

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Vol. VI - No. 3

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1918

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

Take Heed, Wall Street; Hands off Michigan

AT A FARMERS' meeting up-state, a pseudo farmer mounted the speaker's platform and talked learnedly and fervently against the "menace" of the Non-Partisan League. Following the meeting an acquaintance, suspecting that his friend's interest was not entirely altruistic, asked him how much he was paid for lecturing against the League. "Twenty-five dollars a day and expenses," he replied.

For the purposes of this article it is not necessary to disclose the identity of the faithful, farmer-loving, patriots, who for twenty-five dollars per diem are leaving their crops to languish the while they tour the countryside, missionaries of anti-non-partisanship, hallelujah! Neither are we greatly concerned as to the personnel of the great high bishops who are directing the work of salvation of this state. But we are mightily interested in the All-High one, from whom all this money flows. Great, indeed, must be his love for the farmers of Michigan that he summons his prophets to go forth among them and warn them of the dangers lurking behind the great farmers' organization that is sweeping eastward.

Reform movements never start without reason. Just grievances gave birth to the Non-Partisan League. It fattened on class prejudice, helped along by the opposition of those who should have been its friends. It has gained ground rapidly. From its birthplace in North Dakota it has extended into twelve other states. Not an election has been held in any of these states since the League entered them that has not felt the powerful influences of the organization.

Big Business, Little Business, every kind of business except the farming business,—are afraid of the Non-Partisan League. Their fear has blinded their senses. They are following in the footsteps of the North Dakota politicians who told the farmers to 'go home and slop their hogs.' They cannot understand that the fundamentals of this farmers'

Farmers will Decide Fate of Non-Partisan Movement in this State without Interference of Outside Commercial Interests

By FORREST A. LORD

new political organization are sound; that a seed has been planted that is bound to grow; that like the plant which splits the rock organized non-partisan movements will burst thru the stone wall of selfish opposition.

The big commercial interests of the country, centering about Wall Street, have always taken a keen interest in politics and are known to maintain "slush funds" to which political parties and their candidates friendly to Wall street have access. No national election has taken place in recent years in which Wall street has not had a very effective hand. Even many state campaigns have not been without their taint of Wall street funds. It pays Wall street to help elect men to congress who will interpret the tariff in terms satisfactory to Wall street, and who can be depended upon to aid the special interests in their occasional raids upon the country's national resources.

It follows then that a strictly non-partisan movement, parading a socialistic program calling for state and government-owned utilities, tearing away old party lines, and stalking half way across the continent in less than two years' time, is to be viewed with alarm and distrust by these same commercial interests. It also follows that they would be willing to spend any amount of money to bring such a movement into disrepute and thereby kill it. That they are spending this money and that an organization is being builded for the purpose of coping with the League is pretty clearly established by the number of "lecturers" who have appeared at farmers' meetings the past summer, to say nothing of the propaganda put out under the name of a certain "reverend" gentleman and others.

Wall street is making a big mistake, and its paid emissaries in this state are making a bigger one. The farmers of Michigan are not fools. They didn't cut their eye-teeth yesterday. They can see thru a doughnut when there's a big round hole in the center. They are sufficiently endowed by nature to settle this matter for themselves without any assistance from the moneyed interests of the east or of their own state either for that matter.

Individual interests, next to national, are paramount. If the Non-Partisan League can secure better prices for the farmers of Michigan, greater recognition before the state and national governments, better public servants, there is no reason why the farmer should not give the movement his support. And the farmer need be only half-convinced of the ability of the League to deliver the goods it sells, to be forced into an acceptance of its program by the very efforts Wall street is making to induce him to reject it. For the farmer knows that Wall street never goes out of its way to help the workingman or the farmer, and when in the face of fancied danger Wall street cuddles to the farmer, the latter very properly turns a cold shoulder to its advances.

There may be any number of good reasons why the farmers of Michigan should not subscribe to the program of the Non-Partisan League, but it is not for the great financial interests of the east to direct their judgment. If Wall street will keep its shirt on, and go on about its business, leaving the farmers of Michigan to decide this matter for themselves, there need be no fear of the outcome. In the first place Michigan farmers are 100 per cent LOYAL; they'll do nothing while this war is going on to worry the government. After the war when the great work of reconstruction is ushered in and the farmers need fearless champions in the national and state law-making bodies,—well, that's another matter. But in the meantime, Wall street, keep your hands off Michigan.

THE FARMER'S PART IN THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

THE FARMER'S patriotism; his loyalty to the government; his devotion to the great cause of world democracy; willingness to sacrifice for that cause,—all are soon to be put to the acid test.

