to the four walls of their office; their operations to their typewriter; their "lectures" to a handful of gentlemen farmers who couldn't swill a hog without a government bulletin in one hand and an agricultural adviser at the other. But because some of the county agents fail at a job for which they are not fitted is no reason why the entire system should be condemned.

We've got some good friends among the county agents and we're proud to have them. They are capable fellows, in love with their work, and anxious to become of greater usefulness to the farmers. One of them once confided in me, almost with tears in his eyes, that he wished he knew how to gain the confidence and friendship of many farmers who had gone out of their way to injure him and interfere with his work. I know that this man's services are of great value to that community and am certain that many who now oppose and criticize him will eventually become his best co-operators.

County agents make mistakes. So do we all. The county agents of Michigan made a grave mistake when in convention assembled at East Lansing last winter they unanimously endorsed the potato grading rules which the men they were hired to serve opposed. Thus, the first time the county agent organization was given the acid test of loyalty to the interests it was supposed to represent, it not only failed, but absolutely deserted the farmers in the crisis. And yet, there are county agents and many farmers who wonder why the county agent is in disrepute with other farmers.

The county agent has become a permanent fixture in American agriculture and the time is not far distant when the farmer or the farm paper opposing the movement will be listed among the moss-backs and the behind-the-timers. As agriculture develops along business lines, the functions of the county agent will gradually change. He will become less of an instructor in scientific production and more of an adviser and leader in solving the seed, labor and marketing problems. But the county agent who continues to believe that his sole job is to teach the farmers how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before is needed in the fields of France far more than in the fields of America.

The Joker and His Little Joke

THE GENTLEMAN who inserted the provision in the primary law limiting candidates' campaign expenses had a well-developed funny bone. And his fellow-legislators who were wont to spend the last dollar to their names in order to secure political favors served a double purpose when they voted for that provision. They indulged their contemporary a little joke and fooled the people at the same time.

Michigan's primary law expressly defines the amount of money that candidates for office can legitimately spend to secure that office. It expressly fixes the size and determines to a considerable extent the character of the advertising matter put out by a candidate in the furtherance of his campaign. Yet, it is safe to say that no election has been held since these provisions of the law went into effect that they have not been violated, either openly or secretly, by one or more candidates.

Any man who is so lacking in the qualities of a real man as to violate the law or permit his friends to do so, may easily get around the primary law. What matters that he is required to file a sworn statement setting forth in detail his expenses? If he would evade the law in the first instance, surely he would not hesitate to perjure himself in order to escape the penalty of the law.

A farmer told us that he had received five letters from one candidate. Had every voter in the state received a similar number of letters the cost of sending them would have far exceeded that candidate's legal expenditures by many thousands of dollars. And this is to say nothing of the additional thousands that were spent for newspaper advertising, bill-board advertising, campaign lectures, county organizations, etc.

A candidate who spends or permits his friends to spend in his political behalf an amount larger than authorized by law is a violator of the law and should be punished

accordingly. If not, then the rich man seeking political favors still has advantages over his poorer opponent and elections may still be bought by the highest bidder.

There is only one way in which the rich can be discouraged from buying political honors and the purity of the elections be maintained. That is by the overwhelming repudiation of election law violators at the hands of the voters.

Here's "Bear" News for You

WHY IS IT that every crop estimate, every bulletin, every market report, issued either by private concerns or the Department of Agriculture "bears" the market? No matter what happens, drouth, frost, flood or grasshopper plagues, it's always the same old story, "A bumper crop." Could any other manufacturing industry stand the "gaff"? Suppose, for instance, that bulletins were issued showing that the manufacturers were going to have a "bumper supply" of boots and shoes; the implement dealers a "bumper production" of plows, harrows and disks; and that these self-same manufacturers were absolutely dependent upon the law of supply and demand for their sale of their manufactured products? Would this good news of "bumper" production lead to profitable prices?

We give below an editorial from last week's issue of the Chicago Produce Bulletin. It is a shining example of the methods used to depress the produce market and give free hand to speculation and manipulation:

"Bumper crops of almost every foodstuff grown on the farm are indicated again in the Department of Agriculture's monthly crop report. The record production is predicted despite a falling off in the estimated output of all crops during July, due to the hot and dry weather.

"In round figures, the loss to farmers of this prospective production is roughly estimated at almost \$450,000,000 in the principal grain and food crops, and \$250,000,000 in cotton.

"Practically every crop is growing on a larger acreage this year than last year, indicating that the farmers have been making strenuous efforts to meet the heavy needs of the Allies and the increasing demands at home for foodstuffs.

"Drouth and heat made inroads on potatoes, causing a loss of 15,000,000 bushels in the prospective crop, and the sweet potato production loss was estimated at half that quantity.

"Other forecasts of production based on the August 1 canvass were announced as follows: Oats, 1,428,000,000 bushels; barley, 232,000,000; rye, 76,700,000; buckwheat, 20,600,000 bushels; white potatoes, 391,000,000; sweet potatoes, 84,500,000; tobacco, 1,228,000,000 pounds; flax, 14,800,000; rice, 41,600,000; hay, 99,300,000 tons; sugar beets, 6,360,000 tons; apples, 199,000,000 bu.; peaches, 40,900,000 bushels."

We heartily commend Pres. A. M. Smith of the Potato Growers' Ass'n for his insistence that Michigan potatoes should be graded. All intelligent farmers will agree with him. How closely they should be graded will depend upon the yield and the size of the tubers. If Michigan potatoes reach their maturity and there is every reason now to believe that they will, farmers generally will be satisfied, we think, with the new screen of one and seven-eighths inches which makes the minimum size of the No. 1 potato one and three-fourths inches. Should frost or drouth cause another yield of poor quality and small size as last year, the screen should be changed accordingly, and Michigan growers left entirely free to make their own grade.

When both the republican and democratic conventions of a state as wet as Missouri recommend the adoption of national prohibition, the booze interests may as well fold their hands and go quietly to sleep, for the end is nigh.

While southern Michigan has been gasping for water nearly all summer long, northern Michigan has been bathing in copious rains which assures one of the biggest yields of corn, beans and potatoes in the history of that section.



How Ridiculous!

GOSH, but aint the farmers the unreasonable guys? Here they are kicking like mules with the belly-ache just 'cause our all-wise congress has seen fit to put a nice lady-like little tax on their automobiles, an' at the same time are givin' the farmers the distinction of bein' classed with bankers, meat packers, brewers, an' a lot more of our rich an' well-fed feller human bein's, an' of ownin' pleasure cars.

Now, the farmers—an' here's where the ridiculous part comes in—claims automobiles are a necessity an' not a luxury, an' therefore should not be taxed. Poor, deluded fellers! Here they've been ownin' pleasure cars right along an' b'gosh didn't know it till they was called on to pay a tax on a thing they bought to help 'em out of a tight place—somethin' they could run to town with after a little sugar for breakfast, or take a load of produce down so city folks could have a bite to eat without spendin' a whole day to do it.

Of course, farmers' time during the season when automobiles can be run with any degree of pleasure, is somewhat valuable—if they can spend it on the farm—an' every hour saved in goin' to or from market means jist that much more time can be given to raisin' foodstuffs for all the various mouths our farmers have to feed. An' it surely must be a pleasure to the tillers of the soil to feel that they can leave their horses, to either work or rest, on the farm while they make a hurried trip after needed supplies, an' so, of course, their tin lizzies jist naturally must be called pleasure cars.

Why, land sakes! Of course they're pleasure cars—jist as much so as your sulky plows, binders, mowers, corn planters, an' a lot more machinery which is used on the farm to speed up the work of producin' more crops with less help, but which could very easily be dispensed with; for all work on the farm could be done by hand—didn't our grandfathers do it that way? An' jist see what a lot of money could be saved, which is now thrown away on machinery!

Surely the automobile of the farmer is only for pleasure and ranks with the hay loader, tractor, gasoline pumpin' outfit, steam threshers, an' a lot of other needless things like that, that are only used by farmers for pleasure an' 'cause help is a leetle bit scarce, farm boys mostly havin' gone to war. An' of course a considerable bit more stuff can be produced to feed 'em by usin' sich things; but they're non-essential, like the automobile, an' all are taxed to the limit, so why worry?

If our farmer friends would jist remember how many things they enjoy which, as yet, congress, an' even our own legislature, which by the way, don't forget many things when it comes to taxin', seems to have overlooked entirely, they might consider themselves lucky indeed to escape as easy as they have. Jist think of all the nice sunshine you have enjoyed so many years, an' not a darned cent of tax have you ever paid on it; of the fine rains that fall on the just an' the unjust; of all the beautiful birds that wake you in the mornin' with their songs (an' some of 'em pull your corn and eat your fruit to pay for it), but you pay no taxes on any of these things 'cause our congressmen git the benefit of all these things too, see?

