

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Only Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VI - No. 1

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1918

\$1 PER YEAR—No Premiums
Free List or Clubbing Offer

Look Out for the "Bears," Mr. Bean Grower

Buyers who Lost Money last Year will Take no Chances this Fall; They'll "Bear" the Market and Opening Prices will be Low, but Growers who Wait for Market to Readjust Itself will be Money Ahead of the Fellow who Rushes in his Beans on a Declining Market

By GRANT SLOCUM

The bean growers of Michigan are right in the harvesting season; very soon their attention will be directed toward marketing the crop. General conditions are not encouraging, to say the least, and unless extreme care is taken matters will be made worse instead of better. We have, after considerable investigation, prepared a review of the bean situation and feel that every bean grower should hold the facts here stated in mind, and very carefully plan for the sale of his present crop. To get the facts well before you, we must necessarily thresh over some old straw, for the simple reason that last year's unusual conditions still hang over, and right now very seriously interfere with the opening market. In the history of bean growing in Michigan last year's experience has never been duplicated; let us hope that it will never occur again. The "hang-over" conditions which affect the present opening market may be quickly summarized:

First: Beans grown in Michigan and New York last year did not mature—at least 60 per cent of the crop contained a moisture content far above the highest average of any previous year. In fact the extremely wet season and cold fall made it quite impossible to reduce the moisture to a safe percentage and maintain it.

Second: The 1917 market opened brisk; there was no restriction on speculation, and the growers sold from the machines. The high prices caused elevator men to dispose of the beans as quickly as possible, and hundreds of cars of immature beans were speedily dumped upon a waiting market.

Third: Within ninety days two-thirds of all beans marketed were in the hands of wholesale grocers and the larger distributors, were heating and spoiling on their hands. In most cases these beans had been inspected and accepted on arrival, and the loss was up to the wholesaler. Where acceptances were refused the cars were returned and the loss fell upon the elevator men.

Fourth: Now, couple with the above the unwarranted and uncalled-for purchase and publicity given the pinto bean by the Bean Division of the Food Administration and you have a big enough scare to make a bull-dog throw a fit.

And the bottom fell out of the market with a thud. Many elevator men had bought all of the beans their elevators would hold and borrowed

heavily from the banks to pay for them. With beans selling around seven dollars per bushel, it did not take long to tie up a big sum of money, and the wholesale grocers, sore at the treatment they have received from the elevator men, positively refused to buy a bag of Michigan beans. No one will ever know how many bean buyers lost their all last year; neither will anyone learn how many banks had their entire surplus funds in high-priced beans—true, they were safe, but the chances taken gave them the scare of their lives. And now let us add to the facts above presented something of recent date:

Last month one of the largest bean buyers in the United States took from the hands of the wholesale grocers seven hundred thousand dollars worth of damaged beans, had them shipped to canneries where they were prepared under government regulations and canned. This transaction actually took place and the Government released tin enough to save this portion of last year's crop. A very careful estimate of last year's crop in the hands of buyers and growers is estimated at two hundred and ten cars. These beans for the greater part are in good condition, and most of them will go to the canners before the new crop is really upon the market. Thus we have a very unusual condition for the opening of the bean market for the 1918 crop.

Don't imagine for a moment that the Michigan bean has been tabooed, for such is not the case. The demand for the navy bean was never greater, in fact the forcing upon the market of the pinto and other substitutes has already set the people to looking around for the good old white navy bean. But the people can't get the white bean if the wholesale grocers are afraid to handle it—and they will not touch that 1918 crop until they are fully satisfied that the bean will keep. For example, the Food Administration asked for bids on one hundred cars of beans for export shipment last March, stipulating that the person who sold them should guarantee them sufficiently dry to warrant shipment to foreign markets. The Food Administration received one bid for thirty cars, with a conditional guarantee which could not be accepted. So you see, Mr. Bean Grower, just what you are up against.

Now let us consider for a moment the question of supply and demand. The crop of New York and Michigan beans will be less than last year, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The actual acreage of beans is less than last year, and

the extreme dry weather is going to cut the yield away below the average. Pods which ordinarily contain from five to seven beans, this season contain three to five, and should the weather interfere with the harvest the crop will be hundreds of thousands of bushels short. The demand for beans will be greater than last year. This nation has more men in the field, the Allies have more men in the field; the crop in California will not exceed last year's and the Michigan crop will fall far short of last year.

It is under these conditions that the grower approaches the opening market. What is going to be the result? Put this down, and see how near we hit the nail on the head: The opening price will be low, very low. Buyers have already agreed to an opening price low enough to play safe, and with conditions as presented, it is foolish to expect anything else. The ban on speculation is off; just off. Beans have already been sold by speculators at a price which would scare you, Mr. Grower. And these fellows, mark you, are not going to sell themselves short if they can help it. This means a bear market, a big bear market right from the start. And, Mr. Grower, you are going to put two and two together, and if you don't look out you will get caught with your fore feet in the trap. You are going to argue that the price was at its highest point at the opening last season, that the market went to pieces in December, that the market never did come back—and you will take no chances this year. That's the way you are going to figure—the buyers expect it, and that is why they are selling beans on the speculative market right now at prices less than they are actually worth.

Naturally you will now ask: "What are you going to do about it?" Wait for the market to adjust itself, that's all. Can't you see that there is nothing definite for grower and buyer to tie to right now? Can't you see that everything is in the air, and that the slogan is sure to be, "Buy low and sell quick; take no chances?" Now the quality of beans this year will be far above the average; white, dry and sound—they have matured. This being true, all that is necessary is to prove to the wholesalers that Michigan beans will carry through the year; that they are safe for export sale, and the price will regulate itself. Until this assurance is given the price is going to bump along on the bottom.

The bean growers of California are organized, and while we are not permitted at this time to give their price we have (Continued on page 5)

The Navy Bean Yield in Michigan, New York and California will Determine the 1918 Price

Michigan has only two real competitors in the production of navy beans. They are New York and California. The yield and quality of beans in those two states are going to determine to a large extent the price that Michigan growers will receive for their 1918 crop. Reports as to the prospective yields from these states are conflicting. The bureau of crop estimates says that California will produce over 9,000,000 bushels of beans, but that includes kidney beans, pinks and a dozen other varieties which cannot be considered in any sense competitors of the navy bean. Moreover, the latest reports from California are to the effect that the yield has been cut from 25 to 75 per cent by dry weather. Equally "bullish" is the news from New York state where we are ad-

vised, the middle of August drouth stopped the bean growth entirely and the yield will accordingly be much less than predicted in the government's August forecast.

BEAN SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.—According to George A. Turner, president of the California Bean Growers' Association, the acreage planted to beans this year is slightly larger than in 1917, but the dry weather in many sections has materially interfered with the crop. Many growers report almost a total failure because of lack of moisture. Large whites show 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 most 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 per cent to 100 per cent of normal.

NEW YORK CROP OUTLOOK POOR

Rochester, N. Y.—Dealers and growers here are at a loss to understand why beans are embargoed to Cuba despite the big glut in the markets and at the same time Manchurian beans are being shipped in there freely, the report being that 75,000 bags were unloaded there from a single cargo a few days ago.

Francis G. Ferrin, secretary of the New York State Bean Shippers' Association, has sent out a large number of questionnaires on condition of making the best showing in the late planted fields with a prospect of eight to ten bushels to the acre. The range in estimates is from three to fifteen bushels an acre with very few fields promising above 12 bushels. The crop is now past any benefit from rain and is rapidly drying up.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nothing but President Wilson's veto can commute the sentence of death imposed by the United States congress upon Mr. John Barleycorn, to take effect on July 1st, 1919. With scarcely a demurring voice the senate on Thursday adopted the Sheppard-Jones prohibition amendment to the agricultural extension bill, and the long fight of the anti-saloonists, temperance advocates and military authorities for a dry nation during the period of the war came to an end. The chief provisions of the amendment are:

Prohibition of the sale of any kind of alcoholic beverage after June 30, 1919.

Prohibition of the manufacture of beer and wine after May 1, 1919.

Authority to the President to prescribe prohibition zones around munition plants and coal mines immediately.

Senator Kirby of Arkansas discussed pointedly the favoritism shown by the federal government to the liquor interests, as evidenced by the failure of both the food and fuel administrations to act upon the authority granted them to stop the use of cereals in the manufacture of beer and the use of coal in the distilleries and breweries. He charged that last winter during the coal shortage when industrial plants east of the Mississippi river were closed temporarily, not a brewery in the United States was closed, and when a limitation was placed on the use of flour in bread, a man could buy all the beer he wanted. The senator also declared that Bainbridge Colby of the shipping board who said if beer and wine were taken away from shipyard employees, production would be reduced 25 per cent, "talked like an agent of the liquor industry."

The Sheppard-Jones amendment continues in effect only until the demobilization of the army by which time prohibition leaders predict the Sheppard constitutional amendment will have been adopted by the required number of states and the entire country will have come under full and final prohibition.

Under the provisions of the revenue bill that has been in the making at the hands of Secretary McAdoo and the house ways and means committee for the past two months, the American people will be called upon to pay \$8,000,000,000 of taxes in addition to revenues already established. This amount represents one-third of the total estimated expenditures of the government during the next fiscal year.

While the bill does not levy as heavily against incomes and war profits as many would like to have it, it will take a much heavier toll from wealth than any previous tax measure. The war profit section provides for a minimum tax of 35 per cent and running as high as 79 percent, and is expected to yield a revenue in excess of 3,000,000,000. Increased taxes upon incomes, luxuries and railroad transportation will provide the bulk of the balance. The minimum income tax is 6 per cent as against 4 per cent under the present law. The exemptions allowed are the same as at present, namely, \$1,000 for single persons, \$2,000 for married persons and \$200 for each child.

Agricultural interests have been particularly active in lobbying for increased taxes against war profiteers. Washington representatives of farm organizations having besieged the committee with arguments and appeals for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, and it is due in no small measure to their efforts that those who are making money from the war are now called upon to pay the taxes which must otherwise have come from table necessities. Of course, there are those who tremble with fear lest the financial interests balk at the heavy tax and cause an economic disturbance as a retaliatory measure, but if such is the measure of their patriotism, it is high time that they be shown up. With the extension of military obligation to practically every physically qualified man in the country, and the resulting sacrifices of careers, loved ones, health and in many instances life itself, the additional sacrifice placed upon wealth by the tax revenue bill in comparison, sinks into insignificance.

CROWDER PLANS
NEW DRAFT BOARDS

Special Advisory Board to be Created in Each Draft District to Assist District Board in Passing Upon Status of Registrants Claiming Deferred Classification

The men of ages between 31 and 45 years who will be called upon to register under the new draft law are the very backbone of the nation's family and business life. The majority of them are engaged in essential enterprises and have dependents. To determine the draft status of these men, according to the many grounds upon which they are permitted to claim exemption, will be one of the hardest problems with which the draft boards have been called upon to face.

In all the discussion in congress upon the bill extending the age limits there has been a very noticeable desire upon the part of both the war department officials and members of congress to make it as easy and honorable as possible for the new registrants to claim the exemption to which many of them will be entitled. One senator tried to amend the bill to require draft boards to determine the status of registered men without compelling them to claim exemption. Another wanted to give every honorably exempted man a badge or button. Both proposals were defeated.

General Crowder has announced, however, that it is the purpose of the war department to create a special advisory board in each draft district to assist the local board on determining the status of registrants, especially with regard to claims for deferred classification. These boards will consist of three members, one appointed by the labor department, another by the agricultural department, and a third by the local district board.

In states like Michigan where farming is a leading occupation, (Continued on page 13)

TO YOU WHO STOOD BY US THE FIRST YEAR!

JUST A YEAR ago the wheels of our big rotary printing press started on the first issue of the weekly you now hold in your hands—a year fifty-two issues have elapsed and like the colored preacher we have come to the time when we must "ketch a 'nudder hol' on 'de debil's tail."

We were not new to the farming business in Michigan, we who steered Michigan Business Farming out of the safe harbor into the sea of troubled waters that we knew lay just outside—every man in the pilot house was a Michigan man through and through, born in this old Peninsular state of ours and proud of it!

We simply saw it as our duty to publish for the farming interests of this state a weekly farm newspaper; honest, aggressive, fearless of selfish interests and absolutely independent!

We said plainly to as many of the real business farmers of Michigan as we could reach—if 5000 of you will back such a publication with your interest and your support we will found and dedicate it for all time to the farming business of Michigan.

And you responded, you thinking business farmers of the state, more than three thousand of you before the first issue of Michigan Business Farming was put to press, and with each succeeding issue you approved what we were actually doing, by passing the good word along until today—one year from the date of the first issue we reach more than 30,000 of the best business farmers every week!

And not one of you have been induced by tawdry premiums or glib-tongued agents to add your name to our list; you came to this weekly and paid for it because you wanted to lend your hand to a fight for better farming conditions in Michigan which you knew was right and because as a business man or woman you wanted to keep abreast of the things which concerned your business.

At first you thought we might be biased, that perhaps independent as we said we were we might lean politically, or to this organization or that, or that we might hesitate to lay down the gauntlet of war wherever the farmers' interests were at stake because it would make enemies for this weekly and cost us much in the end.

A year has passed; now, what is your verdict?

Have we advanced anyone, or any party politically?

Have we endorsed any one organization or society of farmers, have we not advanced all in the common belief that farmers, like every other branch of commercial activity should be organized locally, by state and nation, so that the multiplied voice of all may be heard when it is needed?

Have we hesitated to grab by the neck and drag into the white-light of publicity some of the most powerful and vicious enemies of the farmers' interests that have ever threatened this state; some even cloaked in the hypocrite's mantle of patriotism?

We stand by your verdict—but we already know what it is, for you have sat with us in the pilot house and helped us guide our sturdy ship past the threatening rocks.

It is your letters and your words of encouragement or criticism which have guided Michigan Business Farming, and so we hope it will always be, for this paper was dedicated not as the mouth-piece of one man or one idea, but as an institution where all of the farming interests of one of America's greatest farming states might meet together on common ground and discuss and solve their daily problems.

When we set sail one year ago wiseacres, experienced men, too, who knew the vicissitudes of the publishing business shook their heads in doubt; "it can't be done," they said, "least of all in war times!" nor did we stop to argue with them for our faces were fixed on the goal and we knew you business farmers of our home state well enough to know what you wanted in a publication and what you were not getting, nor could you ever, until some Michigan men set to the task, who looked not to the profit but to the service they could render.

They gave our weekly six months to live, but at the end of six months we were adding twice as many new names to our list each week as we did the first month! They said "your paper may be all right, but farmers won't stop to learn whether it is or not." Yet, today in our files are more than 3000 letters from the best business farmers in Michigan who not only "stopped" but took the time to sit down and write us cheering words of commendation on what our weekly was accomplishing.

So, YOU, the real friends who have stood back of Michigan Business Farming during the first year are to be given the credit and not we who merely stood in the wheel-house and piloted where you said to go—it is YOU who can point with the most pride when our weekly reaches every farm home in Michigan, as it some day surely will, to the part you played in founding this real institution for the advancement of your home state's agriculture.

Michigan Business Farming enters the battle of the second year, girded with the strength you have given it! Confident from the skirmishes it has already won! Eager to test its new armor against the enemies of the farmers' best interests; and certain that we can count on you veterans of the first year to stand by your guns and with each new month multiply our strength by the recruits you bring to our banner!

We feel a deep obligation to the farmers of this state, we appreciate the responsibility that rests with us in the pilot house, we ask you to furnish the charts, come often to advise and counsel with us and know always that Michigan Business Farming has only one interest to serve and that is the best interests of the business farmers, their wives, sons and daughters in this state.

May we add our deep and humble prayer to the One above from whom all blessings flow, that this great and just war may be brought to a close, our flag vindicated and our boys home and wreathed with the just honor that will be theirs, before another volume number is added.

J. M. Crowder
Publisher.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



NEW YORK APPLE CROP IS THE LIGHTEST SINCE 1916

Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 30.—This town is filled with apple buyers and the excellent roads in the vicinity are kept alive with autos visiting the various orchards, packing plants and shipping points. Duchesses are nearly all gone. The Wealthy movement will be under way in about a week to be followed by Greenings and Baldwins. Picking of this last variety, the most important apple in western New York, will not start until early in October.

All sorts of prices have been paid and hardly two deals are made on the same basis. Owing to the difficulty of getting labor, growers are reluctant to agree to face the barrels and many have tried to get offer for their apples in the orchard. The range has been from \$2.50 to \$4.00, the lower price being for tree run and the higher being obtained by growers who have exceptionally good fruit and who are known to pack carefully and properly. Growers who have not sold are holding for \$4 as they know a few deals have been made at that price, but buyers are holding off and few transactions have been made this week.

Storage space is not plentiful but it will probably be enough to meet demands as the crop, tho much larger than last year, is not much more than half of a full yield.

"The crop in western New York this season will be the finest in quality since 1916," says J. L. Branch, who ought to know for he is credited with having bought 20,000 to 30,000 bbls. in this section. "The fruit will be of large size and the coloring will be better than usual for this region. I have never seen finer fruit in Western New York and I think that when the quality is generally known the prices will not be considered too high."

TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS CAN AND MUST BE ERADICATED

That tuberculosis among cattle may be eradicated is not a theory but a fact demonstrated for a number of years by the Bureau in the work accomplished among herds in Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and elsewhere. In the District during 1910 all of the cattle were tested consisting of 1701 head; of the total 18.87 per cent were found to be tuberculous by the tuberculin test. The diseased animals were slaughtered and the premises cleaned and disinfected. Each succeeding year since 1910 all of the cattle have been tuberculin tested with the result that during the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1918, less than one per cent of the animals were found tuberculous. The financial losses from tuberculosis of live stock each year is at least \$25,000,000, but far greater than the loss in dollars and cents is the curtailment of our supply of meats, fats and dairy products. During the fiscal year terminated June 30, 1918, there were slaughtered at official abattoirs in the United States 10,938,287 cattle and 35,449,247 swine; there were 222,787 cattle and 3,493,188 swine found affected with tuberculosis which resulted in the condemnation of meat products to the extent of the stupendous sum of 25,875,200 pounds. It is for the purpose of preventing such appalling losses that the campaign against tuberculosis was inaugurated. The fact that it has been demonstrated over a considerable area that the disease can be eradicated is sufficient encouragement to take up the work in every state in the United States in co-operation with the livestock sanitary officials, with the owners of livestock and others interested in the welfare, the preservation and the stimulation of the livestock industry.