Another week and the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will be on in earnest. The farmers of the nation are expected to subscribe the major part of the loan, if the money that is so badly needed to carry on the war is to be raised.

It will not do to argue that the farmers SHOULD support this Fourth Liberty loan campaign because they have prospered as a result of the war, for that assertion would not be true. Neither will it do to argue that the farmers should support the loan because the draft has been especially kind to their sons, for that is not true. Nor will it do to argue that the farmers should support the loan because the government has been especially considerate of the farmers' interests during the war period, for neither is that true.

But the farmers SHOULD and WILL support the loan, to the limit of their financial resources, because they are loyal American citizens whose sons are fighting and dying in France.

The government MUST have this money to back up the men that are fighting today before the German trenches. For any man to re-

fuse to LOAN his money to the government at this time is to deny that son or that relative or that acquaintance who is facing death in France the food and supplies which may save him from that death and the nation from defeat.

When the last Liberty loan was floated, the future was dark and uncertain. Casualty lists had just begun to come in; no one knew how many American sons would be placed upon death's altar before the tide of victory turned. But today all that is changed. Our boys have met the foe and for two months have driven him before them. The enemy already seeks peace; but there's not a man in America today who loves justice that would accept such an ignoble peace as Germany proposes. The war, therefore, must go on, and money must be had to finance it. Ultimate victory and lasting peace are in sight; and every dollar loaned to the government will bring that peace a little nearer.

Rural Michigan stood well in the last Liberty Loan campaign; but it ought to stand better in the Fourth campaign. Let us individually and collectively put our hands to the job of not merely raising Michigan's quota, but over-subscribing it, by such a huge amount that the whole country will turn its eyes this way and applaud. Let's make a record that we can be proud of, when the boys come marching home.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



Washington, D. C. As American guns batter away at the great German Lorraine fortress and American troops smash their way thru enemy lines lengthening the allied front that is creeping close to the German border, the enemy is bringing his best diplomatic powers into play to coax the allies into a peace conference. In a document addressed to Belgium the Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary speaks temptingly of Belgium's future political and commercial independence, but contains not a single word respecting reparation or indemnities for the terrible, terrible wrongs that Germany has heaped upon the little nation. The exact terms of the proposal are:

"That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war; that thereafter the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be reconstituted; that pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall be again put into operation after the war for an indefinite period; that Belgium shall use her good offices to secure the return of German colonies; that the Flemish question shall be considered, and the Flemish minority, which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized."

The proposal advanced by the central powers is in effect an admission that they greatly desire peace. The message, however, disclaims any intent to stop the fighting but believes that an exchange of views would do much toward bringing about a better understanding between the combatants and an earlier end of the war. With allied arms winning some of the greatest battles of the war and the German Rhine only a few miles from the allied front line trenches, the allied powers scorn to nibble at the bait which Austria has placed before them, knowing that it is nothing but a subterfuge to gain time for bolstering up the morale of the retreating armies. President Wilson announces that he stands squarely where he did at the entrance of this country into the war, which means in substance that the last vestige of the German military menace shall be wiped from the earth before this nation can honorably discuss peace terms with Germany.

PRESIDENT WILSON MAY FIX COTTON PRICES AFTER ALL

Despite the opposition of the entire south to fixing cotton prices, it is now believed that the President will authorize such a step. Cotton prices have fluctuated widely during the past year and the unstable condition of the market has caused considerable confusion and dissatisfaction among government buyers for the allies. The plan of fixing cotton prices will follow much along the same line as that of wheat-price-fixing. Grades will be established, channels of distribution taken over by the government, and if found advisable after an investigation fair prices will be established.

Current wheat prices were reduced at least a third when the government fixed price went into effect. Cotton is now selling at 33 cents per pound. Will the government control have a similar effect upon the cotton market or will the present high price be made the minimum?

ORGANIZED LABOR GETS ITS ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT

If there has been any discrimination showed any class of people since we entered the war, organized labor has undoubtedly received the favors. With big chief Samuel Gompers on the job at Washington every minute, organized labor has been very kindly dealt with. Strikes and wage disputes have invariably been settled in its favor, the draft has dealt very leniently with its members, and wages have far exceeded the dreams of labor's most sanguine leaders. In many instances, it has seemed to the average citizen, labor has taken a more or less insolent attitude toward its employers and the government, and it has finally become necessary for the President to put his foot down and tell organized labor exactly what it MUST and must not do during the war period. The President's order is issued to striking machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., who refused to abide by the findings of the National War Labor Board in a wage dispute, and directed that the 5,000 men either return to work at once or become subject to the draft.

