

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!



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## The Story of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League

Written especially for Michigan Business  
Farming by Oliver S. Morris, editor of  
The Non-Partisan Leader

THE WESTERN horizon is lighted by the fire of a tremendous conflict of opinion over an organization called the Nonpartisan League. So mighty is the fight raging in the west over this organization that its echo is being heard in the east, and the papers and magazines are devoting columns to it, mostly one-sided comment that has failed to set forth many of the facts and has suppressed absolutely the position of the members and friends of this great movement to organize American farmers politically. It is the frank purpose of this article to give the League's side of the matter. The side of the opposition has been only too well represented in the big press.

The Nonpartisan League was born in North Dakota, whose state government and legislature it now controls. Two years ago, after the League's initial victory at the polls in that state, it began to spread into adjoining states, until now it is at work in 13 states and has a total membership, all farmers, of over 200,000, and a voting strength of probably well over 1,000,000.

Before telling of the origin and growth of this farmers' "revolt," let us state what it is today and what it proposes to do in this year's elections.

### League Controls Politics of North Dakota

With 40,000 members in North Dakota, the League easily controls the politics of that state. It swept the North Dakota primaries last June by majorities far in excess of what it obtained in the 1916 primary, and has nominated a complete state, legislative and congressional ticket for the November election, at which its success is assured beyond a doubt. Its candidates are unopposed in two North Dakota congressional districts, and it will send to Washington, D. C., all three congressmen the state is entitled to. The June (1918) primary election victory of the League in this state came after the people had tried for two years a state administration and legislature elected by the farmers through the League.

In Minnesota, a state only half agricultural, with 50,000 members, the League rolled up an astonishing total vote in the June primaries this year. It carried 31 counties, some by two- and three-to-one majorities, and nominated over three-quarters of its candidates for the legislature. A similar victory in November will give the farmers the balance of power in the legislature, if not an actual majority. The League's candidates for state office in Minnesota, however, were defeated at the primary, with one exception. Undaunted by this, the organization expects to endorse a full state ticket for the November election and to elect it through the co-operation of organized labor in the cities. Organized labor has been working closely with the League in Minnesota.

In South Dakota, with 30,000 members, the League convention has placed in nomination a full state ticket for the fall election. All its state candidates in South Dakota are running as "independents," against the regular Republican and Democratic nominees, and in this three-cornered fight, in a state predominately agricultural, like North Dakota, the League ticket has every chance of success this fall. The politicians are now trying to secure an amalgamation of the Republican and Democratic parties and the elimination of the three-cornered fight, in order to defeat the League's "independent" candidates, but to date have not succeeded in getting either the Republican or Democratic can-

didates to withdraw. Should this proposed combination of the two old parties go through, the League might be defeated in South Dakota this year, but there is every chance of its winning in the three-cornered fight now in prospect.

In Idaho, with something like 15,000 members, the League already holds the political balance of power. It has a full state, congressional and legislative ticket in the field and will attempt to nominate its candidates in the September primaries and put them over in the November election. Here too, the League has the co-operation of organized labor. Idaho is a small state, much smaller than North Dakota. Equal suffrage prevails. If the rule in past elections in which the League has participated holds—that is, three or four, or even five votes to every League member—the Idaho League will sweep the state this fall. League members and their wives make 30,000 votes. Multiplying this by three and it gives the League a big majority of the Idaho vote.

### Expects Balance of Power in Montana

In Montana, only seats in the legislature and some other minor offices are to be filled this year. Here the League has 25,000 members. In almost every county it has candidates for the legislature whom it expects to nominate in the September primaries and elect in November. The League is certain to carry half the counties of the state—in the eastern part, where agriculture is the principal pursuit. Montana Leaguers are confident of a majority, or at least the balance of power in the Montana legislature.

In Colorado and Nebraska the League this year is taking part in a few legislative district fights

only, and expects to elect a strong minority in the legislature from these districts. The main fight in these states will be in 1920, by which time the League expects to be thoroughly enough organized to put up state and congressional tickets with a chance of winning.

The League maintains headquarters and is organizing also in Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin, but in these states the organization is not strong enough to take any formal part in this year's campaign, but is organizing for the 1920 elections.

What makes the league a formidable political power? Why have efforts to crush or cripple it failed to date? Many reasons can be given in answer to these questions, but the two chief reasons are these:

### How the League is Financed

First, the League is adequately financed, under a plan never tried heretofore. Past liberal or radical movements of the people, especially of the farmers, have suffered from lack of money. The League, however, is financed by its members with dues sufficiently large to carry on the work of organizing, spreading its propaganda and successfully conducting its campaigns. League members pay \$16 for every election period of two years, or \$8 per year. The League receives no outside contributions. It is dependent entirely on its members for money. This \$8 per member per year is spent partly to keep several hundred paid organizers, each with a Ford automobile, in the field, getting new members and re-enrolling old ones as their membership expires. League organizers in the field have at times numbered 400 to 500, mostly farmers who have become interested in the work and are anxious to carry the message to other farmers, rather than make any profit out of the organization work. The League maintains a school at national headquarters at St. Paul, to instruct in organization methods any farmers who desire to take up organizing work.

The rest of the funds of the League are spent to maintain a lecture bureau, which holds hundreds of meetings a month throughout territory where the League is organizing or organized; to send official publications of the League to all members; to maintain state headquarters in each state where it is at work and to maintain national headquarters at St. Paul, and finally to promote the candidacy of the men whom the League members in convention indorse for public office.

### League Controls Many Newspapers

The second chief reason for the formidable and growing strength of this organization is the fact that the League does not depend on the public press, necessarily hostile to fundamental reforms, to carry its message, keep its members informed and interested and defeat the attempts to block or break up the organization. There is published at St. Paul the Nonpartisan Leader, a weekly magazine, the "national voice," so to speak, of the movement. This publication goes to every member of the League in all states and to a large independent subscription list. In each of five states there is published an official state paper of the organization, which goes to every member of the League in addition to the national magazine. These state papers are established as rapidly as the increase of membership in any given state warrants it. State papers of the League are now published at St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; Mitchell, S. D.; Great (Continued on page 2)

### FOREWORD

WHAT is the Non-Partisan League?

What has it accomplished for the farmers in the states where it operates? Is its program practical? Is it fair? Is it enduring? These and scores of other questions have arisen in the minds of farmers who have heard of the League, but have not read its story. In keeping with its policy of wide open discussion of all matters of interest to farmers, Michigan Business Farming sought and obtained a story of the League from Oliver S. Morris, editor of the Non-Partisan Leader. We do not assume to know whether all the statements made in this article are true or whether the inferences made by the author are justified. It is merely the story of the League written by a member of the League. We present the story here for informative purposes only. In a later article we will discuss the general objects of the League, the efforts to establish the organization in this state, the influences that are working against them, and the reasons why the promoters will find it difficult if not impossible to organize the farmers and the laboring men of Michigan.



## THE STORY OF THE FARMERS' NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

(Continued from page 1) Falls, Mont.; and Boise Idaho. They are weeklies.

Besides the national and state official papers, the League has been most successful in promoting co-operatively-owned country newspapers, owned by the League farmers and published mostly at county seats throughout League territory. There are nearly 100 such country newspapers scattered through League territory, aiding the movement besides fulfilling all the functions of a regular country weekly. These papers are supervised by a League bureau at St. Paul and are furnished with a news and picture service. This bureau is constantly engaged in promoting new papers of this kind, in towns where existing publications are hostile to the movement, which is usually the case.

In North Dakota the League has promoted daily papers to carry the message of the League as well as publish all the world's news. The morning daily paper at Fargo is one of these "Nonpartisan" papers. It has the largest circulation of any daily in the state and gives the full Associated press news. A similar daily paper will commence publication at Grand Forks, N. D., September 1. In other states the League proposes eventually to promote daily papers.

Because it is well financed and because it has a friendly press the League is a power that to date has been able to withstand the terrific onslaughts of the politicians, and of the big interests which are menaced by the League's radical political and economic program.

The League originated, as stated, in North Dakota. North Dakota is primarily an agricultural state. Farmers pay 80 per cent of the taxes and cast 80 per cent of the votes. Yet the state had always been run by a group of politicians representing the banking and commercial interests. North Dakota's principal crop, wheat, was marketed and milled outside the state. The grain business was controlled by what was known as the "grain combine," the units of which were the Chamber of Commerce, Boards of Trade, terminal elevator companies also owning strings of "line" elevators at local points throughout the state, the big mills, etc.

Evidence too complex and extensive to go into here, years ago convinced the farmers of North Dakota and they were being robbed by the grain trust. They sought a remedy from the legislature, which, dominated by the commercial interests and subservient to the big interests outside the state profiting from the trade in grain, refused to take any action. The farmers wanted a vote on a referendum providing for the erection toward correcting the abuses in the grain trade from which farmers suffered. They twice forced a vote on a referendum providing for the election of a state-owned terminal elevator. The proposition carried at the polls by huge majorities both times, but the legislature steadfastly refused to build the elevator ordered by the people.

This situation came to a climax at the 1915 legislature. A convention of farmers who went to Bismark, the state capitol, to lobby for the elevator bill, was told by the legislature "to go home and slop the hogs." Some of the leading spirits at this farmers' convention did not go home, as ordered. They tarried awhile and organized the Nonpartisan League, a political organization intended to capture the legislature and state offices and put through the legislation the farmers had been voting for and demanding for years.

The new league drew up a formal program of demands, which remains today the principal demands of the organization. This program, briefly, demands the state ownership and control of all the machinery for marketing, transporting and manufacturing products of the farm—that is, state-owned elevators, warehouses, cold-storage plants, packing plants, mills, etc. In addition the program demands state crop insurance and state rural credit banks operated at cost. Each League state has its own program, but these demands are included in the program everywhere, together with such other planks as desired by the farmers in their particular state. For instance, the League in Montana and Idaho and Washington is demanding state or national ownership and development of natural resources, such as water power. In Minnesota there is a demand for a tonnage tax on the iron ore being taken from the northern part of the state by the steel trust, which resource the people are losing without adequate return.

The League nationally stands for the government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs and telephones.

Since the war the League has used its organized power to bring about the regulation of the price of farm implements and all other things the farmer has to buy to make a crop or to live, has advocated high excess war profits taxes and the elimination of profiteers, and from the start has backed up President Wilson's statement of war aims. It has also attempted to force a more liberal plan of government financing for farmers as an economic necessity at this time.

The detailed story of the League's campaigns and battles with the big newspapers, the old parties and other political organizations formed to fight it, would take a volume. The principal fight made on the League since the war has been on the ground that it is "disloyal." But there has never been a prosecution of a leader or officer of the League by the federal government, or even a remote suggestion of any such prosecution. The League's publications and literature have had the freedom of the mails unmolested, and some of its papers have even been admitted to the mails since the war started.

However, several of the League's officers and organizers were arrested and prosecuted for disloyalty in Minnesota and other states by county officials, under state laws. The two chief prosecutions were against President A. C. Townley of the League and Joseph Gilbert, formerly the League's organization manager. The charge was that League pamphlets, containing resolutions passed at farmers' meetings and demanding high excess profits taxes, the regulation of the price of things farmers have to buy and denouncing war profiteering, "discouraged enlistments."

Townley and Gilbert were arrested and prosecuted for circulating these farmers' resolutions. The supreme court of Minnesota threw the cases out of court as ridiculous and they never even went to trial, though much was made over it in the press. A few League organizers were tried in Minnesota for disloyalty, on trumped-up charges of political enemies of the League, which cases county authorities consented to bring. Only two of these organizers have been convicted, one during open rioting in the town where the trial was held, brought about to intimidate the jury and secure the railroad of the League men. These cases are still in the supreme court. As many as a dozen trumped-up disloyalty charges against League workers have been thrown out of court by juries or judges.

The League has held scores of conventions in various states where it is organizing, since the war started, and without exception these conventions have adopted strong resolutions backing up the government in the prosecution of the war and approving without qualification the war aims of America as stated by President Wilson.

The war record of the farmers' government of North Dakota, elected by the League, ought to be

sufficient answer to the charges of disloyalty against the League. No state government has done more to help win the war. Every war activity has been encouraged. North Dakota stands among the highest in the list of states in per capita Liberty Loan subscriptions, Red Cross donations, voluntary enlistments in the army and other war work. The state has a farmers' state council of defense and legislature which, by carefully thought-out legislation, has encouraged war crops in the state that would have been impossible otherwise. The state has forced all idle land held by absentee landlords into cultivation and has provided for loans to farmers to buy seed and finance their crops as war measures.



Two Greek missions are in Paris on their way to the United States.

Since March 21, the British have taken 14,500 prisoners on the west front.

The Soviet government at Moscow has issued a decree against anti-Semitism.

The American Red Cross has opened its seventh hospital six miles from Paris.

The army casualty list contained 194 names and the marine list 18 names.

Four allied food controllers have constituted themselves an Allied Food Council.

Shipping in Montevideo, Uruguay is paralyzed as the result of the strike of 8,000 workers.

The War Labor board announced that no minimum wage would be established now.

As a means of reviving British trade after the war preferential tariffs are being discussed.

The French military mission sent to train the Guatemalan army has arrived in Guatemala City.

British casualties for the month of July showed a decrease. The list contained the names of 67,291 officers and men.

The cost of making bread in Canada showed a decrease of one-sixteenth of a cent for the month of May.

A decision of how and when to end the major baseball season will be reached Saturday at Cleveland.

Tin imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, were 69,731 long tons, compared with 67,529 tons in 1916.

Austrian Food Minister Paul announced that the food question is almost overcome and will not recur.

Every doctor in Stockholm is reported to be hurrying from house to house in an endeavor to check the Spanish grip.

The French government has bestowed the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor decoration on Otto H. Kahn.

Two aviators are reported to have made a flight from Paris to St. Naimaire and back, a total distance of 475 miles, in five hours and fifty minutes.

## In the Light of the Newberry Disclosures, Henry Ford's Candidacy Assumes a New Significance

Throughout the primary campaign MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING kept silent. No principle was involved; no issue was at stake which in our judgment could not be as well carried out by one candidate as another, and we adhered strictly to our policy of showing no preference as between the several aspirants to the same political office.

Truman H. Newberry received the Republican nomination for senator. Many farmers voted for him. His campaign committee presented telling and unrefuted arguments showing why the people of the state should vote for Mr. Newberry in preference to either Mr. Ford or Mr. Osborn. After the election, it was discovered that while not a single penny had been spent in behalf of Mr. Ford's candidacy, not even to challenge the many direct and veiled charges against his character and his patriotism, the Newberry committee had spent over \$150,000.

This expenditure was in itself a violation of the law. It was in effect, the price which Mr. Newberry's friends paid for Mr. Newberry's nomination. It violated every principle which gave birth to the primary law. It corrupted men's opinions, as money has a habit of doing, and it insulted the very intelligence of the great body politic of the state of Michigan.

These disclosures most certainly justify every citizen of Michigan, no matter what his party leanings or his pre-election preferences, in viewing the respective candidacies of Mr. Ford and Mr. Newberry in an altogether new light. We no longer compare the acquired abilities, nor the artificial moulding of the two men. Instead we are

looking to the recently uncovered principles which they represent and which would undoubtedly guide their thought and action in the United States senate.

If the farmers who publicly endorsed Mr. Newberry made a mistake they should be big enough men to admit it. If the farmers who voted for Mr. Newberry as a result of that endorsement and as a result of what Mr. Newberry's committee told them, they too should be big enough men to admit it. Surely, had any of these farmers known that Mr. Newberry was violating a law to further his political ambitions, they would not have voted for him. Nor can we believe that any farmer who loves righteousness and obedience to law will make the same mistake again.

Every good thing that could be said about Mr. Newberry has been said. Every evil thing that could be said about Mr. Ford has been said, and yet there are many things about both candidates that as intelligent voters we ought to know.

Henry Ford is Michigan's foremost citizen. He is also the best known private citizen of the entire United States, if not the world. But his name has been dragged in the mud, and newspapers and people ought to have a better conscience have not only permitted it but in many instances have assisted in spreading the defamations. It is to clear the name of this great citizen and to acquaint our readers with his many remarkable virtues and abilities that we will begin the coming week a series of articles on "Henry Ford, the Man".





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## SKILLED FARM LABOR TO HAVE DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION

A plan has been agreed upon by the War Labor Policies Board, Provost Marshal General, Secretary of War, Secretary of Agriculture, and Secretary of Labor to put into deferred classification such persons in the new draft as are necessary in agriculture, industry and other occupations. Three advisers are to be associated with each district draft board to present facts relative to the supply of necessary workers in these three occupational groups. The Agriculture advisers will be nominated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

They will gather accurate facts regarding the requirements of agriculture for the various classes of workers in their own districts. They should have facts also as to the requirements for such classes in other districts in order that workers not sufficiently necessary in one district to entitle them to deferred classification may have opportunity to go to other districts in which they are needed.

The Department of Agriculture has sent a questionnaire to each county agent asking him to furnish reliable information at once relative to the farm-labor needs in his county. The questionnaire is to be duplicated, one copy going to the State farm-help specialist and one returned to the Department. The Department of Agriculture will undertake, both directly and through the State farm-help specialist, to keep each district advisor informed as to the needs of necessary farm workers in various parts of the country.

The purpose of the information called for is to assist the district draft boards in keeping in agriculture the (a) "necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise" (deferred Class 11); (b) "necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise" (Deferred Class 111); (c) "necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise" (Deferred Class IV).

What the draft boards desire are the facts as to necessary skilled workers. The unskilled workers apparently are not to be considered for deferred classification: they are regarded as more important for the Army than for agriculture and industry. Necessary skilled farm laborers should not be confused with inexperienced help that, with a little training, can do fairly well some kinds of farm work.

A "skilled farm laborer" has been defined by one authority as "one who has the strength, intelligence and experience to perform acceptably the ordinary farm operations of the district, community or farm concerned, whether in fields, ranches, orchards or barns". This definition is merely suggested as a guide. The draft boards may still have other standards.