The eradication of tuberculosis is a question of national importance. The livestock industry of each state is but a part of the agricultural resources of the nation. The greater the productivity of the cattle industry of one commonwealth the larger will be the resources of our country; the deeper the disease preys upon our cattle, whether in the north, east, west or south, the lower will our resources sink. Our livestock wealth is enormous. It far surpasses that of any other nation, as the following brief statistics indicate:

On January 1, 1918 our cattle were valued at \$3,159,231,000, and our swine at \$1,361,242,000.

In order that the campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis from livestock may achieve the success it justly deserves the full co-operation and assistance of all those who are interested must be obtained. The Bureau cannot expect to accomplish satisfactory results without the aid and full assistance of the livestock owners. If each agency will assume its full responsibility it is only reasonable to expect that within a few years there will be a noticeable reduction in the amount of tuberculosis among livestock. Other diseases which gained widespread distribution throughout the country have been controlled and eradicated, not by reason of the efforts put forth by the Bureau only, but through a determination upon the part of the livestock producers to stamp out the animal financial drain caused by those diseases.—J. R. Mohler, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry.

MAINE POTATO CROP REPORTED TO BE UNUSUALLY LIGHT

Perham, Me., Aug. 30.—Potatoes bring \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel. The crop will be unusually light as drouth has cut down the yield. Not in ten years has there been such a long period without rain. Butter sells 50c lb., eggs, 45c. Hay was a good crop, and brought \$10 to \$15.

WISCONSIN POTATO YIELDS REPORTED TO BE VERY LIGHT

Fall Creek, Wis., Aug. 30.—The early potato crop was disappointing on account of dry weather. There are not many to the hill and the tubers are small. The late crop was struck more or less by blight and green leaf bugs. Late potatoes will also be light.

National Crop Conditions

The week ending August 24th was generally unfavorable to all crops in practically every section of the United States. Except in a few isolated localities the rainfall was deficient and the period added to the serious drouthy condition that has prevailed all summer long. Although Michigan has had her share of drouth she has not suffered as heavily as many other states. The extreme northern counties of the lower peninsula have received ample rainfall all summer long and the week ending August 24th was especially favorable to that section. Counties lying north of a line drawn from Grand Traverse bay to the northern part of Saginaw bay received from one to two inches of rainfall during the week and a limited section south of that line and extending as far southeast as the northern part of Macomb county received rain in excess of one-half inches. Fully three-fourths of the territory of the United States received less than one-half inch of rainfall or none at all.

The August drouth has raised havoc with the corn crop in many states and has cut deeply into the potato yield of the principal states. Basing our opinion upon the conclusions drawn from the weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the department of agriculture, we do not hesitate to say that in our judgment the drouth has cut the estimated potato yield at least 15 per cent below the August estimate which if true will reduce the 1918 production to less than the 5-year average.

California is already harvesting beans and from the present indications the crop will easily reach the government estimate of 9,000,000 bushels. If it does, and other states harvest their estimated yields we shall have another year of uncertainty in the bean market.

While it is still too early to predict with any degree of accuracy the final yield of potatoes and the price that will obtain, buyers and farmers in this state are of the almost unanimous opinion that the yield will be light and the price high. We do know that the acreage planted was much less than a year ago, that spring frosts, blight and drouth has injured the crop in every section, and Mr. Foster predicts a killing frost about the middle of September for all the northern states.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of the weekly developments in the crop conditions and believe it will pay them to follow our reports.

New England.—Boston: Rain needed. Corn doing well, except where too dry; canning sweet corn will begin soon in Maine. Harvesting wheat and oats under way; some threshing done; yield good.

New York.—Ithaca: Ideal weather, and harvest of grains about completed; secured in good condition and threshing progressed favorably. Drouth conditions threaten to become serious; some districts report the driest August on record. Buckwheat appears to be doing well; but corn, beans and potatoes show the results of dry weather, likewise pastures and ranges. Plowing progressed slowly because of dry soil. Rains needed in all sections.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma: Drouth relieved by moderate to heavy general rains middle of week followed by moderate temperature. Rains too late for corn, but will help late sorghum grains, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and alfalfa, and will start pastures.

Ohio.—Columbus: Late crops, gardens, pastures, and fall plowing adversely affected by weather conditions. Threshing progressed rapidly and is now practically completed in many sections. Oats and rye yielding well. Tobacco being saved in good condition.

Corn deteriorated on account of light rain and high temperature.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: Most of week unfavorable. Pastures, meadows, truck, potatoes, and young clover showed further deterioration; past recovery in some localities, but generally much benefit afforded by good rains in south at close and lighter showers in northwest during week. Drouth in Northwest unrelieved. The growth of corn was very poor most of the week but is now making fair advance in northwestern and southern portions on account of recent rains. The condition is generally poor in the northeast and the extreme southeast but is good in the northwest, and is poor to fair elsewhere; unripe corn is being harvested in localities.

Illinois.—Springfield: Heavy rains in parts of south, but amounts generally light in central and north portions. Meadows, pastures, and gardens improved by recent rains, but generally good only in north. Grasshoppers still causing trouble. Oat threshing continues in north. Plowing for winter wheat made fair progress. Corn made excellent growth in the north and good growth in central counties, as a result of recent rain; some will be saved in the south by the moderate to heavy rainfall.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee: Beneficial showers in the northern half of state, but rain needed in south. Harvesting small grains practically completed; stacking, threshing, and plowing progressing favorably. Tobacco harvest continues; crop exceptionally large. Potatoes poor to good. Cranberries, sugar beets, beans, and truck crops continue good. Pastures and ranges improved in north, but short and dry in south. Progress and condition of corn excellent generally; some cutting in southwest.

Minnesota.—Minneapolis: Threshing in progress, but retarded considerably by wet weather. Barley, oat and rye yield and quality generally good to excellent, but considerable damage in south, due to sprouting in shock. Hay crop short. Potatoes being dug; yield good. Corn made fair growth in north; excellent in south. Spring wheat yield is excellent generally.

Iowa.—Des Moines: Heavy rains in Monroe and adjacent counties improved pastures, potatoes, gardens, supply of stock water, and appearance of corn; but previous damage to commercial crop of corn irreparable in south-central and southwest portions. Corn made excellent growth during the week in the north and east, and some is already saved. Fodder and silage cutting in the south about one month earlier than usual. Threshing, which has been delayed for the past two weeks by rain in the north, resumed toward close of week. Oats sprouting and moulding in shock.

Kansas.—Topeka: Drouth broken middle week over most eastern third and south-central counties, followed by more moderate temperatures, which relieved conditions generally. Pastures reviving and stock water situation, which was the worst known in many eastern counties, improved in many places. Fall plowing one-half to three-fourths finished in eastern part of state. Some wheat sown in west. Threshing still in full swing in northwest. Corn continued in very poor condition in the greater part of the state and in some places is too far gone to be helped by rains; from one-fourth to three-fourths cut in eastern portion.

North Dakota.—Bismarck: Severe rain, hail and wind storms interfered with farm work and greatly damaged crops early portion of week. Harvesting practically completed in eastern and well advanced in central and western portions. Some early flax cut; late ripening fast. Pastures and live stock in excellent condition. Condition of corn excellent. The yield of spring wheat excellent in eastern portion; yields generally above expectations.

Colorado.—Denver: Favorable for harvesting and threshing and other outdoor work. Generally good yield of small grains reported. Good yield and quality of potatoes being marketed. Sugar beets generally good. Corn filling well, except in localities in south-eastern counties, where rain is needed. Packing of good crop of Elberta peaches.

New Mexico.—Santa Fe: Local thunder storms continue, mostly light, but few heavy down-pours and some damage. Range and stock condition generally good. Late harvested oats and barley continues in plateau and mountain valleys. Early corn and beans ripening and late setting well. Plowing fairly general where soil moisture permits, and some seedling done.

California.—San Francisco: Barley, wheat, and oat harvests practically completed; yields fair to good. Corn good, especially sorghums. Potatoes and truck good to excellent where irrigated. Ranges poor to fair, but stock in good condition. Rice and grape excellent; raisin making begun. Bean, sugar-beet, and tomato harvests progressing; beans and tomatoes excellent; sugar beets fair to good.

MILLION AND A HALF IS TOLL OF SMUTS

Grain to Amount of 1,579,851 Bushels Destroyed in State During the Present Summer.—Wheat Loss Would Supply Army Division With Bread for a Year

East Lansing, Mich.—A very tiny thing called "smut spore"—so tiny that several dozens of them can perch upon the point of a pin without endangering each other's comfort—filched a grand total of \$1,526,106.38 from the pockets of the Michigan farmer in the summer of 1918. This figure, which by the way is not a haphazard guess, but is instead an estimate based on inspection of fields of wheat and oats in almost every county in the state, is what the farmers of Michigan had to pay out this year because they omitted making use of a certain chemical compound called formaldehyde, which compound, the plant pathologists tell us, is the mortal foe of the aforementioned smut spore. The same pathologists—who can well be charged with being a gloomy lot—are forecasting that a toll at least equally heavy will be exacted of the Michigan farmer in 1919 if he forgets to deal with the smut spore before he plants his wheat this fall and his oats next spring.

The above listed items of information represent the work of a half dozen men who have been touring the state for the Michigan Agricultural college and the United States department of Agriculture during the past two months for the purpose of learning what diseases are most troubling the cereal crops of Michigan.

A short time ago these young men reported back to the college. In the case of wheat they found that the damage suffered by the crop from stinking smut amounted to 3.77 percent, while with oats the loss from loose smut was 2¼ percent.

Take that "measly" little item of the 3.77 percent loss sustained by the wheat crop as a result of infection by stinking smut. This year, according to the estimates of the federal crop reporter for Michigan, the state's wheat harvest amounted to 9,295,000 bushels. Of this, 3.77 percent or 350,421 bushels was destroyed by smut—350,421 bushels which if stored in the grain bins of Uncle Sam would have supplied 18 ounces of bread daily for a year to every man in a division of 40,000 men.

This loss was caused for the most part through the failure of grain growers to treat their seed wheat with formaldehyde before planting—an operation which does not exceed a cost of two cents a bushel. Of course not every farmer lost 3.77 percent of his wheat from smut. Those who used either the wet or dry formaldehyde method last fall harvested crops this summer which were almost entirely free from the smut disease. The average loss of 3.77 percent represents the good and bad all lumped up together. The man who treated lost none—the man who took a chance and failed to treat was the man who paid the smut bill, a bill which added up to \$788,448.38.

Of the oat crop, 2¼ percent was ruined by loose smut. This, of course, looks like another inconsequential item—inconsequential, that is, until it is turned over a few times and inspected both dorsally and ventrally. This 2¼ per cent when expressed as money, is equivalent to a loss of 1,229,430 bushels of oats, which at the recent price of 60 cents a bushel would be worth \$737,658.

In the course of their tour through the state, the fieldmen inspected 3,047 acres of oats. Of these 1,008 acres were in fields which had been planted to treated oats. In these fields the loss was practically nil. Something like 2,037 acres of oats visited were crops that had been raised from oats that had not been treated, and in these fields the average loss was 4½ percent. Of course there were untreated fields here and there where no smut was found, but these fields were the exception. It was almost invariably true that wherever the men inspected a crop raised from treated seed, the oats were clean; while in those fields raised from untreated seed the losses from smut ran all the way from one to forty percent of the crop.

Among the counties, St. Joseph probably came thru with the best record. In this district, where the treating of seed is general, it was found that the average loss from loose smut of oats was only four-tenths of one per cent. Up in Cheboygan

county, and more specifically in the Indian River district, where the "treating habit" has not become so widely adopted as in St. Joseph, the average loss in untreated fields was 11 per cent, or about 28 times as heavy as it was in the southern Michigan county.

Of course the thing aimed at is to awaken every grower of grain to an appreciation of the value of treating seed wheat and seed oats before planting. Information as to how the formaldehyde should be applied can be secured either from county agricultural agents, or by writing to the Department of Botany, Michigan Agricultural college.

It happened last fall that a few users of the wet, as well as of the dry method, complained that the formaldehyde damaged their wheat. Investigation proved, however, that in practically every case trouble arose because of failure to follow directions exactly. Wherever directions are followed in detail smut is controlled by the proper treatments.

The general adoption of these safety measures, it has been brought out, will stop a leak through which there has annually been pouring heretofore somewhere between \$1,500,000 and \$3,000,000 of Michigan farmers' hard-earned income.

DORR D. BUELL, PRES. MICH. POTATO GROWERS' EXCHANGE

IT IS UPON the broad and capable shoulders of Mr. Dorr D. Buell, successful farmer and banker of Elmira, Otsego county, that the over 5,000 members of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange have placed the responsibility of guiding their central organization. Mr. Buell knows potatoes. For years he has grown them, and "breded" them and perfected a variety that's



got anything this side of Maine beat for virility, freedom from disease, blight-resisting, and quality. Naturally, he has been a close student of the potato market and can make as good a guess as any and better'n most on the annual ups and downs of the market. Mr. Buell does not confine his farming efforts to potatoes. He owns and farms the better part of a section of land, and raises bumper crops of wheat, oats, rye and alfalfa. What "spare" time he has he devotes to his Percherons, Holsteins, Aberdeen-Angus, Shropshires and Durocs.

In accepting the presidency of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Mr. Buell assumes a task that is no less gigantic in its proportions than it is promising in its possibilities. All friends of organized co-operative marketing will watch the progress of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and its subsidiary organizations with keen interest, for if successful the plan will no doubt be speedily adopted by other farmers.

DAIRYMEN WANT AN OFFICE AT CAPITAL

Sec. Reed of Milk Producers' Ass'n Describes Need of a Representative at Washington to Protect Interests of Dairymen.

You have called me to a great constructive service, the importance and magnitude of which cannot be appreciated without broad and thorough investigation. This work is not for a day, or a month; or a year; but the purpose is to put this great industry on a commercial basis, the same as all other commercial industries are. For this service and this work I have left my home, my private business, and interests that would commend and recompense me in a reasonable way.

The officers of this association have received the most hearty co-operation of the broad-minded men composing the Michigan Milk Commission, as well as others who have given without stint or recompense for this great constructive service, and as we stand today to take a general survey of the situation, we feel that we are entitled to your attention and your support in this attempt to bring your business to a profitable basis.

This plea is not directed as much to the milk producers of the Detroit area—who are better organized, more energetic, and giving more freely of their time and that to this proposition than are the up-state milk producers. Consequently, we make this appeal more directly and definitely to those up-state individuals who have given this great movement but little time or money. It is to you that we wish we could talk directly, to impress upon you the gravity of the situation and the importance of the hearty co-ordination of every part of this great commonwealth.

THE WISDOM OF ORGANIZATION

Your secretary has just returned from Washington, where, during the last week, with representatives from every state in the dairy district of this nation, we have counselled and planned to make our effort enduring. We find that practically every other industry is organized and has a representative at the seat of our national government. The blacksmiths, the barbers, the manufacturers of gum and locomotives; every industry all along the line has a national organization and headquarters at Washington, where they may be in touch at all times with every influence that might arise to have a bearing upon their business.

THE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

While we have a national organization, with a president who has given his time since a year ago last March, without pay; who has paid a large portion of his own expenses in the interests of your business; yet this great business has no headquarters at the seat of government; no representatives there, only as they are called in from time to time to express the wish of the milk producers of the country.

One of the questions that is uppermost before us at this time, and must command our immediate attention, is the establishment at Washington of an office and headquarters, and we must give some compensation to a man who represents our interests; who is competent to go before Congress, the Food Administrator, and the President of the United States, to bring proper recognition to the demands of this industry. Not only this; but we must have our organization solidified. This can be greatly stimulated and helped by earnest work of the men in each locality, and we make this direct appeal to you at this time because: *This we believe is the greatest opportunity the condensary districts of the United States have ever had to stabilize this industry.*

We, with the other dairy interests, have been working to bring about the movement across the water of the condensed milk product that has been piled up in this country during the past months, and which was such a menace to us last winter. We are happy now to announce that, from the most thorough investigation we have been able to make at Washington, we believe the surplus of condensed milk is practically exhausted and that the government is now buying milk for immediate shipment—not at a minimum or fixed price, but on the open market and fixing this price on the cost of production plus a profit. You will see at once the opportunity for the milk producers in the condensary districts to bring their pressure at the present time. (Continued on page 13)

WHAT ARE YOU GETTING FOR WHEAT?

Table Below Shows Prices Elevators Should Pay Farmers for No. 2 Red Wheat, Under Prices Fixed by Government at Terminal Points

The *Prairie Farmer*, published at Chicago, has just discovered a situation that MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING uncovered, exposed and helped to remedy in this state last year, namely, the attempt of country elevators to evade paying the full government price for wheat. In Illinois, the bulk of the 1918 wheat crop was bought at from 5 to 10 cents per bushel less than the government price before anyone tumbled to the fact, and a merry campaign is now on to force the elevators who thus profiteered at the farmers' expense to "shell out" the extra amount they still owe the farmers.

The Grain Corporation admits that \$2.05 is rather low and that \$2 is certainly out of the question for practically every section of Illinois, yet it is learned that those are the popular prices offered. Elevators owned by farmers are paying \$2.10 or better for wheat and making a profit, too.

Last fall M. B. F. learned that many elevators in Michigan were paying less than the government price for wheat, and with the assistance and advice of the Grain Corporation we compiled a table showing what prices elevators should pay in the various counties of the state. Farmers were thus able to check up on the local prices and it was soon discovered that most of the elevators were profiteering to the tune of 3 to 8 cents per bushel, which, in addition to the profit authorized by the Grain Corporation, yielded them very handsome dividends. Many such cases of profiteering were referred to the Grain Corporation which lost no time in taking the matter up with the offending elevators and ordered them to increase their quotations. Thus the farmers received several thousand dollars more for their 1917 wheat crop than they would otherwise have received had we not interceded in their behalf.