An' then, there's all that nice, pure air you've been breathin' ever since the day you was born, an' no tax; flowers by the roadside taxed only slightly. Why, I could go on namin' lots of things we all enjoy without a cent of tax, but, as I have said before, it may be an oversight on the part of our law-makers an' so I will say no more about it.

But comin' back to farmers' automobiles, under present conditions, when it is utterly impossible to secure help on the farm, an' when farmers' time means so much in the winnin' of the war, it would jist naturally seem, to a man up a tree, that a thing used as farmers use their cars—to carry every conceivable thing to an' from market—hardly ever do we see one now days but what it is well laden with somethin' besides human freight, that to call it a pleasure car only, would be jist about as sensible as to call the big five and ten thousand dollar cars of the idle rich trucks. Anything that will help to speed up the production of foodstuffs or save an hour to the man who is producin' it, should not be put in the pleasure class—not by a darned sight. An' them's my sentiments, right off the reel.—Uncle Rube.

Farmers Have a Right to Complain of Cost of Feed

I see by the M. B. F. that the farmers are complaining of the high cost of feed. It is certainly enough to make them complain. I decided this

spring to raise a few more hogs than usual, but I wish I hadn't now, for I am going to be a loser. I have to pay so much for feed, \$3.70 per cwt. for middlings and return the sacks. I bought 500 lbs. of middlings from the Charlevoix Elevator Company and paid \$15 for the same. They say they make little profit.—G. M., Charlevoix, Michigan.

From Far Off California

This is just a note of appreciation of the editorial paragraph contained in August 10th issue, under title, "Don't Let George Do It."

In that short editorial you have tersely expressed some very pertinent truths and once more brot to the attention of your farmer readers the need of working together for their common good. There is practically no limit to the possibilities for good through the many activities to which co-operation may be applied. If farmers the country over will throw aside a little more of their lack of confidence in one another, will abandon some of their selfish hope of securing for themselves, individually, better results than their neighbors are securing and will seriously study the problems as to how much better results can be obtained for each and all through united efforts, a big advance stride will be taken.

California farmers have been working along these lines much more than the farmers of many other states. There is much room for further improvement here, and if the producers in other states will come into line—the co-operative organizations in all states will be in position to further improve their condition through exchange of methods, problems and ideas.—R. L. Churchill, Manager California Lima Bean Growers' Ass'n.

Got Smutty Oats From Seed Company

I noticed in a recent issue that the King Seed Company is in trouble, and I am glad they are caught for once. Their agent called upon me a couple of years ago and sold me some seed oats at \$1.75 per bushel, guaranteed to be free from smut. I sowed them and they were the smuttiest oats I ever saw before or since. I wrote the company and they said they never authorized their agent to guarantee anything. But now, thank goodness, they are not dealing with an old hay-seed. If I could only have one paper it would be M. B. F.—A. R. L., Leslie.

Farmers Need Business Methods

I was much interested in the father and son rent proposition stated in your last issue. The case is a rather unfortunate one for the immediate parties and for farm life in general. I live on a large farm and know the intense day-in and day-out application needed on an under-manned place. To labor intensely is hard, but under strained conditions it is ten times harder. That father is asking too much, and wants to "use" the son instead of rendering mutual aid. Why don't editors of farm papers speak more openly and not be so coy on such matters as these? The farmers know how to plow, plant, and reap, but many need to learn a great deal about co-operation, salesmanship and sympathy for the "other fellow." This farmer's attitude confirms the belief among city workers that there is nothing in working for another man on the farm. Farmers as a whole are too self-centered and narrow. They lose in respect and in many ways by driving shrewd bargains. Many business men have a motto, "The customer is always right." Can the farmers say as much? Hope the enclosure, "Home Influence," will find a place in your paper.—R. F. L., Litchfield, Michigan.

The Farmer's Automobile

I am a farmer and own a Maxwell car and must say that I use my car for pleasure, but more for business. At the noon hour when my team is taking a rest I take my car and do my running around, such as going to mill and taking some produce to town and all sorts of other business.—Edward Bower, Allegan county.

I saw your article in the paper regarding the classification of the auto. I wish to say that our car is not only a pleasure car but we use it for all kinds of work such as hauling milk and feed, and potatoes to market, also for hauling pork and veal to market—a regular business car.—George Stolman, Allegan county.

I saw an article in the M.B.F., which asked the farmers what they used their cars for, for pleasure or business. I own a car and I use it for pleasure very little. Last fall I marketed all of my potatoes and wheat and all other produce except hay and stock. I have a farm of 100 acres and consider it almost indispensable on the farm.—A. Blanchard, Allegan county.

In reply to your question in your valuable paper, "For what purpose do you use your automobile," will say that I have used mine for the five years I have owned it almost exclusively for business. My farm home is eight miles from Hamilton and I used it for four years to go back and forth to my school, and during vacations and Saturdays for marketing produce from the farm. During the last year I have used it entirely for marketing produce and getting supplies from town.—Ira G. Thorpe, Allegan county.



TO-DAY

Jed Peters is a farmer man who simply knows it all, And systematically he works from early spring till fall. From long experience he knows what sort of seed to sow, And when it's time to plow and plant and when to hoe and mow. His neighbor, Deacon Pettingill, he always knows a heap; For forty years he turned the loam in furrows broad and deep. And down the road a piece there lives old Uncle Abner Pryde, Whose farm is called the finest one in all the countryside. Then there is Farmer Jones, whose pumpkins always takes the prize; And Farmer Brown who raises beets of an astounding size; And lots of other farmers of whom it may be said They're scions of a long, long line of farmers born and bred. But all that these men have achieved, all the success they've earned, All the fine skill of husbandry they've by experience learned, All of their wise old weather saws, their judgment of the soil, Their thoughtful, cautious sanction of the implements of toil, All their expert opinions as to tilling of the ground Are nothing—less than nothing—to the depth of lore profound, The technic and the theories of Miss Myrtilla Mott, Who's raising a war Garden on her little backyard lot.

HARD TO PLEASE

"What is your dog's name?" "I don't know yet," replied the patient man. "I am still experimenting. I have tried nearly all the dog names I can think of and he doesn't answer to any of them."

ON MY FRIEND

He may be six kinds of a liar,
He may be all kinds of a fool,
He may be a wicked high-flyer
Beyond any reason of rule.
There may be a shadow above him,
Of perils and woes that impend,
And I may not respect, but I love him,
Because—well, because he's my friend!

I know he has faults by the million,
But his faults are a portion of him;
I know that his record's vermillion,
And he's far from a sweet seraphim;
But he's always been square with yours truly,
Always ready to give or to lend,
And though he is wild and unruly,
I love him—because he's my friend!

I knock him, I know, but I do it
The same to his face as away;
But if other folks knock him, they rue it
And wish they'd had nothing to say.
I never make diagrams of him,
No map of his soul have I penned,
For I don't analyze—I just love him,
Because—well, because he's my friend!

THE REAL DANGER

"The summer boarders say they don't get enough to eat," remarked Mrs. Cornossel. "That doesn't bother me," rejoined her husband. "But if you see any signs of discontent among the farm hands let me know right off."

WHY VEGETABLES COST MORE

Mrs. Smith—"Really, Mr. Giles, your prices are getting exorbitant."

Farmer Giles—"Well, mum, it's this way: When a chap 'as to know the botanical name of what 'e grows, an' the zoological name of the insect wot eats it, an' the chemical name of wot kills the insect, some one's got to pay for it."

Micky Flanigan come home one day sniffing. "Ye got licked," cried his mother with conviction.

"Naw, I didn't neither, maw," Mickey retorted. "But the doctor was at our school today, tryin' to find out if there was anything the matter with any of us, an' he says I got ad-noids."

"Ad'noids—What's them?" Mrs. Flanigan demanded.

"They're things in your head, maw, what's got to be took out," said Mickey in a doleful tone.

"He's a liar," Mrs. Flanigan cried hotly, "an' its me that isn't afraid to tell 'im so. I fine-comb your head iv'ry Sattaday night, an' it's niver an ad'noid kin I find."



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Again I Ask Your Help

DEAR READERS: I feel sort of guilty. While you have been slaving thru the hot threshing season, cooking meals for perhaps a dozen or more men, and perhaps between meals helping out in the fields yourself, I have been taking a vacation and have just returned to my work. We spent a delightful three weeks on the banks of a little lake in northern Michigan where the breezes blow continually and the mosquitoes set up a hum outside the screens when the dusk of evening falls. We went berrying a quarter of a mile off in the woods where the huckleberries, raspberries, and blackberries grow in wild confusion. Since returning home I have learned that poison ivy also grew there for my arms are covered with the red rash of the poison. So I am paying well for the good time I've had. If any of my readers can recommend a good remedy for this poisoning I shall be very grateful to receive it.