A further suggestion may be made with reference to "necessary" as applied to skilled laborers. Presumably the amount of skilled labor that may be regarded as "necessary" is to be determined by the requirements of the present agricultural war program—something more than a normal production of most farm products. Pertinent questions in this connection therefore are such as: "Are there sufficient skilled workers to produce the live stock, cereals, fruits, etc., required by this program? Do these workers toil harder and longer hours? Do some children, especially under fourteen years of age, work regularly eight hours or more? Are the burdens of farm women increased? In other words, do the farm people, responding to many patriotic appeals, make, as compared to other occupational groups, a very heavy draft upon their reserve strength and upon their children?"

## FARMS OF FRANCE ARE FAST LOSING THEIR HORSE-POWER

After the present harvest is gathered, French farms are to be almost stripped of horses suitable for military purposes. The requisitioning of horses has already caused farmers a great deal of hardship, and although this measure is necessary to supply the army it is being done with the greatest consideration possible.

Farmers possessing only one horse are not to

be deprived of their animals. Requisitioning committees have been instructed also to take only a certain proportion of the animals of others, and most of the horses selected are not to be removed from farms until after the crops are gathered.

The rapidly-decreasing animal power of France will demand still greater human efforts of the war-weary populations, and especially of the women and crippled men who are now operating most of the farms. Such conditions emphasize the need for throwing the full military and agricultural strength of America into the war to win it as quickly as possible.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

A recent Italian decree directs that sugar beets must be used only for sugar production and not for any other industrial purposes or for distillation. Italy is using every possible means to maintain the present sugar ration of one lb. per person per month, which is only half the monthly allowance in the United States.

To restrict the exportation of its food products and to control prices and distribution, the Brazilian Government has authorized the creation of a food administration.

The French Government has already made arrangements for bringing back into cultivation the desolated and war-torn areas from which the enemy has been driven. The dense population of France makes prompt agricultural restoration necessary to relieve the food situation. Preference will be given to farmers who originally lived in the invaded regions.

Shortage of animal feeds in France, though frequently announced in the foreign crop reports, is perhaps most clearly reflected by the prices prevailing in the forage markets. There are three qualities of fodder. The prices quoted prevailed in mid summer and are for second or medium-quality. First-quality fodder averages from \$2 to \$3 more per ton and third-quality the same amount less:

Wheat straw	\$78.00 per ton
Hay	\$4.00
Lucerne (alfalfa)	\$8.00

## National Crop Reports For Week Ending September 3rd

**New England.**—Boston: Showers beneficial. Excellent harvesting conditions prevailed. Early potatoes being dug. Corn coming along well. Tobacco being harvested in good condition and earlier than usual. Oats and wheat harvested; yield good. Beans being pulled; promise well.

**New York.**—Ithaca: Favorable harvest weather; dry conditions have hastened maturity of late crops. Recent showers very beneficial to corn, buckwheat, and potatoes. Some beans pulled in western counties. Ensilage corn almost ready; crop fair to good; bulk of corn crop will be safe as follows: Long Island and lower Hudson, 10th to 14th; upper Hudson, central and western counties, 15th to 20th; northern counties 25th to October 1.

**New Jersey.**—Trenton: Good showers greatly relieved drought, and improved crops. Apples, peaches, melons, grapes, sweet corn, sweet potatoes and peppers fair to very good. Tomatoes and white potatoes poor. Corn is in poor condition in the northwest, but was improved by heavy rains; cutting, and some silos filled; it made fair advance in central and southwest portions.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma: Moderate to heavy rains in east and central portions, but still very dry in much of west portion. Kaffir, milo, cane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and late broom-corn mostly poor prospects, but improving. Corn mostly matured; harvesting begun. Cotton picking progresses rapidly, light yield; plants growing and blooming again where moisture sufficient. Pastures improving rapidly and plowing for wheat progressing favorably, except in dry western localities. Condition of corn very poor. The rain caused satisfactory advance in cotton during the week but the crop continues generally in poor condition on account of previous drought.

**Ohio.**—Columbus: Moisture conditions greatly improved late garden truck and pastures. Soil in excellent condition for fall plowing. Threshing winter wheat practically completed; increased acreage coming year indicated. Late corn was considerably benefited by rain and more moderate temperature; cutting was begun in many sections, and will become quite general this week; bulk of crop safe from frost by the 10th.

**Illinois.**—Springfield: Good showers. Meadows are much improved. Corn made fair progress as a result of rain, but where earlier drought prevailed it will be only a partial crop; considerable damage by wind and hail in Champaign, Piatt, and Vermillion Counties. Corn will be beyond danger of damage by frost about September 16 in northern, 24th in central, and October 4 in Southern portion. Preparation of ground for increased acreage of winter wheat.

Shortage of transport makes deliveries of all feeds uncertain and in some markets there is practically no business.

A decline in production of milk and dairy products in Norway has resulted in rationing skim milk since June 17th. Children under five years old may have an amount equivalent in United States measure to about 1 1-5 pints. Persons over 15 years old are limited to slightly more than 1-3 pint, daily.

## SAY, MR. MILLER, AINT THESE FARMERS UNREASONABLE CHAPS?

Mr. Allewelt representing the Food Administration and government was in Kansas City making an investigation as to the grading of Kaw Valley potatoes. Most of the stock has been shipped from this section ungraded, as has been mentioned in *The Packer*, and two or three weeks ago various shippers received letters from the Food Administration asking why grading rules were not complied with. Following a meeting of shippers here, when protests were made against grading because of the existing conditions shipping was allowed ungraded providing the potatoes were merchantable, and Mr. Allewelt's visit was the result of the controversy, if it could be called that. He was present at a meeting of the Potato Shippers Tuesday. The Kaw Valley deal is about over and following a trip through the valley he said that grading rules would not be enforced on the few remaining cars, but that from now on all shippers in other sections must grade their stock in conformity with the rules laid down by the government. The shippers promised their co-operation and those who operate in the Northern states said they would buy only graded stock. Telegrams from Nebraska say that some buyers in that state are now buying potatoes field run without regard to the grading rules. This practice must stop, according to Mr. Allewelt, and he left here for a trip through the Dakotas, Nebraska and other Northern states, before returning to Washington.—*The Chicago Packer*.

Castor beans from a total of 108,000 acres will provide lubrication for airplane engines, according to government reports. The planting has been done in Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, San Domingo and throughout the United States, mainly in the south and in California. The average acre will produce 20 gallons of oil and the acreage will bring a total of 2,000,000 gallons of oil.

**Minnesota.**—Minneapolis: Threshing advanced rapidly; yields of barley, oats, and rye continue good to excellent. Potato yield continues good. Quality and yield of spring wheat excellent. Corn made fair growth in north and excellent in south; considerable out of danger now in south; bulk beyond frost danger in south and central portions September 10, and in north 15th.

**Iowa.**—Des Moines: Pastures and gardens improving. Cutting wild hay and third crop of alfalfa. A large acreage of winter wheat assured by heavy rains in southeast, where soil is working in excellent condition. Corn made excellent progress; 75 per cent will be safe from frost by September 20, ranging from 83 per cent in northwest to 62 per cent in east-central portion; 88 per cent will be safe by the 30th, and 95 per cent by October 10.

**North Dakota.**—Bismarck: Favorable for progress of outdoor work. Harvesting completed, except flax which is well advanced. Threshing made good progress with satisfactory yields. Pastures and stock in good condition. Light frosts in southern to killing in northern third; extent of damage undetermined. Corn made poor growth generally on account of low temperature. Yields of spring wheat poor to fair in western, good to excellent in eastern portion.

**Montana.**—Helena: Fair and warm weather first part of week favorable for farm work and ripening of late grain; cool latter part, with frost at several places but no serious damage. Grain harvest continues; nearly completed in some sections. Fall plowing and seeding in progress; some fall-sown wheat up and looking well. Potatoes being dug.

**Colorado.**—Denver: Rain needed in localities in east-central counties. Excellent progress in threshing fall plowing, and seeding. Potatoes fine quality; early varieties mostly dug. Sugar beets recovering from attacks of web worms and making good growth. Cutting third crop of alfalfa begun in localities. Cabbage, tomatoes, and melons fine. Beans generally very good.

**California.**—San Francisco: Corn, sugar beet and hop harvests general; all good. High temperatures injured beans somewhat; yield uneven; on account of large acreage crop will be greater than last year. Rice heading nicely; ducks have damaged this crop considerably. Grapes, canteloupes and sweet potatoes excellent. Large quantities of apricots, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, apples, and tomatoes being dried or canned. Cotton picking general; crop excellent. Oranges and lemons made rapid growth. Beef cattle excellent; pasturage drying up rapidly.



## NORTHERN MICHIGAN GOOD FOR TURKEYS?

**Grasshoppers, Dry Climate and Absence of  
Rodents Should Make Turkey Farming  
Profitable in Upper Counties of  
Lower Peninsula**

"Why can't the farmers of Northern Michigan raise turkeys," asked W. P. Hartman, agricultural agent of the G. R. & I. Ry., of the M. B. F. editor the other day. "The altitude is high, the climate is dry, and there seem to be plenty of grasshoppers for food."

Which immediately called to my mind a friend in the north central part of the state who hatched twelve turkeys last spring and has ten of them yet, with good chances of rounding out the whole bunch by Thanksgiving time. This farmer had experienced no trouble whatever in raising the turkeys, such as frequently causes great losses to flocks in some sections and makes the industry a far from profitable one.

Few turkeys are raised in Michigan. Thanksgiving prices have induced many at various times to tempt the uncertainties of turkey raising, but usually with disastrous results. The chill dews of the early fall in the lower sections of the state have invariably given the birds the fatal "rheumatism" that causes them to mope and usually die. But not many attempts have been made in the higher and drier counties of the state which lie in the northern section to engage in this highly profitable, if successful, industry. A few farmers here and there have experimented, like my friend, but the most are skeptical and afraid of the cars.

We repeat our friend Hartman's inquiry. "Why can't turkeys be raised in Northern Michigan?" If any of our good readers know why they can't; if any of them have tried it, either with or without success, we'd be pleased to hear from them. And in the meantime, we shall dig into the depths of turkey-raising lore and endeavor to provide such adventuresome readers as desire to try a fling at turkey-raising, with the necessary information to guide them in their experiment.

### CENTERVILLE TO STAGE A BIG TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

The St. Joseph County Farm Bureau is staging a tractor demonstration this fall which should be of more than passing interest to all of the farmers in Southern Michigan. The big show is planned for Thursday, September 26, at Centerville, St. Joseph county, and promises to be the biggest event of its kind ever put on in Michigan and in the central states during 1918.

Ten of the leading companies manufacturing tractors suited to middle western farms have definitely promised to be on the demonstration field in time to exhibit and a number of others are very much interested, so there probably will be more.

There will be private demonstrations in the morning from 8:00 o'clock until 12:00 o'clock, and then in the afternoon a tract of 30 acres will be plowed and fitted ready for a crop of rye. So, farmers will have an opportunity to see the machines operating several different machines. A definite plot of ground will be allotted to each machine. The size of the plot depending upon the number of plows which the tractor is capable of pulling.

An efficient field manager will be on the job all day long to see that each company obeys the rules and regulations and has a square deal. The man to have charge will be O. E. Robey of the Farm Mechanics department, M. A. C. J. M. Wendt, county agricultural agent for St. Joseph county has charge of the general arrangements.

This demonstration is being widely advertised and should attract an enormous crowd of interested farmers.

### THE RECENT GASOLINE BAN MAY SOON BE REMOVED

The following letter has just been received from the Fuel Administration in answer to our telegram protesting against the motorless Sunday request. It does not hold out any hope that a change will be made in the method adopted for conserving the supply, but does intimate that the ban against Sunday driving will be entirely lifted.

"Careful consideration was given to all classes that would be affected in the request to do less automobiling in order to conserve gasoline, and it was concluded that, as against the non-use of cars at night or on week days, that by putting this into effect on Sunday it would affect the least number of people. What you say about the farmer is also true about the munition worker, and it is equally true, also, of the soldier."

"A card system granting a certain number of gallons to each user and indicating preferred classes might be effective, but it is too slow. An acute demand had to be met and therefore the request was made that people lay up their cars. It is believed that in a very few Sundays sufficient stocks will have been accumulated to meet the need, and then if conservation is practiced in the handling of gasoline and motorists will shut off their engines when the car is not in motion, there will be enough gasoline for all needs."

—U. S. Fuel Administration, Oil Division, Bureau of Oil Conservation, by C. C. Winingham, Chief, Gasoline Section.

### MICHIGAN FARMERS SECURE \$88,800 FEDERAL FARM LOANS IN JULY

During the month of July four hundred and twenty-two farmers of this state applied for loans aggregating \$847,500. One hundred and eighty-five of these applications amounting to \$270,200 were approved and 63, amounting to \$82,800 were closed. Since the federal land bank at St. Paul opened for business Michigan farmers have applied for over seven and one-half million dollars and have actually received \$2,361,000.

### MAY BUILD POTATO FLOUR MILLS AT CADILLAC AND GREENVILLE

What may usher in a new and important industry for Michigan are the efforts that are being made to establish potato flour mills at Greenville, Reed City and Cadillac. The Cadillac proposition is almost sure to go through, we understand, it having the backing of Cadillac's leading business men, and the big mill and warehouse of the Williams Bros., former lumber manufacturers, being available for the purpose.

Potato flour has been successfully manufactured in Maine and Wisconsin, and a definite demand has been created for the product as a substitute in wheat flour. It is claimed that a small percentage of potato flour makes bread much more loathsome and nourishing and enables it to retain its moisture for a much longer period of time. The U. S. government has for some time been conducting experiments in potato flour making and reports that the industry can be made a commercial success. If the Cadillac deal goes thru and proves a success, other mills will undoubtedly spring up thruout the state and the large crop of small and cull potatoes which have hitherto gone to waste will be utilized for human food.

### STATE FAIR COMES TO A GRAND AND GLORIOUS CLOSE

The state fair for 1918 that has just passed into history was undoubtedly one of the most successful ever held in Michigan. Exhibits of all kinds were fine and plentiful; the free attractions were the very best of their kind; the horse races, the automobile races, and the auto polo contests were most exciting; the midway was particularly alluring; and the fireworks the most magnificent ever seen at the state fair grounds. It would require volumes to describe in detail the exhibits and the events which contributed to the success of the fair, but those who attended got their money's worth in every particular and will be boosters for next year's exposition when it comes around. Despite the urge of the fall farm work, thousands of farmers were in evidence and apparently enjoyed every moment of their visit. We congratulate Manager Dickinson and his co-workers on the success of the central west's most stupendous and magnificent exposition of agricultural products.

### MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS' OR- GANIZATION PROGRESSES RAPIDLY

Delegates from over thirty local potato growers' associations met at Cadillac last week Thursday and adopted a constitution and by-laws for the central exchange. Among others present in addition to the officers and directors were Hale Tennant, field agent in marketing; Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of the county agents; Prof. C. W. Waid; and F. A. Lord of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

The utmost harmony prevailed, altho it was apparent from the vast number of questions raised by farmer delegates that the farmers did not intend to go into the thing blindly. Every section of every article of the by-laws was carefully scrutinized and a number of changes made from the original text to satisfy some point raised by a delegate.

The strength of this new organization undoubtedly lies in the fact that it is completely within the control of the members. Local associations will be able to dominate practically every action of the central exchange and should the conduct of the central exchange be not in accordance with the wishes of the local associations, they will have the privilege of making their displeasure known and forcing a different course.

Following the meeting and the adoption of the by-laws, the members of the exchange were banqueted at the McKinnon hotel by the Cadillac Chamber of Commerce.

Following are the officers and directors of the central exchange: Dorr D. Buell, Cadillac, president; H. Curtis Jennings, Vice President; A. P. Large, secretary-treasurer. Directors—E. H. Wilce, Empire; C. A. Wood, Kingsley; A. B. Gage, Bellaire; E. J. Smith, Cheboygan; H. A. Arnold, Boyne City.

President Buell has already leased his big farm at Elmira and located with his family at Cadillac where offices are now being opened, and everything put in readiness for the marketing season which will open within another fortnight.

There are considerable number of conscientious objectors at Camp Custer that are available for farm work, writes A. B. Cook, federal labor administrator for Michigan to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. "While these men are opposed to fighting, on other subjects they seem normal, except that many of them are vegetarians, which would help some in these times of high prices of meats. I believe many of them would make satisfactory farm help."

They will cost \$45.00 per month, \$37.50 of this goes to the objector and \$7.50 to the local Red Cross. Anyone wishing some of this help will write a request and secure the endorsement on the same of their county agricultural agent or the chairman of their county war board if they have no county agent, and will send the same to me I will give them an order and they can go to Custer and get their man. These furloughs are good until Nov. 15. They may be terminated anytime if the help proves unsatisfactory.

Mr. Cook advises us that farmers who have tried these men have been very well pleased with them and consider them the best help available for the wages. Farmers in need of additional help to harvest fall crops will do well to write Mr. Cook at Owosso.



Aberdeen-Angus Black Cap Beauty 25th and heifer calf, owned by W. E. Scripps, managing director of the Detroit News. Mr. Scripps' farm is located at Orion, where he is building up one of the finest Aberdeen-Angus herds in the state of Michigan. His cattle carried away several blue ribbons at the state fair this year.



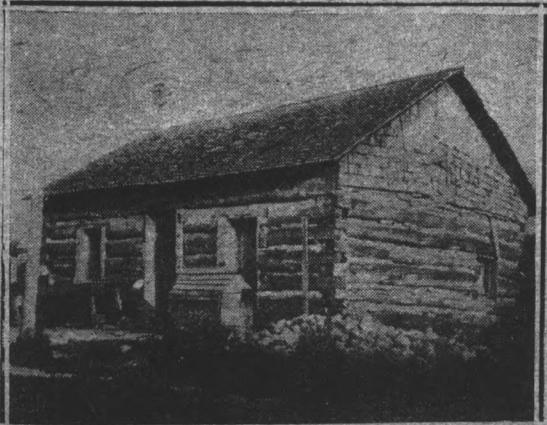
## "Share 50-50 with the Son who takes up Your Burden," says this Father who has Tried it!