While reports from county agents show that many of the elevators are paying the full price for wheat, the prices reported from some sections are certainly much too low, and farmers should absolutely refuse to sell at the prices offered. In

two cents either too high or too low, the table will for the most part be found to be accurate and should enable every farmer in Michigan to determine whether the price he is getting is what the government intends he should have.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

August 31, 1918

United States Fuel Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Your request use of gasoline in motor cars be discontinued on Sundays particularly unjust to farmers who work from dawn till dark week days and have only Sunday for recreation. Your method does not prevent well-to-do city dweller, owning high-powered, large-gasoline-consuming cars from touring week days if he desires thereby defeating purpose of regulation. We have no wish to obstruct any measure you find necessary for conserving fuel supply, but respectfully urge you adopt some other method which calls for more equal sacrifice. Farmers laboring under most discouraging conditions of years. No other class putting in such long hours at such hard work to help win war. Farmers' morale has suffered some staggering blows. Do not destroy it altogether. Either deprive all auto owners of gasoline for pleasure riding or apportion to needs, and let owners decide upon which days and for what purposes they desire to use their share. Farmers will patriotically comply with letter of your Sunday gasoline ban but believe other more effective and less discriminatory methods could be adopted.

Michigan Business Farming.

order that farmers may know what prices they should receive, we are re-publishing herewith our wheat price table. While the prices suggested in the table may in some instances be one or

THE KIND OF A FENCE THAT CONFORMS TO THE STATUTE

Compiled Laws, 1915, Sec. 2206, provides as follows: All fences four and one-half feet high and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, wire or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges, or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto in the judgment of the fence viewers within whose jurisdiction the same may be shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences." The courts have held that a "worm or stump fence" built in accordance with the common practice of a country or locality and meeting the approval of the fence viewers may be lawfully built without a neighbor having ground for complaint that the fence was not within the statute.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

LOOK OUT FOR THE "BEARS" MR. MICHIGAN BEAN GROWER

(Continued from page 1) had a personal interview with the officers of that organization and we know that the price they will demand and receive will be far above the opening price in Michigan. We are not going to name a price; it would be absolutely foolish to do so, but we say this, without fear of getting the growers in wrong, "Don't you rush your beans to market on the opening price; if you do you will everlastingly regret it." Beans will not be lower than the opening price at any time during the season; those best informed on markets and the demand make a safe bet on this statement. Get your beans into marketable condition. See that they are matured before harvesting and then watch them until the moisture content is no longer a hazard. Do this, and then wait for the market to settle on some kind of a basis. Don't throw your crop on a demoralized opening market. If you accept this advice and act upon it you will prevent a further depression of a market which was born very weak and with "wobbly legs."

Table of Export Freight Rates on Grain from Leading Michigan Markets to Philadelphia showing Minimum prices
Farmers in every County should receive for No. 2 Red Wheat

COUNTY	STATION	Rate per bushel	Freight plus commission	Net price to Farmers	COUNTY	STATION	Rate per bushel	Freight plus commission	Net price to Farmers	COUNTY	STATION	Rate per bushel	Freight plus commission	Net price to Farmers
Berrien	Niles	10.5	13.5	2.105	Shiawassee	Owosso	10.5	13.5	2.105	Gladwin	Gladwin	13	16	2.08
	Benton Harbor	10.5	13.5	2.105		Laingsburg	10.5	13.5	2.105		Rhodes	13	16	2.08
Cass	Dowagiac	10.5	13.5	2.105	Clinton	Bath	10.5	13.5	2.105	Arenac	Standish	13	16	2.08
	Cassopolis	10.5	13.5	2.105		Eagle	10.5	13.5	2.105		Alger	13	16	2.08
St. Joseph	Three Rivers	10.5	13.5	2.105	Ionia	Ionia	10.5	13.5	2.105	Iosco	AuSable	12.5	15.5	2.085
	Sturgis	10.5	13.5	2.105		Belding	10.5	13.5	2.105		Tawas City	12	15	2.09
Branch	Bronson	10.5	13.5	2.105	Kent	Grand Rapids	10.5	13.5	2.105	Ogemaw	West Branch	13	16	2.08
	Coldwater	10.5	13.5	2.105		Sparta	10.5	13.5	2.105		Greenwood	13	16	2.08
Hillsdale	Jonesville	10	13	2.11	Ottawa	Holland	10.5	13.5	2.105	Missaukee	Lake City	12.5	15.5	2.085
	Hillsdale	10	13	2.11		Grand Haven	10.5	13.5	2.105		Stratford	13	16	2.08
Lenawee	Tecumseh	9.5	13	2.11	Muskegon	Muskegon	10.5	13.5	2.105	Wexford	Cadillac	12.5	15.5	2.085
	Adrian	9.5	13	2.11		White Hall	11	14	2.10		Manton	12.5	15.5	2.085
Monroe	Dundee	9.5	13	2.11	Montcalm	Greenville	10.5	13.5	2.105	Manistee	Manistee	11	14	2.10
	Monroe	8.5	11.5	2.125		Edmore	10.5	13.5	2.105		Kaleva	12.5	15.5	2.085
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	9.5	12.5	2.115	Gratiot	Alma	10.5	13.5	2.105	Benzie	Thompsonville	13	16	2.08
	Manchester	9.5	12.5	2.115		St. Louis	10.5	13.5	2.105		Bendon	13	16	2.08
Jackson	Jackson	10	13	2.11	Saginaw	Saginaw	10	13	2.11	Gd. Traverse	Traverse City	13	16	2.08
	Hanover	10	13	2.11		Chesaning	10.5	13.5	2.105		Williamsburg	13	16	2.08
Calhoun	Battle Creek	10.5	13.5	2.115	Tuscola	Vassar	10	13	2.11	Kalkaska	Kalkaska	13	16	2.08
	Albion	10.5	13.5	2.115		Caro	10	13	2.11		Sharon	13	16	2.08
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	10.5	13.5	2.115	Sanilac	Brown City	10	13	2.11	Orawford	Grayling	13	16	2.08
	Schoolcraft	10.5	13.5	2.115		Minden City	10	13	2.11		Frederic	13	16	2.08
VanBuren	South Haven	10.5	13.5	2.115	Huron	Bad Axe	10.5	13.5	2.105	Oscoda	Comins	12.5	15.5	2.085
	Lawton	10.5	13.5	2.115		Port Austin	10.5	13.5	2.105		McCollum	12.5	15.5	2.085
Allegan	Allegan	10.5	13.5	2.115	Bay	Bay City	10	13	2.11	Alcona	Harrisville	12.5	15.5	2.085
	Plainwell	10.5	13.5	2.115		Pinconning	13	16	2.08		Beevers	12.5	15.5	2.085
Barry	Hastings	10.5	13.5	2.115	Midland	Coleman	11	14	2.10	Alpena	Alpena	12.5	15.5	2.085
	Nashville	10.5	13.5	2.115		Midland	11	14	2.10		Selina	13	16	2.08
Eaton	Charlotte	10.5	13.5	2.115	Isabella	Mt. Pleasant	11	14	2.10	Montmorency	Lewiston	14	17	2.07
	Eaton Rapids	10.5	13.5	2.115		Weidman	11	14	2.10		Hillman	13	16	2.08
Ingham	Lansing	10.5	13.5	2.115	Mecosta	Big Rapids	11	14	2.10	Otsego	Gaylord	14	17	2.07
	Leslie	10.5	13.5	2.115		Remus	11	14	2.10		Waters	14	17	2.07
Livingston	Howell	10	13	2.11	Newaygo	White Cloud	11	14	2.10	Antrim	Bellaire	14	17	2.07
	Brighton	10	13	2.11		Newaygo	11	14	2.10		Ellsworth	14	17	2.07
Oakland	Holly	10	13	2.11	Oceana	Hart	11	14	2.10	Leelanaw	North Port	13.5	16.5	2.075
	Rochester	9.5	13.5	2.105		Shelby	11	14	2.10		Bingham	13.5	16.5	2.075
Macomb	Utica	9.5	12.5	2.115	Mason	Ludington	11	14	2.10	Charlevoix	Charlevoix	14	17	2.07
	Warren	9.5	12.5	2.115		Freessolt	11	14	2.10		East Jordan	14	17	2.07
St. Clair	Yale	9	12	2.12	Lake	Peacock	12.5	15.5	2.085	Emmet	Petoskey	14	17	2.07
	Port Huron	8.5	11.5	2.125		Baldwin	11	14	2.10		Harbor Springs	13.5	16.5	2.075
Lapeer	Lapeer	10	13	2.11	Osceola	Tustin	12.5	15.5	2.085	Cheboygan	Mackinaw City	14	17	2.07
	Otter Lake	10	13	2.11		Reed City	11	14	2.10		Cheboygan	14	17	2.07
Genesee	Flint	10	13	2.11	Clare	Clare	11	14	2.10	Presque Isle	Onaway	13	16	2.08
	Chlo	10	13	2.11		Harrison	11	14	2.10		Rogers City	13	16	2.08

NOTE—Since the above table was compiled freight rates have advanced uniformly all over Michigan, but the Grain Corporation has also advanced wheat prices to dealers proportionately so that the price to be paid farmers should not vary from last year's prices.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918

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Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

GEO. M. SLOCUM, Publisher

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Detroit Office: 110 Fort St. Phone, Cherry 4669
Offices: Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

No Premiums, Free List or Clubbing Offers, but a weekly worth five times what we ask for it, and guaranteed to please or you money back any time.

Advertising Rates: Twenty cents per agate line, fourteen lines to the column inch, 760 lines to page. Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them.

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

Does Wall Street Foot the Bills?

CONDENSED and interpreted according to the popular thought, the news stories of Truman H. Newberry's nomination as United States senator might have read as follows:

"New York City, August 28th.—Commander Truman H. Newberry was most agreeably surprised this morning when he received a little gift from his admiring and patriotic Michigan friends in the shape of the Republican nomination to the United States senate. The present still bore its cost tag marked \$150,000, but unfortunately was not accompanied by a list of the donors. Mr. Newberry is reported as saying that a friend of his read in a Detroit newspaper several months ago that an effort was being made to place his, Mr. Newberry's name, before the patriotic citizens of the Wolverine state as the only 100 per cent American qualified to represent the peninsula state in the nation's highest legislative body. Mr. Newberry put the affair down as newspaper talk and promptly forgot it until apprised of his nomination this morning.

"The only regrettable feature of the election was the polling of some 50,000 Republican votes by Henry Ford, whom as everyone knows is President Wilson's political tool in Michigan and who is probably doing more than any other man in the United States to hamper the government's war program. Instead of threatening to disinherit his son Edsel if he did not leave his family as every other married man in the United States has done and fight in the trenches, this notorious pacifist has been content to rest his claim to patriotism upon the millions of dollars' worth of war work he is turning out for the government at cost, a mere picayune compared to the sacrificial services of the sterling Americans who opposed his insatiable greed for political honors.

"While we rejoice with Michigan republicans in the choice they have made to represent the grand old party at the November election, native pride should restrain our sister commonwealth from laying too much stress upon the achievement for it could only serve to emphasize the shameful fact that one-third of her voters showed their un-American and pro-German characters when they voted for the auto king. And now these renegades have the audacity to accuse our patriotic Mr. Newberry and his patriotic friends of violating an obsolete law in spending a sixth of a million dollars to enlighten the patriotic people of Michigan upon the sterling patriotism of Mr. Newberry and the unpatriotic tactics of his chief opponent."

Yes, indeed, the people who voted for Mr. Ford and the people who voted for Mr. Osborne; yes, and the people who voted for Mr. Newberry will want an accounting of the \$150,000 that was spent to nominate Mr. Newberry. Not even their high regard for Mr. Newberry's unquestioned patriotism or his sterling Americanism will blind them to the bare fact that Mr. Newberry's friends if not Mr. Newberry himself have violated the laws and traversed the very principles of Americanism, of right and equality, upon which Mr. Newberry's campaign was made.

Who contributed the \$150,000 that nominated Mr. Newberry? Mr. Newberry affirmed under oath that he didn't spend a cent. But who did supply the money? That is the question the voters will want answered. Surely not the working men of Detroit, nor the farmers of the state. No. The individuals who gave that

huge sum of money were men who could afford to give it and for a purpose. For what purpose? To bestow political favors upon Truman Newberry? No. To defeat Henry Ford. But why? Because Henry Ford is the black sheep in the capitalistic family and the extension of his social ideas and his profit-sharing plans thruout the nation would rock Wall street from end to end.

Millions are spent from the "slush" funds of Wall street to check social reforms and keep their exponents out of office. Through quite mysterious channels this money moves from place to place corrupting good men, turning them against their friends and against the common cause. And it is thus that Wall street thrives and that battles against the autocracies of organized greed and special privilege within our own gates are lost to the common people.

Representation or Misrepresentation

THE COMMITTEE which had charge of the third Liberty loan campaign in the seventh federal reserve district was composed wholly of men who were bred of the city. It devolved upon this committee to sell several million dollars' worth of bonds to farmers. Saturated with the same distrust of the farmers' patriotism which early in the war quite unaccountably spread like an epidemic among the people of the city, the committee felt that it must present some particularly strong arguments to stir the farmers from their alleged apathy into buying bonds. But instead of turning to someone who knew the farmers and knew what arguments would best appeal to them, the committee turned to one of their own kind, one Louis Lamb, who "lambasted" the farmers right and left, insulted them, ridiculed them, libeled them, held them up to public scorn, impugned their patriotism,—and then asked them to buy bonds!

A howl went up over the dastardly, tho veiled attack. Michigan Business Farming was the first paper in the country to see the danger in Lamb's Lurid Lies, and sent a telegram to the headquarters at Chicago to recall the bulletin if they wanted to sell any bonds to farmers. The next few days the loan committee was deluged with telegrams and letters from farmers and farmer's organizations, assailing Lamb and demanding a retraction of his infamous misrepresentations. As a result thousands of the bulletins were kept from the mails and the Liberty loan saved from failure in the rural districts.

Immediately at the close of that campaign, we wrote Secretary McAdoo, urging the advisability of putting farmers on the district committees. We were told that it was the policy of the treasury department to have farmers on the LOCAL committees. We replied that this was an evasion of the issue and after some delay were advised by the gentleman in charge of the Liberty loan at Washington that our suggestion would be "taken under advisement."

The fourth Liberty loan committee for the seventh federal reserve district has been named. There's not a farmer on it. Yet, a large part of the issue must be sold to farm-

ers. So we'll have the farce repeated: City men giving the farmers lectures in patriotism; city-flavoured arguments why country-bred men should buy Liberty bonds; but not a single argument that could move a stubborn farmer to part with a shilling if he didn't want to.

Liberty bonds are sold to two distinct classes of people. One of them lives in the city; the other in the country. Many arguments that would move the one would have no effect upon the other. Hence, the advisability of having both country-bred and city-bred persons on the district committees.

We want the American farmer to have a square deal at the hands of the loan committees. We don't want anyone to stand up after the campaign is over and say the farmer who didn't buy bonds because another Mr. Lamb passed his way, was a slacker. Give the farmer representation on the district committees; and there'll be no occasion for misrepresenting him when the returns are in.

Motorless Sunday

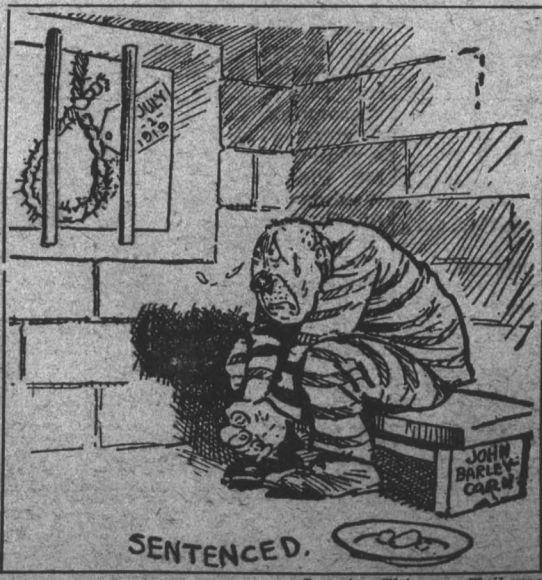
THE TELEGRAM dispatched by Michigan Business Farming to the Fuel Administration, a copy of which appears on page five of this issue, gives briefly the principal reasons why farmers and other folks who have to work on week days should and will protest against the motorless Sunday request of the Fuel Administration.

If there were no other practical method of conserving the gasoline supply, there would not be a murmur from the American people. Gentlemen of leisure would do their motoring week days as they will continue to do under the motorless Sunday order and hire a taxi on Sunday, or perchance rub elbows with the rabble on the electric cars. Farmers, who are not so fortunately located with respect to taxicabs and street cars, would and will continue to work six days a week and use shank's horses on the Sabbath. For what is the inconvenience of a motorless Sunday compared with the life-and-death need of the precious fuel upon the battlefields of France!

It is apparent that the action of the Fuel Administration was born of a very sudden emergency, as was evidenced by the brief notice given to the public. In emergency cases it is not always possible to hit upon the remedy that may prove the best in the long run. The important thing is to choose the remedy that acts quickly, even tho harshly. We confidently expect that when the Fuel Administration has had time to compare the respective merits of other conservation measures it will withdraw its motorless Sunday request and present some other plan that is at once more effective and less partial.

When the Casualty Lists Come In

THE WAR is no longer three thousand miles away. It is at our very shores,—our very thresholds,—for now, today, hundreds of American youths are giving up their life's blood in the struggle for world democracy. A few months ago this war was a remote thing in the lives of many American people. They went about their daily tasks, unmoved it seemed, as tho the tales of tragedy that blackened the newspaper page were only the imageries of fairy writers. But now all is changed. The casualty list grows ever larger. Among the dead and wounded we see the familiar name of a friend or relative whom not so very many months ago we saw in the living flesh, never dreaming that today he would lie in a nameless grave in France. We awake as if from a long sleep. This is OUR war after all. Its cruel fangs are already reaching into Michigan households and crushing the lives of the boys we know and love. When all else fails to move him,—the luke-warm patriot, the chronic pacifist and the self-deceiving pro-German,—clenches his fists and straightens his back, when the casualty list comes in.