WASHINGTON ORDERS INVESTIGATION NEWBERRY PRIMARY COSTS

Senator Pomerene of Ohio has introduced a resolution to investigate the primary expenses of

candidates in the last primary election. While the resolution refers to all candidates in general, it is pretty well known that it is aimed direct at Truman Newberry, whose campaign committee acknowledged spending something over \$170,000 to nominate Mr. Newberry. Republican senators are claiming that the resolution is purely a political move for the purpose of preventing Michigan from seating a republican senator. Perhaps, too, some of our genial congressmen fear to vote upon such a resolution lest their own campaign expenses come under scrutiny. Anyway, the resolution will probably go thru and federal investigation be made.

* * *

General Crowder is losing no time in classifying the 6,000,000 men between the ages of 19 and 36 who registered last week. Local draft boards were instructed the first of the week to send out questionnaires immediately to these men, and it is believed that by the end of the coming week every man between these ages will have received his questionnaire. The work of classifying these registrants will follow speedily, as it is Crowder's intention that the men who are placed in Class 1 shall be called to training camp long before the first of the year, in order that the stream of soldiers overseas may continue uninterrupted.

Work or Fight

*SINCE Uncle Sam's so energetic
Indeed the case is most pathetic,
Says he, "you hie for useful labor—
Or join the fray and plunge the sabre."
Now all those dragging, husky fellows,
Who chiefly use their lungs as bellows,
While holding chairs on Easy street,
Are all afflicted with cold feet.*

*They used to talk in tones commanding
Of bumper crops we should be landing
To feed our boys across the sea.
They've changed their tune of late, I see.
Now since they're asked to join the tussle,
And use their idle bones and muscle,
They weakly cry while knees are cracking,
"For factory grind my trunk I'm packing."*

*On farmers' snaps did they enthuse,
While we were howling with the blues;
O'er sundry rules and regulations
That governed other occupations,
They straightway dubbed us all as slackers
And said, "you're worse than all the packers;"*

*You cry for gold to line your pockets;
Your junk's the highest in the market."
"Go work or fight," was Samuel's word.
A funeral knell they'd rather heard,
And feebly cry, "I'll face the front,
Before I'll try the farming stunt."*

—C. S. D.



Texas is abandoning ostrich growing.
The United States in 1917 used 5,100 pounds of peat in stock foods.
Baltimore, Md., is to have a school for blinded soldiers.

Salt Lake City believes Great Salt Lake is becoming saltier.

New Orleans is closing many saloons for military reasons.

United States has sent 1,600 locomotives to France.

William H. White, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad, has resigned.

A collision of two German railway trains between Scheidmuls and Landsberg resulted in the death of 30 persons.

Captain Sarrat, a French aviator, dropped 800 yards with a parachute from a moving airplane behind the battle line.

Documents taken from German prisoners captured on the French front show that a pillage system has been organized.

Major General Mann, former commander of the Eastern division, with headquarters at Governor's Island, was retired.

Ira Nelson Morris, U. S. ambassador at Stockholm, said in London that Sweden was strictly neutral. He is on his way to Washington.

A freight steamer in the Cape Cod canal ran into the Sagmore Highway Bridge during a heavy fog and demolished the structure.

The famous "hunger stone" in the River Elbe, near Tetschen, which according to popular belief in Germany predicts famine, has been seen again.

Tailors in some sections of the country are making a specialty of turning men's suits inside out, as a war measure economy.

BEAN JOBBERS HAVE MANY BIG ORDERS

Increased Activity in Michigan Bean Deal Looked for Soon as Result of Larger Demand From Trade

According to F. E. Llewellyn, of the Llewellyn Bean Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan bean jobbers have more orders for beans right now than they have had at any time during the past twelve months, which is the best bean news we've heard for a long time. Increased activity, firmer market, and probably higher prices. The best offers that farmers are getting now are around \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred. It goes without saying that not many beans will move at these figures. Prices will have to advance to at least \$8 or \$9 before growers will feel disposed to sell, for the simple reason that not many of them can sell for less without standing a loss. Beans can go to high for the farmer's best interests, and they should avoid holding their crop for abnormal prices. At the same time, jobbers should not expect growers to sell at a loss.

Mr. Llewellyn cautions farmers against mixing old and new beans. While we believe the farmers are pretty well informed on this point already, and most of them will understand the danger of mixing, it is well to emphasize the warning again. Old and new beans cook differently, and positively will not be bought in a mixed condition at prevailing market prices. Therefore, friend bean grower, DON'T mix your last year's beans with this year's.