Some day, young man, the father and the mother—who have worked hard to provide a living for themselves and you and perhaps lay by a bit for a rainy day, are going to find the burdens of farm work too heavy for them to carry any longer. They will have to shift the responsibilities of the farm to you, and of course, there will have to be some kind of an understanding regarding the distribution of the profits that you may earn for them. Will you be reasonable and ask only for what you are entitled or will you do as many other selfish young men have done, demand a deed to the old farm place and then turn the old folks out the back door? Don't do it. Play the game square. Dad and mother may not have many more years to live, while your entire life is before you. They have sacrificed much for you. Will you not be willing to sacrifice some for them?

And say, dad, when the time comes that your back can no longer stand the strain and you must turn the farm work over to your son, what kind of provision are you going to make for his immediate welfare? Don't be niggardly. Bear in mind that your son is growing up in a different age than the one in which you had your youth. For the sake of your own happiness for the balance of your life's lease, be generous with the boy and make it an object for him to take up the work where you left off.

We have had a number of interesting letters from readers on this subject, but we have never seen the matter quite so justly covered as Mr. L. C. Gardner of Isabella county covers it in a recent letter to the editor. Mr. Gardner writes:

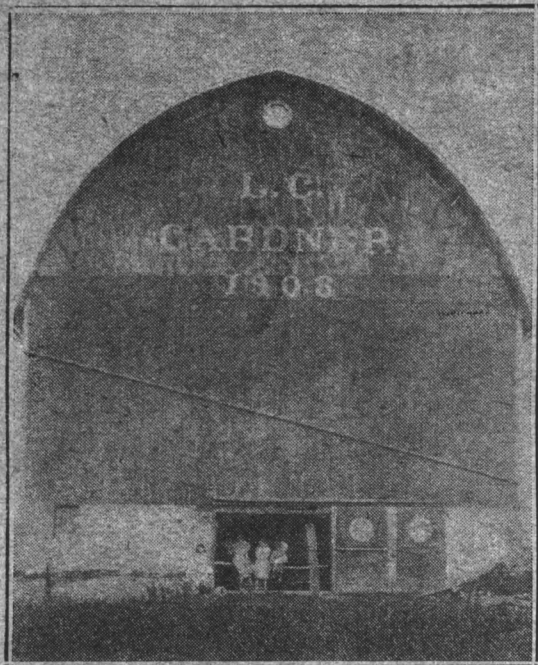
Mr. Editor:—I am interested in that father and son deal because I am in the same boat myself, too badly crippled up to work the farm and altogether too grouchy to get along with such help as you can hire today, and I have no desire to leave the old farm where I have put in the best years of my life. I began here when this was a wilderness, and this old log hut was my home. Little by little the land was cleared; my good wife and I working early and late with hopes that some day we would have a better house and a better barn, better cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Slowly the years dragged by, and slowly, but surely, we realized our hopes, and now when we are too old and cannot work the farm any more, the boy takes up the load and carries it on, and in these days of interest, profit and rent, the question arises, what share shall this boy have? It is no easy question to answer, but if that father has the interest of his boy at heart they will make it go all right, but let me say, old man, don't grind the boy down to a starvation wage, you, like myself must be nearly ready to shuffle off this mortal coil, and of what good is this money when you're gone? Better, far better, that you figure with the boy and help him to a home of his own, or make arrangements so the boy will know that the old farm will come to him when father and mother are done with it. Here is my plan for the future, as my boy will be 21 his next birthday: I give him \$500 cash. We have 120 acres of land, 9 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 14 head of hogs and all tools necessary to work with. We go ahead and plan and work together the same as in the past, pay all taxes, insurance and make needed repairs and settle up April 1st of each year, and of all



"I began here when this was a wilderness," writes Mr. Gardner, "and this old log hut was my home." Here hopes were born and plans were made, and slowly, but surely, came the rewards that now Mr. Gardner passes on to his son.

money left divide 50-50. We take invoice of cattle and hogs and in the final settlement the same number of cattle and hogs are left on the place, as we begin with, as it would not be fair to figure them in dollars, as after the war they would not be worth as much as they are now. But the horses we figure at a cash price as we think they will never be cheaper than they are now. This will give the boy a neat little sum each year, far more than wages and he will have a half interest right

from the start, and what money comes into my hands will be laid away and some day will belong to the boy. This is my idea—share 50-50 in everything. And how I do enjoy sitting down in the evening and figure out the work with this boy for the next day, week and crop year, and to know that he feels that the old man is not trying to get the best of the deal.—L. C. Gardner, Rosebush, Michigan.



This modern structure is a far cry from the rough, improvised sheds that used to house the Gardner livestock. It is a silent symbol of the success that came to Mr. Gardner and that has come to thousands of others after years of toil and privation.

### FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

#### Can I Recover Money Paid for Poor Seed?

I will very much appreciate it if you will give me an early reply to the question herein. Last spring I bought from a farmer in a northern county seed beans. The county agent had a sample of them in his office and recommended them as A1 seed beans. I went to the man's place and saw the same beans in bags, and bought them with the understanding that beans sent me should all be like those I saw in bags, which were like the sample I saw in county agent's office, and paid him \$135 for fifteen bushels. He sent them by freight as agreed, but when they came they were most inferior, all sizes, many culls, and contained large kidney beans. We took a sample of them to the elevator here and they told us not to plant them for they would not buy such beans. We next had the Agricultural college test them. They sent us a most damaging report. We then asked the man we bought them of to return our money and we would pay freight back, but he refuses. We have them yet and altho he guaranteed them as hand-picked beans and true to sample we have picked them and obtained a bag of culls from 5 2-3 bags of beans bought. Also the beans sent were full of moisture, many culls and utterly unlike the sample. The county agent is indignant and says he told him that when he used his name his beans must be like sample. Now I have the county agent's and state Agricultural college's report on these beans, also elevator men here and neighbors who have seen the beans and know I am stating the case absolutely correct. Now, what can I do with such a dishonest man?—Subscriber, Pigeon.

Seed sold for planting and especially by sample is warranted to be equal to the sample and I believe also it is warranted to be fit for seed. Failure in that regard makes the seller liable for damages to be recovered in a suit at law. There would be no other way to get it from him if he will not return the money voluntarily. The damages would probably be the difference between the value of the seed received and the price paid for them.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

[Editor's Note—If subscriber will give us names and addresses of county agent and party from whom beans were purchased we may be able to secure a voluntary return of the money.]

### WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In announcing that men between the ages of 19 and 36 would be called first and that boys of 18 and men over 36 later, General Crowder has done what congress refused to do. Congress defeated an amendment to the draft bill providing for just such distinction, the argument being that the need for men was so great that the new registrants should be called in the quickest possible time without regard to their ages. Crowder's order does not mean that any will be exempt from immediate registration. Every man who is not in service or who did not register under the first draft law is subject to registration, but we are told that those of 18 years and over 36 will not receive their questionnaires nor be called into service until the men of the other ages have been exhausted. In making his decision, General Crowder announces that his plan will take the best men first and that more time will be given to the training of the youths and the older men. Registrants are urged by the provost marshal general to enter claims for deferred classification if they conscientiously believe they are entitled to it. In cases where registrants hesitate to do this lest they be called slackers, draft boards are urged to use their own discretion in offering deferred classification.

\* \* \*

Rep. Longworth, son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, is lamenting the impending loss of taxes as a result of prohibition. He claims that prohibition will cost the nation nearly two billion dollars, and proposes a tax upon foodstuffs to make up the deficiency. Not all of congress is so thoroughly alarmed over this apparent loss in revenue from prohibition, for those who have made a study of the effects of state-wide prohibition know right well that the economies effected by prohibition more than offset the loss in revenue to the government. Whether this will be true of national prohibition no one presumes to say. While the government has enjoyed large revenue from the manufacture and sale of booze, the cost of caring for its victims has fallen largely upon states and local communities, so that it is probable the government will not feel the same financial benefits from prohibition as accrue to states and counties.

\* \* \*

Emboldened by Congress' attitude toward national prohibition, the Food Administration announces that it will not permit the use of food materials in the manufacture of beer or near-beer after Jan. 1st, which means that the country will be practically if not literally dry long before the prohibition act goes into effect.

\* \* \*

"We all honestly want peace," is the keynote of a peace feeler recently put out by Austria's foreign minister. Yes, strangely enough, Germany and Austria do want peace, and have wanted it badly ever since the Allies began their great and successful offensive two months ago. When German arms are successful, German hope runs high and the dream of world mastery assumes definite and more alluring shape. But when German arms fail, the German morale falls and the air castle tumbles to earth. An "exchange of views" without being actual peace negotiations might be a wise move in the interest of peace, providing the Allied armies never rest a gun while the "exchange" is going on. Germany is playing her last game of bluff. She wants peace, almost at any price, but she deludes herself into thinking that the Allies are not wise to the fact.

Will you send me the address of the secret service department in Detroit and Washington?—J. M., Yale, Michigan.

A letter to the U. S. secret service or any department of government does not require a street address to insure its prompt delivery.

Can you or any of the readers of M. B. F. tell me where I could buy a carload of cedar posts. I would like to get the address of some one who has them for sale.—A. Z., Anchorville.

Will you kindly let me know how one can get in touch with the Farmers' Federal Loan Association? There are others in this vicinity who are interested. We are situated six miles east of Hart, the county seat of Oceana county. Would be so thankful for the information asked for. C. C., Hart, Michigan.

We have asked the Federal Farm Loan Board whether there is a farm loan association in your vicinity which you could join, and if not, to send you information that will enable you and your neighbors to organize an association.



for all the farmers of Michigan.

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918

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FORREST A. LORD - EDITOR  
DR. E. A. EWALT - VETERINARY EDITOR  
WM. E. BROWN - LEGAL EDITOR

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## The Value of Farm Lands After the War

Will you please tell me thru the columns of your paper what you believe would be the prospects for farmers after the war, and if you think farm land will be high or not. Thanking you in advance and assuring you of our appreciation of your paper, the M. B. F.—F. B. C., Hart.

**A**FTER THE WAR—then what? Greater minds than ours have faltered before this question. The scope of the present conflict, its effect upon the industrial and agricultural life of the entire world is unlike anything recorded in history. It is an exceptional war, causing exceptional economic disturbances, which are bound to present exceptional problems of readjustment when the struggle comes to an end. And because there is nothing in history to compare with the present upheaval, so there is nothing in history upon which to base a worth-while opinion as to the after effects.

But one man's guess is as good as another's.

The value of farm lands after the war will depend as always upon the demand for and value of farm products. And these will depend very largely upon how much longer the war continues and how quickly the people of the allied nations recover from the effects of war.

Unquestionably the great export markets of the American farmer after the war will be Europe. For several harvesting seasons at least there should be a vigorous demand from over-seas for American-grown products. But as the devastated countries revive their ruined agricultural enterprises, the demand for American products will naturally grow less. When the war closes and possibly before, millions of bushels of non-perishable foodstuffs that have been accumulating in Australia and other far-distant countries because of lack of shipping facilities will be released and will enter into active competition with American-grown products. For one or two years, this augmentation of the food supply is bound to be felt in lower prices, but how much lower no one can say.

History shows us that war is usually followed by a great back-to-the-land movement. For some reason not easily understood, governments encourage returning soldiers who are unfit for other occupations to engage in farming. Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, has already addressed a letter to the President and to Congress urging that the government take up immediately the project of reclaiming swamp and other land unfit for cultivation, for the use of returning soldiers. This may be the only solution to the great problem of providing honorable and lucrative employment to the men who have fought the nation's battles but it does not on the face of it appear fair to either the city-bred soldier nor the established farmer.

Providing the recommendations of Secretary Lane are carried out, the few years im-

mediately following the close of the conflict will see a million new farms spring up and millions of acres that have never before grown more than a spear of grass will be set to work producing crops that can only mean overproduction and low prices.

We love to be optimistic and we try to be optimistic, but we cannot believe that farm land values will be any better, if forsooth as good, as at present for a period of several years after the war. Eventually every man will again find his place in economic life; eventually the readjustment will be completed to the satisfaction of all and the safety of the nation, and agriculture, like other industries, will resume its normal pace.

## Yes, It's a Wonderful Country

**"S**AY, MA," writes a soldier boy in France to his American mother, "you folks back home don't appreciate the United States. You have to get a different perspective like we get way off here to really know that the United States is the most wonderful country in all the world."

Aye, soldier boy, you're right. We are for the most part an ungrateful set of mongrels who growl and grumble and stir up trouble because we think our 'inalienable rights' have been trod upon and our pride humbled in the dust, when as a matter of fact we live in a golden paradise a little short of heaven compared to the realms in which many of the people of the old world have their being.

We don't appreciate our country or love it so much that we would willingly give our lives to protect its honor and its institutions of liberty. If we did, there wouldn't be so many draft dodgers, or slickers and slackers staying at home 'praying that the war may end' but helping not a whit to bring it to a speedy close. Nor would there be so many grafters and profiteers filling their pockets at the expense of American blood; nor so many politicians making capital out of patriotism for their own selfish ends.

But eyes that have not seen are getting the vision, and not all good Americans will have to go to France to get the right perspective. Faces that once were inscrutable now light up with the joy of appreciation and understanding when old Glory is flung to the breeze. Hearts that once beat indifferently now thrill with gladness at the faintest echoes of the Star Spangled Banner. Patriotism is not altogether dead, and devotion to country still lives. We abide in hopes that some day every American citizen will see the light and like our soldier boy in France will come to know that the United States,—God bless and protect her,—is the most wonderful, wonderful country in all the world.

## Lock the Barn; the Horse Has Been Stolen

**S**IXTEEN MONTHS after the United States declared war against Germany, the United States Department of Agriculture bestirs itself to find how the war is affecting the farmers. It asks these questions:

"Are there sufficient skilled workers to produce the livestock, cereals, fruits, etc., required by the agricultural program? Do these workers toil harder or longer hours? Do some children, especially under fourteen years of age, work regularly eight hours or more? Are the burdens of farm women increased? In other words, do the farm people responding to many patriotic appeals, make, as compared to other occupational groups, a very heavy draft upon their reserve strength and upon their children?"

Has our great department of agriculture been asleep the last sixteen months that it does not know the correct answer to every one of these questions? Farm papers, agricultural field men, farm organizations,—every agency that knows anything about rural conditions, has been answering these questions from the very moment the draft law began to drain the farming communities of their skilled farm hands. There is no excuse at this late date for the department of agriculture to be ignorant of labor conditions among the farmers, or to ask, "Do agricultural workers toil harder or longer hours as compared to other occupational groups?" If

the department of agriculture has assumed to act as spokesman for the farmers before the war department without actually knowing the true condition of affairs, we must make the department accountable for the scant consideration that has been given agricultural workers in making up the national army.

At the same time we rejoice that the barn door may yet be locked even though the best of the stock has been stolen.

## A Taste of His Own Medicine

**W**E WOULD never accuse President Wilson of playing politics during this crisis, even tho we had such non-partisan authorities as Congressman "Joe" Fordney of Michigan and Senator "Larry" Sherman of Illinois to back us up. But the way the President and the southern gentlemen in congress have been flopping back and forth on price-fixing legislation arouses our suspicions.

Southern senators and congressmen, together with the president and his close advisers, have consistently and repeatedly defeated all attempts of northern legislators to increase the fixed price on wheat. At the same time they have violently opposed the suggested extension of the price-fixing principle to cotton, the south's great crop. And while price-fixing legislation forced the price of wheat from \$3.10 per bushel in the spring of 1917 down to \$2.20 per bushel a few months later, the price of cotton has arose unmolested from 7 cents in 1914 to 33 cents in 1918.

Government estimates of a bumper cotton crop, and the fear of low prices, caused many southern growers to rush pell mell to their congressmen and demand a fixed minimum price on cotton. Later as the prospects for a bumper crop waned, the almost certainty that high prices would again prevail changed the minds of these southern growers and all agitation for fixed prices suddenly ceased. But the northern legislators were determined that since their southern brothers had demanded it, they would give them a dose of their own price-fixing medicine. Panic accordingly reigns in the cotton-growing states, and the planters are fervently beseeching the President to "protect their rights." They don't like the medicine they have prepared for their northern brothers. And will they have to take it? Oh, no. As late as Sept. 7th, President Wilson sent a personal telegram to a cotton broker in Atlanta, Georgia, assuring him that there was 'no cause for concern about fixing the price of cotton.'

## A Pat On the Back

**G**RAND-DAD was a man of few words. He'd work all day long without saying more than a dozen words except to give orders to the men. If he found fault, it hurt; if he praised, you always remembered it. One scorching hot day when the hay was curing out in the fields storm clouds appeared in the west and we all turned out to get the hay under cover. Oh, well, you know how it is. Every man and boy of us worked and sweated as we had never worked and sweated before. I worked right along side of grand-dad and showed him I could pitch as much hay as a man. He never said a word until the last wisp of hay was under cover and then he gave me a slap on the back and said, "Well done, young man." Gosh! My chest swelled up till I busted two buttons off my shirt and I thot the band on my hat was sure going to break. Well, whenever I have a job before me that I dislike, and am inclined to shirk I remember grandfather's "Well done, young man," and I make things fly forthwith.

Grandfather's "pat on the back" came back to me the other day when we received the following letter:

I think M. B. F. is doing a splendid work. It is the only farm paper I am familiar with that's got time enough in its backbone to come out squarely for the interests of the farmer. There's never any doubt how M. B. F. stands. The way it shows up the interests, and its able and fearless discussion of all live topics furnishes the best proof that in M. B. F. the farmer has a very sincere and able champion.—A. E. Jeffers, Clinton county.