—Orr in Chicago Tribune

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

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

Strong Words, But True

Why is it that the rules and regulations that become necessary from time to time seem always to be framed and enforced with such apparent disregard for the farmer? His needs, environment, etc., appear to get scant consideration in most cases. Take, for example, the sugar proposition. If Uncle Sam's sugar barrel is low and all he has for us is two pounds a person per month, then let each and all of us take our allowance and be thankful. But how does it work out? Mr. City Man gets his two pounds, and Mr. Farmer gets his. They both find that if they use a little for their coffee or porridge and fruit they have very little left. So if Mr. City Man wants a doughnut for his breakfast, some pie or ice cream for his dinner, or maybe a cooky for his supper, he just calls up the bake shop or ice cream maker and his wants are promptly looked after. Mr. Farmer lives four, six, ten miles from the baker, the ice cream and candy shop, so what does he do? He goes without it.

Again, we have been asked to save gasoline by stopping all pleasure riding on Sundays. Mr. City Man works six or eight hours, six days of the week, the remainder of each day he is free to joy ride if he so chooses (and most of them do). Mr. Farmer works from four in the morning until eight or nine at night six days in the week and several hours on Sunday, fifty-two weeks of the year, almost without exception, so if he gets any pleasure rides they must be taken on Sunday in the great majority of cases. So there you have it again—everybody through the same knot-hole.

I suppose that should any of us farmers venture out of a Sunday, even tho we do not burn a drop of gasoline through the week for pleasure, we shall come home with the "pro-German" and "dis-loyal" tags on us. Consistency, thou art a jewel.

If it is necessary for the farmer to do without sugar, he can—if he can't have gasoline for his car because Uncle Sam needs it, he can stay at home seven days in the week, instead of six. But why is it that these apparently necessary regulations always catch the farmer on all sides and at the same time leave more or less leeway for the man in town—why?

The farmers of this country stand ready and willing to do their part in every way, all we ask is a square deal. Why can't we get it? If the men of our government can't see the injustice to us of many of these regulations, why don't they call in a few farmers, or come out and follow us around a few weeks and learn something of our needs? Most certainly the farmer who works sixteen hours a day, day in and day out, at work that is just as important as any line of war work, have a right to expect and demand the same consideration, all along the line, as the men who work eight hours a day in the city, but do we get it?—G. A. W., Ann Arbor.

Just One Thing After Another

About this auto tax question. It sure is a blinger. I don't see what the farmers will do if the war lasts much longer, as I know of several who could not meet their taxes last year, and if the government puts it on us much heavier there will be some farms left idle, I am afraid. The auto is sure no luxury in these parts, as the general run of farmers around here can only afford gasoline to do necessary work with them, where if they did not have a car to go to town with it would mean a day off of the farm each week with the team and man. Last year feed was so scarce that we sold stock down as closely as possible; we could not afford to buy such high-priced feed. If we did not have autos to drive to town with our cream and truck we simply could not get it there. Our best farmers have gone to war and what few are left here haven't time to go for pleasure trips. I do not think the farmers are dealt with in a fair way. Now, for instance, think of the deal we got put over us on the potato crop last year. Why, farmers could not get rid of their potatoes. What happened after the crop was out of the farmers' hands? Well, the price went sky-high on potatoes of course. The same deal in regard to beans. Some of the farmers fed their entire crop of potatoes and beans to their stock. Where was the tax money to come from? This year everything is lovely. Oh, yes! We just have grasshoppers to eat up the crops, a whole season of drouth to dry crops up, and a comfortable frost every month that makes the old man's hair stand on end. Now, what else can a farmer do? He certainly has pluck to stand by the old farm in these times, but just the same there have been some of them leaving the farms, and there will be lots more of them leaving, not because they want to, but because they can't keep up with the expenses and shortage of help.

And then the government wants to put a heavier tax on us by taxing our autos and raising the

price of gasoline till a farmer can't reach it to buy what he needs to pump water for his stock. I wish some of those fellows knew of how much use the farmer's car is. I think they would have different ideas. Now it seems to me that the farmer is the one the government ought to back in this time of calling for food. The farmer can barely make enough to buy the very necessities of life, say nothing about extra machinery. There will be more horses and cows sold this year than last, on account of the shortage of feed and other reasons. The farmer is sure doing his hardest to help the government. Why not vice versa? If they don't stand by him I am afraid they will be paying taxes on lots of idle land after the war is over.—K. G. M., Nessen City.

Another Profiteering Seed Dealer

I take your valuable paper and like it very much. I have been reading with interest the complaint of J. B. of Blanchard, who paid \$2.70 per hundred for wheat middlings. Now is \$2.70 too much. I am surely paying too much then, for I am paying \$3.00 per cwt. Now, this fellow is also a good accommodating fellow but I see no reason why that should be any excuse for him to charge such prices, because farmers have to pay whatever price he names. I would like to have it looked into. I am also of the same mind as J. B. about joining the dinner pail brigade, which I surely must do, as I will have a sale this fall to square accounts, and will then work out for a living.

Thanking you for helping the farmers through the tight places, I will close.—R. S., Marion.

In the Name of Patriotism

IN EVERY LOCALITY we have a contemptible set of cowardly partisan politicians who cry "treason, sedition, anarchy and pro-German" against men who differ with them politically. The claims of "Americanism" and loyalty put forth by these narrow bigots are nothing more than false faces worn by traitors. Such charges convey to the German agent the information that the country is swarming with kaiser worshippers, and is more dangerous propaganda than open opposition. In many cases our courts are being imposed upon by low-browed politicians who are taking advantage of the spirit of loyalty in this land to wreak vengeance on those whom they cannot meet honestly upon a political issue. The man who aids Germany now is a traitor who merits death, and the man who is yelling "sedition" to land party politics, above all others is aiding our enemies.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

Thresher Gets \$32.75 Profit Per Day

FULTON, Aug. 23.—Several people have commenced threshing and the season is at its height. One day recently Lyman Harrison threshed 3,419 bushels of grain. During the week, 12,408 bushels were threshed.

Prescott's article on "no price fixed on threshing" is of some interest to me, not as a thresher but as a farmer. It is the opinion of the writer that if the Food Administration would investigate conditions as they exist they would find that the farmer is exploited, as usual. I have it from the thresher who did my threshing that his expenses were \$32 per day. He charges 5c for oats, 6 cents for wheat and 7c for rye. He threshed 927 bushels of grain for me in one-half day, which came to \$48.75, which leaves him \$32.75 profit. The increase wages to his men is approximately 20 per cent and the increase in threshing charges approximately 60 per cent. Inclosed find clipping from Kalamazoo Gazette. If you can use this in the interest of the farmers you are at liberty to do so.—E. E. B., Vicksburg, Michigan.

Shall We Ban Ice Cream and Candy?

I would like to write you in regard to this sugar proposition, as I see by the M. B. F. that people write you and inquire about different matters. Now, don't you think, too, that if the sugar is so scarce that we could get along without ice cream and candy, and let the housewives have the sugar to preserve fruits, such as tomatoes, grapes and apples. We have lots of these this year. Now we are limited to 75 lbs. for canning and preserving and one-half lb. per head per week for household use. If the ice cream and candy were cut out and the sugar used to put up fruit for winter, I think it would be more useful.—Mrs. H. Z., Martette, Michigan.

Beg Your Pardon

In your issue of August 24th you state that I have taken the management of the South Bend Creamery Co. here. Now this is not so, and another thing, this very deal is hurting me. The fact is the South Bend Creamery Co. man came here unbeknown to me and hired my man away from me, and opened a station.—H. A. Goodrich, Charlotte, Michigan.



THE CITY FARMER

I'm going to leave the city and go out upon the farm; I love the lovely country, with its loveliness and charm; it must be sweet to linger 'neath the corn-tree's shady boughs, and delightfully refreshing, to associate with cows!

I'm going to be a farmer and raise things for folks to eat; I'll produce rolled oats, and such things, and of course I'll raise puffed wheat; and I'll sow a lot of egg-plant, so I'll have fresh eggs to sell; I am sure that as a farmer, I shall soon be doing well.

I shall love to get up early and go out to feed the stock (I suppose the proper hour would be nine or ten o'clock); if I woke them up too early, it might make them mad, you know; I'm not really up on such things, so at first I must go slow.

I'll have to get the hang of things a little at a time, but that will not be hard to do; I've purchased for a dime, a book that tells just how to farm—and do it with your head—I s'pose the lady cows should have their breakfast served in bed.

IN BAD COMPANY

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello, Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah! I done got carved up with a razor, Doc."

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had dressed the wound.

"Deed I'd like to, Doc, but I ain't got 'nuff money to get a divorce."

WHERE IT HELPS

"Do you think early rising is good for your health?" asked the languid city visitor.

"I don't know about my health," replied Farmer Cobbles, "but next to sun, rain and fertilizer, it's the best thing there is for crops."

IT IS NOT ALWAYS EASY

To apologize.

To begin over.

To take advice.

To be unselfish.

To admit error.

To face a sneer.

To be charitable.

To be considerate.

To avoid mistakes.

To endure success.

To keep on trying.

To forgive and forget.

To profit by mistakes.

To think and then act.

To keep out of the rut.

To make the best of little.

To shoulder deserved blame.

To subdue an unruly temper.

To maintain a high standard.

To recognize the silver lining.

To be a true Christian always.

—But it pays.

YOUTHFUL KULTUR

"So you're saving up to buy an airship? You're quite an ambitious little boy."

"Yes, sir; I wants to fly over Jimmie Mack's yard and drop bricks on him."

HISTORICAL LOSS

Grind—"What did you do with the cuffs I left on the table last night?"

Rounder—"They were so soiled, I sent them to the laundry."

Grind—"Ye gods, the entire history of England was on them."

MUSIC TO HIS EARS

Husband—"Mary, stop the pianola! Great Scott woman, where is your appreciation? Don't you hear our half-ton of coal rattling down the chute?"

SIGHT-SEEING

Lady (asking for the third time)—"Have we reached No. 234 yet?"

Conductor—"Yes, mum. Here you are." (Stops bus.)

Lady—"Oh, I didn't want to get out. I only wanted to show little Fido where he was born."

EDISON'S AMBITION

"What is your highest ambition in life?" said a woman visitor of the soulful kind to Thomas A. Edison, one day.

"I'll tell you if you won't tell anyone, returned the inventor.

"I certainly promise," was the quick reply, eager to be the holder of such a secret.

"Well," said Edison, "I want to throw an egg into that electric fan."

SAFETY FIRST

Dentist (to patient who is opening his purse)—"No, don't bother to pay me in advance."

Patient—"I'm not. I'm only counting my money before you give me a pain."



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT PRICE FIXED AT \$2.20

President Wilson Determines Up-
on Same Price for 1919
Wheat as Obtains for
1918 Crop

On the eve of another planting of fall wheat President Wilson has set the minimum price for the 1919 crop at \$2.20 per bushel, the same price at which the 1918 crop is being sold. The President has set this price despite the protests of hundreds of thousands of farmers that they cannot grow wheat at any such price owing to the enormous increase in the cost of production. Yet these same farmers will patriotically plant their fall acreage as before for they have been assured that the government must have the wheat in order to win the war.

It is altogether inconsistent that the President should lay special stress upon the fact that the government is laying itself liable to a huge loss in thus guaranteeing a minimum price on wheat, for he says, "If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920, Europe will naturally supply herself from the large stores of cheaper wheat now in the Southern hemisphere. Therefore the government is undertaking a risk which might in such event result in a national loss of as much as \$500,000,000 thru an unsalable surplus." And we are led to wonder if our executive has forgotten the billions of dollars' worth of guns and other war material that will be worthless junk when the war ends. Again, we ask, why does agriculture have to crawl on its knees and beg for the favors that are so freely given to other industries. Of course, the government chances a loss on its wheat guarantee, but it must absolutely face a far greater loss in practically every other department of its war activities.

Yes, the farmers will grow wheat at \$2.00 a bushel, the highest price many of them will receive, and they should. Those at light that is given them, and if they do not see aright, the nation and its allies should not be made to suffer. Furthermore, we are assured by Mr. Wilson that when spring comes a disinterested commission will be appointed to thoroly investigate the cost of growing wheat and if it is shown that the farmer is losing money at the established price, it will be changed accordingly.



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 continue practically the same at all terminal markets. Occasionally a sudden demand from some particular source sends the price up a cent a two a bushel but that is all. The movement of winter wheat which started off briskly at the opening of the market has fallen off, and it is estimated that fully 75 per cent of the crop remains in growers' hands. The hope that congress might force a higher price has been the principal cause of the withholding, but now that agitation along that line has practically ceased the balance of the crop will move steadily to market. Hoover's dictum that 20 per cent of substitutes would have to be used with the wheat flour will diminish domes-

LAST MINUTE WIRE

DETROIT—Beans inactive; butter and eggs scarce and higher. Not enough hay to supply the demand. \$27 offered for very best grades timothy.

CHICAGO—Potato receipts increased and prices lower. Minnesota stocks coming in freely. Hay demand good and first grades in limited supply. Live-stock firm at recent advances.

NEW YORK—Very little strictly No. 1 hay on market. Some cars sold excess of \$22. Butter higher; demand for first grade storage eggs greatly exceeds supply. Long Island potatoes coming in freely, lowering market. Most of stock ungraded.

tic requirements by about 50,000,000 bushels, but members of the trade believe that after all threshing reports are in from Canada, South America and other sections exporting wheat to Europe, that all restrictions will be taken from wheat flour.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.70	1.70	1.81
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.60	1.74
No. 4 Yellow	1.60	1.59	1.70

Latest corn reports reveal beyond much doubt that the 1918 crop will be nearly a half billion bushels less than the 1917 crop. This decrease in the yield is due to the terrible drouths in the southwest which completely ruined many fields. Kansas reports the poorest prospect with two exceptions in 40 years, and estimates its average yield at only 9.35 bushels per acre. For some reason the bullish character of these reports has not yet been reflected in the market quotations, offerings on the big markets like Chicago being fairly liberal. When the flush of the season's first marketing is over, however, the market may be expected to stiffen and prices advance.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	69 1-2	70	.81
No. 3 White	69	69 1-2	.80
No. 4 White	65	65 1-2	.79

The oat market is somewhat easier this week than last, and the price is off from a half cent to a cent a bushel.

This is no doubt occasioned to some extent by the threshing reports which disclose the yield to be excellent in practically all sections, promising a crop in excess even of the government's August forecast of 1,428,000 bushels. What the future of the market will be no one can say. On account of the exceptionally large yield no spectacular advances in the price is looked for and farmers should feel safe in marketing their crop or a part of it at least at prevailing prices unless the market should take a sudden downward turn.



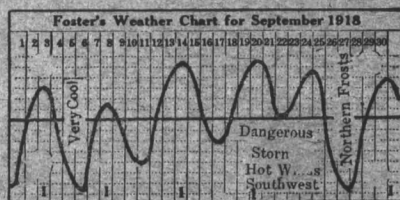
RYE & BARLEY

There is little to report in the rye market. Trading is not active; due to the difficulty of private dealers in securing export permits. The crop this year will be nearly a fourth larger than last year, and in case substitute restrictions are removed from wheat flour as many believe will be the case and wheat flour is to be had in abundance, the demand for rye products will naturally weaken, which cannot help but have a lowering effect upon the price. Michigan's rye crop this year is estimated at over 5,000,000 bushels and stands fourth among the states in production of that cereal. Cash rye Wednesday morning, Sept. 4th, was quoted at \$1.65 on the Detroit market, a decline of one cent per bushel from the previous day.

The demand for barley as a feed is expected to be larger this year than last, but it is not expected to more than offset the diminished demand resulting from the decreased use of barley as substitute for wheat. The crop this year is a big one, and prices should range about normal thruout the entire marketing season.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 7.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Sept. 1 to 4 and 6 to 10, warm waves Aug. 31 to Sept. 3 and Sept. 5 to 9, cool waves Sept. 3 to 7 and 8 to 12. Temperatures of this period were expected to average cooler than usual, rainfall below normal south of latitude 37 and about normal north of that line. Storms were expected to be of less than usual force.

Farmers have had excellent success with winter grain for some years past except in southwestern parts east of Rockies and a few other lesser sections. But a disaster is ahead for a considerable section of the winter grain country and if I could talk personally to the farmers of the winter grain sections I would advise many of them to sell their seed and rely on spring crops. For those sections where I expect a failure of winter grain the winter and spring will have very bad cropweather and unless the spring crops are put in at the right time they will fail.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Sept. 11 and 16 and

temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 12 and 17, plains sections 13 and 18, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 14 and 19, eastern sections 15 and 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Sept. 16 and 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

This will be the king of all storm periods of recent years, and I have several times given warning of it. These storms will be exceedingly dangerous over unusually large parts of the earth. They are not based on the old idea of equinoctial storms, which has some influence on, but does not organize the storms. Equinoctial storms, so-called, may occur at any time from two weeks before or two weeks after the equinoxes. Put your affairs in order for those immensely dangerous storms.

These destructive storms will strike the late oats harvests and other late crops and will be followed by killing frosts north of 37. The exact dates can not be given for each locality but the storms are expected to develop their greatest force not far from Sept. 9, 14, 20 and 25. The most dangerous frosts are expected near Sept. 9 and 27.

W. T. Foster

MILLERS ADMIT FEED SCARCITY

Can Offer No Promise of Increased
Supplies or Lower Prices;
Production is Only 50
Per Ct. of Demand

At the recent meetings of millers in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, Mr. Lingham of the Food Administration got some information as to the wheat feed situation. He asked for some plan whereby there could be assured a wider distribution of millfeeds at the present time, as some sections, particularly New England, were in crying need of these feeds. With the diminished output of flour it was not possible for any one to suggest a plan which would relieve the situation. The Northwestern Miller report says:

"Some advocated higher prices for millfeeds, bringing them more in line with other feeds, but this did not seem to present a real solution of the difficulty. It did not seem to be practicable for mills to set aside a certain percentage of their millfeed, although it was suggested that if the Government would buy flour, the mills would be willing to set aside the feed from its manufacture.