"GOOD ROADS" EARLE HEADS U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

Mr. H. S. "Good Roads" Earle has accepted the appointment of U. S. Boys' Working Reserve State Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chas. A. Parcells who was called to Washington to help at the national headquarters. "My purpose," says Mr. Earle, "will be to induce the farmers of the state to feel that they have a double duty to perform, teaching the city and village boys agriculture and patriotism by giving them a chance to work at growing the food necessary for the boys overseas."

GRAND TRAVERSE FARMERS APPROVE COUNTY AGENT WORK

The grangers of Grand Traverse county have endorsed the work of the county agent and have asked the board of supervisors to reengage County Agent M. E. Duckles for another year. Mr. Duckles was hired a year ago as a sort of experiment, and while there has naturally been some dissatisfaction, the farmers for the most part are pleased with his work and are willing to stand the slight expense which the county is called upon to pay.

German ignorance and conceit is fortunately blinding the German people to the danger of the American aerial fleet. Apparently the oft-mentioned possibility of American fliers bombarding German cities has also occurred to the Teutonic mind for there has been much discussion of the subject among the German people. A high military official, however, seeks to allay the fears of the people by ridiculing the idea of peril from the American aeroplane.

"Every practical airman," says this authority, "knows that the American threat of 20,000 machines coming over is humbug. Neither the Americans nor their machines are equal to the Germans."

I have read in your paper that you wished to know if we used our car for pleasure. We own a Ford car and take our eggs to the wholesalers every week. We run a grocery store and carry flour, etc., from the mills, and groceries from the station. I am sure this would not be called a pleasure car.—W. N. A. Spaman, Allegan county.

My car is a Ford. I use it to take berries, potatoes, wheat and feed to market, in fact anything that I can put in the car. I also use it to haul pickles to the station.—Levi Groff, Allegan county.

In regard to your paragraph about the automobile as a pleasure car, will say we use our car more for business than anything else, in fact that is what I bought it for, to do the light marketing. Allan Weber, Allegan county.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

SPECIAL CARE TO BE TAKEN TO DEFER AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—Under the rules of the War Department for executing the new draft law, special provision is made for informing the district boards in regard to farm-labor requirements in order that necessary food production may be maintained, says a statement issued by the Department of agriculture. The statement continues:

The agricultural adviser to be appointed by the Department of Agriculture on the special advisory draft board in each draft district will furnish to this board facts relative to farm-labor requirements, not only of his own district, but of the whole country. He should be the repository of all facts having relation to the deferment of agricultural workers, whether these be necessary farm laborers, managers or operators. He will be expected to advise the district boards as to a shortage or surplus of necessary farm workers for any given district, as well as for the entire Nation.

The adviser may also concern himself with individual cases that come before the district board. He will have the right, under certain conditions, to examine the questionnaires and other records in the files of the local board for the purpose of ascertaining whether persons entitled to deferred classification have actually claimed it. In case he finds the names of such registrants he may file for them a claim for deferred classification with the district board, which, in turn, may require the local board to certify the questionnaire and record of any such registrants for consideration. Reasonable time will be given for the purpose of obtaining information and supplying the affidavits required. If a local board determines to consider a case for deferred classification because a registrant is engaged in a necessary occupation, notwithstanding no claim for deferred classification on that ground has been made, it shall endorse the recommendation on the questionnaire of the registrant and forward it to the district board having jurisdiction. The district board will thereupon consider the case and proceed to classify the registrant, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for deferred classification by or in respect of the registrant has been made.

CLAIMS IN BEHALF OF NECESSARY EMPLOYEE

A further duty with which the adviser is charged is to confer with employers of necessary farm workers, and to instruct them as to their right under the regulations to file a claim for deferred classification in respect of any registrant who has failed or refused to file a claim for deferred classification in his own behalf. This, in the opinion of the war department, is a very important matter. The apparent injustice of placing many registrants in Class 1 is often due to the fact that employers have failed to make claims for deferred classification on behalf of necessary workers. It is to avoid a repetition of this trouble that farmers should see that all of their necessary employees, whether sons or other laborers, of the draft age have made for them just claims for deferred classification.

One important explanation is made in the new Selective Service Regulations in connection with the expression "skilled farm laborer." The questionnaire provides deferred classification for the "necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise." The new regulations provide that in Class II shall be placed any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, and found to be necessary to such enterprise in the capacity of a farm laborer—especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged." This quoted phrase constitutes an explanation of what is meant by "skilled" as applied to farm laborer.