### Don't Grumble

**N**OW THAT the time has come when many changes are to be made in men's occupations; when many men who have been taking things purty easy will have to get into the game and use their muscle instead of their mouths; when men who have had a nice soft job will be asked to step out and let some female woman have their places, and they will be put at something harder. In fact, the time is now here when every mother's son of us will be asked to jump in an' do a real man's work.

For many of us it will come a little hard, to have to buckle right down to work jest like a common man, but it's goin' to be good for most of us, an' so we might as well make the best of it an' take whatever comes an' jest keep sweet an' be joyful, knowin' that it will help to put old Kaiser Bill into the list of the has-beens and to bring the right kind of peace to the whole world. Now, when I commenced readin' about this work or fight business, I jest natcherly done a little mite of thinkin',—which was quite new to me—an' I made up my mind—which was a short job 'cause there wasn't much of it to make up—that inasmuch as I had been fightin' most all of my life, I'd try workin' for awhile, and see how I liked it.

Bein' a little past the draft age, an' not fearin' that, but havin' lied about my age for so long an' not wantin' to be found out, I took advantage of circumstances an' went an' got a job with one of the largest an' best food factories in the world, The Postum Cereal Co., of Battle Creek, an' there is where I am to be found most any time between six p. m. and 7 a. m., an' say, I like it jest fine, too.

Well, here's what I started out to say: No matter where we happen to be nor what the job is, let's buckle down to business an' jest make up our minds to do whatever comes an' not grumble. Why, do you know, I have no more use for a chronic grumbler than I have for the measles, an' when I hear a feller grumblin' about his work or about his wages, b'gosh I feel jest like handin' him one on the jaw an' puttin' him out of business entirely.

In this factory men are bein' hired all the time, for like all other industries, there is a shortage of help, an' by ginger, I see fellers go to work here that never had a good job in their lives, an' probly never got more'n two dollars a day an' only earned half that. They will come here an' tease around for a job, knowin' what the work, hours an' pay are, an' then before they have been on the job a week they'll begin to grumble, an' find fault with the work; they don't like the boss; the pay is too small (twice or three times as much as they ever had before) an' so they go on makin' a darned nuisance of themselves an' a lot of fellers miserable that has to work with 'em.

An' of course, such fellers always find someone jest as big a fool as themselves, who will listen to their darned growlin' an' that's the way dissatisfaction creeps into our industrial institutions an' strikes, walkouts an' a lot of other things happen, jest because there happens to be a few chronic grumblers that the fool-killer haint happened to meet up with yet.

Now, jest take it from me, it don't pay to grumble nor find fault with your job. If you don't like it get something else, but while we stay on the job let us take what comes an' make the best of it—it pays best to do that way always.

An' then, these darn simps that are always findin' fault with the boss never stop to think, or may be don't know, that the foreman is responsible for the mistakes made by careless workmen, an' if the foreman gets a little peeved sometimes an' seems a little out of sorts it's 'cause he has to carry his own load an' the loads of a lot of half-baked kickers who don't care a tinker's darn whether they do their work right or not. So, feller patriots, let's don't grumble. If our lot seems to be cast in hard places let's look pleasant, smile a little, silently kuss the Kaiser an' jest remember we're here in one of the greatest an' best countries the sun ever shown on—it's ours an' we who in the past have enjoyed its freedom are now in this time of stress willin' to work for it, fight for or die for it.

There is no more room here for grumblers an' fault-finders than there is for I. W. W.'s, or any other enemies of the government, an' grumblin' is only a disease any way, an' b'gosh a good dose of honest work taken daily is jest about the best cure I know of, an' a lot of us are goin' to

take the remedy right away—an' most of us will like it after we get used to it, too.—*Uncle Rube.*

### Somebody Tell Us Where to Find This Farm

I have noticed several times in the M. B. F. ads about buying and renting farms, so I thought I would write you. We are living on a rented farm five miles from Vassar; have lived here for six years. The farm is 200 acres in size and there are three of us working; I, a girl of 16 years, my father and a brother, who will soon be 19 years old. We have been getting along fine until now my brother feels as if his duty is to join the navy. We are willing he should go, and therefore have got to go on a smaller farm. I think that between me and father, also a brother 12 years old, we can handle about 120 acres, or a little less. We would like some nice home, for altho I don't have much time to be in the home I love a nice home, and father would like some place where the buildings are good. Do you think you could help us? Father would rather rent than anything else, and he would like it as near here as possible. I would like very much to hear from you and see what you think. We have taken the M. B. F. for nearly 5 years and like it fine, especially enjoy Uncle Rube Spinach's talks.—*V. B., Vassar, Michigan.*

### Who Can Give Us This Poem Complete?

I would like some information on where to get a good reading or recitation book. I take part in social evenings in Gleaner and Grange lodges a good deal along the line of recitations, and thot perhaps you could help me along that line. I had a splendid recitation but have forgotten the latter part of it, and if you know it or know where I could get it I would be very grateful to you. I will quote the verses I remember:

*The Sabbath day was ended in the village by the sea,  
The uttered benediction touched the people tenderly.  
But they 'rose to face the sunset in the glowing tinted west,  
And then hastened to their dwellings for God's blest boon of rest.  
But they looked across the waters—a storm was brewing there,  
A fierce storm shook the billows—a wild storm in the air.  
It shook and lashed and tore them 'till it thundered, groaned and boomed,  
Alas, for any vessel in their yawning gulfs entombed.  
Very anxious were the people on that rocky coast of Wales,  
Lest the dawn of coming morrow should be telling awful tales,  
And should cast upon the short bits of wreck and swollen victims,  
As it had done heretofore.*

Then it goes on to tell how they saw a wrecked ship with one man clinging to the mast. They could think of no way they could help him, so sent a message, just a few words of comfort, to him, and in reply they could hear him singing far out at sea the words of "Jesus Lover of My Soul." It was certainly a splendid recitation and I would like so much to have it. I got it in a little cheap recitation book which I got from New York one time but mislaid it and the address is lost. I would be glad of any help you can give me.—*Mrs. G. G., Morley, Michigan.*

### Silo Kept Farmer From Disposing of Herd

In the summer of 1915 I built a 12x40 hollow clay block silo, with Michigan hip roof, covered with asphalt shingles. With this style of roof I can fill some four feet above top of silo, as it settles down in a few days. This silo is plastered inside one-half inch thick with rich cement mortar, which makes it airtight. I have used this silo three seasons and know it to be a splendid investment. Last season I was very short on hay and my corn crop was frozen very badly; would have been poor stuff had it not been for the silo; but as it was it made fairly good silage by adding a grain ration. Cattle came through in splendid condition and kept me from having to dispose of my stock last fall at low prices on account of high priced feed, and I will say I have no fault to find with it, and do not know how I would get along without it with the high price of feed and uncertain seasons, and believe anyone feeding cattle or milch cows will be more than pleased with one, and they will wonder why they waited so long before buying one. — *Charles Lanphier, Midland, Michigan.*

### Profiteers Trimming Their Sails

Percy Miller, he of the potato division of the Food Administration, and a brother of the potato speculator, Albert Miller, informed the potato growers that there would be no car shortage to ship potatoes this winter. You bet there won't, Mr. Miller, for the rawness of last winter's deal has been uncovered and any attempt to repeat it would land the offender on a gallows as high as Haman's. No, you will have to find some new scheme to get the potato growers again, Mr. Miller.—*Organized Farmer.*



### THE TRAITOR

**H**E hangs out a flag from his home and his office,  
He always stands up at "The Star Spangled Banner."

*In talks and discussions he rails at the Prussians  
And handles the Kaiser in virulent manner;  
He always is present at loyalty meetings,  
And up on the platform he pays for a seat—  
(The price doesn't matter, his profits are fatter  
Since war gave him chances for cornering wheat.)*

*He talks with emotion of "brave soldier laddies,"  
Or "noble young jackies who sail on the foam,"  
Then shoots up the price on potatoes and rice,  
And other things needed abroad and at home;  
He praises brave mothers who give their sons  
freely,  
Then soaks those same mothers for clothing and food—  
But if you cry "traitor" this smooth speculator  
Will think you are one of the lunatic brood.*

*Yet Benedict Arnold was only a piker,  
Compared to the man who amid all the strife  
Will seize on the chances to force huge advances  
In things that a nation depends on for life;  
He did his foul work in the war of secession,  
He poisoned our boys in the conflict with Spain—  
High up on the gibbet we ought to exhibit  
This traitor who holds up a nation for gain.  
—By Berton Braley in American Marine Engineer.*

"Peace on earth, good will to men," but I can't say exactly when.

### GOING UP

He—"I feel like thirty cents."  
She—"How things have gone up since the war."

### SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED

Mrs. Youngbride—"Our cook says those eggs you sent yesterday were quite old."

Grocer—"Very sorry, ma'am. They were the best we could get. You see all the young chickens were killed off for the holiday trade so the old hens are the only ones left to do the laying."

Mrs. Youngbride—"Oh, to be sure! I hadn't thought of that."

### UNINTENTIONAL HOOVERITE

Wife (returned from overnight visit)—"Did you get yourself a good dinner last evening, dear?"

Hub—"Yes, there was a bit of steak in the ice-box and I cooked it with a few onions I found in the cellar."

Wife—"Onions? Jack, you've eaten my bulbs."

### ENDED THE GOOD TIME

"A general good time was had by all until about eleven o'clock when fruit salad and cake were served by the B. B. E. Club."—*Prescott, Iowa, paper.*

When will they teach cooking in the public schools?—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

### SHERMAN SAID IT

"What are these?"  
"War biscuits. What about 'em?"  
"Sherman said it. That's all."

Health hint: Keep your windows open and your mouth shut.

### PREMATURE QUESTION

Tommy had been playing truant from school, and had spent a long, beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual question, "Catch anything?"

At this, Tommy in all consciousness of guilt, quickly responded: "Ain't been home yet."

### GETTING HIS NUMBER

Edith—"Dick, dear, your office is in State street, isn't it?"

Dickey—"Yes, why?"

Edith—"That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Bradstreet."

### FULL INSTRUCTIONS

Mrs. Casey—"Me sister writes me that every bottle in that box we sent her was broken. Are ye sure yez printed 'This side up with care' on it?"

Casey—"Oi am. An' for fear they shouldn't see it on top, Oi printed it on the bottom as well."

It must have cost Mr. Methuselah an awful lot for life insurance.

### BY HIS LETTERS

"Where's your uncle, Tommy?"

"In France"

"What is he doing?"

"I think he has charge of the war."





# MARKET FLASHES



## FURTHER LOSS IN SPUD CROP

Government Figures for September Show Decrease of Over Six Million Bushels in Estimated Yield

Washington, Sept. 9.—Heavy loss in the prospective corn crop, but a considerable increase in the forecast of spring wheat production featured the September crop report and further decrease of potatoes featured the September crop report issued Monday by the Department of Agriculture.

Lack of rain during August in the principal producing sections of the corn belt caused a reduction of 317,000,000 bushels in the crop forecast, bringing the loss in prospective production since July 1 to 487,000,000 bushels, representing more than \$800,000,000.

A corn crop of 2,672,000,000 bushels this year was forecast today from Sept. 1 conditions. This would be almost a half million bushels less than last year's crop and slightly smaller than the average crop of the five years from 1912 to 1916.

The spring wheat crop showed improvement and there was an increase of 21,000,000 bushels in the forecast of production, bringing the prospective crop to 343,000,000 bushels. With the winter wheat crop of 556,000,000 bushels previously announced, this year's total wheat crop will be 899,000,000 bushels. This is almost 250,000,000 bushels more than was harvested last year and 90,000,000 bushels more than the 1912-1916 average.

Estimates of production of other crops compared with those made a month ago showed various changes. Oats had a 49,000,000 bushels increase; tobacco a 20,000,000 pound loss; hay a 13,000,000 tons loss and white potatoes a 6,000,000 bushels loss.

Other changes were: Barley, 4,000,000 bushels increase; sweet potatoes, 3,500,000 bushels decrease; flax, 1,100,000 bushels increase, and rye a 700,000 bushels decrease.

Heaviest reduction in the corn production forecast came from Kansas with a loss of 62,000,000 bushels; Nebraska with 60,000,000 bushels; Missouri with 57,000,000 bushels; Illinois with 3,000,000 bushels and Iowa with 32,000,000 bushels.



## 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

It is the opinion of the *Price Current-Grain Reporter* that the demand for wheat products will not be sufficient to absorb the enormous crop of 900,000,000 bushels until well along in the year 1919. The estimated yield for 1918 as above stated is nearly 250,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1917 crop. The new regulations doing away with wheatless days and increasing the wheat flour content of baked goods will, of course, tend to increase domestic consumption, altho little stimulation in sales as a result of the new regulations has yet been noticed. When the public is once educated to observe certain economies, it does not readily depart from the habit. Winter wheat prices continue irregular, at times dealers in need of grain to fill contracts offering quite a substantial premium over the basic price. No matter what price is paid in ex-

## LAST MINUTE WIRE

DETROIT.—All grains weak. Beans inactive at \$9. Hay higher and market strong. Demand far exceeds supply for all grades.

CHICAGO.—Hog receipts light and prices ruling firm and higher. Corn and Oats weaker. Beans steady but limited demand. Potatoes higher. Hay very scarce and higher. No. 1 timothy tops market at \$34.

NEW YORK.—Butter and Eggs firm with slight advance in prices. Hay supplies inadequate to meet demands.

cess of the fixed price it does not benefit the grower at all. He is forced to sell at the local elevator's figure.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.70	1.70	1.80
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.60	1.74
No. 4 Yellow	1.60	1.50	1.70

The corn market does not exhibit the strength that should be expected as a result of the bullish crop news showing the enormous decrease in the total estimated production. The corn yield this year will be far below the average for the past five years and barely sufficient to meet all needs. There is still a large quantity of the old crop in growers' and elevators' hands of a rather uncertain quality. The movement of this corn to market is now quite general and owing to its rather poor condition the demand is slow and price naturally not up to average. Buyers prefer to hold off for the new crop even at slightly higher prices than to stock up with the old. When the market is finally rid of the old corn and the new comes on, it is believed that trading will be more active, reserve stock orders will be large, and prices will be stimulated. If you have any old corn for sale better get rid of it now, for it will not be wanted at any price later on.



## OATS

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

There will be an enormous crop of oats this year, and lower prices seem

inevitable. Private crop authorities predict the final crop will be at least 72,000,000 bushels larger than the government forecast for August. The market the past week has shown many fluctuations, advancing as high as four cents per bushel and as rapidly declining without apparent reason. There is a lack of stability to the market due undoubtedly to the increasing receipts and the promise of a huge crop. The loss in the corn crop will force many feeders before the winter is over to turn to oats and it is probable that the increased demand for this purpose will do much to utilize the surplus and maintain fair prices.



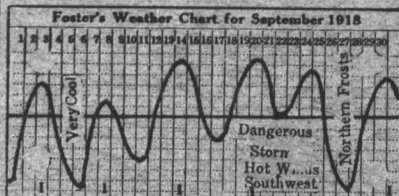
## RYE & BARLEY

The apprehension of the Brewers' National Association's secretary, that there will be no use for barley if malting and the use of barley for beer is prohibited, is largely unfounded and is a largely *ex parte* view of the place of barley in the world's food economy. Farmers' Bulletin 965 of the Agricultural Department, on the "Cultivation and Utilization of Barley," is quite informing, and it leads to the suggestion that barley that the brewers are compelled to reject can be used with greater profit by all cattle and horse owners as feed. As a stock feed barley has the highest value for cows, calves and hogs, and is extensively used on our Pacific coast and throughout the Rocky Mountain country for the feeding of horses. It is almost universally used in northern Europe for dairy cows, and the Danes sow barley and oats together in the proportion of one of barley to two of oats, this mixed grain being regarded as the best available feed for cows and other stock. For horses

(Continued on following page)

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



Washington, D. C., Sept. 14th.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Sept. 12 to 16 and 17 to 21, warm waves 11 to 16 and 16 to 20, cool waves 14 to 18 and 19 to 23. These will cover the period of very dangerous storms causing heavy showers in many places and followed by killing frosts that will go further south than usual. These storms will cause rains in a number of places in the best winter wheat sections and will put the soil in condition for sowing winter wheat. There are many mistakes will be made because a large part of the best winter wheat country will fail to make a good wheat crop for 1919. One of the big questions the winter grain farmers must decide is whether to sow winter grain or sell the seed and rely on spring crops. I am advising the latter for large sections.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Sept. 21 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 22, plains sections 23, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 24, in eastern sections 25, reaching vicinity of New-

foundland about Sept. 26. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Drought conditions will continue over about the same sections as heretofore at least for a month, or to about middle of October. I find that very few people, not even U. S. Weather Bureau scientists, understand the most simple features of a drought. Excessive evaporation causes drought. Less than usual rain does not make a drought because, evaporation being absent, the moisture remains in the soil and crops will not fail, but merely not make big yields. Droughts are predicted on the forces that produce excessive evaporation. The same amounts of rain sometimes produce fair crops, at other times crops fail.

When there are no drought conditions the amount of rain depends on two distinct and separate causes; the location of the evaporation of sea water and the force of the storms that cross the continent from west to east. The hurricanes constitute a third cause not yet well understood, but might be easily worked out if the U. S. Weather Bureau would get busy.

These bulletins will keep you informed, a month in advance, about the Great Drought. The showers that come with severe storms will produce most rain east of Rockies in the middle northwest, decreasing southward.

W. T. Foster

## DOES STACKING BENEFIT WHEAT

Investigators Find That Sweating of Wheat Stacked for a Time Before Threshing Improves Quality

Many dealers have advocated the stacking of wheat on the farm in preference to immediate threshing and clogging of country elevators during the usual harvesting season. The stacking process and its effect upon the wheat has been studied by agriculturalists for a great many years and the general conclusion is that the wheat is benefitted by stacking. In a bulletin by Leslie A. Fitz, published in 1910 by the office of Grain Standardization, the conclusion the writer reaches is that grain which has stood exposed in the shock to unfavorable weather for a considerable time has suffered a great deal of damage, the grain being bleached in color, its moisture content increased with a proportional decrease in test weight per measured bushel, for, and it may appear to some paradoxical, the increased moisture content of grain causes a decrease in test weight per bushel, and this decrease is not entirely regained when the sample of grain is again dried out.