Altho I have been out of touch with my work, I thought of you a great deal while I was away and planned many things for the future. My readers have repeatedly told me that they found this department very interesting and valuable and yet I feel that there is something lacking to make it of greatest possible usefulness. What that something is I am trying to discover and will appreciate any suggestions that you have to make. If there is any feature which you think could be added to this department I wish you'd name it. This whole paper is published for the farmers and their families and we want to print the things that they are most interested in. It is asking a great deal, I know, when you are all so busy, but I do wish that you would write me this week telling me what features of this department you most enjoy, how you think they might be improved, and what features you think might be added. I have asked this before but so few responded that I have been discouraged from mentioning it again. Now, however, I must have your help. Won't you give it to me?

Do you remember the letter we published last week from the "lonesome woman?" Wouldn't you be greatly interested to know that three people have already written for her name and address so that they might help her? I can't refrain from publishing one of these letters which we have been asked to forward to the lady. It is from a Fairgrove subscriber and is as follows: "Dear lonesome lady: When I read your letter in the farm paper I thought I needed you. My husband and I are middle-aged. You might come and live with us. It would be much nicer than living alone on a farm. You could sell or rent your farm. My husband might decide to work it for you."

I am sending this letter on to the "lonesome lady" and hope that she may find in the writer the congenial companion she is looking for. And I might say to the "lonesome lady" that she is not the only woman of 61 who looks at the pictures upon the wall and thinks of the days when she was younger and enjoying the companionship of many friends and relatives. Some people lead peculiarly lonely lives because those near and dear to them are no longer about. They find it hard to form new friendships and anyway the new friends can never take the place of the old. I am very sure that anyone who reaches the age of 61 retaining enough youthful sentiment to think back occasionally on the days of yore cannot be a very tiresome person. What do you think about it, readers of 61 and more? Affectionately, PENELOPE.

Apple Fruit Cake

DEAR Penelope:—I enjoy reading the M. B. F. There was an apple sauce cake recipe which took neither sugar nor eggs, came in the M. B. F. either the last of January or the first of February. It was a very nice cake and as I have mislaid my paper in some way, would you please publish it again. I shall see that it is not lost next time.—I. W., Stockbridge.

The recipe to which you refer was printed in the February 9th issue. At your request and in view of the grave sugar shortage I am glad to reprint it below and hope that other of my readers will try it in their patriotic efforts to conserve sugar:

Apple Fruit Cake.—Two cups apple sauce (unsweetened), 2 cups Orleans molasses, half cup of

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

shortening, 2 teaspoons soda, 3 cups flour, 1 cup chopped raisins and citron, 1 teaspoon each allspice, nutmeg and cinnamon. Simmer together the apple sauce and molasses until dark red or brown. Let cool and add shortening, soda, flour, floured fruit and spices. Bake in a slow oven from two to two and a half hours.

Little Sugar Stories

Fruit canned without sugar can be sweetened later by opening and re-heating with sugar, sorghum, molasses, sugar cane syrup, white syrup, beet syrup, honey, or maple sugar.

Fruits can be preserved in grape juice or apple juice in place of a sugar syrup. Extract the juice from very ripe fruit and boil down to one-half the volume to form a thin grape or apple syrup.

If sorghum syrup and sugar cane syrup is sealed to prevent fermentation, it will prove a good winter sweetener. Well made cane syrup can be used to take the place of sugar even in coffee.

Syrup made by reducing the juice of grapes, apples or pears to one-seventh of the original

A Living Room That Sings

SET the stage for cheerfulness all about your home;

Shift the scene for happiness, and more of it will come.

Build the windows high and wide; make the woodwork white;

Use the sort of draperies that seem to give off light;

Throw away the sombre stuff, leave no place for gloom;

Coziness is stuffiness—let the light have room.

Have a grate with cannel in, or fireplace with logs;

Make a home that always smiles through rains or snows or fogs;

Clothe the walls in pink-shot gray with hinted leaves and birds—

Fill the place with joyfulness more eloquent than words.

Build it so, no matter how the world may shape your day.

You can hurry home again and still be blithe and gay.

Moods are from environment, not from deeper things—

Who would nurse a grievance in a living room that sings?

Set your stage for happiness; write no cues for frets;

Cheerfulness invited in, will never send "regrets."

—STRICKLAND GILLILAN in Ladies' Home Journal.

volume can be used in preserving, in canning or on the table to replace sugar to a great extent.

Fresh fruits and green vegetables used freely in the diet will cut the demand for the very sweet desserts.

Items of Interest to Women

The Women's trade union League of England now has a membership of over 200,000.

Mrs. Hazel Drew of Allston, Mass., has the distinction of being the first woman since the establishment of the British and Canadian recruiting mission in the United States to pass the physical examination for service in the woman's royal air force.

Miss Bessie Townsend, of Atlantic City, N. J., has been elected vice-president of the National association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers. She is the only woman comptroller in the United States, having held this position in her home city for several years.

The anti-suffragists of Nebraska are largely German. In order to obstruct the amendment for woman suffrage which will be submitted to Nebraska voters November 5, an anti suffrage petition was filed with the Secretary of State. This petition, it is said, will prove to have 2500 forged names. Two of the names are of men who died before the petition was circulated. Other peculiarities will be shown at the hearing brought by suffragists before the special examiner. Anti-suffrage forces have dubious methods for obstructing democracy.

Summer Styles

8699.—Girls' one-piece serge frock, the popular model for school dresses for the girls between the ages of 6 and 14 years. The dress hangs straight from the shoulder and is held in place by a loosely fitted belt. A Buster Brown collar finishes the neck, and the sleeves are finished with soft cuffs of same material. The dress buttons from neck to hem with large colored buttons, which serve as a trimming. A soft gaberdine or serge in navy blue, with a white stiffly starched collar, a red tie, and buttons and a black patent leather belt, make extremely serviceable dresses and are very good looking. Any of the fashionable plaids from the fine shepherd plaid to the large four-inch plaids in browns or blue would also be suitable for such a model. In looking thru one of the shops a few days ago I saw a plaid in what I thought to be a fine wool serge, but upon closer inspection discovered it to be a cotton material, at the surprisingly low price of 40c a yard and 36 inches wide.

No. 8687.—Girls' coat. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The large shawl collar are the simplest of all long coats, makes one of the most distinguished of models I have seen in the season's styles. It is so girlish and yet has excellent style. The coat hangs straight from the shoulder and is fitted only about the waist line by a loose belt of the same material. The front is double-breasted and may be reversible. The collar ends buttons onto the belt on each side of the panel front. How warm and comfy a blue storm serge would be in this style with red wool collar, cuffs and pockets. Or perhaps mother or sister has an out-grown or partly worn velvet, plush or any heavy wool material which she might make over for the younger sister. It is hard to find material by the yard which equals that put into ready-made garments, and if one can use a discarded garment to good advantage it is the sensible thing to do, and don't be afraid someone will criticize your doing it.

No. 8707.—Ladies' Waist. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Such a style offers an opportunity for enlarging. An out-grown blouse. The waist is a simple shirt waist with an inset vest and collar. These vests with the collar attached are easily made or may be bought ready made at a low cost, and they add greatly to the appearance of a plain waist. White organdy vests may be purchased for 50c and up. The sleeves are the popular kimono style, forming a cuff effect if desired. The same sleeve is often seen cut off at three quarters length and left open.

No. 8702.—Ladies' One-Piece Dress. A plain shirt-waist style is shown for the waist, with set-in vest and a shawl collar extending to the waist line. The skirt is two-piece, gathered all around to the slightly raised waist line, or onto a normal waist line and finished with a narrow belt. The collar, vest and cuffs are finished in a clever way, that of embroidering in button-hole stitch one long and one short. A white collar, embroidered in a color to match the dress or in black on a pink, blue, green or yellow dress and worn with a black patent leather belt makes a very attractive house dress. The pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 8712.—Ladies' Separate Skirt. Low, straight-line model with fullness laid into deep tucks on the hips, slightly gathered across the back and fitted smoothly across the front. The skirt is finished with a deep girdle belt which buttons on the left side. This time of year one may find such bargains in remnants and only two lengths of moderately wide material will make a separate skirt. A dark silk can be worn all winter, and it is also great economy to buy now.