WAR SERVICE IN THE RIGHT PLACE

The purpose in the appointing of advisers is to place men where they can do most to help win the war. These advisers will be able to help greatly the district boards to keep in agriculture the necessary workers. These workers, whatever may be their inclination to enter military service, should stand ready to serve in any capacity in which they can contribute most toward a speedy ending of the war. In order that this may be

done a frank statement should, in each case, be made to the boards. It is believed that it will frequently require as much courage on the part of many men to remain in their civilian occupations as to waive deferment.

MAINE BEANS \$9.00 PER BUSHEL, SAYS AN M. B. F. REPORTER

West Paris, Maine, September 10th, 1918.—The hay crop has proved to be much below last year and harvested at a much greater expense. Wheat is about an average in yield and quality. Oats and all other small grains have done well. Corn will be about 20 per cent of an average crop providing the frost holds off two weeks longer, or until the 25th of September. Beans were planted more freely than for many years, but have not done very well, the crop will not be above last year. Apples are very scarce and of poor quality. I doubt if there will be more than 10 per cent of an average crop. Potatoes were not planted in nearly as large quantity as last year, but have done much better in general although many have rusted badly. I think the total crop for Maine will be below last year. Live stock is getting very scarce and high, average cows selling readily at \$100 each. Hogs are scarce and worth \$20 per cwt. live weight; beef, \$26. dressed. Fall apples are from \$3.50 to \$6 a barrel.

Beans are \$9 per bushel with a fair prospect for a sharp advance in the future unless the government forbids, which may be looked for to accompany some of the other rulings. Potatoes are being shipped out of seacoast places for \$3.00 per bbl. for Cobblers. I think if supply and demand are let alone the price will be much higher before long.

Unless farmers are given more encouragement there will be many idle men in 1919, despite the great need for food production.—R. L. Herrick, Oxford county, Maine.

Jack Frost Hits the Potatoes in Wisconsin and Minnesota

Killing frosts have stopped the growth of potatoes in many important sections of Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states lying to the northwest, according to the government crop and weather survey for the week ending Sept. 10th. Inasmuch as these frosts occurred after the government forecast for September was issued, they will undoubtedly and materially decrease the estimated production of 384 million bushels. Growers should bear in mind, when harvesting their potatoes this fall that the present government figures are only 25 million bushels in excess of the 5-year average. If frosts, drought and blight damage continues until potatoes are ripe, there can be no question but what the 1918 yield will fall below the 5-year average.

The following brief reports from representative agricultural states will give our readers a fair idea of the national crop conditions.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: Soaking rains 4th materially improved pastures, truck, beans and cow-peas. Reports continue favorable for buckwheat, sorghum and tomatoes, but latter ripening slowly on account of cool weather. Young clover improved except where killed by drouth. Some wheat sowing in north; estimates indicate increased acreage for the state. Corn made poor to excellent progress; ripening fast; about 40 per cent safe from frost in central and north portions, and 20 per cent in south; ensilage being made.

Ohio.—Columbus: Pastures and much garden truck greatly improved. Fruit crops being harvested in excellent condition; quality good to excellent; yield poor to good. Buckwheat promising. Fall plowing progressing under highly favorable conditions. Seeding winter wheat begun. Corn made satisfactory progress; ripening well, except in east and northeast counties where temperature too low; cutting in progress in many western counties, and silo filling is general.

Kansas.—Topeka: Good rains in most parts furnished abundant moisture for present needs, improved pastures greatly, insured another cutting of alfalfa in many parts, and put ground in fine shape for sowing wheat, which is progressing in scattered localities and will be general another week. Greater part of corn cutting completed in eastern two-thirds. Grain sorghums and broom-corn improved; better prospect for bulk of grain sorghums maturing grain.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma: Drouth relieved in southwest portion. Favorable for kaffir, milo maize, cane alfalfa, pastures. Rapid progress in preparation of wheat land; soil in fine condition; seeding beginning early to provide winter pastures. Condition of corn very poor; nearly all matured and being harvested. While moisture was ample, the cotton top crop made slow advance on account of cool weather and picking was delayed by rain.

Washington.—Seattle: Killing frost near northern boundary September 3; little damage. Ample sunshine and high day temperatures favorable for completing grain harvest and threshing and curing al-

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN ENGLAND

The Department of Agriculture has announced the arrival in England of a committee of men familiar with food production and agricultural organization and activities in the United States. The personnel of the committee is as follows: Dr. W. O. Thompson, chairman, president Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. R. A. Pearson, president Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa; Mr. T. F. Hunt, director of Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, California; Mr. D. R. Coker, farmer and member of National Agricultural Advisory Committee, Hartsville, South Carolina; Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, chief Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. George M. Rommel, chief Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. George R. Argo, specialist in Cotton Business Methods, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. John F. Wilmeth, administrative assistant, Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture.