Again, sweat in wheat is probably due to biological action which takes place when the wheat is assembled in bulk after the wheat is cut. Mr. Fitz says that when this sweating takes place properly in the stack improvement in the color of the grain and in the test weight and condition generally results. Milling and baking qualities are also improved when this sweating process takes place in the stack.

W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture in 1915, giving some reasons for stacking grain, says that had the Missouri wheat crop of 1914, amounting to some 40,000,000 bus., been stacked and thus held until the advance in market price, it would have meant a net gain to Missouri farmers of not less than \$10,000,000. This, however, was purely incidental, or perhaps, accidental. It is not true as a rule, that in normal times, when the price of grain is adjusted by the machinery of the grain exchanges, the farmer can secure any material benefit by holding his grain for higher prices, but as shown by reference to Mr. Fitz's report he ought to be able to secure the benefit of a premium on the price of grain that has been properly cured in the stack. This year the margin between the minimum and the maximum price is not going to be very large at any time, but there is a margin there that will give to the better grain a substantial benefit, and stacking may enable the farmer to procure that benefit. It is also more or less of a patriotic duty for the farmer to put his grain into the stack and thresh it later on so as not to disturb the movement of labor necessary for threshing, but should extend the threshing operations over as long a period as possible. There will be some additional cost, of course, in the stacking, but it is believed that if the grain goes into the stack in first-class condition the extra cost should be covered by the premium that well-stacked and well-cured grain ought to command in the market.



### Barley

(Continued from preceding page)

barley is somewhat less valuable than oats.

It is necessary, however, that in using barley, which is a very hard grain, that it should be ground or crushed or rolled, that is to say, and in the mountain country and on the Pacific coast, where large quantities are used for feed, this is always done. The fact is that all grain fed to animals would be used far more economically if they were ground. This applies to oats and corn as well as to barley; and in a country where economy is necessary feeders never feed whole grains but grain that has been broken up. In the far west it is estimated, and some mills supplying this form of ground feed go so far as to guarantee, that the same results as feed may be obtained from the ground feed by using 25 per cent less than the ordinary ration of unground grain.

While there has been no appreciable change in the rye market, the grain being quoted on the Detroit market at \$1.65 for No. 2 grade, there is very little demand and consequently not much moving.



### 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

County reporters tell us that local elevators are offering from \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt. for new beans and slightly less for old ones. Of course, few new beans have been threshed, altho it is expected that threshing will take place much earlier this year than last as farmers do not care to have a repetition of their last year's experience when they left their beans in the field until the fall rains came and practically ruined many of them. Farmers will pull their beans and get them under cover early this year, so we may expect a crop of much better quality than that of a year ago. Very few of the old beans are left in the growers' hands. Some growers, convinced that the bean market will "look up" later in the year are holding and we trust their judgment may prove good. Bean threshing will not have proceeded far enough before October 1st to permit our making any predictions upon either the yield of the quality, but within another three or four weeks at the outside, it should not be difficult to formulate some kind of an opinion as to what the future of the market is to be. Remember our warning that opening prices will be low, and don't get caught. Intelligent marketing of your 1918 crop will help wonderfully to steady the market and keep prices up.



### HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	27 50 28 00	26 50 27 00	25 50 26 00
Chicago	32 00 34 00	31 00 32 00	30 00 31 50
Cincinnati	32 50 33 00	32 00 32 50	31 00 31 50
Pittsburgh	30 50 31 00	30 00 30 50	29 00 30 00
New York	33 00 34 00	30 00 32 00	29 00 30 50
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26 50 27 00	23 50 24 00	22 50 23 00
Chicago	31 00 32 50	31 00 32 00	30 00 31 50
Cincinnati	31 00 31 50	30 00 31 50	25 00 26 00
Pittsburgh	26 50 29 50	27 00 28 00	27 00 28 00
New York	30 00 31 00	29 00 31 00	28 00 30 00
Richmond			

The hay situation is very satisfactory at the present time. Little hay is being offered by farmers who are in the midst of harvesting. The bulk of the hay that is getting to market is of a fairish quality, however, and is rapidly taken up by buyers. All the big markets like New York and Pittsburgh report a vigorous demand and light receipts, with prices ranging well above the average for better grades. The drouth in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas where the bulk of the alfalfa crop is normally raised has cut the yield to about 60 per cent of normal, and it is very certain that the alfalfa crop will be less than for several years. Dealers in states that are obliged to import a large quantity of

hay used are freely predicting from their observations and difficulty in securing good hay to date that the coming winter will see a new scarcity and new high price records. No break in the hay market this fall is expected as the movement is too slow and the demand too brisk to warrant a decline in prices.



### POTATOES

Despite increased receipts potato prices on the Chicago market were higher last week than the preceding. Minnesota ungraded late stock bringing \$2.30 to \$2.40 per hundred, and sacked stock on Wednesday bringing as high as \$2.50. Very few Wisconsin or Michigan potatoes have reached the Chicago market, the bulk of the supplies coming from Minnesota and the Dakotas. Another week or ten days Wisconsin late varieties will be-

gin to move and probably within a fortnight or three weeks at the outside the movement from both Wisconsin and Michigan will be sufficiently large as to show an effect upon the selling prices, and we may have some kind of information as to how prices will rule thruout the marketing season. A comparison of last year's potato deal with the present year's is reassuring. The Bureau of Markets tells us that the early potato season started at \$9 to \$10 per barrel, declined to \$3 to 4.25 in May, advanced to \$7 the last of June, then followed an irregular but generally downward trend, ruling \$4 to \$5.50 the last of August. Compared with the season of 1917, prices started nearly as high but declined much faster this year. After low points were reached, recoveries were better sustained than during the preceding season, and at the close prices were fully as high as in 1917. In 1917, the early potato season opened in northern markets at \$9 to \$11 per barrel, held around \$9 thruout May, but declined rapidly with

heavy arrivals of Virginia stock, reaching \$3 to \$4.50 the last of July and closing at \$2.50 to \$4.50 the last of August. This year, just before the fall season opens New Jersey Giants are selling in jobbing markets at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt., which is about \$1 higher than at the corresponding date in 1917, and about double the price ruling at the corresponding date in 1916.



### BUTTER

Indications are that this will be a banner year for the creamery industry. From all reports, the federal government which has been supplying our soldiers with oleomargarine in greater quantities than butter is endeavoring to reverse the situation with the result that butter is in very strong demand and will continue so

(Continued on page 12)

Save Fuel  
and  
Help Win  
the War



The Caloric  
Saves  
from 35 to  
50% Fuel

"Real comfortable  
at all times."



## Heated All Winter with Five Tons of Coal

In Minnesota, where the cold is severe and steady, the Caloric has made thousands of friends. There's good reason for it, too. Take the story of Johan Rolf, who lives at St. James. Mr. Rolf has had only one winter's experience—but we all know what a winter it was! He says:

"We installed one of the No. 148 Caloric Pipeless Furnaces in our home in November, 1917. Our house consists of eight rooms, one room being on the third floor.

"We have burned only five tons of coal during the last winter and have been real comfortable at all times. None of our water pipes were frozen during the winter. Our house, including the bathroom, has been at all times

### As Warm as Toast

"The Caloric combination system of heating and ventilating makes it one of the most healthful and economical appliances in use. As the air passes through the hot radiator many times every twenty-four hours, it is being sterilized constantly.

"We are greatly pleased with the Caloric Furnace and its work, and recommend it highly to anyone wishing real comfort in the home."

Mr. Rolf's experience is equalled by over fifty thousand other Caloric users all over this big country. Each of them was sold his furnace on a guarantee of satisfaction. They have been well pleased, and they have saved fuel.

Think of heating an eight room house in Minnesota all winter through with five tons of coal!

Your home, too, may have the same comfort at the same low cost. Let the Caloric solve your heating problem.

The Caloric dealer will be glad to show you this furnace, or we will send you our free catalog, which describes this wonderful advance in heating methods, and the names of users in your section, where you can see for yourself. Write to us today.

Burns coal, coke, wood, lignite or gas.

## The Monitor Stove Company

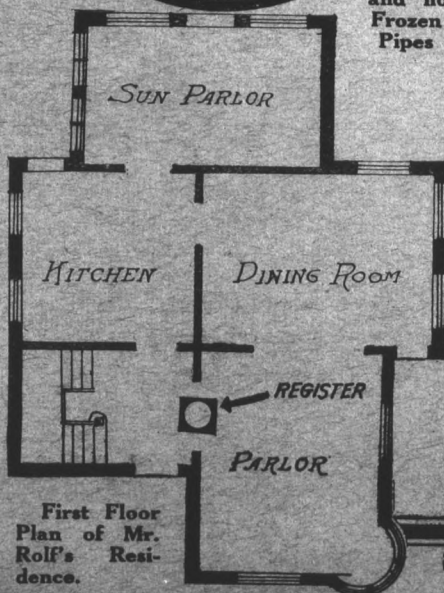
Established 1819—99 Years of Service

3824 Woodrow Street Cincinnati, Ohio

Morley Bros., Saginaw, Mich.



The Original Patented Pipeless Furnace



First Floor  
Plan of Mr.  
Rolf's Residence.

THE MONITOR STOVE COMPANY  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
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# THE FARM HOME

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



## What Shall I Do When My Husband is Called

**DEAR PENELOPE:**—I just wonder why it is that when a person's heart aches to tell another eases the pain? As my parents are both on the other shore, and an older brother also, I am all alone except a brother who is many miles away. Just now, dear friend, you can help many thru my letter. This new draft will get my husband, and how I dread it. Five years ago an illness ate up all of our savings. On the doctor did a bad job of sewing it up, so I must debts were awful, but we kept at it and now we owe but \$75. If my husband is called there is not one cent in the world to take care of our four children. As I was married young I didn't learn any trade of any kind. Now at the age of 29 I face the world with four children, and no way of earning a living. In canning four years ago I cut my wrist badly on a can. In plain words the doctor did a bad job of sewing it up, so I must go thru life with my right hand very weak. Now if there is any way a person could get work enough to keep a roof over their heads, fuel and enough food for the kiddies, please tell me. I can't tell my worries to my husband, as he too, is worrying. I cannot do heavy work on account of my wrist. And the doubt and dread are making me ill.

Just a few words more. I am sure you will try and find an answer to my letter. There are many others in the same condition, so perhaps you may be able to help them.—Mrs. L. R. W., *Somewhere in Michigan*.

**MY DEAR** worried reader, you are unnecessarily alarmed. Simply because your husband will be called to register under the new draft law as every citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 will be required to do, is no reason for believing that he will soon or ever be called into active service. Do you not understand that it is really for his own protection that he is ordered to register and permitted to claim the exemption from military service to which, as head of a family, he is entitled under the provisions of the law? This is a "selective" draft which means that single men are taken to do the fighting while those who have family ties are left to help in the great home trenches of civilian relief and welfare work. Just keep in mind that out of over ten million men who registered under the first draft law less than three million have been taken. The others have all been placed in a deferred class and may never be called.

So, my dear reader, you really have nothing to worry about yet. This great country of ours cannot afford and does not intend to impose such burdens as would fall upon your shoulders without the help of your husband, until the last dire extremity.

Go about your home-making and planning as usual. This is what the nation wants you to do. The people who are left behind must not fret and worry about what the future may hold for them. It is my duty and your duty and the duty of every man and woman to be cheerful and confident and hope for the best. The strength of a nation does not always lie in its fighting men. It lies in the spirit of the folks "back home." When the women of Germany give up the struggle and cry out in their suffering the war will end. Men cannot fight and will not fight when the spirit of their loved ones fail and the plea comes out to them to give up the cruel war and return to their homes. So we women of America must feel, in this most righteous of wars, that we have a very vital part to play and that we must not fail.

But should it please God that the time shall come when our husbands,—the fathers of our children,—must go to fill the thinning ranks, may we have the courage to make the sacrifice without faltering. Before me now I have a vision of France and Belgium, streaked with the red of women's and children's blood and I wonder what offering the women of America can be called upon to make three thousand miles from the battle front that is comparable to the sacrifices of our sisters across the sea. Oh, I am sure, that if the terrible day should come when the fathers of our children are summoned to service that you, dear Mrs. W., and you, and you, and I and every loyal American woman will stand erect and bravely say, "Thy will, oh God, not mine, be done."—PENELOPE.

## A Remedy for Poison Ivy

Dear Penelope:—In answer to your request for a remedy for ivy poisoning I am sending you one which has been in use in our family for over

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

twenty years, and have known it to cure where all other remedies have failed. We live in a country where poison ivy grows in great profusion, and keep the above remedy on hand all the time. If used at once after being around ivy it checks it almost immediately, but after it has broken out in a rash it will take several applications. Am very glad to know you have enjoyed your vacation, and hope that you will soon be well again. I enjoy reading your page in M. B. F. very much, and would like to have you publish the above remedy for ivy poisoning in hopes that someone else may be benefitted thereby.—Mrs. E. W., *Hartford, Michigan*.

Sub. nitrate of bismuth, 1 drachm; oxide of zinc, 1 drachm; carbolic acid, 10 drops; glycerine, 2 ounces. Mix. Always shake before using as it settles. Apply frequently.

\* \* \*

Many thanks, my dear Mrs. W., for your kindness in offering me this valuable information. I have tried so many home remedies and have had doctors prescribe for me, but they all tell me I must wait for the poison to work out of my system, as nothing will check it to any extent, and now to hear of someone having thoroughly tested this remedy and proven a cure, I feel sure it will help me. I can assure you I shall have it filled and kept on hand in the future.

## The Mothers of Men

*The bravest battle that ever was fought!  
Shall I tell you where or when?  
On the maps of the world you will find it not  
'Tis fought by the mothers of men.  
Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,  
With sword or nobler pen.  
Nay, not with eloquent words or thought  
From the mouths of wonderful men.  
But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—  
Of a woman that would not yield,  
But bravely, silently, bore her part—  
Lo, there is the battle field.  
No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,  
No banner to gleam and wave;  
But oh, their battles they last  
From babyhood to the grave.  
Yet as faithful as the bridge of stars,  
She fights in her walled-up town,  
Fights on and on, in endless wars,  
Then silent, unseen, goes down.  
Oh ye, with banners and battle shot  
And soldiers to shout and praise,  
I tell you the kindest victories fought  
Were fought in those silent ways.*

## Reader Would Like Fancy Work and Story

**DEAR PENELOPE:**—We all like the M. B. F., and wish for its success in every way. You ask for suggestions. Here are two: I think some fancy work would be nice. Some like continued stories. I think perhaps that so few respond to your request proves that they are pretty well satisfied with the paper as it is. As far as I am concerned I would be glad to send in any recipe or new crochet pattern I have if you want them. I am sending two recipes with this, as follows:

### CORN SALAD

One head of cabbage, shredded; two red and two green peppers, shredded; three cups of Karo, two quarts of vinegar, two quarts of corn, cut off the cob. To be well cooked and canned while hot.

### GILLIUSE SAUCE

One peck of green or ripe tomatoes, seven red and green peppers, two cups of celery, six large onions, half cut of salt, teaspoonful of cinnamon and cloves each, three or four cups of Karo. Chop fine and cook well. Can while hot.

I have used the Karo syrup all thru my fall pickling and it has been very satisfactory.—Mrs. B. G. T., *Vanderbilt, Michigan*.

## Salt Down the Surplus

**WHERE THERE** is a big family to be fed through the winter and a rush of summer work, the surplus of vegetables might well be salted down. The process is exceedingly simple and the only equipment needed is good water-tight kegs. While salted vegetables may not equal fresh in quality, they help materially to build up the food reserves and, when they are well cooked and seasoned, the flavor, though different from that of fresh vegetables, is good. Vegetables put up as directed will keep their crispness and color.

### DIRECTIONS

Gather vegetables when in the best condition and pack while they are crisp and tender. Cover

top with grape leaves, chard or horseradish.

Weight with a clean stone resting on an inverted plate. Do not allow molds to form, and keep vegetables covered with brine. When all bubbling has ceased about a week after packing, cover the surface of the brine with cottonseed oil or melted paraffin. Store in a cool place and examine once or twice a week for a month.

For the brine allow 1-2-3 cups of salt to 1 gallon of water. This is a 10 per cent salt solution. For a salt and vinegar solution allow 3-4 cup of vinegar to 1 gallon of above solution.

### PEPPERS

Select medium large, plump, green peppers. Remove stem and enough of the tops to remove seeds. Follow directions above, using the salt and vinegar solution. When taken from the brine peppers should be firm and crisp and of good color, and spicy to astringent in taste.

### GREEN TOMATOES

Salted green tomatoes may be made into tomato stew, stuffed tomatoes, breaded tomatoes, salad and pie, or converted into mincemeat and chutney. Choose well-developed green tomatoes and pack in salt solution. Green tomatoes packed in salt and vinegar solution are good for salads and relishes. When taken from the brine the green tomatoes will be slightly discolored but firm and of good quality. Soak in cold water for two hours before using.

### RIPE TOMATOES

Select medium-sized ripe tomatoes free from cracks or bruises and pack in brine solution. Follow directions and your tomatoes will be firm and of good color when removed from either the brine or the salt and vinegar solution.

Ripe tomatoes preserved in the salt solution generally require soaking for two hours before using. After this soaking the skins slip off easily, and the tomatoes can be used as though fresh. For soups, or scalloped or casserole dishes, soaking for one hour is usually sufficient, for the excess salt seasons the other ingredients. Ripe tomatoes preserved in the salt and vinegar solution require soaking for only about thirty minutes. When used in combination with fresh vegetables they need not be soaked at all. The skins slip off easily, and the flesh is firm. The color and the flavor of the tomatoes are practically no different from those of fresh tomatoes. Slices of the tomatoes may be served on lettuce with sliced cucumbers.