Some of the most serviceable material for all the year wear is mohair, jerseys or silk poplins. This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 8724.—Ladies' dress for the young girl who must be in the school room or office this tailored frock is what she is most in need of now. If it is made up in soft serge silk or jersey it would be suitable for so many occasions and they save dollars in laundry and cleaning. I would suggest a taupe, tan or green jersey, with white wash satin collar and the rest either of satin or jersey. If desired a motif embroidered in bright colors across the front of the wide girdle, and one on the front of the skirt will add greatly to its appearance. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, and 38 bust measure.



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

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Boys and Girls:

I am hoping that many of my boys and girls will be able to attend the state fair this year, but that the farm work is going to keep some of you at home. From the way that the farm folks, and that includes the boys and girls, have been working this summer taking care of the crops and the war gardens, I think you all ought to take a little vacation and go down to the state fair. It doesn't really cost much when you consider the benefits of getting out among other people and of seeing the truly wonderful sights that are always found at the fair.

I wish it were possible for me to meet all my boys and girls at the fair, but of course, it isn't. Some day when Michigan Business Farming goes into every home in Michigan I hope we folks who publish this paper can have a big tent on the fair grounds where we can meet you and your fathers and mothers for a good heart-to-heart talk. I shall probably see many of you, but the strange thing will be neither of us will know the other. However, I hope all who go will keep their eyes wide open, and I know that the sights you will see will cause many of you to open your eyes very wide, so that when you return home you can write your experience.

Perhaps you know that Saturday, August 31st, is to be Children's day when special attention is to be paid to entertaining the children. I can not begin to describe here the wonderful things that have been planned there will be many thing which you have not seen before and will give you something to think and talk about for many days after you return home.

I am sure that some of my boys and girls or at least their parents among the exhibits and I hope they win a prize. Almost every kind of almost every article that can be made by hand will be entered in the competition, and the girls who can knit and the boys who have grown big pumpkin- or bumper yields of corn or potatoes will have a chance to try for some of the prizes.

The state fair grounds this year will be a regular fairy palace and I know everyone of you who attends the fair will have many things to tell us about when you return home. For the best letter from farm boys and girls describing their visit to the state fair, I will give a thrift stamp and thrift stamp certificate. With love from Aunt Penelope.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw the Doo Dads in the M. B. F. I think they are funny little creatures. I drew a picture of a pig. It is a white pig with black spots on it. We have a cat and a dog; the dog's name is Shepherd and the cat's name is Eddy. My sister and I are going to pick berries so we can have them to eat in the winter. I like to live on the farm better than in the city. I am going to pick potato bugs and with the money get Thrift Stamps. We take the M. B. F. and I read the letters every week. I have three brothers and one sister older than myself. My mother has a garden and I help her keep it clean. I will be ten years old next October. We can have a patch of beans if we pull the weeds. I know a nice name for a mare colt, it is Bessie.

Helpin' Save With Hoover

Us kids is scared our hair'll curl,
We eat so blamed much crust,
An' Fred's so fat from cleanin' plates,
In two more months he'll bust.
Why, paw has learned to sit and scrap
Till 'tother night he dug a gra,
Off maw's hand-painted salad plate,
A helpin' save with Hoover.

By gosh I'd eat a pickled toad
To help our Uncle Sam;
Besides he only wants the bread
An' leaves us kids the jam.
We'll save 'em all the sirloin steaks;
They can have my pie and choklit cak
Maw says it's savin' stomach aches.
A helpin' save with Hoover.

We have four colts, their names are Bessie, Rocky, Trickey and Queen. We have twelve pigs; but we have been so busy that we have not found a name for them. I will have to close for I have to take the mail.—Helen Dunworth, Newaygo, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have not written to you before so I thought I would write to you this time. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade. I have five sisters and seven brothers; their names are, Kathryn, Florence, Anna, Vird and Julia, Martin, Lawrence, Philip, Peter, Francis, Joseph and Edmund, the last is the baby 3 months old. I live on a 160-acre farm. We have 5 horses and 5 cows, 5 head one year old and 7 this year's calves and for pets I have two cats and a dog. I help mamma and papa do everything I can and I have a patch of beans and in the fall I will sell them and buy Thrift Stamps. I have a War Savings Stamp already but I would like to save every penny I can and help Uncle Sam win the war. I belong to the junior Red Cross and am learning to knit stockings for the soldiers. I like the Doo Dads very well, and I wish they would be in every M. B. F. I think the best name for our page will be Uncle Sam's Little Helpers. My papa takes the M. B. F. and we all enjoy reading it. I will close for this time.—Eva Kadrovack, Cedar, Michigan.

Dear Penelope:—I am 11 years of age, and I will be in the seventh grade next year. I have been going to school six years. Today I am helping draw oats. I have one sister and a brother who is 20 years old and my sister is 8. I have a little calf called Liberty. She will be five months old the 25th of August. I

They Will Show You, Kaiser Bill

Oh, you Kaiser better run
For Uncle Sammy's got his gun.
Though your submarines are big,
He will make you dance a jig;
See the boys there on the hill,
They will show you, Kaiser Bill.

Oh, the Kaiser's plans must fail
Or we will all go to jail.
We cannot afford to give
Up our land and let you live.
The boys are coming o'er the hill,
They will show you, Kaiser Bill.

We've been helping all we can,
For our loving countrymen,
We Hooverized on meat and bread;
We've Hooverized 'til I'm most dead
And this fall our barns we'll fill,
And we'll show you, Kaiser Bill.

We will not give up this war
'Till the Kaiser's on the floor.
We will lay him in the grave,
But we will not be a slave.
The boys are coming o'er the hill,
They will show you, Kaiser Bill.
—Martha Crouch, age 14, Grand
Traverse County, Michigan.

bought a Liberty bond of the third loan. I had to borrow \$20 of my father. We live on a 150 acre farm. My father owns another farm north of here, of 160 acres. We have three horses whose names are Kit, Cub and Kid, and I am glad to say that I can ride every one of them. We have 56 cattle in all. We are milking 22 of them. It is fun milking because we have a milking machine. Well I will have to close, as it is dinnertime. Yours truly—Eldon Greenfield, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have enjoyed reading the boys and girls stories in the M. B. F. I live on a large farm. There is a lot to do, and I help mamma, I like to do housework better than out door work. I am 12 years old, and in the seventh grade.

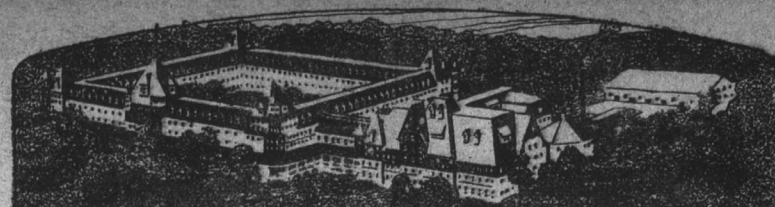
We have three cows, Judy, Rony and Betty. Our separator is the American. I can run it.

Maybe a good name for this page is the "Happy Hour," or the "Children's Circle."

We have some little chickens, one flock is mine. I had four little ducks and a weasel got one, but we got him under the rail pile. I like pictures, puzzles and letters the best.

I have a camera and can send you some farm pictures if you want them. We all like the Michigan Business Farming very much. Mamma reads the Woman's page.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl of 13 years and I live on a farm of 140 acres with four brothers and three sisters. My two oldest brothers are in the army. So I am trying to help Uncle Sam all I can. I am raising onions and chickens to buy Thrift Stamps. I help my mother wash the dishes and sweep the floor. I have two little kittens and we have one dog. I think a nice name for our page would be "The Children's Patriots." My father does not take the M. B. F. but we got a copy of it and I wish we did take it. We have a kind of thrift club at our school. I go almost every day when school begins. I walk two miles to school. I can crochet and I may learn to knit.—Irene Artman, Minden City, Mich.



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FEEDING CULLS

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

MICHIGAN BEAN COMPANY

Port Huron, Mich.

Dear Aunt envelope:—I am a girl, eight years old. I am in the last part of the fourth grade. I think "The Children's Circle" would be a good name for our page. When it was in the season I picked potato bugs. Once in a while I baked for my mother. I have two brothers, Eldon and Willard. Eldon is 11 years old and Willard is 20. I have a little calf, her name is Victory. She will be three months old August 28. I have saved my money and bought two War Savings Stamps. I run errands for my mother and father. We have 56 cattle in all. We have three horses, their names are Kit, Euf and Kid. I have learned to ride one horse. I have attended school 3 years. It is dinner time so I will have to close.—Elizabeth G. Greenfield, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade this

fall. For pets I have a parrot and a dog, which is part Shepherd and part Spaniel. We have four sheep their names are Daisy, Brindle, Spot and Myrtle. We also have two yearlings and a small heifer calf. I live on a farm of 40 acres which is mostly woods back of the farm. As I was reading the boys' and girls' letters I thought I would write, and I thought "Little Hustlers" would be a good name for our page. As this is the first letter, I will close.—Gertrude Miller, R.F.D. No. 1, Bellaire, Michigan.