The committee will secure general information regarding food production conditions in England, France and Italy, so that when they return they will be able to reveal the needs more effectively to the leaders of agriculture in the United States and to farmers generally. They will also study agricultural problems in England, France and Italy, including the use of machinery and the assignment of labor in farming operations, the livestock situation, the depletion of herds and the probable extent to which Europe may call on this country for livestock to replenish herds, the seed situation and the probabilities of securing supplies from Europe, and similar matters.

alfalfa. Too dry for pastures and late crops. Potatoes below normal and small. Cabbage and other truck need rain. Good crop of prunes being gathered. Corn growing well; maturing, and some cut. Soil too dry for seeding winter wheat.

New York.—Ithaca: Liberal rains greatly improved soil conditions and furthered development of late potatoes, buckwheat, cabbage, and corn. Buckwheat good growth and generally well filled. Fruit harvest in full swing; early grapes, peaches, pears and plums of good quality. Late fruit ripening favorably. Late truck crops doing well. Pastures greening up well for fall forage.

Minnesota.—Minneapolis: Threshing nearing completion. Potatoes and gardens badly damaged by frost in north. Fall plowing progressing rapidly. Frost damaged corn very much in north, caused some damage locally in west-central portion, and slight damage in south; cutting in progress; yield excellent in south, but in north crop mostly for fodder. Yield and quality of spring wheat continues excellent.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: Rains ample at most places and conditions generally favorable. Potatoes being dug; yield light; quality fair; late fields better in some places. Pastures and meadows short, but improving. Condition of corn fair; cutting in progress; one-half beyond frost danger. Wheat seeding begun in a few places.

Illinois.—Springfield: Cool week, with rather heavy rains in much of southern two-thirds. Meadows and pastures improved and now good to excellent. Plowing for winter wheat; seeding begun. Corn made excellent growth, but needs high temperature, dry weather, and sunshine for proper ripening in some places, silo filling begun.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee: Rain needed over southern half of state, and badly in places. Progress of corn satisfactory in most places, but poor in others on account of drouth and low temperature; considerable cutting and silo filling in progress. Considerable damage to potatoes and corn in central and north-central counties by frost.

Iowa.—Des Moines: Potatoes poor; blighted in all sections and rotting in north. Pastures excellent; north and east. Plowing for winter wheat, though dry soil makes this difficult in southwest; seeding begun in Scott and Mills counties. Corn making excellent development; silo filling and fodder cutting beginning in north and east, completed in southwest.

South Dakota.—Huron: Plowing and seeding in progress; threshing advanced rapidly. Flax good and largely harvested. Potatoes being dug and yielding well. Pastures drying in localities; stock in fine condition. Advance of corn good, due to dry weather; prospects good to excellent; mostly safe. Yield and quality of spring wheat continues good to excellent.

New Mexico.—Santa Fe: Light frost on morning of 6th in few higher northern districts, without damage. Fairly general showers caused much benefit to fall and winter range; generally good in north. Some seeding done. Early corn being cut and shocked. Some beans harvested.

New England.—Boston: Excellent harvesting weather continues; copious showers at end of week very beneficial. Corn cutting beginning; also canning sweet corn in Maine. Potatoes where dug in north portion of section promise well. Apples coloring well, but crop small.

The Artificer and the Farmer are the Ox Team that Draws the Commercialist Up Easy Street

The dissatisfaction between the farmer and the city man is very real, but "city man" is somewhat of a misnomer and really does an injury to the population of the city. The man the farmer means when he speaks of the "city man" is not the average city inhabitant (he is a worker just as much as the farmer), but he means an enemy common to all workers, and perhaps a more proper name would be the commercialist. The artificer and the farmer are the ox team that draws the commercialist up East street.

The commercialist, whether he be grocer, commission merchant, banker, broker, an executive of some capitalistic unit, or in whatever other capacity, is the man who floats the political stock of the office-seeker. The politician who is hunting the easy job goes to the commercialist with his stock and his friends donate the campaign fund. That an office-holder must represent his electors is a recognized law in American politics. However, the electors are not the voters; they are the men who make it possible to influence the voter by "donating" the campaign funds. And the man who, out of reverence for the purity of true American ideals refuses to buy the support of the commercialist, who will not purchase newspaper space for political advertising, nor allow "friends to donate his campaign funds," when the money is in such extreme need to back the boys in the murderous trenches, nor even allow them to take time to electioneer for him when the country has so much serious work to be done,—this man seldom gets even nominated and even more rarely does he get elected, for money talks.