### STUFFED GREEN TOMATOES

Soak salted green tomatoes for two hours. Remove a thin slice from the top of each, take out the seeds, and fill the cavity with a mixture of boiled rice, well seasoned with onion, paprika, and ground peanuts. Place the tomatoes in a baking dish, and add sufficient stock to almost cover them. Cover the dish, and bake it slowly until the tomatoes are tender, about an hour.

### RIPE TOMATO SALAD

Use tomatoes that have been preserved in salt and vinegar solution. Soak them for thirty minutes. Peel them, and remove the stem ends and the seeds. Fill the cavities with minced green pepper that has been preserved in salt and vinegar solution and rinsed but not soaked, and with celery moistened with salad dressing. Place a spoonful of the dressing on top, and serve the tomatoes on lettuce or finely sliced cabbage.

### GREEN TOMATO PIE

Two cups salted green tomatoes, two-thirds cup syrup, two tablespoons cornstarch, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon grated lemon rind, two teaspoons of lemon juice or vinegar. Soak the tomatoes for two hours, cut them in small pieces and cook until tender. Add the other ingredients, and cook the mixture until it is thick and clear. It may be used for a two-crust pie, or it may be placed in a lower crust and covered with a meringue.

### MOCK MINCEMEAT

Three pounds salted green tomatoes, 2 pounds apples, 1 cup chopped suet, 2 cups molasses, 1 cup corn syrup, 1 pound raisins, 1 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon cloves, 2 tablespoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1 teaspoon nutmeg. Soak the tomatoes for two hours, and chop them fine. Chop the apples. Add the other ingredients, and cook the mixture until it is thick. This mincemeat will keep for some time in a covered jar.



## Summer Styles

No. 8415.—Little Tots' Pinafore with bloomers. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. These little slips are as suitable for boys as for girls, and make the most comfortable play suits one can find. The dress is cut flaring enough around the skirt, so that no shirrings or tucks are necessary at the neck. The closing is formed by a slash down the center front and if a contrasting material is used for trimming it works up well to form a yoke around the neck and let it extend down the placket. A small pocket may be placed at the left side front, or if I were to suggest, I would place two small pockets on the two side fronts lower down on the skirt section. These should also be cut of the contrasting material. The bloomers are so economical on laundry one will find, especially on dark clothes. One pair of bloomers will outlast the soiling of two or more slips as a rule. It is very hard to dress a baby boy from one to two years. Many mothers hate to keep dresses on them, but it is almost impossible to keep them looking neat in suits when they need diapers. But these plain, tailored, little slips are just as boyish as any suit and can be well worn with diapers or bloomers, and I have so often noticed that the very best dressed baby boys will be wearing dresses until they are a year and a half or two years old.

No. 843.—Little girl's dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Isn't this an attractive model for the little lady's wool dress for winter? The jacket part of the dress is cut with four deep scallops which button onto the skirt leaving eyelets thru which run a belt. The collar is scalloped in the back to match the jacket effect and brought down to a U-shaped neck in front, and finished with a small tie. The skirt is flaring around the bottom, but gored to fit smoothly onto the jacket. Long or short sleeves are provided. The jacket and down the front might be piped with the same material as that used for the collar and cuffs; also one may make very pretty buttons by covering button molds with the material used. The patent leather belt is shown a great deal on young girls' clothes this year.

No. 8426.—Ladies' shirt waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. Just a simple shirt waist style, with rather full sleeves, gathered onto a deep cuff. The collar with the graduated ruffles down the front make the waist a very dressy model and one most popular this season. If one is able to do hem-stitching, a beautiful waist may be made very economically; if not, try finishing the one-inch hem around the collar and ruffles with the chain stitch or by plain machine or hand stitching and edge with a narrow venetian lace. A bias fold finishes the neck and down the front on which fancy buttons may be sewed. Such a blouse is beautiful if made up in a soft shade of georgette, and if one secures a good quality of the crepe, it is surprising to see how long it will wear. Bead trimming continues to be shown on many of the elaborate blouses of georgette or crepe de chine.

No. 8428.—Work apron. Isn't this a sensible work apron? It covers one from head to foot, with its fullness in place by the wide belt. The apron extends over the shoulders and forms a small waist section to which the belt is attached. The skirt section fits around the hips and buttons in the back. The pattern comes in sizes 34, 38, and 42 inch bust measure.



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

No. 8409.—Separate skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure. A plain, straight-line skirt, finished with narrow belt and fancy tab effects on both sides of the front.

No. 8430.—Ladies' house dress. A very good model for the large waist line and hip form and exceptionally appropriate for the expectant mother. The waist is

simple, having a wide panel in front, under which folds of the material may be laid to be needed later. The skirt is straight from waist line, with fullness laid in plaits all around. As one needs to make the waist line larger these are easily let out. The pattern comes in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

## AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Boys and Girls:—Many of you have told me how well you like stories and suggested that we have some on our children's page.

I have that this over and have come to the conclusion that you would all be more interested in these stories if they were told by you, as many of them might be true stories. Now I have planned that next week I will tell you a story, a favorite with my kiddies, and then I am going to ask each of you to tell us your own best story. We will have a contest with a Thrift Stamp as a prize for the best story told in the best manner received. I have a great many good ones and am sure we will find some very interesting tales.

I am anxiously waiting to hear your report of your trip to the fair, and also about your school work, your new teacher and playmates. I hope you have each determined to study harder this year than ever before. With love, from AUNT PENelope.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I thot I would write you a letter to tell you how I am going to earn money for Thrift Stamps. I have about a half a ton of iron to sell and I am going to sell it and take the money I get and buy Thrift Stamps. I have one acre of potatoes out and this fall I am going to take five bushels of potatoes and sell them and get Thrift Stamps. This winter I am going to hunt rabbits and sell them to buy Thrift stamps. Anything to help Uncle Sam out so he will win the war. I hoe corn, beans, pickles and potatoes and gather potato bugs and do other farm work to help win the war. I have some watermelons and muskmelons out in bloom. I wish you could come up here this fall and help me eat them. Are there any beech nuts down there? If not tell me and I will send you some this fall. I have some pets. I have five cats and one good dog; his name is Buster; we call him Buss. I like to hunt rabbits and catch fish quite well. We have two mules, their names are Pete and Jack. We have new potatoes large as English walnuts. We have in four acres of buckwheat, 11 acres of rye and 8 acres of potatoes and 4 acres of corn. We eat brown bread so the soldiers can have the wheat. I like brown bread quite well. We have over one acre in orchard. I try to kill every mouse and rat I see, because they eat the grain. We are saving all we can so Uncle Sam will win the war. We wash dishes without soap so we can give the dishwasher to the hogs and feed the potatoparings to the hogs. Good bye, From Elmer LeRoy Wellmer, Buckley, Michigan.

P. S.—I liked the Doo Dads and would like to see them again.

No, dear child, your Aunt Penelope hasn't any beech nuts around her home and she certainly would appreciate a little box from so patriotic a little worker as you must be.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I saw in the M. B. F. that you think that we boys are not as patriotic as the girls because we have not written before this. But I will say in defense of the boys, they may have been busy as I have been. I am 12 years old and raked hay, then drove the team while hauling in the hay, and helped mow it away. Besides hoeing potatoes, beans, and working in the garden. I also picked up old iron to sell. So don't you think I am doing my bit for patriotism? I think the Doo Dads are nice, but think puzzles, riddles, and drawings would be nicer. I think a nice name for the girl's colt would be Caper. I have three cows, one yearling, three calves, two horses, 30 sheep and 24 lambs. We children are just as glad to read the M. B. F. as mamma and papa are. Since you gave us a page, I guess this will do for this time.—Merritt Wickersham, Harrison, Michigan.

Yes, Merritt, no doubt you boys have all been very busy and I only hope most of my boys have done as much for their fathers and mothers as you have. I am sure when the other boys read your letter, they will try to spare time to write and tell us what they too, are doing.

Dear Aunt Penelope: My folks take the M. B. F. and think it is a grand paper. The part I like best is the Children's page. I read the letters of the other children. I think I would like stories, puzzles and poems about Uncle Sam. I have cut the cow out and think a nice name for her would be Daisy. We have ten cows, eight pigs and eight horses, on 120 acres of land that we are working to raise food for Uncle Sam. I am saving my money to buy War Stamps so our soldiers can "get" the Kaiser. I help my aunt in the house and garden as my

mother is dead. I have lived with my aunt for five years. I take water to the men in the field so they will have more time to raise food for Uncle Sam. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade. I have seven sisters and one brother and he is married. I would like to see the Doo Dads again. Your niece—Bertha Barr, Bayport, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I thought I would write to you and tell you what I have been doing this summer. I helped my papa and brother in the hay field. I wore overalls and drove the horses on the load. We put up fifty acres of hay. I have one War Savings Stamp and eleven Thrift Stamps. I got a kodak for Christmas and I take lots of pictures with it. I develop and print my films and pictures; it is lots of fun and easy, too, only one has to be careful. I have a brother who is eleven years old. He can plow and cultivate beans. He cut part of the rye and oats. He has a small flock of sheep. I like to work cross-stitch designs and to crochet. I take music lessons on a piano. I am in the eighth grade at school. I will close for this time.—Dorothy Manning, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I suppose you think I am not interested in the boys and girls' page in the M. B. F., but I am, although I have not written you before. I am eleven years old and in the eighth grade. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have a pet, his name is Buster. It is a Shetland pony. I am very interested in the adventures of the Doo Dads. May be you would like to know what I am doing to help win the war. I am the president of a garden club called the "Junior Workers" of our district, and for my war garden I have eleven rows of watermelons. I like to help my father on our farm. My father's crops this year are oats, potatoes and corn. We have three horses; their names are Dan, Tom and Dick. I am anxious for a Thrift Stamp, so I am sending a poem:

## Help Win the War

This war is a terrible thing,  
And our boys are marching away  
To fight "somewhere in France"  
For the good old U. S. A.

Somebody's heart is yearning  
For a soldier across the sea,  
For he is fighting for freedom,  
Liberty, you and me.

When he is in the trenches,  
Fighting with all his heart,  
Will you help by buying Liberty bonds  
And in that way do your part?

The soldier leaves home and country,  
Mother, sweetheart and all,  
And goes to fight the Kaiser,  
Answering his country's call.

Now, when they get the Kaiser,  
They will make him step right smart  
And when this war is ended  
You'll be glad you did your part.  
—Pauline Bigelow, Kalamazoo.

Dear Penelope:—I have written once before but did not see it in print. My school begins in eight more days. There was a Booster Day at Concord; the County Red Cross made a quilt. They sold tickets on it. I bought ticket No. 33. When they did the drawing they said the 13th ticket drawn would be the one that would get the quilt. The 13th ticket out was 33 and I drew the quilt. I did not get down to Concord until the evening and I did not know I had drawn the quilt until they gave it to me.—Lucille Loretta Lockwood, Concord, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a little girl 8 years old. I am in the 4th grade. I have two miles to go to school. I live on a farm of 120 acres. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Eileen. She is 12 years old and is in the 6th grade. My oldest brother's name is Cornelius. He is 5 years old and in the 1st grade. My youngest brother's name is Bernard, he is three years old. My sister and I had some money saved, so papa bought us each a Liberty Bond. Now we are saving our money to buy Thrift Stamps. I cut out the cow but neglected to send it. I think Black Bess would be a nice name. I think Maud would be a nice name for the colt. We have 27 head of cattle, 14 are milkers; their names are Minnie, Black Bess, Baby Bess, Judie, Spot, Jane, June, Crane, Nellie, Rosie, Pansy, Star, Louise and Loucile. I was very interested in the Doo Dads. I wish they would visit us again. I like stories and poems best. I help mother in the house and in the garden. My sister helps in the field.—Katherine Devine, Kalkaska, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a girl nine years old and I have not written to you before so thought I would try. I am very interested in the Doo Dads and would like them very often. I think a good name for our corner would be "The Little Children's Social Corner." I would like stories, letters, puzzles and poems for our page. We have one cow named Miget and a horse named Flory,

and we have two pigs. We raised a war garden this year for Uncle Sam to help him win this war. I am saving my money to buy Thrift stamps. I am in the fourth grade, I go to the Benedict School. Well as my letter is getting rather long, I will close.—Flossiebell Jones, Ionia, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a girl 11 years of age and I am in the fifth grade at school and I am in the second grade of music. My parents are taking the M. B. F. and we like it very well. We live on a 120-acre farm and I have two brothers. My oldest is eight years and my youngest is five years. We have five cows and four horses and their names are John, Sandy, Prince and Doll. We have four pigs and lots of chickens, five cats, three little ones and two old ones, and one black and white dog. I help my mama and papa hoe beans and corn. I help my mama hoe in the garden. I have one uncle in war he is at camp Gordon. I planted a little garden this year. I was in Detroit last year for two weeks and this year I can't go because my mother went. We own a big orchard of apples, pears, grapes and plums. I will close for this time and I will write again.—Sabina D. Strawska, Ruth, Mich., R. F. D. No 2.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have read the letters from other children in the state so now I am going to write. The little Doo Dads were very interesting, I enjoyed them very much. You asked the children to write and tell you about our Thrift stamps. My two sisters and I trap for woodchucks and buy stamps with them. When papa got through with his red raspberry patch this year he let us have the berries that were left to buy stamps with. We have 22 Thrift stamps. My parent and brothers and sisters call me Bob. I wear overalls all the time. We live by a river where we go in bathing every day. I am 9 years old and am in the 6th grade at school. Lucille Loretta Lockwood, Concord Mich.

Dear Penelope:—This is the first time I have written for the boys' and girls' page. I think "Uncle Sam's Helpers" would be a good name for our page. I am eleven years old and in the 5th grade. We have an 80-acre farm and have two horses, three cows, two calves. Our cows' names are Bessie, Blossom and Lizzie. Our calves' names are Martha and Edith. We have 80 chickens and seven little ducks. I have 12 traps and a pet chipmunk, which I caught in a trap. We have a Chevrolet car. I have a sister 9 years old; she is going to write, too.—Wilford Crouse, St. Charles, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 12 years old. I live on a farm of 80 acres. We have seven cows and a bossy named Nigger. I have two little kittens and call them Bright Eyes and Tiger. We have four horses, their names are Prince, Charles, Queen and Jennie. Prince and Charlie are work horses. We have over a hundred chickens. I am learning to drive the horse on the hay fork and I think a good name for the page would be "The Children's War Time Stories." Hoping to see this letter in print, with love, from—Catherine E. V. Cotcher, Pontiac, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am 11 years old and live on a farm. I have been reading your letters every week and enjoy them very much. I am helping Uncle Sam all I can. I have been to Red Cross meeting a few times. We children wind the yarn. I have helped mamma knit five sweaters. Mamma pays me for helping her in the house and in the garden and in that way I earn money to buy Thrift Stamps. A good name for our page would be "One Hour with Uncle Sam's Boys and Girls." From your little friend—Marion Beeman, Empire, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is my first letter. I am a girl 11 years old. I live on a ten acre farm and we have got 50 little chicks and 3 ducks. My pets are a duck, Duffy; a banty hen, Polly, and two little chickens. I have a mile and a half to go to school. I am in the seventh grade at the Wilson school. I raised a garden this summer. My name is Hazel May Smith, Chesaning, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have been reading the M. B. F. and enjoy it very much. This is the first time that I have written. We live on a farm of 100 acres and are milking 3 cows and have 7 calves. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am a girl 12 years of age. My birthday was August 4th—Erma Stoddard, Comstock Park, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I read the children's page every week in the M. B. F. I live on a farm of sixty acres and have 5 pets. My chicken's name is Candy and the cats names are Tabby, Tommie, Teddy and Pinky. I live three quarters of a mile from school. I am 11 years old and am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Rose Murray.—Ruth Smellenger, Elwell, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a little girl ten years old. I have one sister two years old. For pets I have two cats, one dog and nine big rabbits and fourteen little rabbits. We have four horses and their names are Daisy, Bill, Bell and Barney, and two colts whose names are Bess and Ned. I have a war garden in which I have radishes, carrots, tomatoes, cabbage, beans, beets, endive, pumpkin, watermelon, celery, lima beans and cucumbers. I have some money in the bank and papa is going to take it out to buy Thrift stamps for me. I live on a 120 acre farm. I help mama by washing dishes, making beds, feeding chickens and rabbits and help mend. I am taking music lessons now.—Dorothy Trick, Assyria, Mich.



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Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep"

PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

## REGISTERED RED ROCK WHEAT ROSEN RYE

Pedigreed varieties developed at  
the Michigan Agricultural College and  
inspected, approved and regis-  
tered by the Michigan Crop Im-  
provement Association.

Be sure and get pure Rosen as rye  
cross fertilizes readily

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

J.W. Nicolson, East Lansing, Mich.

## WE WANT ALL KINDS OF FURS WOLF, LYNX, BEAR, FOX, BEAVER, WILDCAT, MUSKRAT, SKUNK, MINK, ETC.



WE'LL PAY THE MOST

Remits Quickest. Pays Cash. Holds shipments 5 days  
if desired. FURS ARE  
HIGH. Catch all you can. Follow our ILLUS. TRAPPER'S GUIDE.  
IT'S FREE. Send for it. Make big money. Frequent PRICE-  
LISTS sent to keep you posted. TRAPS AND BAIT, the kind you  
want. Get to know us. To business HALF A CENTURY. Biggest  
House. MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED. Ask any Bank about us.  
First in U. S. to send Price-Lists to Trappers. Cash for Hides.  
Let us quote.

WEIL BROS. & CO.

"The Old Square Deal House"

Box 43, Fort Wayne, Ind. U.S.A. Capital \$1000,000.00 Paid

Everybody Interested Write

## PAINT SALE at WHOLESALE PRICES SPECIALS

Guaranteed House Paint, per gal on only	\$1.75
Vevo Flow on	2.25
Flat Paint, per gallon only	2.00
Elastic Floor Varnish, dries hard over night, per gallon only	10.00
Dutch Process Lead, cwt.	2.00
Pure Linseed Oil, per gallon	2.00

ONLY AT

**Paint Supply House**  
420 Michigan Ave. Detroit

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

GOODWIN & MOORE,

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

APPLETON CORN HUSKER—Good  
as new, a bargain. Chas. Eichbrecht,  
R. 1, New Haven, Michigan.

## MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 9)

throughout the remainder of the year,  
and undoubtedly throughout the dura-  
tion of the war. Creameries which a  
year ago saw nothing but disaster  
facing them can now feel that the fu-  
ture is very promising. As we stat-  
ed in a previous issue the demand for  
butter will be lessened very little af-  
ter the war has ceased. There will be  
a strong demand for it from across  
the ocean as food for those who have  
undergone the rigors of war at close  
range and who must be rebuilt phys-  
ically. Recent experiments have  
shown that dairy products are es-  
sential for best physical up-building,  
and our creameries will be called up-  
on to supply vast quantities of but-  
ter for export trade. High quality is  
an essential for such trade and should  
be borne in mind at all times.



## EGGS

New York, Sept. 7th.—The consump-  
tive demand for eggs continues ex-  
cellent and away ahead of the summer  
average. The high price of meats is  
principally responsible. Whether the  
demand will keep up at its present  
proportion when the trade gets on to  
storage eggs is an interesting ques-  
tion, but dealers are confident that  
storage eggs will easily sell at the  
permitted profits. Receipts here so  
far this season are about 600,000 cases  
larger than the same time last year,  
which should mean an earlier decline  
in the current supply.

Market closed steady with quiet  
trading. Receipts five days this week  
were 74,074 cases, against 76,874 cas-  
es the same time last year.

Fresh extras, 51 to 52c; extra firsts,  
48 to 50c; firsts, 44 to 47c; seconds,  
38 to 43c; poor to fair, 30 to 37c; No.  
1 dirties, 37 to 38c; undergrades, 28  
to 36c; choice checks, 32 to 34c; un-  
dergrades, 35 to 41c; refrigerator  
specials, 43½ to 44c; firsts, 42½ to  
43c; seconds, 38 to 42c; nearby whites  
prime to fancy, 60 to 67c; brown, 52  
to 56c; Pacific coast whites, 61 to 63c.

Detroit, Sept. 10th.—Demand for  
eggs unusually brisk, and all offerings  
are quickly taken up at current prices.  
Michigan candled current receipts,  
43c; Michigan candled firsts in new  
cases, 45 to 46c; candled western  
firsts, 40c; storage packed firsts, April  
and early May, 42c per doz.



## POULTRY

Chicago, Sept. 7th.—Despite the  
largest receipts for weeks there was  
such a big demand that heavy fowls  
advanced 1c, at which practically ev-  
erything cleaned up. There was still  
another advance of 1-2 cent Wednes-  
day. Express runs have been light,  
but this has been made up by the in-  
crease in cars. There are quite a few  
broilers going into storage and quite  
a premium is paid for broiler chick-  
ens. The coupling of the big specu-  
lative demand for storage and the  
Jewish holiday demand for heavy  
fowls has pushed the market ahead.  
Heavy fowls are worth 30c; general  
run, 27 to 28c; light weight, 26c;  
spring chickens unless selected are  
firmer sale, but the market was cut  
1-2 cent Thursday to stimulate de-  
mand, closing 29½c; cocks, 22½c;  
turkeys, 32c; ducks, 29 to 31c; geese,  
20c. There is a good demand for iced  
poultry and receipts are pretty closely  
cleaned; fowls, 30 to 31c; cocks, 23½c  
ducks, 28 to 30c; turkeys, 37 to 38c.  
Detroit, Sept. 10th.—The Detroit  
poultry market is in good shape; re-  
ceipts only moderate and demand good  
at prices which should pay farmers a  
fair profit. Broilers, 30 to 32c per  
lb. for small and 33 to 34c for large;  
hens, 32 to 33c; small hens and Leg-  
horns, 30 to 31c; roosters, 19 to 21c;  
geese, 19 to 20c; young geese, 19 to  
21c; ducks, 29 to 31c; turkeys, 24 to  
25c per pound.

East Buffalo Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

East Buffalo, Sept. 10th.—Receipts  
of cattle Monday, 190 cars, including

65 cars of Canadians and eight cars  
left over from last week's trade.  
Trade opened 25c to 35c higher on  
medium weight and weighty steer  
cattle which were in very light sup-  
ply; butcher steers and handy weight  
sold 25 to 50c higher than last week;  
fat cows and heifers were in moder-  
ate supply, sold 25c higher; bulls of  
all classes sold 25 to 50c higher; can-  
ners and cutters were in good sup-  
ply, sold 10 to 15c higher; fresh cows  
and springers were in light supply,  
sold steady; stockers and feeders were  
in moderate supply, sold 25c higher;  
yearlings were in very light supply,  
sold 25 to 50c higher than last week.  
At the close of our market all cattle  
were sold.

Receipts of cattle Tuesday, 15 cars.  
The market was 25c lower on butcher  
cattle and cows sold steady.

Receipts of hogs Monday were  
9600 head. The market was 10 to 15c  
lower, with the bulk of the hogs sell-  
ing at \$21.00. Heavy hogs sold from  
\$20.75 to \$20.90; pigs, generally \$20.75;  
roughs, \$17.75 to \$18; stags, \$11 to  
\$15.00.

Receipts of hogs Tuesday totaled  
about 4,000 and the market opened  
active and 10c higher on the mixed,  
medium and yorkers and 52c lower  
on pigs, with the heavy hogs selling  
from \$20.75 to \$21.00; mixed and  
yorkers, \$21.00 to \$21.10; bulk selling  
at \$21.10; pigs, \$20.50; roughs, \$18.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Mon-  
day, 3600 head. The general market  
on best lambs was \$17.75, while a few  
bunches consisting of strictly ewe and  
wether lambs, sold up to \$18. Culls,  
\$14 to \$15, and where the bucks were  
taken out, the ewe and wether lambs  
sold for 25 to 50c per cwt. more.  
Yearlings, \$14 to \$15; wethers, \$13  
to \$13.75; ewes, \$11 to \$12.50, as to  
weight and quality. Buyers are dis-  
criminating on big, coarse bucks.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Tues-  
day, 800 head. The market was steady  
with Monday. Choice lambs, \$17.75  
to \$18; culls, \$14 to \$15; yearlings,  
\$14 to \$15; wethers, \$13 to \$13.75;  
ewes, \$11 to \$12.50.

Choice to prime weighty steers,  
\$17.50 to \$18; medium to good weighty  
steers, \$16.50 to \$17; plain and coarse  
weight steers, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to  
to prime handy weight and medium  
weight steers, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to  
good handy weight and medium wt.  
steers, \$13.50 to \$14; choice to prime  
yearlings, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good  
yearlings, \$14 to \$14.50; medium to  
good butcher steers, \$11.50 to \$12;  
fair to medium butcher steers, \$10.50  
to \$11; good butcher heifers, \$11.50  
to \$12; fair to medium butcher heif-  
ers, \$10 to \$10.50; good to choice fat  
cows, \$10.50 to \$11; medium to good  
fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; fair to good  
medium fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; cutters  
and common butcher cows, \$7 to \$7.50;  
canners, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good to choice  
fat bulls, \$11 to \$11.50; medium to  
good fat bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; good  
weight sausage bulls, \$9 to \$9.50;  
light and thin bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; good  
to best stock and feeding steers, \$10  
to \$10.50; medium grades of stock  
and feeding steers, \$9 to \$9.50; com-  
mon to fair stock and feeding steers,  
\$8 to \$8.50; good to choice fresh cows  
and springers, \$9 to \$12; medium  
to good fresh cows and springers, \$75  
to \$90.00.

## 'NOTHER ARGUMENT AGIN' U. S. TATER GRADES

New York, Sept. 6.—Following up  
the non-grading of potatoes at ship-  
ping stations at New Jersey points, a  
communication was sent to Alexis L.  
Clark, the Federal Food Administra-  
tor for the state, in regard to this  
matter. Mr. Clark wired the News  
as follows:

Federal inspectors and state in-  
vestigators have studied the grading  
conditions throughout the state and  
reports have been sent to the Food Ad-  
ministration. Certain sections have  
suffered severely this year from grubs  
and grading is difficult. Growers  
and dealers desire to grade correctly  
but the scarcity of labor and short-  
age of sorting machines make this  
difficult. I believe conditions will  
improve."

Mr. Clark said that Mr. Markell, in-  
specter with the department of mar-  
kets here is investigating the grading  
conditions.



## 22 POT BULBS, 10c.

3 New Purity Freesia, 3 Babiana, 3 Dou-  
ble 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.

## It Pays to Save Lambs

for 10¢ each

**Tix-Ton Drench Balls**  
for Lambs & Sheep

Write for Club Offer and  
Booklet on Care and Breed. of Sheep  
or send \$1.00 for a ten sheep trial package by Parcel Post.  
Parsons Tix-Ton Co. Grand Ledge, Michigan



# U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Prices to Jobbers and Shipments  
for the U. S. for the Period  
September 3 to 9, In-  
clusive

Following last week's declining trend which continued somewhat further there was a tendency to recover, and gains occurred in potatoes, peaches, pears and plums. Other lines continued weak, including cabbage, onions, grapes, etc. Carlot shipments were lighter for several lines, especially potatoes, and peaches, but movement increased in cabbage, apples and grapes.



## APPLES

Movement is becoming quite active from eastern shipping points and values have been reaching a more uniform basis. At Benton Harbor, Mich., fall varieties were quoted at \$5.10 to \$5.75 per bbl. in bulk f. o. b. and sales of winter varieties for future deliveries ranged \$5-\$5.50 per barrel. At Rochester, N. Y., sales of winter varieties, A. grade for future delivery ranged \$4.50-\$5. In consuming markets New York state Oldenburgs and other fall varieties ranged generally \$4.50-\$5.50 per bbl. and \$1-\$1.75 per bu. basket. During the corresponding week last year New York wealthies sold in consuming markets at \$4.50-\$6 per bbl. and Oldenburgs at \$3.50. Shipments for the week were 617 cars, a gain of 100 cars over last week.

The moderate declines of last week continued a few days, after which improvement occurred and values recovered. At the close of the 7-day period the markets were irregular. Minnesota early white stock ranging \$2.40-\$2.45 per cwt. carlots in Chicago, an increase of 15 cents above last week's close, and similar advances New Jersey Giants ranged generally about steady at \$2.60-\$3 per cwt. but strengthened slightly in Philadelphia and southern markets. California's and closing range was \$2-\$2.25 per cwt f. o. b. Sacked Downings at Colorado shipping points ranged steady at \$1.90-\$2 per cwt f. o. b. During the corresponding week of last year New Jersey Giants were selling on a basis of around \$2 per cwt. f. o. b. Shipments the past week again declined with total of 2,559 cars compared with 2,859 last week and 2,474 for the corresponding week last year. Maine and Wisconsin shipments increased sharply the last week while the recent leading shipping sections of Maine and New Jersey declined.



## ONIONS

The price changes were generally in a downward direction the past week altho the markets as a whole averaged fairly steady. Eastern yellow onions ranged generally about as last week at \$2.25 to \$2.65 per cwt., but continued very weak in New York City at \$1.50 to \$2. Western yellow onions held firm in Chicago at \$2.65 to \$2.80, but ranged weaker in Kansas City and Pittsburgh and sold in southern markets at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. At Rochester, N. Y., yellow stock declined 10c, closing the week at \$1.90 to \$2 per cwt., sacked f.o.b. Western shipments increased, and total movement for the week was 424 cars compared with 358 last week.

### Peaches

Supplies are moderate and prices tend to improve for first-class stock, but considerable wasty stock is offered. New Jersey Elbertas followed a firm general range of \$2 to \$3.50 per bu. basket in consuming markets. New York City closing strong at \$3.50.

Colorado Elbertas sold at \$2.75 per bu. basket in Chicago and ranged elsewhere at \$2.75 to \$3.25. Utah Elbertas ranged \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bu. basket in southern and western markets. Shipping points quoted about steady, holding at \$3.50 per bu. basket f.o.b. cash for Elbertas at Benton Harbor, Mich. Total shipment for the week were 1,157 cars compared with 1,727 the preceding week; the movement was chiefly from western shipping points, falling off rapidly from New Jersey and most other eastern shipping sections.

### Grapes

Declines continued at shipping points and Champions were quoted at 2c lower at Benton Harbor, Mich., closing at 20c per 4-qt. basket f.o.b. Iowa shipping points quoted Concord lower, closing at 28 to 30c per 4-qt. basket, wagons, trackside. In consuming markets, Michigan Champions ranged 23 to 25c per 4-qt. basket. California Malaga grapes again declined moderately ranging generally \$1.40 to \$1.65 per 4-basket crate. Total shipments were very heavy with 1,520 cars for the week compared with 1,071 last week and 901 for the corresponding week of last year. The great bulk of movement was from California but Michigan shipped 116 cars and New York 65.

## County Crop Reports

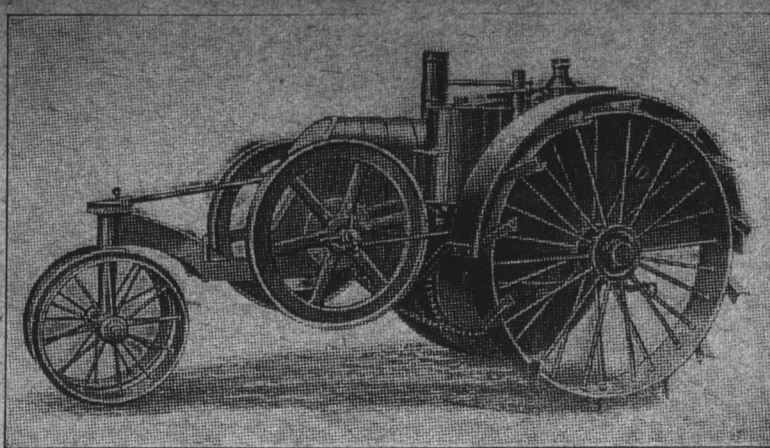
**Sanilac (Central)**—The oat harvest is over and some farmers are threshing. They seem to be turning out pretty good, from 30 to 30 bushels to the acre, and are good weight. A little hay is being sold and pressed; the price is good. Are having some rain at present which will help the soil for wheat sowing; the ground has been pretty dry. There has been some spring wheat threshed and it seems to be a good crop, some pieces are turning out from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. There are some good fields of corn but not much grain on the stalks, but lots of fodder for silos.—A. B., Sandusky.

**Wexford (West)**—We have had a few rains which revived things in good shape. Grasshoppers are still on earth. Crops look fair and things begin to brighten up. Plowing for fall grain in order.—S. H. S., Harrietta.

**Montcalm (Southeast)**—Farmers are busier at this time than last week as many are preparing soil for the fall sown crops. A large acreage of beans have been pulled and many have been drawn although there are a large amount left in the fields on account of the heavy rain received Wednesday. A large acreage of plowing has been done in the last week and much more is expected to be plowed in the next week, as the soil is in a much better condition. The filling of silos has begun and it is taking a large acreage of corn and a number of silos are being built, thinking that Jack Frost will not get their corn this year. Grain is moving quite rapidly from the farmers' except oats, and a higher price is expected for this grain.—W. L., Greenville.

**Clare (Central)**—Crops here are generally pretty poor on account of July and August drouth, but rain the last three weeks has revived them some. Corn is growing fast now, but will not much of it ripen. Beans are coming good and some beginning to ripen. Potatoes will be small. Wheat and rye are being sown, ground in good condition now. Five tractors on Ford farm are putting in one hundred acres of wheat.—V. W., Harrison.

**Oakland (North)**—It has been dry here but drouth has ended. In spite of everything we have a fair corn crop and it is mostly ready to cut. Potatoes have stood the drouth well and if there is no frost in two weeks will have fair crop. Very hard plowing for wheat, but will be better since the rains. Will be more wheat sown than last year. Threshing is being done and grain is turning out better than expected.—E. F., Clarkston.



## Let the PONTIAC FARM TRACTOR

Solve Your Problems of Increased Acreage and Consequent  
Increased Production of Farm Produce

In placing your order for a "Pontiac" you are not only securing a serviceable machine that will add greatly to your ability to help win the war by increased production of the necessities but also guaranteeing yourself against future trouble and annoyance by having a simply constructed dependable and efficient machine.

Tractor ownership today is an absolute necessity for every farmer who is desirous of obtaining the best results from his efforts at farming with the present dearth of efficient farm labor, and it is imperative therefore in placing your order for one of these labor saving machines that you secure the one best suited for your individual requirements.

In order to do this it is advisable that you study well the merits of the "Pontiac" before placing an order elsewhere and among some of the superior points are: Simplicity of construction, dependability of action, adaptability to burn kerosene, fuel oil, or distillates, as well as the ease with which it can be handled by the everyday practical farmer, who does his farming from a purely practical standpoint of securing an adequate return on his investment and is not in the farming game for the mere pleasure of tilling the soil or spending his income in hiring high-priced expert labor to operate intricate and in many cases ill adapted farm machinery.

One of the admirable features of the "Pontiac" is its single cylinder motor with its consequent freedom from motor troubles and its high power efficiency, as well as the ease of accessibility should any trouble of this nature develop. With its large cylinder capacity 9 in. bore by 12 in. stroke, it easily develops 15 H. P. on the draw bar or 30 H. P. on the belt, giving ample power for handling four bottoms in any ordinary plowing or sufficient for the ordinary threshing outfit, corn husker, or silo filler.

With one of these machines it is possible to take advantage of every minute of daylight and in fact no objections will be offered by a "Pontiac" to working continuously 24 hours per day if the occasion demands.

Backed up by the efficient aid of one of these machines the average farmer may view with complacency the ever increasing labor shortage feeling secure in the fact that he has a trusty lieutenant who will not desert him at the supreme moment when most is demanded in the way of preparation for the crop, harvesting and securing, as well as marketing it.