Dear Penelope—I am a little boy, 7 years old. We milk four cows, and they produce 100 pounds a day. Our cows are graded Holstein. The cow's name is Bessie.—Delbert Travis, St. Johns, Mich.

Red Rock

The Hardest and Heaviest Yielding Winter Wheat

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

Rosen Rye

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

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

Write for free samples and fair price list.

Fall Bulbs

Beautiful new Darwin Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Lilies, Crocus, etc. Plant these bulbs this fall for winter and spring blooming.

Isbell's Fall Catalog Free gives full information. Write for it today.

S. M. ISBELL & CO.

Box 11 Jackson, Mich.

REGISTERED RED ROCK WHEAT ROSEN RYE

Pedigreed varieties developed at the Michigan Agricultural College and inspected, approved and registered by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Be sure and get pure Rosen as rye cross fertilizes readily.

For list of growers write to Sec'y of the Association.

J. W. Nicolson, East Lansing, Mich.

RED ROCK

The New Wonder Wheat

Originated and developed at the Mich. Agr. College. A hard red bearded sort, vigorous grower, hardy. Outyields all other sorts. Superior milling and bread quality. Clean, pure field inspected seed, \$3.50 under 10 bush. \$3.25 over 10 bush. Pure ROSEN RYE, outyields common rye 30% at \$2.25 per bush. Bags for both wheat and rye 55 cts. each.

A. H. FOSTER, Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE—1200 bu. Rosen Rye grown from certified seed. 10 bu. or over, \$2.25 per bu., less than 10 bu., \$2.50 per bu., subject to prior sale. New bags, 80c each, or send your own bags.

GOODWIN & MOORE,

R. F. D. No. 2, Ionia, Michigan.

Seed Rye and Wheat

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

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

FOR SALE—Mich. Winter Barley certified by Mich. Crop Improvement Association. Young Bros., Niles, Michigan.

PURE ROSEN RYE, \$2.50 per bu. in ten bu. lots or more, bags extra. W. O. Sears, Beulah, Michigan.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE—240 acres, good house, bank barn and other buildings, watered by small river. Located on good road in one of the best townships in Gratiot county. Price, \$60 per acre, part cash, balance easy. Enquire of Register of Deeds, Ithaca, Michigan.

WANTED—Married Man for general farm work. Must be a good man with horses. State salary with usual privileges. Address, Box F, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE—130 acre Dairy Farm. Monroe Co. Fine Land, Buildings and Orchard. Ideal Home. \$80 per acre. Answer quick if interested. Edw. Schaufelberger, Fostoria, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Slaughter house and meat market furniture, tools necessary, all new, a McCray refrigerator. Reason is sickness. J. A. Hulwick, Elwell, Mich.

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

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

WOULD YOU SELL your farm if you got your price? Sell direct. No commission. Hawley, Baldwin Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—My 80-acre farm. Good buildings; on reasonable terms. J. A. Antterson, R. 2, Whittemore, Michigan.

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

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

MICHIGAN CROP AND LABOR SURVEY

Benzie.—70 per cent crop of early potatoes; about 75 per cent crop of late ones and not many very good. 75 per cent acreage of beans, looking good. Corn about 60 per cent; lots of it had to be plowed up on account of poor seed; some state seed very poor and crop is about ten days behind. Oats looking good; 100 per cent acreage. No peaches; apples 50 per cent; cherries, 25 per cent; berries, 50 per cent. Hay on new seeding good but on old seeding very poor. Farmers are not trying to hire very much; doing what they can and changing work with the neighbors. Wages are high so can't afford to hire. Some farmers are hiring girls and women to do hoeing. Many men have left here to go to work in the shipyards and sailing. Not nearly as much crop planted here as last year as some failed to get feed and seed and felt that the only thing to do was to go to work for some shipbuilding company.

St. Joseph.—Less acreage of potatoes than in 1917; fair prospects for late potatoes. Bean acreage about the same as last year; condition of crop favorable. Corn acreage about the same as last year and prospects for a crop are decidedly better. Oats are better than last year with a larger acreage. Fruit of all kinds is scarce. Not much difficulty in finding help as yet.

Mecosta.—Potato acreage about the same as last year; condition good. Bean acreage 25 per cent below last year; prospects good for a fair crop if we get rain in a few days. No prospect of a corn crop; poor seed, cold, late spring and dry weather. Oats are a very fair crop although this is not an oat county; the drought shortened them some but will be good. Have not heard much complaint about help. I do not hire myself as I have only 100 acres of cleared land and sow a great deal of grain and hay; by using machinery manage to get my work done with the aid of my 15-year-old boy. A number of the young men have been called in the draft but I guess we will manage to take care of the crops if necessary.

Oscoda.—Potatoes are good as compared with 1917. Not so many beans but condition good. Corn is poor. Oats are fine; better yield than last year. Spring wheat is good; winter wheat poor. Fruit is good but a small crop. Farmers are having considerable difficulty in securing help.

Huron.—About the same acreage of potatoes as last year. The dry weather has made the early potatoes small, but the late look fairly well. There is a little less acreage of beans than last year, but they are looking very good and are growing nicely at present but need rain. There is about the same acreage of corn as last year, but it is very uneven in size and slow to grow, and we will be lucky to get half a crop. Sugar beets show about a ten per cent increase in acreage over last year and all beets generally are looking fine but need rain. There will be a 100 per cent crop of oats, which need rain also to fill them out. Dry weather has made a very short fruit crop here, in berries, apples and pears there will be a fair crop. Hay was a short light crop. Farm help is very scarce, not a spare hand to be found; farmers have gotten along so far very well by putting in long hours and every day at it. With fair weather and changing labor I think will admit of them getting their crops well taken care of.—A.C.

Jackson.—There are 50 per cent less beans here, 10 per cent more corn, 10 per cent less oats and 25 per cent less fruit. Help is very scarce, many farmers have no help at all and what we do get is very poor.

Antrim.—The condition of potatoes is good, acreage about 60 per cent. The condition of beans good, acreage 100 per cent. Corn is rather small for this time of year, but growing well now, acreage about 90 per cent. Oats are doing fine and look like a good crop, just headed out, acreage about the same. Apples are fair, peaches poor, plums scarce and cherries about 40 per cent of crop; berries good. Farmers in this vicinity have had some trouble getting help but nothing serious; boys from the town have helped out in many instances. I do not look for much of a labor shortage unless it is at potato digging time and as there are not as many potatoes planted as usual, I think farmers will get along very well.—C. W. O.

Clinton.—Acreage of potatoes about 70 per cent; condition 80 per cent. An increase of 40 per cent in beans and condition very good. Increase of 25 per cent in corn acreage; owing to poor seed and cut worms condition very poor. Increase of 30 per cent in sugar beet acreage; condition good. An increase of 25 per cent in oats; condition extra good. The condition of fruit is at least 20 per cent better than last year. Barley and rye much better than last year; increase of acreage of 20 per cent. Help very scarce, much assistance is being rendered by the women in the fields. By working 16 hrs. a day we have been able to get along fairly well so far. Further drafting of our farm help with the increased cost of machinery and the total disregard of anything like a square deal must certainly tend to lessen production on the farm.—E. A. J.

Wexford.—Potatoes are looking good, 50 per cent of the beans are late and are being destroyed by the grasshoppers. Corn is from ten days to two weeks late. 100 per cent of an oat acreage, but many are being destroyed by grasshoppers; some are being cut while green. Apples are a good prospect but are somewhat affected by scab. Hay is medium and rye is good. Farmers are not much in need of help at present, but there is no doubt that there will be some difficulty in securing help when the harvest comes on. Many new seedlings of clover are being destroyed by grasshoppers and dry weather. Grasshop-

pers are also doing much damage to garden truck.—A. A. H.

Wexford.—The acreage of potatoes in this vicinity is less than last year. Grasshoppers are destroying beans. They looked good before the pest struck them, and I have seen where they have eaten off stalks of corn an inch through. Sugar beets look good, what few there are. Some have been forced to cut their oats for feed. Fruit is nothing extra. Hay is about one-third crop. We are having a dry spell at present. Help is so scarce that farmers' wives are forced to help in the fields; farmers can not pay the high rate for help, they do not get the big profits as the fellows in the factories. S. H. S.

Allegan.—The condition of potatoes is fairly good, acreage about 65 per cent of 1917. Early beans were hit by frost, the late ones are looking good. Corn is very backward, a large acreage. Oats were a very light crop. Fruit very light.