If then, it being conceded that the office-holder represents those who put him in office and who alone, are able to keep him there, how is it to be expected that the unorganized farmer and artificer are to be represented? The organized industrial worker has a club with which he can force the commercialist to recognize and consider his demands, but not so with the unorganized. The unions control but a very small per cent of the American vote. So laws are enacted, decisions made, plans are carried out; but always in the interest of the commercialist. And we see:

The potato grading rules of last winter—even with the favoritism shown to some of the eastern potato fields—operated perhaps millions of dollars into the hands of the commercialist (potatoes varying in price as much as \$1.50 per bushel in a distance of 200 miles), and the public never saw and U. S. No. 2 signs on the potatoes they bought, which, after being bought from the farmer might by law be again mixed with the firsts, and were. The profiteering farmer!

The attempt to fix wheat prices to profit the farmer—failure tho it was—is simply an example of the usual salve handed out to the farmer. As if wheat represented a percentage even to be considered, of the total agricultural investment of the country. Corn alone is over twice as much by the statistics of the last year-book of the Department of Agriculture. There was no price-fixing done among the producing factors of the farmer's crops—that would interfere with the pocketbook of the commercialist, and he could not afford to do business at a loss. (It might here be noted that the actual service performed by the commercialist class could probably be done within business hours, or rather working hours, by a tenth of their number or even fewer, so that

the producers of the country support the rest for nothing.)

The beans which Michigan farmers were urged to plant must give place to beans from other places—even foreign lands being considered.

The "cost-plus" system is applied to commercialist industries, favoring extravagance, national expense and graft, but of value to the purse of the commercialist.

The farmer's Ford, used almost exclusively for business, is classed with the pleasure car of the oil magnate.

In the appointment of Liberty Loan committees other than local, as well as in other important appointments, the farmer is utterly ignored, tho perhaps half the money must come from him. America once bled seven years over taxation without representation. And tho in the campaigns he is worse than insulted, we are mighty proud to be able to say that the agricultural states were the very first to "go over the top" with the commercialist states trailing along the hind end. The commercialist may monopolize the executive positions, but he cannot monopolize the patriotism.

We must save sugar as one of the concentrated foods for the soldier boy, but to make the farmer do all the saving while the men in the city can get his sweets other than coffee, and breakfast food, sugar at any confectionery store or bakery on the way to or from work four times a day, and without limit, is tough on the farmer.

We must save gasoline, and again it is the worker's Sunday half-gallon that is taken, while the commercialist, after his six or eight hour day can use as much as he likes.

Shall we call it irony when the commercialist newspaper speaks of "our small sacrifices?"

Of course, when the farmer decides to support neither political party, but puts up his own representative under a non-partisan ticket, as they have done in some parts of the west, the commercialist puts up a holler, and at present the only popular names are slacker, pro-German, traitor. Our admirable secretary of war, Mr. Baker, says, "The man who is yelling 'sedition' to land party politics above all others is aiding our enemies."—R. D. R., *Tawas City, Michigan.*

P. S. I am putting in a postscript what I feel is extraneous to the above letter, but I believe in giving credit where credit is due. I did not realize when I subscribed for M. B. F. nearly a year ago that it was a new publication, but I was struck with the apparent sincerity of it and subscribed for it on that ground. I do not know of a paper anywhere in the country that seems as sincere and ardent a friend of the farmer. The farmer does not need so much nor greatly appreciates being told by the city man how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, but to receive real, sincere help in the taking care of the one that did grow. That is a real service for hearty appreciation.

I have already seen articles in the paper written by several of my personal acquaintances in different parts of the state, tho nothing within my memory from this part of the state. How many, then of my acquaintances must take the paper, and how many then, of the farmers over the state must have subscribed for it. A true friend is quickly recognized. Your success has been wonderful, and may it even increase. Wishing the very best for a true friend of the farmer.—R.D.R.

How Many Farmers Make the Same Mistake This Montcalm Farmer Confesses He Made

Mr. Editor:—After reading L. C. Gardner's letter and approving the contents I will give you my experience, only it applies the other way. I own a farm of 80 acres. Have all new tools and five horses, 20 sheep, 23 hogs, 3 cows and 13 feeders, besides hens, geese and ducks.