"Millers said that frequently they could only sell flour by promising millfeed with it, and they were having demands for feed from sections which they had never served before. They said further that they could not agree to ship the same quantity of millfeed to various sections as shipped last year, because they did not have the feed. Last year feed did not follow flour; this year it must follow the flour. The total production of millfeed at the present time was estimated not to exceed 50 per cent of the demand."

WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN TO ALFALFA HAY?

"What's going to happen to alfalfa hay?" asks the *Price Current Grain Reporter*. Apparently, most of the Kansas City hay dealers have analyzed the probable course of prices of alfalfa hay in the next few months, for when questioned, a common answer was received. The opinion was almost unanimous that alfalfa hay would reach a top price of \$40 within a few months, or before the hay of the 1919 cuttings begins moving marketward. J. H. Dougan, of the Dougan Hay and Grain Co., announced that he was willing to make a friendly wager that alfalfa would reach a top of \$40 before May of 1919. So far there have been no "takers." "Feed crop conditions over the entire country are favorable to \$40 alfalfa hay," declared Mr. Dougan. "The recent report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture shows a probable corn yield the fourth smallest in history, slightly more than 1,000,000 bus. Alfalfa production is short over the entire Southwest and other feed crops will produce yields far below the average. In addition to this, there is an acute scarcity of bran, the by-product of the flour mills, which feed can be replaced only by alfalfa. An abnormal demand for alfalfa will prevail."



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	9.00	10.50	12.50
Prime	8.00	9.50	11.50
Red Kidney	12.00	10.00	12.50

There is absolutely nothing new to tell our readers on the bean market. The bean situation is covered very completely in our front page article this week and there is nothing much that we can add. The market which

strengthened so perceptibly 3 weeks ago and advanced a full dollar a hundred, has been on the decline for the past week, with plenty of offerings of not too good stock, and very limited demand. Buyers are apparently holding off waiting for the harvesting of the new crop, the quantity and quality of which will have much to do with the prices that may be obtained on the old stock. If readers will follow the suggestions given on page one, we are sure they will not go far wrong in marketing this year's crop of beans.



POTATOES

Michigan's crop of early potatoes has scarcely been felt on the Detroit market. "Tip-burn" and blight caused a greatly reduced yield and many sections that usually ship out a few carloads had only sufficient for local demands. Jersey potatoes are still supplying the bulk of the Detroit trade.

It will be all of two weeks and probably longer before many of Michigan's late crop of potatoes will be ready for the market and by that time much of the Minnesota crop will have moved to market and taken off the cream. Last week saw the first sharp break in prices since early summer. On Monday of last week 122 cars were received on the Chicago market from Minnesota, Tuesday 80 cars, and the shipments continued heavy all the week. Other cars straggled in during the week from Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio, and had their effect in flushing the market and easing the prices. Because of the unusually large receipts buyers were naturally cautious and prices kept steadily on the downgrade all the week, winding up at \$1.95 to \$2.05 for UNGRADED stock. We do not look for higher potato prices until after the bulk of the late crop has been harvested. There have been so many conflicting reports on the yield that buyers are in a quandary and no one will think of laying in their winter supplies until they can be fairly well assured that the price is not going very much lower. Farmers who held potatoes last year and lost money on them, will foolishly rush their crop to market this fall and we may expect a brief period at least of low prices. The crop this year is much less than last and prices should after a time recover and continue at least normal for the balance of the season. We have a feeling that when the crop is all dug, it is going to be found that the yield is away below the government's estimate which means profitable prices to the grower who watches his step and doesn't stampede the market.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	26 00	26 50	25 00
Chicago	28 00	29 00	26 00
Cincinnati	28 00	29 00	26 00
Pittsburgh	27 00	28 00	26 00
New York	30 00	32 00	29 00
Richmond	26 00	27 00	25 00

No. 1 hay is scarce on all markets, and buyers are plenty in New York who would pay as high as \$32 for the right kind of stuff. Receipts of the medium grades have been fairly liberal and brought about a decline of \$1 per ton at some buying points. The general trend of the market, however, is one of firmness and farmers satisfied with prevailing prices would take no chances in making shipments to out-of-state customers or thru their commission house. Poor hay is not wanted and what finds its way to the market is sold as low as \$12.

The receipts at Pittsburgh are quite liberal, but there has not been enough of the first quality stuff to fill all demands. Very little good hay of the new crop is coming to market.

MR. MILLER FINDS THE POKER MUCH TOO HOT TO HANDLE

Shippers and Growers Defy Food Administration Grading Ruling and Ship Potatoes as They Please

The fever of opposition to the arbitrary interference of Potato Dealer E. P. Miller in the matter of grading potatoes, which broke out in Michigan last year, has spread to other states. Bureau of markets and food administration men are again witting down their linen collars in desperate and perspiring efforts to force their grading measure upon obstinate growers and shippers. The bulk of potatoes shipped into the Chicago market this month have been UNGRADED. Indignation meetings similar to the one that was held last spring at East Lansing are the order of the day in Minnesota and Wisconsin and Mr. Miller is finding it a hard job to hang onto the poker which is becoming almighty hot. And he certainly hates to let go.

In a recent interview Mr. Miller is quoted as admitting that the Food Administration had no authority or machinery for enforcing its grading measure which is precisely what this

publication contended eight months ago.

"At a meeting in Milwaukee," says the *Chicago Packer*, "there was some difference of opinion both among the shippers and growers on the matter of grading and a minority element raised objections to the grades as recommended by the Bureau of Markets and made effective last fall by the Food Administration. The committee on resolutions recommended that a resolution be adopted favoring the grades now effective but towards the last of the meeting after many had left a resolution was passed recommending to the Bureau of Markets that there be but one grade of commercial potatoes and this grade called for round white varieties to pass over a one and three-quarters inch screen. No provision was made for No. 2.

E. Percy Miller of the Food Administration was one of the speakers and during the course of his talk made clear that while the present grades were established by the Food Administration their establishments was the result of the recommendation of the Bureau of Markets, and if the bureau now had other recommendations the Food Administration would be glad to take them up."

36,780 acres planted against 41,100 last year.



APPLES

Apples are finding ready sale at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. The crop is undeniably short this year, and prices may be a little higher later on.

APPLE SITUATION IN NORTHWESTERN STATES

The apple situation is full of interest right at this time, says the weekly bulletin of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange. Principally reports indicate that apples are growing exceedingly well, and the season is easily half-a-month ahead of last year. Some Winter Bananas, not full cars, were shipped during the past week and Jonathans will begin rolling this week from the earliest districts. As to the volume of crop there is no new report to make; that is to say as closely as can be judged at this time the Northwest crop will stand around 3,000 cars short compared with last year. It is still, however, some distance to harvest time, and there still may be a reduction in this estimate; the windstorm at Wenatchee a few days ago was so violent that it uprooted trees in good numbers, is an illustration in point. This storm further reduced the Delicious and Spitz estimates and Winesaps also suffered in the Wenatchee district. Hood River reports now indicate a crop 20 per cent below normal. Idaho confirms only a fifth of a crop. Yakima's latest estimate is 20 per cent below the earlier estimate. The Wenatchee district still maintains approximately a crop equal last year.

COMMERCIAL ONION CROP SHOWS INCREASE OVER '17

There will be 15,376,900 bushels of late commercial onions this season against 12,939,300 bushels harvested last year, according to a special report made this week by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. New York leads with 3,822,000 bushels against 2,724,000 bushels last year. California promises 2,511,600 bushels compared with 3,427,800 in 1917. Ohio is estimated at 2,490,000 bushels compared with 1,702,800 in 1917. Massachusetts 2,303,000 against 1,427,600 in 1917, and Indiana 1,328,000 against 1,245,250 in 1917.

Other states included in the report are Pennsylvania 89,000 bushels; Michigan 510,000; Wisconsin 396,000; Minnesota 630,000; Colorado 607,500; Utah, 51,000; Idaho, 15,300; Washington, 331,000; Oregon, 292,000. The above named states altogether have



BUTTER

New York.—On Thursday all receivers and handlers of storage butter received instructions by wire from the U. S. Food Administration requesting them to reserve 60 per cent of all grades held in storage August 1 for government use. The order had the immediate effect of further strengthening the market which at that time showed marked symptoms of increased strength. As a result, all grades of butter advanced one-half cent in price. On Friday the quotation was further advanced one-half cent and all indications are that the 50c mark for extras will be reached in the near future. Previously there had been an advance of a half cent over the quotations of last week, the market having advanced a quarter cent on Monday and another quarter on Tuesday. Receipts have been very moderate during the week and practically all butter that has been accumulating has been cleaned up. Unsalted butter continues in strong demand with an insufficient supply to fill all orders. Butter as yet shows the effects of hot weather and the average quality is not up to normal. Quotations at the close on Friday were as follows: Extras 48c; higher scoring than extras, 48½ to 49c; firsts, 45½ to 47½c; and seconds, 43 to 45c. Quotations on unsalted butter are at a differential above corresponding grades of salted butter of about one and one-half cents.



EGGS

Despite the large receipts on the principal markets, egg prices continue good and the rumor that the British government would purchase a large quantity of eggs for storage has lent a marked stability to the prices and accentuated the demand. The demand now is unquestionably for high grade stock, so much of the stuff being of an inferior quality and selling as low in some instances as 20 cents. The very best grades, however, are selling as high as 43 and 45 cents a dozen and they are hard to get at the price. The range of prices on the New York market last week averaged as follows: Fresh extras, 51 to 52c; extra firsts, 48 to 50c; firsts, 44 to 47c; seconds, 38 to 43c; poor to fair, 20 to 37c; No. 1 dirties, 35 to 37c; No. 2, 20 to 34c; choice checks, 21 to

32c; undergrades, 20 to 30c; refrigerator specials, 42½ to 44c; firsts, 42 to 43c; seconds, 38 to 42c; nearby whites, prime to fancy, 63 to 66c; brown, 52 to 56c.

Detroit does not offer quite so good a market, 43 cents being the highest offered yet this week for candled eggs strictly fresh. Egg prices, will if anything, tend to go higher from now on, as the demand is strong and the supply unquestionably is going to be limited. With prices of meats still bordering on the prohibitive and going higher each week, the public is in the mood for paying fancy prices for eggs.



POULTRY

The New York market was amply supplied with all kinds of poultry but receipts on the Chicago market were very light.

On the New York market heavy fowls sold up to 35c, with average qualities 32c and light stock 31c. Broilers sold at 34c. Express stock colored, 36 to 37c; white leghorn, 33 to 35c. Other descriptions of poultry were steady; roosters, 25c; turkeys, 28 to 30c; Long Island spring ducks, 25 to 26c; western ducks, 28 to 32c; geese, 20 to 22c; guineas, per pair, 85c to \$1; old pigeons, 50c pair; young, 40 to 50c.

Live Stock

Chicago, Sept. 3rd.—Chicago and St. Louis livestock markets were closed yesterday, but those at most of the other points were open for business as usual and had a good supply of stock to trade in. At Kansas City hogs were 10c to 15c higher, with bulk of sales at \$19.50 to \$20.15. Cattle and sheep values were little changed, with supply ample. Cattle at Buffalo sold well, the market being strong. Hogs easier with \$21.15 the top. Sheep market steady.

Omaha hogs unchanged, with bulk of sales \$19.15 to \$19.50. Cattle lower. Top, \$17.75. Sheep steady. St. Joseph hogs steady to 15c higher, with top \$20.20, and bulk of sales \$19.40 to \$20.10. Cattle steady to lower. Steers, \$9 to \$18.25. Cows and heifers, \$6 to \$16.50. Sheep steady, \$5 to \$12. Lambs, \$11 to \$17.75.

Estimate of Receipts

Estimate receipts at Chicago: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 17,000, and sheep, 8,000. With these figures included estimated arrivals for today will be: Cattle, 28,000; hogs, 30,000, and sheep, 27,000. The six leading markets had 90,000 cattle, 43,000 hogs, and 61,000 sheep. These compared with seven markets a week ago, were as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	18,000	17,000	8,000
Kansas City	26,000	10,000	15,000
Omaha	19,000	5,500	15,000
St. Louis	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
St. Joseph	6,000	5,000	3,000
Sioux City	6,000	3,500	3,000
St. Paul	15,000	2,000	5,000
Total	90,000	40,000	61,000
Week ago	104,000	60,000	84,000
Last year	96,000	37,000	53,000
Two years ago	23,000	25,000	32,000

Receipts of Hogs

Hog receipts at eleven markets yesterday were 50,000, against 57,000 a week ago, 50,000 last year, and 42,000 two years ago.

Buffalo receipts yesterday were: Cattle, 3,500; hogs, 7,000; sheep, 4,000; Pittsburgh had: Cattle, 3,800; calves, 1,500; hogs, 5,500; sheep, 5,000.

Oklahoma receipts were: Cattle, 7,000; hogs, 1,400; sheep, 300. Fort Worth: Cattle, 5,000; hogs, 2,000; sheep, 200. Denver: Cattle, 3,000; calves, 1,000; hogs, 300; sheep, 13,500.

Detroit, Sept. 3.—Cattle, receipts, 416; market steady; best heavy steers \$12 to \$15.50; best handy weight butcher steers and heifers, \$9 to \$10; handy light butchers, \$8 to \$8.50; light butchers, \$7 to \$7.50; best cows, \$8.75 to \$9.50; butcher cows, \$7.50 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$6 to \$6.75; best heavy bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; bologna bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; stock bulls, \$6.75 to \$7; feeders, \$8.50 to \$9.50; stockers, \$6.50 to \$8.50; milkers and springers, \$70 to \$150. Veal calves. Receipts, 120; market steady; best, \$18.50 to \$19; others, \$7 to \$18. Sheep and lambs. Receipts, 331; market dull; best lambs, \$16 to \$16.50; fair lambs, \$14 to \$15; light to common lambs, \$11 to \$13; yearlings, \$13; fair to good sheep, \$10 to \$11; culls and common, \$5.50 to \$7. Hogs: Receipts, 1,330; market 10c higher; pigs, \$19.75 to \$20; mixed, \$20 to \$20.35.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



A City Woman Learns What Work Is

THE FOLLOWING article, reprinted from the *Designer*, is pure fiction. While the author has a very accurate conception of many a farm woman's burdens, she has created a character in the heroine somewhat too unselfish to be real. Imagine the average woman giving up the comforts and pleasures of city life to toil twelve to fourteen hours a day in a farm house! Imagine, too, the city-bred woman, especially with money, having enough knowledge of farm house duties to be anything more than a hindrance to the farm wife. However, the story is well written and it appealed to me. I would be interested in knowing your opinion of the story, the author, or the heroine.—PENELOPE.

When we went into the war last spring, old Mrs. Hastings on Elm street, who has been bed-ridden for years, astonished her family by getting up and planting a war garden. * * * *

Vida Hollander went straight to New York. I had a feeling she would keep on to Paris, for Vida has money and can do a lot of things the rest of us can't. We were all surprised when she came back in June.

I ran right over, expecting to see her in some sort of a uniform, but she was out on the porch in her last summer's voile and a floppy hat with cornflowers round the brim.

"I thought sure you'd get over to France," I told her. "Tom's still there, isn't he?"

Tom is her cousin—a doctor. He went across for a two months' vacation in 1914, and has stayed there ever since, working.

"Yes, he's working his head off," she told me. "I'd have gone, but he says that Europe is overrun with women who are just underfoot. They don't know how to do any one thing—any more than I do."

I could see Vida was terribly in earnest—she's that kind—and she looked sort of pale and worn out.

"I volunteered for every sort of service I could think of," she went on. "But, oh, I don't know—I just couldn't feel it was getting anywhere. The sickening part of it all is I never had any training to fit me to do any real work."

Before I went home she asked me to go motor-ing with her the next day.

We made an early start and Vida seemed more like her old self. She was awfully interested in the farms we passed.

Forty miles or so up the river we came to one of those places where there are barns and barns and more barns, with a bare-looking house that needed to be painted.

Vida stopped the car and said she was going to try and buy some milk.

I got out with her and we went around the side of the house to the back door. There was a woman on a little porch washing in two wooden tubs, and a two-year-old baby was playing with a puppy on the steps.

The woman had a towel bound around her head and she was an awful, green, sick-headache color. "Oh, my dear," Vida burst out, just like that. "I know you don't want to be bothered. I just stopped to see if we could buy some milk."

There was a lot of clothes wrung out in a tin pan, and Vida began pulling off her gloves.

"Can't I hang these out for you?" she offered. "You look so sick."

The woman just stared at her a moment, and two big tears ran down her cheeks. They were the biggest tears I ever saw. Then she began to sob, terrible sobs that shook her clear through. When he saw his mother start in, the baby puckered up and cried, too; and, with the suds from the tubs sloshed on the floor, that porch was the wettest place for a while!

Vida was wonderful. She put her arms right around that poor thing, and asked her what the matter was, and couldn't we help.

It seemed as if, once she began, she couldn't stop crying.

"I've had such an awful day," she shook out finally. "I got up with a splitting headache and everything has gone wrong. I can't get help. I've tried everywhere—advertised and telephoned and written, but it's no use; no girl will touch farm work with a ten-foot pole. I had to wash to-day and the breakfast dishes are still in the sink, and there's the baking to do, and the men coming to dinner in an hour, and a sick child."

Vida looked at me. I saw what she meant and nodded.

"We are going to stay and help," she insisted. "It isn't fair for things to be heaped on you this way."

The woman acted as if she couldn't believe her ears, but Vida was in the kitchen in no time, and had a gingham apron off a nail and round her waist.

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

We tackled the dishes right then and there—stacks of them, the pan was jammed full—and cooking tins and pots and pans.

"I've four men to feed," she told us. "It is as bad getting farm help outdoors as it is in. The three hired hands my husband's got don't do any more than one ought to—they drink and lay off—but they are awful eaters. Seems as if I couldn't do much but bake."

We had to pump all the water we used.