Bay.—Acreage of potatoes about the same as last year; crop is poor. Beans a larger crop than 1917 and the crop is looking fine. Corn is looking poor. A larger acreage of sugar beets than last year and they are looking good. Oats about the same as 1917; good. Fruit is better than 1917. Hay is very light this year. Farm labor is very scarce; they are taking the boys from the farms for the army. The weather is very warm and dry. Haying is about finished.—G.G.

St. Clair.—The acreage of potatoes is about a third less than last year and the crop is in a bad way, potatoes small and tops drying up. The bean acreage is about a third less than last year, making slow progress, needs rain very badly; color good, plants healthy. Normal acreage of corn and crop looking good but needs rain badly. The seed was shipped in and it looks as if a great amount of it will not mature. The acreage of sugar beets is small but they look healthy; some have plowed up beets as they were not able to get help. The acreage of oats is large, had promise of a large crop but the crop is going back drying up getting past help. There will be lots of apples, but they are dropping off fast; there is no other fruit to speak of. Help is very scarce, every little boy works, even the preacher in most places.

Benzie.—Beans and corn are badly frosted. Oats are good. Some fruit.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)



POULTRY

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

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The poultry situation is a trifle easier. Receipts are coming in more freely and the general attitude of the buyers is to buy at lower prices, and sellers have been obliged to make some concessions. While poultry prices are bound to go lower, yet we do not anticipate any great slump in the market. Fat hens are in better demand than springers, and this condition will continue as the period of Jewish holidays continues. Springers coming in are not in the best grades, they lack weight and size.

Young ducks are in fair demand, while geese and turkeys are moving slowly.



EGGS

The market continues firm and active with a light run of strictly fresh eggs. Fresh laid poultry farm eggs selling 42 to 45c; candied store receipts range from 38 to 42c, cases included.

Live Stock

Detroit.—The run of livestock has been unusually light and there was a general brace-up to the whole situation. Even the Michigan Central Railroad Company has received efficiency credit marks for giving shippers excellent service. What is the matter with the other lines?

Cattle.—Everything in the cattle line was picked up just as soon as unloaded and fed. The market on prime steers did not advance because selling prices have been high. The advance has been mostly on other grades. Best heavy steers selling at a range from \$13 to \$15; handy weight, \$10.50 to \$11.50, mixed steers and heifers, \$9 to \$10; light butchers, \$6.75 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$6.00 to

\$6.75; feeders, \$8.50 to \$9.50; milkers, \$60 to \$125.

Veal Calves.—Market active and higher. Best selling, \$17.50 to \$18.00; other grades, \$12 to \$16.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trifle lower, but demand good and cleaned up quickly. Best lambs, \$16.50 to \$17.50; fair lambs, \$14 to \$15; yearlings, 12.00 to \$13; fair to good sheep, \$10 to \$11; culls and common, \$5 to \$8.

Hogs.—The quality has not been running so good, resulting in an unsettled market. However, the best grades topped off at the very outside quotations and moved quickly. Mixed grades selling from \$18.50 to \$19.50.

Hogs are becoming scarce. Shippers report that the country has well marketed its good hogs and the sows are the big end of the supply at this time and will continue to come for six weeks at least. We expect, from what we gather from the farmers who visit the stock yards that good pig this year will be later than ever. The young pigs are not being prepared for market as they have been in former years. Corn has been more or less scarce and high and hogs are being brought along with as little grain as possible. This will make them late and we anticipate a gap after the sows are marketed before good hogs commence coming again. This will probably occur some time in September. In Illinois and Iowa, the big hog states, a good corn crop is promised and farmers have more pigs than they have ever had before. The farmers say they have young pigs all the way from 30 lbs. to 90 lbs. They have also doubled their supply. It is not at all unusual to hear farmers say that they have 600 or 800 head of hogs on their farms, and there are many inquiring for young pigs to still increase their herds. We hear reports of where they contemplate going into districts where corn has been damaged, to buy young pigs. This will obviate the danger of young pigs being sent to market unfinished, for they will be shipped to districts where corn is plentiful and will not be sacrificed as light weights.

Feed

While bran and shorts continue steady under the fixed price regulations, their effect upon alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal is negligible. In the first place the supply of bran and shorts on the market is limited. The U. S. Food Administration is following a policy of exporting wheat from the country, instead of flour, and as this is just the reverse of the situation in the past year in the exportation of breadstuffs, the supply of bran and shorts is far from being commensurate with the large wheat crop of this season. At the present time, a serious shortage of the mill offals prevails. Anyway feed is in such wide demand that with larger production of bran and shorts under present conditions it is doubtful of the fixed prices of the offals would affect other competitive feed offerings.

Wool

Chief Penwell of the Wool Division of the War Board has sent out the following letter on excess wool profits: "You will recall that the Government regulations regarding the domestic wool clip for 1918 provided that books should be kept by dealers, which should always be open to Government inspection, and that if at the end of the season's business it was found that the dealers' profits were beyond the amount designated in the regulations, such excess should be disposed of as the Government should decide. Some dealers already are inquiring as to what is to be done with this excess. As far as possible, it is to be returned to the growers under the direction of the War Industries Board.

"This is to advise you that at the end of the season's business, when the wool has been disposed of and paid for definite instructions will be mailed to you as to how this excess shall be rebated to the grower. In the meantime, under no circumstances, shall the dealer undertake to make any adjustment with the grower regarding such excess, as it is important that the entire adjustment be made at the same time in all sections, and under the direction of the War Industries Board."

County Crop Reports

Emmet (Southeast)—Crops in this county are above the average; if frost holds off for a reasonable time we will help greatly to feed the Allies. Potatoes are a short acreage but they look good. Pasture is holding up well for this month. Grain is nearly all cut. Some has been drawn in and is generally good.—W. H. C., Alanson.

VanBuren (Central)—Farmers are drawing trays from juice factories, getting ready for grape harvest. The weather continues dry, shortening all crops not harvested; cucumbers, beans and corn all show the effects of the drouth. Early grapes are getting ripe. The bulk of the grape crop has been contracted to the juice factories, the balance will mostly be shipped in bulk from present indications. Wages and the scarcity of help will cut down the basket stock.—V. T. G., Mattawan.

Wexford (West)—We are getting no rain and everything is drying up. Pasture is dead, late potatoes are past redemption. In some parts corn looks good. Some will mature all right. I bought some seed corn in the spring that was supposed to be early corn. A number of us got fooled that same way; we got it of prominent parties who were supposed to tell the truth, whether they knew it or not. However, the corn don't show it now, and therefore some of us will be in the soup for corn.—S. H. S., Harrietta.

Hillsdale (Central)—Some farmers are plowing for wheat and rye. The ground is dry, we need rain. Corn is looking good in some parts of county, and in some parts it has dried up and is past help. Selling rye and wheat, wheat is yielding from three to ten bushels to the acre; oats from 30 to 50; potatoes poor.—A. J. B., Hillsdale.

St. Clair (Central)—Farmers are finishing oat harvest and threshing. Still dry. Soil is in fine shape for being so dry. Early beans are about ready to pull, the quality will be good, but the yield will be light, only 4 or 5 beans in a pod and not many pods on a stalk. Some fields of beans that were planted late will set no pods. Corn is looking good but a good share will never mature as the seed was shipped in from another state.—I. J., Smith's Creek.

Arenac (East)—At this date most every farmer seems happy. We have just had a good rain, which gives the Kaiser another black eye. Beans, potatoes, corn, etc., are all looking fine; sugar beets are looking exceptionally good and the acreage is large. Some farmers are getting wheat ground ready. 50 per cent of the usual amount of fall grain will be sown this fall on account of the future outlook for help.—M. B. R., Twining.

Branch (Central)—Farmers are plowing and threshing. Weather hot and dry. Soil very dry and hard. Farmers are selling grain and stock, not holding.—P. S., Union City.

Lapeer (West)—The weather has been very dry and with little rain. Has been good for threshing out of field. Grain is yielding good; oats about 50 bu. per acre, barley 30 and spring wheat 30 to 40, and it is very good quality. We have just had a light shower which will help late potatoes and corn. Farmers are plowing for wheat and rye.—C. A. B., Im-lay City.