Another important feature is the fact that the price places it within the reach of the farmer of moderate means and at the same time gives him as much tractor as is usually furnished at twice the price.

Prices and agents' terms furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

### PONTIAC TRACTOR COMPANY,

42-48 West Lawrence Street

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

### Seed Rye and Wheat

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

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

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

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.

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.

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## You are Paying a Heavy Price for a Cheap Crib

Every time you store corn or grain in a wooden crib, you lose money. Rats and mice destroy bushels of it. Rain and snow drive in and keep it damp and mouldy. And there is always danger of fire and the "borrower."

### BUCKEYE

The CRIB With The STEEL RIB

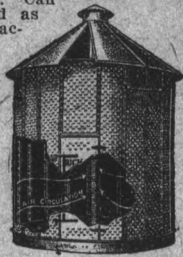
is the crib that lasts and cost no more. Weatherproof, rat and vermin proof, fire-proof, thief-proof—easily filled and emptied. Scientifically ventilates through the grain—not around it. Holds your crops in safety until the market is right. Buckeye cribs are built of heavy galvanized steel—heavy steel ribs and reinforced construction.

#### MADE IN MANY SIZES

The three styles, circular, oblong and shed. Made sectional. Can be as long and hold as much as required. Practically indestructible. Low prices. Send for our illustrated folder, giving prices and sizes.

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445 Main St.,  
London, Ohio.



## Red Rock

The Hardest and Heaviest Yielding Winter Wheat

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

### Rosen Rye

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

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

Write for free samples and fair price list.

### Fall Bulbs

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

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

S. M. ISBELL & CO.

Box 11 Jackson, Mich.

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE the modern scientific invention the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C.E. BROOKS, 463-B State St., Marshall, Mich.

## Get a 2-Man "Ohio" Silo Filler Fill Your Own Silo

Produce your own cheap feed this year—avoid buying feed at high prices. You can get Silver's famous "Ohio" in a variety of sizes, 4 horse-power up. 40 to 300 tons per day. "Silverized" Silage—cut even, packs air-tight—makes better feed.

Write for Free Catalog

The Silver Mfg. Co.

Box 506 Salem, O.

"Modern Silage Methods"

264 pages, 25 cents



YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM Direct to the buyer without paying commission through my co-operative plan, and be free to sell to anyone, through anyone, anywhere, any time, for any price or terms. Write for circular. JAMES SLOCUM, Holly, Michigan.

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

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



# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

## USE MORE FERTILIZER TO KEEP MORE LIVESTOCK

Ask almost any livestock man why he keeps livestock and he will be pretty sure to give as one of his main reasons: "Livestock keeps the soil rich." And in almost any community the livestock farms will sell for more than others because the fertility is usually better maintained.

This reason satisfied the livestock man of the past but the modern business stockman and dairyman is beginning to look closer into the matter. He is asking: "Is there anything else that I can do to make my farm even more profitable?" That is the vital question.

Poor, worn-out farms near eastern cities have been developed into profitable dairy farms through the use of commercial fertilizers. The land was broken up and planted the first year to potatoes, millet, soy beans, corn and a combination of oats and peas. These crops were all thoroughly fertilized with quickly-available plant food. The potatoes brought in some ready money; the corn and fodder crops wintered the livestock. The manure was returned to the soil to furnish humus for the next crop and was reinforced with commercial fertilizer. Year by year, the crops grew bigger and the soil more fertile. The livestock carrying capacity of the land was increased many fold.

Before the great war our exports of meats were steadily declining. Nearly all the meat that we could produce was needed to feed the folks at home. But during the past two years we have sent huge quantities of meat to our Allies. Since the herds and flocks of Europe have been all but ruined, our meat will be needed "over there" for years to come. To supply this demand and still feed our ever-increasing millions at home, we must produce more meat. We must not only save barnyard manure, but we must also reinforce it with commercial fertilizer, especially rich in phosphorus, and we should not forget that manure is now especially valuable because of the potash which it contains.

It works out this way: Use more commercial fertilizer to grow larger and more profitable crops which will enable you to keep or raise more stock, which will give you more manure to use in growing more profitable and abundant farm crops for market. It is a spiral that makes your farm worth more and leads to steadily increasing profits.

## MORE MILK WANTED FROM SAME AMOUNT OF FEED

We are milking 22 Holstein-Friesian cows (weighing from 1000 to 1350 lbs.) in various stages of freshening, but feel that we should get larger quantity of milk per cow from the feed we are giving. Have good native grass pasture. Cows seem to get all the grass needed. In addition we feed daily the following grain ration:

1 lb. cottonseed meal,  
4 lb. cold pressed cotton cake, 23 per cent protein.

4 lbs. cow chow, 24 per cent protein. The later is composed of alfalfa meal, brewers grain, gluten meal, linseed meal, and is manufactured as a balanced ration.

Feed is hard to get here—wheat products almost off the market.

We pay \$2.25 per cwt. for mill run 13 per cent protein; corn chop, \$3.60; alfalfa, molasses, \$2.40—per cent protein.

The cow chow seems to be a good feed, but is awfully high—\$3.30 per cwt.

We are wondering where we are going to land before grass comes again next spring—hay is high here; alfalfa, \$34 per ton.

Some of our cows are almost due to calve and are giving only 8 to 12 lbs. per milking; others, just fresh, giving 30 to 35 lbs. per day.

In June the 22 head gave 12,580 lbs. Can you advise me whether we are feeding right, and how I can improve?

After careful study of your problems, I am able only to give you what I would call an experimental ration, owing to the fact that in your letter you did not give me any idea of what kinds of grains you are able to get on your market. You do say that wheat feeds are practically unobtainable. Also, although you speak of corn fodder, you do not say whether you have or have not any silage. If not, you are certainly in a predicament as to feeding for any profitable production. If you have no silage, but can get dried beet pulp or even molasses, either or both would be a sort of substitute for silage, the beet pulp of course being the better of the two.

So, in the absence of any more definite information as to what is on your market, I would suggest the following ration, not as an ideal one by

## Get Full Value for Your Ensilage Corn

Cutting corn for the silo before it is ready is too general a practice, warns the United States Department of Agriculture. The full feeding value of the crop can not be obtained until the soft dough stage is reached. The lower leaves will then be dead, some of the husks will have turned brown, and the ears will be hard, but the stalks and upper leaves of the plants will still be green and succulent. Cutting before this time is like marketing cattle or hogs before they are finished.

any means, but as a working ration under the present conditions:

	Protein	Carbs.
10 lbs. alfalfa hay.....	1.100	4.230
10 lbs. corn fodder.....	.250	3.730
1/2 lb. cottonseed meal.....	.186	.222
2 lbs. linseed meal.....	.586	.970
4 lbs. corn chop.....	.176	2.6698
2 lbs. beet pulp.....	.082	1.298

Ratio: 1:5.6.

State that the feed you are using 24 per cent protein. That is, of course, the crude protein, of which there is a certain percentage digestible, and it is that percentage (which you do not know) with which you must deal in making the ration. Assuming that 50 per cent is digestible, you are, so far as I can tell, giving cows, with pasture, the mixed feed and the cottonseed feeds, over 3 lbs. of protein a day. That is far too much, except for a heavy milking cow just fresh, and she would be giving you 50 lbs. a day, in all probability, for a time. Taking it another way: If you were feeding 1 lb. of grain to 3 lbs. milk you should be getting 27 lbs. on the average, aside from your roughage. If you can get the makers of this feed to give you the digestible protein and carbohydrates (including fats) in 100 lbs. of their mixture, it will be an easy matter to balance you a ration which will do good work for you; but no feeder can make a ration that will be what the cow requires to make her milk, keep her body and grow her calf, without wasting feed (which is wasting money) unless he knows the digestible nutrients in the feeds he is using.

Another thing that militates against your getting good production is the fact that you do not dry your cows off. If you will when you wish to dry a cow, take away all feed, including roughages, and give her nothing but water for 48 hours, then feed her sparingly for a few days until she is out of danger of digestive trouble, I think you will find she will come pretty close to stopping her milk. If, after you feed her, she starts to milk again, repeat the process, but not longer than 48 hours at any time. If her bedding is such that she can eat that, take it away when you are keeping her feed back. Do not let her lack for water, either. A cow should be dry two months at least.—V. E. Fuller in *Holstein-Friesian Register*.

## FEED CATTLE FOR SMALL, QUICK GAINS

Stockmen who feed beef cattle this season will find the greatest profit in starting feeders at 880 to 1000 pounds and marketing them at 1150 to 1250 pounds. This is not a sufficient gain to make prime beef, but the corn crop is short and it is possible to make this gain without extensive use of grain. At the same time, feeding for small, rapid gains will supply a grade of beef needed by our army and navy and our allies as well as by industrial centers. Putting a high finish on cattle is expensive for the fatter an animal becomes the higher is the cost of gain and the larger must be the proportion of grain in the ration.

The extensive use of corn silage for fattening beef cattle is encouraged. Give the animals all they can eat, and in addition to the silage feed three pounds old process linseed-oil cake or high-grade cottonseed meal. A dry roughage consisting of clover or alfalfa hay should be available, if not, oats straw will do. It is possible that the premium paid for finish and weight may justify the use of corn for the last thirty or forty days in the feeding period.

## PLANT BLACK WALNUT, URGES UNCLE SAM

As the result of cutting to meet the almost world-wide demand for gunstock material the supply of black walnut trees is rapidly diminishing over practically the entire range of the tree in the United States. Coupled with this warning, the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture announces that the crop of walnuts is particularly heavy this year, so that there is a splendid chance to gather or buy seed for planting.

The very high lasting qualities of the wood, and the fairly rapid rate of growth of the tree, in good locations, make black walnut one of the most desirable trees to plant on the farm. Furthermore, it is admirably fitted to make unused portions of the farm productive; for small patches of rough gullied, or other waste land, if the soil is good and not too thin or dry, are ideal planting places.

The method of planting black walnut is simple, and the return is likely to be considerable. There is probability of the timber's retaining its best value on the market. Moreover, in case it is not sold for lumber, the tree yields durable wood which may be used for posts and for a wide variety of purposes about the farm. The reason it is so prized for gunstocks is because it works readily in the turning lathe, takes a high finish and does not splinter when struck by projectiles.



## CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.  
Breeder of purebred

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

## Bull Calves

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

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

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

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

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

**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. Pattle Creek, Mich., R. 2.

## HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

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

## Holstein Heifers

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

## ROBIN CARR

FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

## SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls left. Also a young pair heavy draft horses. Phone 58F15.

## ARWIN KILLINGER,

Fowlerville, Michigan.

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

## CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
DUROCS.  
DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.  
R. F. D. No. 1



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

**COWS SOLD** Reg. Holstein Bull, 10 months old for sale, 19.37 lb. dam, college bred sire, thrifty, well grown. Price \$90. Crated with papers. Also Rosen Rye seed from college 1917. Price \$2.50 per bushel, yielded 45 bushels per acre.  
C. L. Hulett & Son, Okemos, 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

## 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.

## Bates

**BRED SHORTHORNS**. A few cows for sale. J. B. Hummel, Mason, Michigan.

**CHOICE** Registered Jersey bull calves nearly ready for service. Sired by Oxford's Flying Fox, Champion at Kalamazoo Fair. Register of Merit record of dam 13792 lbs. milk 788 lbs. butter. Dams of these calves are high producing prize winners. C. S. Bassett, Drexel Place, Kalamazoo, 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.

## What the Neighbors Say About Us!

Your paper reminds me of one of our cavalry regiments during the Civil War. The Colonel ordered a charge; drew his sabre, rode out in front of his men and shouted, "come on boys, give them hell!" The chaplain, a very devout christian, rode out in front of one of the battalions, swinging his hat, shouting, "come on boys and do as your colonel tells you. Come on!" Keep doing as the colonel told his men will make the M. B. F. famous. Enclosed find my check for one dollar; but keep doing it.—Isaac Grant, Osceola county.

After reading your January issue, and saw what your paper was doing for the farmer. I feel it my duty to take it. Please find enclosed my check for \$1.00 for subscription for one year.—James Mole, Clinton county.

I will send you the remittance the first of April and do not want to be without the paper in the house as I think it is a paper the farmer needs.—Alfred Deal, Emmett county.

Thank you very much for the samples, and keep on sending. It's the best paper I ever read in my life.—Otto J. Schoman, Saginaw county.

I want to thank you for the sample copies. I think the paper is O. K. and what we farmers want.—C. N. Willis, Allegan county.

Don't bother to read the letter if you are busy—just send the paper.—F. W. Owens, Monroe county.

Received a copy of M. B. F. and think every farmer should take it. Thanks for the copy.—Fred M. Albaugh, Clinton Co.

Inclosed find \$1.00 for the M. B. F. for one year. Too good a paper to quit.—Theo. L. Halenmehe, Alpena county.

Am well pleased with your paper; I would not be without it.—Albert Green, Ionia county.

Received sample copy of M. B. F. and think it a fine paper.—Jacob Sneary, Montcalm county.

Like the stuff in it.—Grant Parker, Montcalm county.

## 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-thy males that will add size and growth to your herd. Biggest March farrowed pigs in the country, 200 lbs. and not fat.  
Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**. To make room for my fall litters I have priced for quick sale 15 spring boars by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421 out of dams by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Every one a real boar with plenty of bone and stretch and are guaranteed to please or money back. First choice \$75, second, 65. This offer good till Sept. 25. Home Farm, Thos. Underhill & Son, Props., Salem, Michigan.

## POLAND CHINA

## Large Type Poland China Swine

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

**BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS**, all ages, the kind that make good. Meet me at the fairs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

**REGISTERED big type Poland China** Sows and Gilts, bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Best strains represented. Lone Cedar Farm, R. 2., Pontiac, 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.

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS** of quality. One imported three-year-old Ram. Priced right. Harry Potter & Son, Davison, 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.

## 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 Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

**FOR SALE PURE BRED** and registered American Delaine sheep. Young. Both sexes.  
F. H. Conley, Maple Rapids, Michigan.



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

## POULTRY

## WYANDOTTE

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

## LEGHORN

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

## CHICKS

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

## HATCHING EGGS

## PLYMOUTH ROCK

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

## ORPINGTON

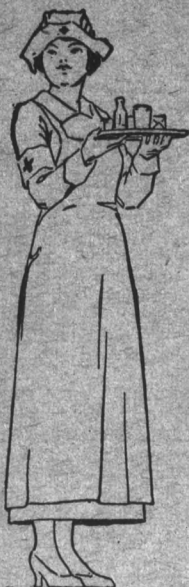
**For Sale** One pen Sumatras. Ten birds \$20. Chicago Coliseum winners. Some fine females in black and Buff Orpingtons at \$5 each. James A. Daley, Mohawk, Mich.

## FERRETS

**2000 FERRETS**. They hustle rats and rabbits. Price list and booklet mailed free. H. A. Knapp, Rochester, O.



# Every Woman a Soldier in her Kitchen



Every woman wants to help to the utmost limit of her capacity, but frequently she doesn't know how.

How to use white flour substitutes and secure desirable results is frequently a problem. The Director of our Domestic Science Department, Miss Elizabeth Mathison, has devoted her entire time for months to experimenting and proving recipes. The few on this page have all been tried and proved. Miss Mathison will be glad to furnish others and may be consulted freely by mail or in person on any subject of household economy.

Buy These Quality Products From Your Local Grocer



Graham Muffins

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup brown sugar.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup corn syrup.  
1 egg.  
1 scant tablespoon fat.  
1 cup sour milk.  
1 teaspoon soda.  
A little salt.  
2 cups "Yes, Ma'am" Graham Flour.



Wheat Bread—Two Loaves

3 cups water, or milk and water.  
1 compressed yeast in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lukewarm water, or  
1 cup liquid yeast and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cups additional liquid.  
1 tablespoon sugar.  
2 teaspoons salt.  
1 tablespoon fat.  
About 8 cups Lily White Flour.  
Have liquid lukewarm, add yeast, salt, sugar, and fat. Sift in flour to make a batter and beat well. Add flour to make the loaf hard enough to knead. Knead thoroughly and lightly, and let rise until double its volume. Cut down with a knife and let rise again. Knead into loaves. Let rise and bake. If liquid yeast is used set the bread with a sponge. Do not make the Lily White loaf too stiff.



Rye Bread

3 cups water, or milk and water.  
1 compressed yeast in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lukewarm water, or  
1 cup liquid yeast and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cups additional liquid.  
Have liquid lukewarm, add yeast, salt, sugar and fat. Sift in flour to make a batter and beat well. Add flour to make the loaf hard enough to knead. Have the dough for rye bread considerably thicker than for wheat bread. Do not attempt to knead it but work it by folding it over. Let rise until double in volume, cut down with a knife and let rise again. Shape into loaves and let rise. Bake in a little slower oven for a little longer period than wheat bread. If liquid yeast is used, set the bread with a sponge.



Biscuits

2 cups Rowena Self Rising Biscuit Flour.  
2 tablespoons fat.  
Cold milk or milk and water to make a soft dough.  
Roll out lightly to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thickness. Cut and bake in a hot oven. Rowena Self Rising Biscuit Flour is especially suited for cake and pastry work.



Johnny Cake

2 cups Golden G. Granulated Meal.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup Lily White Flour.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt.  
1 teaspoon soda.  
1 cup sour milk.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar.  
1 egg.  
2 level tablespoons fat.



Pancakes

2 cups Rowena Buckwheat Compound.  
1 tablespoon sugar or syrup.  
Sweet milk to make batter of desired consistency.  
Bake at once. Do not use sour milk, soda salt, or baking powder.

MANUFACTURED BY

**VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.**

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Sole Manufacturers **LILY WHITE Flour**

"The Flour The Best Cooks Use"



Pancakes

2 cups Rowena Self Rising Pancake Flour.  
1 tablespoon sugar or syrup.  
Sweet milk to make batter of desired consistency.  
Bake at once. Do not use sour milk, soda, salt or baking powder.