The name of the family was Rice, and there were four children—two in school and the little boy that was sick and the two-year-old. But feeding nine people wasn't all—she had to mix stuff for the hens, and two pigs, and a calf twice a day. And it all had to be carried out to them.

While the men were at the table at noon we went upstairs and swept the chambers and made six beds. By the time Mrs. Rice called us to come and eat something, my legs ached so I thought they would drop right off.

"Can't you lie down awhile?" Vida commenced urging Mrs. Rice. "What is there to do this afternoon?"

"Do!" Mrs. Rice broke out. "What is there to do? My dear girl, there's never any let-up in things to do! You've helped a sight, but I've got to keep going every minute till bedtime. There's ironing, the things the children have for tomorrow, and the floor to mop up, and the lamps to

When the Apple Reddens

WHEN the apple's cheek shows its first faint blush,

There's a lazy peace in the noonday's hush,
And the swirls of dust in the road die down—

But there is no roar of the noisy town,
And there is no clang of the busy street,
But the good world rests to its low pulse-beat

When the blush creeps on in a winestained streak
As the red comes into the apple's cheek.

There's a dappling shade on the orchard grass

And a shadowed laugh as the breezes pass;
And the work-world seems to be leagues away

In a place we knew in some other day,
For the flowers nod as we walk along,
And the crystal air is a breathed-in song—
And the year's best time is the wonder-week
When the red comes into the apple's cheek.

clean, and the children will come home half starved from school. Then there's supper to get and the milk to attend to—"

Vida held up both hands.

"And it's just like this every day?" she wanted to know.

"It'll be worse before long," Mrs. Rice said, with a kind of a grim smile. "There's stuff to be put up, and haying, and hot weather."

"What can we do next?" I put in.

At four o'clock the two older children came home from school, and a little girl came tearing out to the kitchen.

"I gotta have my pink dress ironed for tomorrow," she shouted. "My class is going to have a picture taken."

"It's out on the line," Mrs. Rice was telling the youngster, with a real proud mother-look. I'll sprinkle it and do it up by the lamplight. You'll have it all right."

I did the sprinkling myself, and the minute it was damp enough, heated the irons and pressed all the little ruffles out. When I was finished I found Vida out on the grass under a syringa bush with her shoes off.

"My feet are just killing me," she confided. "I bet I've walked ten miles around that house—and my back!"

"When are we going to crank up the car?" I asked her. I was pretty tired myself, and the yellow road down the hill looked good to me.

"I was just looking up trains," she said. "There's a 7:35 that will get you home at 9:30. I'm going to drive you to the depot. I want you to stop in and tell mother I've found something to do—real work—war work—"

"Why, Vida Hollander, you don't mean to stay here?"

"I do mean to stay here," she shot back. "I'll tell you frankly that I'm not up to the washing and the baking and the lifting pails of water, even if I do weigh fifty pounds more than she does. But I can keep the house in order, and mend, and play with the children. I can take Minnie to the dentist and Benny to the doctor's office. I can help—"

"Suppose she won't want you," I wet-blanketed.

Mrs. Rice was coming out with her dress changed. She had that towel off her head and her hair was lovely.

"I want you ladies—" she began when Vida interrupted her.

"Would you like to have me stay with you till fall and help with the children and the lighter work? I've been looking for something to do—and I don't believe anybody or anything about this whole war needs help more than you do with this farm on your hands."

Mrs. Rice didn't say a word, but the tears came—those awful big tears. Vida took one look at her face. Then she turned to me: "Go on home," she ordered. "I've got a job."—By Reinette Lovewell, in the *Designer*.

Do You Know How to Cook?

THE AVERAGE woman would feel highly insulted if you asked her such a question. A few women are born cooks. Some acquire the art of cooking after many discouraging trials and tearful apologies to hubby. "Hard-tack" biscuits and pasty pastry are food for the fun-makers, but to many a wife they are fuel for household tragedies. "The road to a man's heart is thru his stomach," is a trite old saying and more than half truth, and many's the woman who has missed the road simply because she could NOT cook. It's a delight to sit at some women's tables. But to sit at others and partake of the food that is placed before you requires a resolute mind and a strong stomach.

Thank goodness, most farm women CAN cook,—good enough at least to keep husband's liver out of trouble and his digestion working well. Yet, I think the most of us who have followed in mother's and grandmother's footsteps about the old kitchen range can yet find room for a little improvement, and there's nothing that the housewife who has the time delights more to do than to try new dishes or new methods of preparing the old ones.

Take vegetables, for instance. Oh, yes, we all know how to cook vegetables. Simply wash them, put them in the water, and boil, boil, boil till dinner is ready. But the U. S. Food Administration declares there's only one way to cook vegetables and that's the right way, and that very few people know how to do it to get the best results. In a bulletin upon the subject, the Food Administration says:

Vegetables just out of the garden taste best when simply cooked—steamed, boiled or baked—and served with a little salt, butter, milk or cream. Often a heavily-seasoned sauce covers up the more desirable vegetable flavor.

Over-cooking of vegetables impairs their flavor. Very delicate flavors are destroyed, while vegetables with strong flavors, such as cabbage or onions, become disagreeably strong if cooked too long. Over-cooking also destroys the attractive color of some vegetables.

Let wilted vegetables soak in cold water to freshen them. If vegetables must stand after paring, covering with cold water will prevent wilting and discoloration.

Before cooking put head vegetables and greens in cold water for an hour, with one tablespoon of vinegar, to remove insects, then wash very carefully.

Drain all boiled vegetables as soon as tender—they become soggy if they are allowed to stand undrained after cooking. The water drained off may be saved for soup stock.

Most vegetables should be cooked in a small amount of water, because a part of the mineral salts dissolves out into the water, and is lost if the water is thrown away. Cook whole when possible.

Tender spinach or lettuce leaves require no added water for cooking. If thoroughly washed, enough water will cling to the leaves to prevent their burning.

Delicately-flavored vegetables should be steamed or cooked slowly in a small amount of boiling water until tender and the water boils away.

Strong-flavored vegetables may be cooked uncovered in a large amount of rapidly-boiling water and the water changed several times during the cooking.

Starchy vegetables should be put on to cook in a sufficiently large amount of boiling water to cover them. Boil gently, and keep kettle covered.

Secretary Redfield of the Presidential Cabinet has a woman secretary. She is probably the first woman to hold the post of private secretary to a cabinet member.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 8596.—Child's dress, cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A simple pinafore style, which hangs straight from the shoulder yoke. The back extends onto the front, forming a narrow yoke. Long or short sleeves may be used and a loosely-fitted belt holds the dress in place around the hips. The two-piece shaped collar of contrasting material finishes the neck, with the closing in back. Many of the slips are left open the full length of the dress, making them more easy to iron. Plain colored percales or gingham with striped collar, cuffs and belt make smart little frocks for school when made up in these simple styles. One might add to the appearance of such a dress by using a double row of smocking or shirring in a black or colored embroidery floss where the front is set into the yoke. The same floss might well be used to finish the edge of the collar, cuffs, belt and pockets in a long and short button-hole stitch, or a plain chain stitch.

No. 8560.—A one-piece dress for the young girl which is sure to appeal to mother for its girlishness and simplicity. The dress is on straight lines, hanging from the shoulder seam with a loosely-fitted belt. The prettily-shaped collar is the distinctive feature of this little frock and together with the cuffs and pockets form all the trimming necessary. This style would be most attractively made up in a soft wool material with silk collar and cuffs in a shade of putty or buff as it is now commonly called, with a harmonizing shade of tan for the collar and cuffs. Nile green and tan, old rose and cream or black, black velvet with white trimming, blue and red are some of the most popular combinations in fall-wear for young girls. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 8577.—Ladies' high neck military blouse. The military effect which predominates in lady's fall outfit, is pleasantly shown in blouses. Such a blouse as shown would be very simple to make. The waist is a plain shirtwaist, having the closing on left side front and shoulder seam. No fullness is seen except that about the waistline. The plain fitted coat sleeve is finished with a military cuff to match the straight high collar, and notice the smart slit pocket on the right side front. The fancy wash silks or plain silks to match one's suit make the most attractive military blouses. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 8562.—Misses' fall coat. Just the thing for cool, fall days, or equally as appropriate for the large winter coat. These loose-fitting coats are really not hard to make if one is willing to take time and use a great deal of patience. They require very little fitting or padding, the one should be sure to use French haircloth or tailor's canvas in the front fastenings, cuffs and collar. If any shoulder padding is needed use shirt wadding and sew it firmly to an interlining of cambric. This model hangs straight from the shoulder, held in place by a loose belt which may button, or if desired, it may be made long enough to tie in front. The deep shawl collar is of the same material, as are also the turn-back cuffs. No trimming is required except the large buttons. This pattern is cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, also



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

34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

No. 8601.—Separate skirt. Another variation in the two-gored straight-line skirt, and very acceptable to the lady with large hips. The front gore fits smoothly with all fullness placed in in-laid plaits at each hip seam. The back gore is slightly gathered and the popular two-inch belt finishes the skirt at the normal waist-line. This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch bust measure.

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR CHILDREN: Well, I went to the fair last Saturday afternoon and saw all the sights. On the way our machine passed three or four big trucks which were just loaded with school children and I couldn't help but wonder if perhaps some of my own boys and girls were among them. They were having a great time. I can tell, yelling and singing and shouting to passersby. And when we reached the grounds I saw more children, oh, such a lot of them with big shining eyes and happy faces. I just wished that every M. B. F. boy and girl could have been there, and I hope that the day will come when you will have the chance to see the many pretty and wonderful things that are displayed at the state fair.

I had almost forgotten that this week you all start to school again, but I hope you don't all feel as bad about it as the boy whose protest we print in the little poem on this page. I know it's hard to give up the pleasant vacation time, with its play and fun, but remember, my dears, that we can't always play. There's a time for fun and a time for work, and I am sure that we would all become tired of playing if we had to do it all the time, just the same as we become tired of too much work. You've had a long, pleasant vacation. Now I hope you'll dig into your school work with a vim and show your teachers and your parents what bright boys and girls you are. I want you all to write to me and tell me about your school, your school work and your teacher. With love from Aunt Penelope.

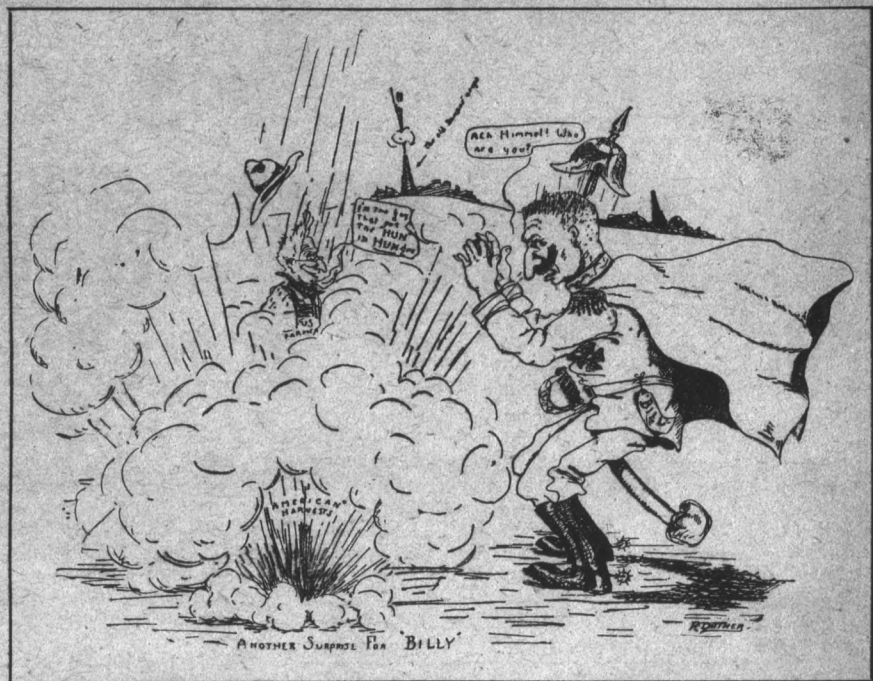
Dear Aunt Penelope:—I read in the M. B. F. that you would give a Thrift Stamp to the boy or girl who wrote you the best letter telling you which they like best. I like stories, puzzles, riddles and drawings. I am a little girl nine years old. I am in the fifth grade at school. My teacher's name is Mabel McCormick. I like her real well. I have one brother whose name is Gerald, and three sisters; their names are Syble, Thelma, Beatrice Nina and Virgie Emogene; the last is 10 months old. Beatrice is 5 years old and Syble is 7 years old. We have two cows, their names are Spot and Belle. We have 6 horses, and their names are Frank, Pino, Don, Tom, Jerry and Dexter. I live on a 108 acre farm. I have a strawberry bed and a whole lot of flowers. I help mamma in the garden and in the house. I help feed the chickens; I pull weeds in the corn and potatoes. I think a good name for our page would be "Do Your Bit." I have a War Savings Stamp and am working to earn money to get more. I am my grandpa's nurse when he is sick and he is sick most of the time, so you see I am pretty busy.—Marbelle Detwiler, R.F.D. No. 2, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw in your paper how you wanted us to write and tell how we like the Doo Dads. I like them fine and hope they come again. I am 13 years old and will be in the 7th and 8th grades when school begins. I have a mile and three-quarters to walk to school. I have four sisters and one brother. My youngest sister is ten months old and my brother is eighteen years old. He is working out now so I have to be pa's boy. We live on a forty-acre farm and have about fifteen acres cleared but not all stumped. Pa has a Kirsline stump puller and this spring I helped pull stumps and build fence. I helped hoe the corn, weed two acres of chicory and take care of the garden. We girls put in and are taking care of an acre of contract cucumbers for which we will get the money. We plan on getting W. S. S. this fall. We have two horses, a cow, a heifer, a yearling and a calf, five sheep and five lambs. Our horses' names are Prince and Floss; the cattle's names are Brok, Beauty, Leki and Thunderfoot, and the sheep's names are Belle, Cripple, Afraidie, Paleface and Jay. Brownie and White are Belle's lambs, Buck and Brindle are Cripple's lambs, and Mike is Afraidie's lamb. I go after the cows nights and milk when pa is busy. We have a dog named Nig; a cat we call Puss and a kitten we call Muskwa.—Hilda Graves, Billings, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have read so many letters in the M. B. F., that I thought I would write one. I also read that you would give a prize to the one who gave the best name to the Boy's and Girl's page. I like the name "The

No. 8570.—Misses' or small women's afternoon frock. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. The skirt and waist are made separate. The waist is much fuller than the ordinary shirtwaist style and gives such a girlish appearance. The opening is on the left side, making the neck square across the front. The skirt is two-piece, gathered all around and finished with a narrow patent leather belt. Large patch pockets are the only trimming necessary.

Farmers of the Future," very much. We have seventeen cattle, besides eleven calves. We are milking eleven cows. In the winter I milk two or three cows at night. I have two cats and one dog, and a pony that I ride to school. I have to go three miles to school. I have a little baby sister six weeks old, and I think she is very sweet. She has a little kitten, so we have three cats



I am really very proud to tell you that the above cartoon was drawn by one of our readers, Ralph Dittmer, of Dundee. Ralph is only 16 years old, and I think he has done wonderfully well in not only his choice of subject for his cartoon but the clever manner in which he has illustrated his idea. I am certain that Ralph has a talent for drawing and I presume some day he'll be drawing cartoons for some big daily paper. Send us some more of your drawings, Ralph.

altogether. I am eleven years old, and I will go into the seventh grade at school this fall.—Beatrice Morton, Jerome, Michigan.

Dear Penelope:—I am a little girl 9 years old. I think "Aunt Penelope's Helpers" would be a nice name for our page. We have a Blue Bell separator and we have two pigs, which my brother didn't mention. I have a large doll cab and two dolls, their names are Henrietta and Christena, named after my grandmas. We moved here five years ago from Detroit. We have two miles to go to school I would like to correspond with a little girl. I am always anxious for the M. B. F. Mother likes the useful helps. Can you spell candy in two letters? Yes, C and Y.—Eloise Crouse, St. Charles, Michigan.

The Annual Protest

Huh? What? Vacation's over with!
I got to find my books?
W'y, ma—w'y, me an' Willie Smith
Just got some more fish hooks!
W'y, we'd make up to catch that bass
Down in the willer pool!
I don't care who will head my class—
Aw,
Pshaw,
Ma!
I don't wan' tuh go tuh school!
I'll bet th' teacher will be mean;
I know just what she'll do—
She'll say my han's an' face ain't clean
An' make me wash 'em too!
I'd a heap rather not go.
I'll not grow up a fool!
Aw, shucks! A boy don't have no show
Aw,
Pshaw,
Ma!
I don't wan' tuh go tuh school!
What? Got to carry all them books?
They're awful heavy, ma.
I'm sick! You'd know it by my looks.
I don't care! Just tell pa!
I don't want to be President—
Ain't stubborn as a mule!
You'll whip me? I don't care a cent.
Aw,
Pshaw,
Ma!
I don't wan' tuh go tuh school!

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I read in the M. B. F. that you want the children to write about their homes. My home is

situated on Pine river, about four miles from St. Clair city, on a road that runs north and south. We have a large house which faces the west. In front of the house is a beautiful lawn and near the road are beautiful oak and willow trees. Just north of the lawn is a flower garden where most any kind of flowers can be found. South of the house is the barn and other buildings. In the eastern part of the place is a wood lot. Pine river runs through the woods. This river is a very beautiful river with trees and bushes along the shore where sometimes a large tree has fallen and lays across the river forming sort of a bridge. On our place the river flows in such a way that it forms a bow, which is called "Fiddler's Elbow." There is a very nice swimming place, as it is deep. We have a boat which affords much amusement when we go in bathing. Near this river is a large maple grove; in the middle of which and on the highest spot is a sap house, where maple sap is boiled down to maple syrup. In the spring you can see pails hanging on most every tree and the men around collecting the sap. Some times in the spring the river comes up and covers the flats and ground around the maple trees; later the flowers

form a carpet for the ground. In the winter many merry skaters are seen skating up and down Pine River; and as the Summer, Fall and Winter go by, it seems that each scene is more beautiful than the one before it.—Mary Kennedy, R.F.D. No. 1, St. Clair, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have been reading your page just lately and think it is very nice. I am a little girl 9 years old. I live on a farm of 120 acres. I am helping my mother pick berries and tend the garden. I have a garden of my own. I help my papa in every way I can.