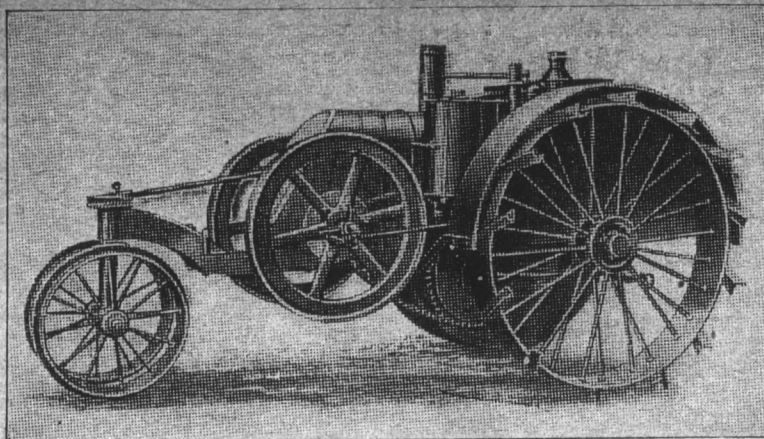
Genesee (South)—Farmers are not rushed with work right now, altho they are busy with various jobs and several are plowing. Quite a few farmers will commence harvesting beans next week. Early beans are looking far better than those that were planted late. The weather has been warm and dry in this section, but in some localities in the county they have had quite a bit of rain. In some sections the soil is fine for the fall plowing but in others it is getting too dry. Several farmers are threshing and selling their grain. Work is about to commence on the new farmers' market to be established at Flint.—C. W. S., Fenton.

Tuscola (North)—Farmers are busy threshing. Oats averaging about 70 bu. to acre, and barley 60. What looked like a bumper crop of beans, sugar beets and potatoes several weeks ago, has dwindled on account of the dry weather and hot winds, and these will be about 35 per cent of crops, and if it does not rain in the very near future there will be very little wheat and rye sown this fall.—C. B., Reese.

Ingham (Central)—We are still in need of rain; it is too dry here for crops or plowing. Beans, early planted, will be 50 to 60 per cent; later ones were caught in blossom by hot winds and will be very light. Apples are dropping badly. Much of the seed corn was of a late variety and will only make fodder. Potatoes are very few and small.—C. I. M., Mason.

DATES OF MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS

AUG. 30-SEPT. 8	DETROIT
Sept. 2-6	Marshall
Sept. 2-6	Midland
Sept. 3-6	Greenville
Sept. 3-6	Bad Axe
Sept. 3-6	Sandusky
Sept. 9-14	Jackson
Sept. 10-13	Davidson
Sept. 10-13	Gladwin
Sept. 10-13	Wolverine
Sept. 10-13	Holland
Sept. 10-13	Escanaba
Sept. 10-14	Mt. Pleasant
Sept. 11-14	Norway
Sept. 14-16	Ironwood
SEPT. 16-20	GRAND RAPIDS
Sept. 16-20	Adrian
Sept. 17-19	Burt
Sept. 17-19	Crystal Falls
Sept. 17-20	Manistiquie
Sept. 17-20	Milford
Sept. 17-20	Hart
Sept. 17-20	Cadillac
Sept. 17-20	Onkema
Sept. 17-20	Camden
Sept. 17-20	Petoskey
Sept. 17-20	Crosswell
Sept. 17-20	Standish
Sept. 17-20	East Jordan
Sept. 17-21	St. Johns
Sept. 17-21	Stephenson
Sept. 20	Otis
Sept. 21-25	Sault Ste. Marie
Sept. 23-27	Traverse City
Sept. 23-28	Hillsdale
Sept. 24-26	Gaylord
Sept. 24-27	Allegan
Sept. 24-27	Centerville
Sept. 24-27	Northville
Sept. 24-27	Berlin
Sept. 24-27	Charlotte
Sept. 24-27	Big Rapids
Sept. 24-28	Saginaw
Sept. 24-28	Houghton
Sept. 25-27	Tawas City
Sept. 25-27	North Branch
Sept. 26-27	West Branch
Sept. 26-28	Newberry
Sept. 30-Oct. 1-5	Marquette
Oct. 1-3	Alpena
Oct. 1-4	Evart
Oct. 1-4	Hartford
Oct. 1-4	Kalamazoo
Oct. 1-4	Imlay City
Oct. 1-4	Fowlerville
Oct. 1-4	Bellaire
Oct. 8-9	Allenville
Oct. 9-11	Armada



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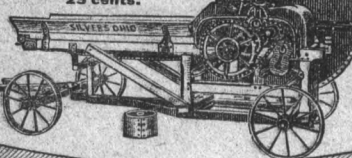
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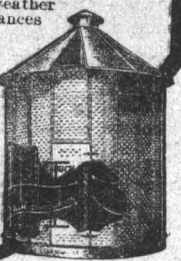
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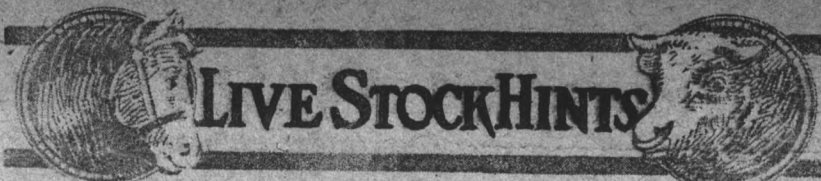
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\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Junior No. 24. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here. Earns its own cost and 125.000 in 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL, more by what it saves now in use. In cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-sum-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2118 Marshall Blvd., CHICAGO



LIVE STOCK HINTS

THE DIFFERENCE IN FAT AND LEAN SILAGE

Some men say it is unprofitable to use high-priced labor and equipment to make silage unless it contains at least 40 bushels of ear corn to the acre. They insist the quality of the feed resulting from leaner corn is not high enough to justify the cost of making. Also there is a popular idea that corn of poor yield is the best material for silage since the cost of the feed thus made is comparatively low. The first opinion, I believe, is correct from the viewpoint of the owner of fattening steers while the latter view shows thrift and good judgment on the part of the farmer who merely wishes to winter stockers, young cattle or cows.

One of our neighbors has plowed that even bare corn stalks make good silage. On the C. A. Zachman farm—"Hillsdale Farm"—they have named it, the failure of a field of late corn to set ears suggested a cheap source of silage to Mr. Zachman a year or two ago. He filled his silo from this field. All the juices that normally would have entered into the building of the ear still were in the stalk. The silage thus made was unusually sweet. In removing it the following winter, Mr. Zachman found that it had much the smell and consistency of sorghum silage, and that the cattle ate it eagerly, and thrived well on it. As grain this field was valueless, and as fodder it would have deteriorated even more than manure stalks.

Altho a low-cost feed, this short-corn silage was no less a good feed for high-priced animals. Mr. Zachman has a herd of pure bred Red Polls. It is a breeding herd, and as such does not require fattening rations. On lean silage, oats straw and stalk field pasture the cows of this herd produce big, strong calves and a liberal milk flow. Consequently on the broad acres of Hillsdale Farm it is always the lean crop corn that goes into the silo. Not that Mr. Zachman prefers lean silage or a short crop; but he has found that every dry season like the one we have just experienced cannot prevent the corn fields from producing material suitable for succulent, healthful winter feed for his cows and calves.—A. A. Jeffrey.

MILKING MACHINES ARE GOOD INVESTMENT

A western state institution gives its experience with milking machines as follows:

"This institution purchased a five single unit outfit two and one-half years ago, and it has not missed a milking since that time, and we have no hesitancy in stating that we like it very much and would consider it a calamity to be compelled to return to the old way of milking. It is as much ahead of the old way of milking as an automobile is ahead of the team and wagon.

"A man must not get the idea, however, that a milker can be turned loose in the cow barn and have it do the work. The best man on the farm, preferably the owner, is the one to take charge of this work. He should be neat, careful and particular. The mechanical parts should be kept in first-class condition at all times, otherwise trouble is invited. All milk tubes, teat cups, vacuum pipes, etc., must be kept clean. It takes work to keep a machine in condition, but the man who is not willing to keep his milker in this shape is very likely to meet with failure before he gets very far.

We prefer the single unit because we weigh the milk from every cow every time she is milked. Those who are not so particular about the weight prefer the double unit. It is largely a matter of choice as to this, depending on which kind a person has become accustomed to.

We are milking 52 cows at the present time, which is a good average the year around, and we believe we save at least one-half the help of doing this work. We are somewhat handicapped on account of being compelled to use nothing but hired help all the time. Part of the time we have pretty good help, but sometimes it is otherwise. Probably the best dairyman we have had was able to do all the milking himself, with the aid of an assistant for about one hour at each milking, for stripping. He attended to the machines, weighed the milk, and carried it to the milk room at the end of the barn, besides doing a part of the stripping. His average time for milking the cows was about two and one-fourth hours.

Some milkers, of any and all makes, have been discarded as impractical, but in the opinion of the writer it is the fault of the operator rather than the milker. The mechanical milker has come to stay, and many more will be added to the dairying industry each year."