I read in the last issue of the M. B. F. that the contest would be open for another week. I think the "Little Farmettes Page" would be a nice name. We have six cows, five horses and about fifty hens and five guineas. I have a Liberty bond and am saving money to buy Thrift stamps. I am going to save the money from what I sell out of my garden to buy Thrift Stamps.—Evelyn Eldridge, Caro, Michigan.

I am a girl 11 years old. I live on a fruit farm of forty acres. We have two horses, one dog, three kittens and two pet skunks. Their names are Doll and Bess; Sport is the dog's name and the kittens and skunks' names are Spot, Tiger, Fluff, Dick and Betsey. I help my mother in the house, I wash the dishes, peel potatoes and help get the meals. Sometimes I help my father feed the horses. I have two brothers, Herman and Harold; Herman is sixteen and Harold is fifteen. I live two miles from Lake Michigan. I think "Happy Thots" would be a good name for our page.—Bertha L. Slevert, Colora, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I was so glad that the Doo Dads came. When I saw what you said in your paper that in our next letter to tell how we are helping Uncle Sam. I have five dollars to put in Thrift Stamps. I help mamma and papa hoe beans; we have ten acres in one field and we hoe them in five days and a half. A windstorm took the leaves off of them, but they are very nice now. Papa is going to give me the money to buy Thrift Stamps with. I hoe in the garden and feed our dog, and I think he is very patriotic for sometimes he does not eat much. We have lots of mice in our granary and my dog chases them; his name is Lake. The way to win the war is to save wheat and eat less, waste less and save gasoline, feed the chickens worms and do not put sugar in your coffee, help work in the fields and furnish men to fight the Huns. If we do all of this don't you think we will win? I will have to close now for I have got to sweep the floor.—Sybil Nostrom, Conklin, Michigan.

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 tractor complete with two bottom gangs;
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FARMS FOR SALE: In Arenac coun-
 ty. Geo. L. Smith, Sterling, Michigan.

County Crop Reports

Grand Traverse (Northeast)—The weather is rather dry at present, and crops all look fair. Corn good. Will begin threshing soon. Apples are being sold. Potatoes have tip-burn all over in this vicinity.—C. L. B., Williamsburg.

Iosco (Southeast)—The weather is warm and dry. Farmers have started to thresh oats and barley, are yielding very good, some oats going 70 bu. to acre and a good quality. Corn is growing good but all going to stalks. No prospects for corn this year, but lots of silage. Beans are turning to ripen, only a fair crop. Potatoes are going to be a poor yield, good vines but potatoes are small. A number of our farmers put in spring wheat and it is yielding very good, some of it unusually well for this part of the country. Some fruit this year, mostly apples, and they are of a good quality. We are having a hard time to get a threshing crew as the young men have all gone to war. Farming another year will be a difficult problem with our men all gone. Some of this year's grain has been neglected on account of the shortage of help.—A. B. L., Tawas City.

Arenac (East)—Well, Mr. Editor, and farmer friends, now that the Allied forces are knocking the stuffing out of the Kaiser and his Hun hordes we ought to put more vim in our work and get the war finished up quickly. We believe Arenac county will go over the top on the crop proposition, as the crops are especially good in East Arenac. Sugar beets are extra fine and the stand they have looks like a bumper crop. We are also glad to state that corn is also making a fine showing at the present.—M. B. R., Twining.

Cheboygan (South)—Threshing has started, grain turning out good. Some late oats to cut yet. Grasshoppers have injured some pieces greatly, also garden truck in some localities. Corn doing nicely—a little late, needs about two weeks to mature. Early potatoes few in hill; late ones some better, but some pieces badly hit with tip-burn and blight. Pastures very good for September first. Plenty of moisture here. Farmers are doing fall plowing quite extensively, which they know is a paying proposition. Farm labor very scarce. Everyone doing their mite to down the Hun. Here's hoping that the war may end before Christmas.

Missaukee (North Central)—Some farmers are getting ready to sow fall grain. It has been very dry here but a recent rain will help corn and late potatoes some, which suffered for the lack of moisture. Farmers are selling cattle so as to not winter them as feed will be scarce.—H. E. N., Cutchcon, Michigan.

Calhoun (Southwest)—It is very dry here for late potatoes and they will be a short crop. Corn cutting commenced, most of it good, as good a crop as we have had for the last four years. Early sown beans about half a crop. Getting dry for fall plowing but the farmers are getting on very well. Clover seed cutting commenced, what the grasshoppers have left seems to be well filled.—E. B. H., Athens.

Montcalm (Southwest)—A small acreage of beans has been pulled in the last week and there is a large acreage to be taken care of, which is not expected to yield heavily. Farmers continue to draw grain, which is quoted a few cents lower than last week. The silos are being prepared for filling and many are building new ones, and they consist mostly of tile and cement. The plowing is very dry but it is the main work for the farmer at the present time, although a light rain was received Wednesday here which wet the soil to the depth of about three inches.—W. L., Greenville.

Branch (North)—Farmers plowing and threshing. Weather good with some showers. Soil dry and hard to plow. Farmers selling some grain

and stock, not holding anything to my knowledge.—F. S., Union City.

Bay (Southeast)—Farmers getting threshing done; oats average nearly 50 bus. Very little wheat or rye, or barley; quality good. Some nice rains since the 20th, ground works just right. Corn looking only fair; beans below the average, so dry the blossoms dropped off, some have no pods on.—J. C. A., Munger.

Wexford (West)—The rains that we have looked for have finally arrived—coming last Wednesday, the hardest rain we have had in some time. Hail came in some parts and almost ruined the corn and other crops. Hail stones that measured 2 inches fell.—S. H. S., Harrietta.

SOME VERY HIGH-PRICED RANGE CATTLE

As indicated in last week's issue of the *Live Stock Report*, says Clay, Robinson & Co., we sold for Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, nineteen head of his range beeves on Wednesday, the 21st at 17 cents per lb., the average weight being 1,314 lbs. This figure established a new record for Wyoming range cattle and it indicates at the same time to what a wonderful height the general cattle market has advanced during the past two years.

On this page appears an article written by our Mr. Clay, entitled "Uneven Markets," in which he harks back to the old days of the range industry when good Wyoming range cattle sold as low as \$2.65. Mr. Clay refers to two telegrams sent to Mr. Frank Bloom and this recalls another instance in connection with that gentleman's cattle when on July 30, 1902, he was astounded to hear of a sale of his beeves that Mr. Robinson had just made at \$6.90. A very good price for those Kendrick cattle a year ago would have been 14 cents. Another sale to which we made brief mention last week was that of some 200 head of 720-lb. heifers for George B. Kirby of Billings, Montana, at 12 cents per pound. Think of those little heifers actually grossing \$86.40 per head. Another lot weighing only 546 lbs. brought \$11.75. Think also of those little cattle grossing \$64.03. That would have been a very respectable figure for a mature range steer ten years ago.

And while going into figures we might cite at the same time, the fact that the 720 head of Matadore Montanas which we sold in Chicago on the 21st inst., largely at \$15.50 per cwt., netted \$129,458.54, or in other words \$179.80 per head.

BELGIUM GOVERNMENT TO BUY HORSES

That Belgium is looking to Canada to assist her in the effort to rehabilitate herself after the plundering Germans are driven from her soil, is indicated by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, who states: "A few days ago I met two Belgium gentlemen, who are now in Canada, on a mission for their government. Their object is to find out where in Canada and the United States they can secure pure-bred Belgian horses and Holstein cattle, which will be taken back to Belgium when the war is over, to lay the foundation for again building up the country's stock. Belgium, before the war, was justly proud of her magnificent breed of horses, and I am told that there are only a very few of these left, having been all taken to Germany and the same applies to their cattle."

Enclosed find note to pay for subscription. I like your paper very much; you are certainly putting up a good fight for the farmer.—N. T. Velliquette, Antrim county.

You have been sending me a few sample copies of *Business Farming* and I like it fine, so am subscribing for it. You will find a dollar bill in this letter.—Andrew Hartman, Arenac county.

DAIRYMEN WANT AN OFFICE AT CAPITOL

(Continued from page 4)

We stand ready to help you to the limit of our ability and time, and an effort the like of which has never been known before in Michigan should be set in motion at once to bring to the producers in those districts a price for their product that equals the cost of production plus a profit.

FOOD PROBLEM

It is desired above all things that we should be patriotic; that we should give to this government, and the Allied nations—and especially to our own boys across the water, a sufficient quantity of this indispensable food product—milk. We claim that no class of people have ever in the past, or do now, show a greater degree of patriotism than do we milk producers. But here is another problem staring us in the face. There is in Michigan at the present time only a limited supply of animal foodstuffs. Your secretary has been traveling over Michigan for the past fourteen years, in different capacities, and we are safe to say that never in that time has the condition of the livestock of the state of Michigan been as poor at this season of the year as it is today.

With these two problems—a very limited supply of feed and cattle in poor physical condition—the natural question comes before us, "What shall we do?" In our estimation the most reasonable action would be to keep such animals only as we are able to feed, and feed well, on the crops that we have in sight at the present time. There is no economy in keeping more animals than we can feed well. We believe that unless some radical steps are taken, many of the animals in Michigan now will dwindle and die for a lack of proper food this winter. We believe it is not only the part of patriotism but of good judgment to eliminate from our herds all unprofitable animals and in this way you will not only be able to carry along your own stock, but will be able to provide your neighbor with food to carry his profitable cows thru the winter. This we conceive not to be the lack of patriotism but the essence of patriotism.

PROFITS THUS FAR FROM ORGANIZED MOVEMENT

It is conceded by conservative men, who are in a position to know best about this problem, that there has been at least a ten per cent increase in the price of dairy products in the State of Michigan, as a result of the organized movement in the state. Your secretary holds in his hands at the present time contracts with the Detroit distributors that amount to practically nine millions of dollars for the year 1918. A ten per cent profit on this means nine hundred thousand dollars to the milk producers of the Detroit area. When we consider the production according to the recent census figures, which gives us, in the State of Michigan, 928,980 cows and a monthly income of \$9,289,800, this would make the grand total of dairy products for the year \$111,477,600 and ten per cent on this would be \$11,147,760. You can get something of an idea of the magnitude of this business, and the advantage of this organized movement, by comparing these figures. You can also get an idea of the benefit of this movement to yourself if you allow \$10 profit for each cow you own, which is a very safe and conservative estimate.

With these facts before us we cannot feel that the milk producers of Michigan are slackers to that extent that they want to shirk their share of the responsibility of carrying on this organized movement to save the insignificant sum that it would require from each one to give this great industry a proper financial standing and influence before the law makers of our land.

We appeal to you most earnestly. Read this article over. If you think you see flaws in the argument, show us where they are; but get busy, take the time to arrange meetings, organize your communities, and give this Michigan Milk Producers' Association, that

is receiving the commendation of thinking men all over the United States, your most earnest endorsement and support.—R. C. Reed.

CROWDER PLANS FOR NEW DRAFT BOARDS

(Continued from page 2)

agriculture has not had the representation on district boards to which it was entitled, and as a natural result draft deferments on agricultural grounds have not been as numerous as those on industrial grounds. In the large cities industrial plants engage the services of lawyers to present written argument for the deferment of their skilled hands, but the farmers of the state have had no such concerted effort made in their behalf. Down in Illinois, the agricultural college early realized the unsympathetic attitude of the draft boards toward farmers' exemption claims and sought and secured thru the marshal general additional members to the district boards, having some knowledge of the farmers' needs who either were or had been engaged in farming, thus having some knowledge of the farmers' needs and an understanding of their numerous problems.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING sought to have Governor Sleeper secure such additional appointments to Michigan district draft boards, but without result. The governor referred the matter to the adjutant general, and the adjutant general advised that he had no instruction from Washington to increase the personnel of the district boards, nor any inference that their work was not satisfactory.

It is possible that the special advisory board suggested by General Crowder may lend a more sympathetic ear to farmers' claims for exemption, but under the method named by General Crowder for the appointment of its members, that is hardly likely. The local district board will naturally appoint as the third member of the board a man from town, which will give the advisory board a majority membership of men living in town and having the town man's viewpoint exactly the same as the other boards, both local and district.

GOVERNMENT APPRAISES THE 1918 WOOL CLIP

Under the government plan of handling the wool clip most of the early wools have already been appraised and the owner notified of the prices that have been allotted to him. As a rule, these appraisements have been satisfactory and we have heard little kicking except when one man got more than his neighbor. Practically all western sheepmen measure the value of their own wool by what their neighbor receives. At one station in Utah the wools have been appraised all the way from 51 cents up to 66½ cents per pound. Yet as a rule these wools have all been bought at the same price in past years. This leads the man who has his wool appraised at 51 cents to feel that he has not had a square deal when his neighbor gets 66½ cents. Wool growers should not forget that under the old system it was impossible for a buyer to give each man what his wool was actually worth and still continue to buy wool. Wool growers knew very little about the value of their wool and unless each man received as much as his neighbor, he would not sell. The dealer could not pay the full value of the good clip, for if he did the man with the poor clip would demand the same price. That forced the dealer to buy wool on a basis of averages—pay all men in the same section about the same price for their wool. The grower was just as much to blame as was the dealer for this situation.

Now comes the government buying wool on a certain fixed price and appraising each clip on its merits. Naturally the low man is going to kick and the high man be pleased. This is as it should be. The man who is raising the good wool ought to be paid



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KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.
Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Mich.

for it, and the poor wool ought to be penalized just as will be done.

We believe that our wools are being honestly appraised—that when doubt exists as to the value of a clip, the grower will receive the benefit of that doubt. The appraisement that we have heard of seems to be as high as justified on the basis that the government has fixed. After our wools have been appraised this way for two or three years, as will probably be done, it will be much easier to break up the old system of selling wool on averages.—National Wool Grower.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SELL HIGHER IN AMERICA

The following figures taken from the "Shorthorn in America," giving the prices for Shorthorns sold by auction in 1917, and Jan. 1 to July 1, 1918, indicate a keen demand for this popular breed of beef cattle.

In 1917 there were 2,254 bulls sold for \$746,619, an average of \$339.23, and 4,471 females for a total of \$2,073,746, an average of \$463.65. Total number of cattle sold was 9,739 for \$3,578,663, an average of \$367.50.

The four top sales reported in 1917 are as follows: Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., on December 1, sold 45 head at an average of \$1,551. On June 7, Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, O., disposed of 107 head averaging \$1,364 each. Carpenter and Ross, the following November, at the same place averaged \$1,185 on 80 head.

On June 14, Bellows Bros., at Maryville, Mo., sold 51 head at an average of \$1,134.30. The average price in 1917 was 22.9 per cent above the average price in 1916.

From January 1 to July 1, 1918, 1939 bulls averaged \$352.30, and 3,641 head of females averaged \$552.05.

I would not like to be without the paper and you will find enclosed note for one dollar to renew my subscription.—Philip Carnell, Huron county

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.

Seed Rye and Wheat

Sample for stamp. \$5.00 bu., sacks free. Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N.Y.
FOR SALE—Mich. Winter Barley certified by Mich. Crop Improvement Association. Young Bros., Niles, Michigan.

Agents Wanted for M. B. F.

We can make a proposition to any man or woman, boy or girl who can devote all or part time to taking subscriptions for this weekly that farmers all over Michigan are anxious and waiting to get.

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

Whether you have ever acted as an agent for anything before or not does not matter—some of our agents do not solicit at all, they simply pass out samples one week and go back the next to take the name. Our weekly sells itself!

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

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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.

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Write for free samples and fair price list.

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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.

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Box 11 Jackson, Mich.

Order your Saginaw Silo today. To delay is serious for farmers everywhere are going to want silos this fall and there is only a limited supply of silo material. You can get prompt delivery by ordering at once. Ask about the Liberty Silo—new Saginaw construction. Write today.

The McClure Co.

Saginaw, Mich. Cairo, Ill.

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.

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3 New Parity Freesia, 3 Babiana, 3 Double Rosebud, 3 Buttercup and 10 Grand Duchess Oxalis; will bloom all winter. The 22 Bulbs, Booklet on Bulb Culture and Catalog, All Mailed for 10 cents. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Peonies, Lilies, Irises, Phloxes, Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Berries, in great variety. Also splendid window plants for winter. Seeds for Fall sowing, etc. Beautiful catalog free.

John Lewis Childs, Inc., Floral Park, N. Y.



Tix-Ton-Mix with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money. A \$1.00 trial box of TIX-TON MIX by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt. Write for club offer-booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep".

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Sample for stamp, \$5.00 bu., sacks free. Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N.Y. **FOR SALE**—Mich. Winter Barley certified by Mich. Crop Improvement Association. Young Bros., Niles, Michigan.

ROSEN RYE—The only Rosen Rye raised in Barry Co. this year that passed inspection by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. E. F. Nichols, Hastings, Michigan.

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



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POULTRY, SHEEP
AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION
BREEDING PROBLEMS

GROW STOCK ON MICHIGAN SUGAR BEET FARMS

Sugar beet growers should raise more livestock. The stock utilize by-products of sugar beet growing—the tops and pulp—and increase the grower's profits, but there is another reason—the nation needs more meat as well as sugar. The combination of stock-raising and sugar beet growing, while beneficial to farmers will also benefit the nation. Livestock on the sugar beet farm constitutes an important factor in success of beet growing from two standpoints: (1) The utilization of beet tops and pulp to the best advantage, and (2) the production of stable or barnyard manure which can be used to enrich the soil. The feeding operations should be located on the farms where the best tops are produced. When practicable the pulp should be handled with frame and fed. There should be available labor for handling the stock, and other feeding stuffs used in combination with the pulp and tops should be obtainable.

Sugar beet tops and pulp are good feed for many kinds of live stock including chickens, hogs, sheep, cattle, and to some extent horses. Generally the tops and pulp are fed to sheep and cattle. They may be pastured off, a process which consists in turning the livestock into the beet field after the beets have been harvested and the roots removed. The tops are left scattered over the ground, and this method of feeding results in the ground being more or less trampled. Sheep especially are inclined to travel more generally in paths, thereby trampling the ground unevenly. In no case should the pasturing of the tops be permitted when the ground is wet, since the ground itself would be seriously injured by trampling in that condition and many of the tops would be wasted by being trampled into the ground. While livestock thrives on beet tops and pulp, other feed must be used in finishing the animals for market. Beet tops, especially the crowns, contain considerable mineral matter which is beneficial to livestock but it should not be fed in too large quantities.

Aside from pasturing the tops they are sometimes allowed to cure partly and are then gathered into piles, and hauled to the feed yard, and fed in racks. This is a much more economical method than pasturing, but it involves the additional expense of gathering and hauling. The tops may also be used as ensilage. When chopped with straw, cornstalks, or other roughage excellent silage is produced. Both the tops and the pulp are excellent for dairy cows, since they act as a tonic upon the animals as well as a food and increase the flow of milk. Pulp is used either fresh or dried. It is dried artificially, either by itself or in combination with molasses. The object in drying the pulp is to make it easier to handle. About 80 per cent of the weight is lost in drying. The dried pulp should be soaked for several hours before it is fed to stock.

Animals cannot be finished for market on the beet by-products alone, and unless other feed is available it will not be advisable to purchase animals for feeding purposes with a view to turning them on the market later. If the farmer is provided with dairy cows, it is advisable to furnish them with one or two feeds of tops or pulp each day. The tops when cured or pitted, will keep for several months; the pulp, when left in a large pile will not spoil for feeding purposes, except in a thin layer on the

surface. If the tops or the pulp are fed heavily to dairy cows, a distinct increase in the flow of milk marks the top and pulp feeding period, and there will generally be a distinct falling off in the flow of milk when this feed is discontinued. If the supply of tops and pulp is limited, it is better to continue the feeding over a longer period, giving a smaller amount to each of the animals daily.

TRIM THE BUCK RAMS ANOTHER YEAR

To one unacquainted with the lack of quality, or more correctly speaking, with the lack of condition of the native lambs coming to market this summer, reasons for the wide disparity in prices that exists between them and the cream of the range lamb supply would be difficult to fathom. Scarcity indeed has a summer market yielded as few good native lambs, judged by killing standards as that of the current season. Parched pastures in many sections have played a part in creating this condition but there have been other and potent factors contributing toward this end that must be charged either to negligence or to a lack of knowledge of the industry on the part of the producers, rather than to Providence. It is conservatively estimated that less than 15 percent of the male native lambs that have reached Chicago this season had been castrated, and as there has been a tendency on the part of producers to hold back ewe lambs for future breeding operations, the percentage of ram lambs among the native offerings has been heavier than before. Like Topsy, these ram lambs appear to have "just grown." When they are marketed young and in milk-fat condition in the spring buyers do not find them particularly objectionable, but when they are permitted to stay on the farm until this time of the year they not only prevent ewe lambs with which they graze from fattening, but come to market usually in poor flesh condition themselves, and converted into meat, make coarse, unattractive carcasses that killers find difficult to clear even at a price which makes them dear on the hooks compared with choice ewe and wether lambs that cost their killers \$3.00 per cwt. more on foot. The money lost by native flockmasters in their failure to trim their buck lambs would, if it were possible to compute, make a staggering total.

FOUR COWS AND A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR HIDE

There's a farmer in Ohio whose name happens to be Peter Small. Pete Small made a mighty big mistake a few years ago. The mistake cost him over \$10,000! And all he has to show for it is a bump of experience and a lifeless hide.

Peter Small will never make the same mistake again.

Peter Small did not swallow his loss, and selfishly keep his story to himself. He was big enough to tell the dairy world, so that you and I and others would not lose as he had lost.

He took his hide to the National Dairy Show last year, and told the story of his mistake.

In the Peter Small exhibit there were five stalls. Four contained cows placidly chewing their cuds. In the fifth there hung the hide of the bull that had sired these cows. He had been slaughtered before Peter Small knew what his daughters could do. That was Peter Small's mistake.

He knows now. He kept a record of his cows after the bull was killed. He found out that they averaged 25, 210 pounds of milk, and 977.3 pounds of butterfat! And he had killed the bull that had sired them! He had killed for meat a bull that was worth at least \$10,000. He had found that out too late.

It was a lesson in cow-testing that cost Peter Small \$10,000.

But the National Dairy Show gave it to the thousands of wide-awake farmers, who attended the show at Columbus last year, for nothing.

There were many farmers at the show last year who took the lesson of \$10,000 the hide to heart, and many a good bull was saved to the dairy world. It may be that there'll be something equally as valuable for you at the show this year. You won't get it unless you come.

Most men learn best by experience. But the school of experience is a long school and a dear school. So if you can learn at someone's else expense of time and money, you'll be that much ahead, won't you?

The National Dairy Show this year will be brimfull of the thousand-dollar experiences of earnest men in the dairy industry. Why should you go over the same costly ground over which they have plodded in order to arrive at the same result? Why should it be necessary for you to make the same costly mistakes that they have made? Why not profit by their experiences?

Why not? October 10 to 19th the dates of the show will find you with your corn in the silo, and with nothing pressing to keep you on the farm. Take a week off. You'll become the possessor of a veritable gold mine of valuable information, and you'll come back to your farm work with a stock of stored-up energy and enthusiasm that you'll draw on every day next year.

Veterinary Department

Will you please answer thru the paper what is the best cure for sweeney. I have a horse coming 5, kicked in the shoulder a couple of weeks ago (no shoes on horse) and sweeney resulted. Local veterinary wants to blister, but I want to be sure. Please answer and state best cure. Will state I have been using a liniment on same composed of 4 oz. aqua ammonia fust, 4 oz. turpentine, 4 oz. sweet oil. How is it for a cure? I see no results yet, but of course, time is short.—C. J., Cadillac.

The treatment or cure of sweeney is far more successful under the more modern methods than in the days gone by, the old ideas, such as inserting a seton and applying strong caustics are fast being done away with, today the more modern treatment consists of the subcutaneous injection (with a hypodermic syringe), of a solution known as Etheral-Iodin. This is composed of equal parts of sulphuric ether and Iodin. About 15 drops at each place is sufficient; in the average case several injections are necessary and no further treatment is needed. This produces considerable irritation and the animal may paw more or less for six or eight hours, swelling may and usually does occur, after this subsides the shoulder returns to its normal condition. In very bad cases the second injection is sometimes advisable, however, this is the only treatment for sweeney and I would advise you to get your local veterinarian to inject the solution.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

E. L. SALISBURY
SHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of pure-bred**Holstein-Friesian Cattle**
Young bulls for sale from A. F. O. Cows with creditable records.**Bull Calves**

bred by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 23.35 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

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

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

HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM
Offers for immediate sale 12 daughters of King Hengerveld Palmyra Payne bred to Mutual Pontiac Lad. All of the cows in this herd are strong in the blood of Maplecrest and Pontiac Aggie Korndyke. We can always furnish carloads of pure bred and grade cows.
D. Owen Taft, Route 1, Oak Grove, Mich.**FOR SALE** Eleven head of Holstein cows and heifers. Three yearlings not bred, the rest to freshen this fall and winter. A good start reasonable for some one. Write. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Michigan.**HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS**; 12 head; high class registered stock for sale. Address. E. P. Kinney, Lansing, Michigan.**Wolverine Stock Farm**

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. Fettle 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 tuberculosis tested annually. Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

Holstein Heifers

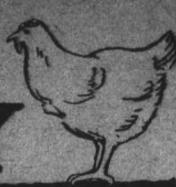
The cows and bulls advertised have been sold. I have 6 or 8 registered Holstein heifers from heavy producing dams, 3 mos. to 2 years old at \$125 apiece.

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 12 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 12 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. Marc' 6 and 8 farrow. long, big bone, large litters. Price right. Close out males cheap. All purebred, fine individuals. Am in market for registered Holstein bull 6 to 12 months old. B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Mich.**DUROC BOARS** Big, long, tall, 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. Yearling and spring boars of quality, also bred sow, Aug. and Sept. farrow. Spring gilts. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. 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 s if 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.**OXFORD****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.**HAMPSHIRE****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.

VON HOMEYER RAMBOUILLET**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.**FOR SALE**—Registered Pure Von Homeyer Rambouillet ram three years old. Sure breeder. Also pure Rosen rye \$2.25 per bu. Ira B. Baldwin, Hastings, Michigan.**LINCOLN****LINCOLN GOOD LINCOLN RAMS** and Ram lambs, also a few good ewes gred if desired, for sale. Eph. Knight, Gagetown, Michigan.**DELAINE****FOR SALE**—Registered yearling Rams. Improved Black Top Delaine Merino. Frank Rohrbacher, Laingsburg, Mich.**'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 indicate 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 e. s. per year. \$2.00 per 15 Prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Fred A. D. Constantine, Michigan.**ORPINGTON****For Sale** One pen Sumatras. Ten birds \$30. Chicago Coliseum winners. Some fine females in black and Buff Orpingtons at \$5 each. James A. Daley, Mohawk, Mich.**FERRETS****2000 FERRETS.** They hustle rats and rabbits. Price list and booklet mailed free. H. A. Knapp, Rochester, O.**—make every coupon count**

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

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

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

KEEP M. B. F. COMING—USE THIS COUPON**MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,**
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Send your weekly for one year for which I

Enclose a dollar bill herewith or () mark

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

Name _____

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State _____

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

Our Big Fall Money Saving

RAZOR-THIN

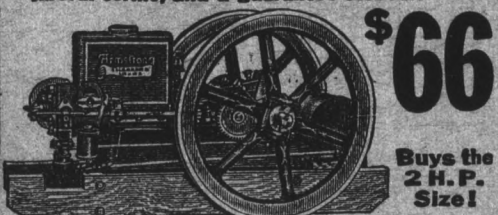
CHICAGO HOUSEWRECKING CO.

Special Value Price Wrecker Bulletin

Famous Armstrong Kerosene Engines Now Built for Harris Brothers!

The one and only real successful kerosene engine is now offered at reduced prices for the first time in 51 years. The builders of these celebrated engines have turned to us to distribute their product. Like many other leading manufacturers they have made the necessary price concession in order that we might use our wonderful sales organization to acquaint our many thousand friends and customers with the most simple, reliable and economical engine ever offered—"Built for Service Since 1887". Get all the facts—here's the chance you've been hoping and waiting for. Learn all about the many improved, superior, exclusive features of the Armstrong construction.

Your old engine taken as part payment on any Armstrong Engine you select. Free trial—most liberal terms, and a guarantee forever.



Armstrong engines are now ready for quick shipment in the sizes below: Order No. JB-330—2 H.P. \$66.00, 3 H.P. \$85.00, 5 H.P. \$165.00, 7 H.P. \$240.00, 12 H.P. \$420.00, 16 H.P. \$540.00.

\$66
Buys the 2 H.P. Size!

Buy Your Roofing Needs Now—Don't Delay These Low Sale Prices Prevail

This is your big chance to buy prepared roofing, metal roofing and siding at prices that will not be equalled in economy for some time to come. But you must not delay. Quick action is necessary, for the supply of these bargain lots is limited. Read them carefully, mail order quickly, to insure yourself against disappointment.

SPECIAL for This FALL SALE!

Ajax high grade rubber surfaced roofing; put up 108 sq. ft. to the roll. Complete with nails and cement No. JB-302, 3-ply, per roll \$1.27, 2-ply, per roll \$1.17, 1-ply, per roll \$1.07.



Rawhide stone faced Gold Medal Roofing, guaranteed 15 years. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. No. JB-303, per roll \$2.20.

Our Famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3-ply, guaranteed for 12 years; a high grade covering. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. No. JB-304, 3-ply per roll \$1.64; 2-ply, per roll \$1.44; 1-ply, per roll \$1.20.

10,000 rolls of extra heavy high grade roofing; red or gray slate coated, rock faced, brown paper coated, double sided, mineral or mica surfaced. No. JB-305, per roll of 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included \$1.94.

Look at These Big Savings in Metal Roofing!

25 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled siding sheets; 5 1/2 ft. long. No. JB-306, per 100 sq. ft. \$2.00.

26 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled roofing sheets. No. JB-307, per 100 sq. ft. \$3.00.

24 gauge extra heavy painted, 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled sheets for roofing barns, granaries, etc. No. JB-308, per 100 sq. ft. \$3.50.



WATTS CORN SHELLERS

Now Sold Exclusively by Us! \$17.70

Here's Big News for America's Corn Growers—Our First Announcement and your best chance to own a World's Famous Watts Corn Sheller in any size—small, medium or large capacity to meet the needs of every farm. In taking Watts entire factory output and the exclusive sale of these machines, we are able to offer them at big cut prices in all sizes, under most liberal terms, with a 30-day Free Trial and a guarantee of complete and lasting satisfaction.



Buy on Your Own Terms Write for prices on different equipment.

All Other Sizes are now offered at equally big reductions.

Watts No. 2 Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn only for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H.P. engine, now \$39.50. Order No. JB-900.

Watts No. 7 Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, cob stacker, type "B" feeder, on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bu. per hour, now \$300.00. Order No. JB-903.

Watts No. 8 Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work, with standard equipment, wagon box elevator, swivel cob stacker and feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bu. per hour, now \$436.50. Order No. JB-905.

\$86 Bath Room Outfit Now \$65.00

Consists of porcelain enameled 6 ft. bath tub, half circle lavatory, size 15x21 ins., and low down closet outfit with golden oak, heavy copper lined tank and syphon wash down vitreous china closet bowl; seat and cover of closet finished to match the tank. The outfit is furnished complete with all nickel plated fittings above the floor line, bath cock, faucet, and trap pipes, etc., ready to install.

No. JB-1742—Bath room outfit, \$65.00. No. JB-1743—Bath tub with fittings, \$31.50. No. JB-1744—Half circle lavatory with fittings, \$13.50. No. JB-1745—Closet outfit complete, \$22.50.

Complete Heating Plants At Big Savings

Hot Water, Steam and Warm Air heating systems, guaranteed to the last fitting, high grade and thoroughly efficient are offered by us now at unusually low prices. Simply send us a rough sketch of the lay out of the rooms in your home. Let our experienced engineers relieve you of all worry and assist you in deciding upon the best plan for your particular building, and the most economical way to install it.



IRON PIPE 1 in., Per Foot 7c

Good Iron Pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, all sizes. Order No. JB-204, 1" per foot 7 cents. Order No. JB-205, 1 1/4" per foot 9 cents.



LOTS OF 3—Each \$3.04

HOG TROUGHS

Non-Tip Hog Troughs made of heavy galvanized iron, painted black. Heavy bar iron cross brace and legs, strongly riveted; capacity 20 gallons. Size 16" wide, 6 ft. long. JB-228 each \$3.14. In lots of three each \$3.04. In lots of six each \$2.94.

One-Piece Sinks



20x36 in. \$16.00

White porcelain enameled, self rim sink and back; two nickel-plated faucets and strainer, lead pipe, 6 JB-623, 20x36 inch, \$16.00. All other sizes.

"Presto-Up" Garages



\$83

18 different sizes, both single and double styles. Patented sections—put up in a few hours. Made of best lumber. Quality and construction guaranteed. Mail coupon for complete descriptive catalog of "Presto-Up" Garages and Houses.

Ford Radiators



\$23 as built by Ford Motor Co.

JB-1207. Latest Honeycomb pattern. Large water capacity and cooling surface. Finished in black Japan. For 1916 models, \$23.00. For 1917 and 1918 models \$25.00.

Sharples Cream Separators

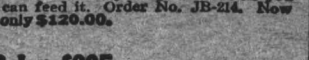
You must act quick, or be disappointed. A limited number of these World's famous original and genuine Sharples Tubular "A" Cream Separators can still be had in all sizes. Our previous announcements have brought a flood of orders from wise, posted farmers everywhere, and our entire remaining stock will soon be gone.

We will accept your old separator as part payment. Send your new Sharples on 30 days Free trial—give you four months to pay for your machine, and guarantee satisfaction forever. Order direct from this advertisement. No. JB-30 Sharples No. 2, now \$42.50. Sharples No. 3, now \$47.50. Sharples No. 4, now \$55.00. Sharples No. 6, now \$67.50. Sharples No. 9, now \$75.00.



Electric Light Plant \$210.00

75 Light Rumely-Falk Electric Light Outfit complete with Willard rubber jar storage batteries, 30 volts. No. JB-218. Complete \$210.00.



Advance Ensilage Cutter \$120

Enormous capacity—15 to 20 tons per hour. Cuts any silage as fast as you can feed it. Order No. JB-214. Now only \$120.00.



Robinson Hay Baler \$225

Best made, biggest capacity. Built to run from large tractor, or small gas engine. Hand feed size 16 in. x 18 in. No. JB-215. Now \$225.00. Other sizes proportionately low.



Ready Mixed Paint



Per Gallon \$1.77

Our guaranteed house paint of best formula spreads farther, wears longer and costs less. 28 non-fading colors to choose from. Order No. JB-206, per gallon \$1.77. Guaranteed quality Barn Paint, a lasting preservative, 6 colors. Order No. JB-207, per gallon \$1.00.

BARBED HOG FENCE



Per ROD, 33 Cents

Special barbed bottom galvanized hog fencing. Strong and durable. Made of No. 11 top wire and No. 14 intermediate line and stay wires. Stays spaced 6 inches apart. No. JB-209—26 inches, per rod 33c. No. JB-210—32 inches, per rod 35c.



\$18.00 Indoor Closet, only \$11.75

Improved chemical indoor closet, fitted with regular shaped closet seat and cover, finished in birch mahogany. Cast metal frame and base, steel casing enameled in same blue, complete with exhaust pipe and chemical, ready to install. No. JB-1816 each \$11.75.

\$2.50 Cobbler Outfit



\$1.65

Complete cobbler outfit consisting of reversible iron stand, lasts, hammer, knife, sewing awls, hammers, needles, rivets, heel plates, leather and rubber cement, clamp, punch, soldering copper, thread and wax. Order No. JB-54. Complete \$1.65.

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