THE CAUSE OF LOSING THE YOUNG GEESSE

In regard to the question asked in last week's M. B. F. about young geese dying, I will say for a fact that they get sun-struck. I have raised geese for years, and for the first two or three years I had just such trouble but my own experience taught me that sunstroke was the trouble with them. My remedy was to keep them in the shade through the day, let them out at evening in good pasture. Do not feed for supper as the pasture is sufficient. Your feeding and water is all right for them in the morning and at noon, but don't let the sun shine on them through the day; they are so tender they cannot endure it. Follow my advice and the trouble will be ended.—Mrs. John Winter, Albion.

It is not a very good plan to feed young geese cornmeal. I've raised young geese for the past fifteen years, and in only one year did I lose them, and that was when I fed them cornmeal, then when they began to feather they got weak in their legs and died. Now I only feed them sweet milk and bread morning and night until they are 6 weeks old. I think the cornmeal is too rich for them, or maybe the water is too cold for them. Which have you, flowing or creek water? When they are eight weeks old I pick them.—Mrs. J. Bremer.

CLASS F GARBAGE FOR HOG FEED

Prominent among numerous economies lately introduced at army camps and cantonments are those dealing with kitchen by-products. Every organization of the army conducting a "mess" makes the following classification of kitchen waste produced in preparing and serving each meal.

CLASSES OF WASTE PRODUCTS

- Bread**, which will include all breadstuff unfit for human food. It will be dried and sacked for delivery.
- Cooked Meat**, which will include all meat gathered up from the individual plates after meals.
- Raw Fats and Meats**, which will include the trimmings and raw scraps rejected for use as food, and meat condemned by health authorities as unfit for human consumption.
- Cooked Grease**, which will include all grease discarded as being of no future value as human food.
- Bones**, which shall include all bones discarded in the preparation and use of human food.
- Other Garbage**, which shall include all unusable portions of food not otherwise classified and shall not include coffee grounds, glass or other substances injurious for use as food for animals, but same shall be mixed

with ashes and disposed of in like manner.

The first five classes of waste products are disposed of through commercial channels chiefly for conversion into grease, glue, fertilizer, poultry and animal feeds. What should particularly interest farmers having land near army camps and cantonments is the class F material, the "other garbage."

The U. S. Food Administration calls particular attention to the desirability of such garbage as feed for hogs. It is free from coffee grounds, glass and other injurious substances and large camps will produce 8 to 10 tons of this feed a day, enough to feed 800 hogs. Last year the city of Worcester, Mass., fed its garbage to hogs and reported swine raised, and sold to the amount of \$44,487; the profits exceeded \$36,000. If a city can get these results, a trained farmer who feeds his hogs high-grade camp garbage should be able to do as well or better. Methods of practical garbage utilization by hog feeding will be supplied by the Food Administration on request.

YOU CAN GET MORE MONEY FOR YOUR HIDES

The present very urgent demand for leather as a war necessity and the increase in price which unscoured hides bring on the market emphasizes the importance and even necessity of exercising the utmost care in removing skins from animals. By devoting a little extra time necessary in skinning the animals very carefully—possibly only three to five minutes in the case of a beef hide—the value of the hide may be increased several times, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The tanner pays more for packers' hides than for those obtained from farmers or country slaughterers. This is due in part to better facilities in the large packing houses for curing and storage of hides, but principally to the fact that such hides have been taken off properly. Country hides removed by unskilled workmen are often cut and scored. When such hides come from a tannery, scores show very plainly, and in many cases one-half of the thickness of the leather is lost by such defects. Imperfections can be avoided by the careful use of the skinning knife, by keeping the hides clean and free from blood and by proper storage and packing.

NEW COTTON SEED MEAL MOVES SLOWLY

Kansas City. — The movement of new crop cottonseed meal is extremely light. Only South Texas mills are offering in small quantities. Uncertainty over the probable action to be taken by the U. S. Food Administration as to regulations on the new crop served to hold back the new crop offered by southern mills. With a severe drought over the entire Southwest—the most severe in history in many parts of the section—an eager demand prevails. However, old stocks of cottonseed meal have been exhausted and buyers are anxiously awaiting more liberal new crop movement.

Keep up the good work.—Martin Trupp, Benzie county.

Couldn't live without it.—Ward Rogers, Wexford County.

I think it is the best farm paper I ever read.—J. A. McNaughton, Montcalm county.

We enjoy the paper very much.—E. E. Shaw, Gratiot county.

The paper is all you said it would be and I am well pleased with it.—Arthur Sine, Calhoun County.

It is all right. Just the paper the farmers need.—Herbert Wright, Ionia county.

We think your paper fine.—Elmer S. Frost, Ingham county.

Now, when my subscription to your paper expires I expect to renew again, as I wouldn't be without it if it cost twice as much. Wishing you success.—Leon H. Briggs, Osceola county.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

Bull Calves

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

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 6 months old, grandson of Hengerveld De Kol, sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad who has 61 A. R. O. daughters. Dam is an 18 lb. 2 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.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

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

FOR SALE Eleven head of Holstein cows and heifers. Three yearlings not bred, the rest to freshen this fall and winter. A good start reasonable for some one. Write.
W. C. Hendge & 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. Pattle 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 3/4 white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

Holstein Heifers

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

ROBIN CARR

FOWLerville, MICHIGAN

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

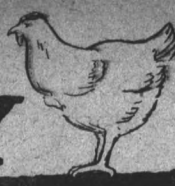
Sunny Plains STOCK FARM offers 1 young bull (old enough for light service in a short time). Dam's record as a senior 3 year old 22.48 butter 538 milk. Sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Price \$100. F. O. B. Fowlerville. Also a pair of large rangy grade Percheron geldings, 4 and 5 years old. Phone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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS.
DUROCS.

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

BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

One Car-load Registered Holsteins

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

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

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

JERSEYS

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.

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

FOR SALE Duroc Jerseys, both sex. March 5 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 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. Quality, also bred sow, Aug. and Sept. farrow. Spring gilts. Write for pedigrees 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. BOARS, all ages, the kind that make good. Meet me at the fairs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

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

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE RAMS For quality. One 4-year-old; some yearlings; 10 ewes and ram lambs. Dan Booker, R.F.D. No. 4, Ewart, Michigan.

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

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.

FOR SALE—Registered Pure Von Homeyer Rambouillet Ram 3 years old. A sure breeder, and a good individual. Also Pure Rosen Rye \$2.25 per bu.
Ira B. Baldwin, Hastings, 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

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

CHICKS

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

HATCHING EGGS

PLYMOUTH ROCK

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

ORPINGTON

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

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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 ()

AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES

will turn into
MUNITIONS PLANTS

By January First, 1919

DO YOU realize that every day now your old automobile becomes more valuable? Automobiles are consumed, used up worn out and discarded every day by the thousands in the United States. Automobile supply never caught up with demand after the great mass of Americans found out they could not afford to be without one. Great factories employing as high as 26,000 men and turning out as many as 2000 complete automobiles in a single day have been doubled and trebled in size. Why? To keep up with increasing demand for these time savers. Every good business farmer now owns an automobile not for pleasure, *but for business!*

Yet only a few days ago came the word from Washington that after January first, 1919, all auto plants must turn to 100% munition factories, do you realize how valuable that makes the automobile you now own?

Chances are if you lost it by fire, theft or accident you could not replace it except at much more than you paid for the one you now own.

How can a business farmer or a business man of any kind in Michigan drive his automobile another day without the insurance we are prepared to sell him, if he lives outside of Detroit or Grand Rapids, (where we do not insure any car because of the great risk), at a cost of \$1, for policy plus 25c per horse power?

We have courteous agents in every part of Michigan who not only insure your car with us, but help you in time of trouble if you report promptly to them, so if you will set right down NOW and tell us on a postal the name, model and year of your automobile, we will have our nearest agent see you at once without any expense or obligation on your part to become a member of this pioneer Michigan auto insurance mutual.

W. E. ROBB, Secretary,

Mr. Auto Owner:

To be protected you should repair, rebuild and repaint your car and keep it insured against fire, theft, and liability.

When the committee calls on you to purchase War Savings Stamps or Liberty Bonds or to contribute to the Red Cross, you should not make the excuse that you have had your car burned or stolen, or lost money through a lawsuit against you on account of an auto accident, when you can keep protected against these losses for a few dollars, and keep prepared to do your bit. Do not wait until you purchase a new car, but insure today in a company with a membership of over 35,000, and a surplus of about \$70,000, also a fire-proof building in which to keep your records, with up-to-date equipment with which to give you service.

This is no time to insure in a small company without surplus. Insure in a safe company that was organized and developed before the war.

35,000
Members

\$70,000
Surplus



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HOWELL, MICHIGAN