Now, I had an interest in my boy, who was 25 years old, married, and the cutest baby there ever was, but I also had a bigger interest in my own side, otherwise I was selfish; I wanted to make all the money and him make none, and him to work his darned head off—I had to when I was young, and I figured he was no better than I. He kicked and of course we had row No. 1. He says he was willing to do a day's work and more when bad weather threatened, but every day, he couldn't see it. Well, he bought an auto and I told him that as long as he was working the place and using the car for farm work I would stand all expenses of the car. When we settled up April 1, I told him he would have to stand the expenses of

the car. Then we had row No. 2. Settled O.K., I hired a man to help son with the work and told him I would pay the man's wages to kind of even things up a bit, and when we settled up in the spring of 1918 I asked him to pay the hired man. Of course I made an awful mistake, but I figured the kid was making too much money. He has been on the place two years and knows the condition of every field in regards to the crops it will raise, and he wants to put certain crops in certain places to kind of take care of a few thistles we have, but I kick and there you are. My son has moved his family off the place and has joined the army and is getting his \$30 per month, everything furnished, and his wife is drawing \$40 a month also, and the wife and I are here digging in. I might have made a mistake but am too stubborn to admit it. This shows you the comparison of Mr. Gardner and myself as relating to our sons.—F. J. O., *Montcalm county.*

The Publisher's Desk

THE HEATING PROBLEM.—Forehanded as we all like to believe ourselves to be, it is always the first cold spell after the blistering summer months that starts us thinking of how we are going to keep warm, when the mercury is trying to find a way out of the bottom of the bulb. This winter we face the fact that there will be no hard or anthracite coal available in Michigan. The fuel commission has given us the right to five tons of hard coal for each base-burner, but he might as well have made it twenty, for the coal dealer only smiles when we ask him for the five tons to which we are obviously entitled.

What's to be done? I believe the visit I had with one of the largest furnace manufacturers in Cincinnati, Ohio, last week will help to clear up the question for some of you.

Have you a good cellar under your house? Then a pipeless furnace is what you want and you can install it with little or no outside help in a day's time at the most—providing, of course, that you have a good chimney available from the position in which you place the furnace.

There is no reason why any good farmer in Michigan should deny himself the comforts of a warm house—not warm in one room or two where a stove blisters your face while the cold chills run up and down your spine. But warm all over, and yet the hundreds of letters from every part of the country which I read in the office at Cincinnati, the plans of their homes which were shown me, proved that it is possible to warm every room in the average farm house from a no-pipe or one-register furnace and with less consumption of fuel.

I am not boosting the business of the manufacturer or any one of the many undoubtedly good pipeless furnaces which are now on the market and for which there are agents in every part of Michigan, but I am passing along to you folks a suggestion for comfort which I believe is worth much more than the initial cost and I know of no reason why any good business farmer should deprive himself and his family of the common comforts that practically every city home enjoys.

WOOD FOR FUEL.—Talking of furnaces brings up, of course, the matter of available fuel for the average Michigan farm home. Now, I don't blame the old man a bit, if he kicks at sawing up with a cross-cut and buck saw the wood for the winter's heating supply. Mother and the girls seem to have no consideration for dad when they keep the stove red hot while the wood pile seems to shrink like a cake of ice on a hot day. It's a lot easier to drive to town for a load of coal—but wait, have you got a fair-sized stationary engine or a faithful Henry on the place? Then why not a little saw rig that will buzz up all of the wood you can feed it in no time? At the state fair this year I saw one of the attachments they have brought out to make your auto earn its salt even when it's standing still at home by making it a regular belt-power plant, and they had it hooked up to a light portable saw rig that should not cost more than fifteen or twenty dollars. Now look around your place, have you a wood lot, an old worn-out orchard or a torn-down rail fence—get it into firewood, saw it up for your pipeless furnace in big chunks, with some green ones mixed in that will hold the fire these long winter nights, let's burn wood this winter; cheat the coal man and save the coal for the mills, the trains and the boats that are helping our Uncle Samuel back up our own boys over there.

ALCOHOL FROM WASTE.—Has any farmer in Michigan ever made denatured or wood alcohol from the waste vegetable matter on his farm? It can be done, we all know this. We know that every ton of beet tops and leaves ought to go to make alcohol—unfit, of course, for human consumption, but suitable for use in place of gasoline, which now sells for from 23 to 29 cents per gallon in Michigan. The average gasoline engine will deliver from 10 per cent to 25 per cent more power when run on pure alcohol and a mixture of the two fuels can be used without any change in the carbureting device. Who can tell us anything about making alcohol from waste farm products in Michigan? We are looking it up and will in the future issue a report on our progress.

United States shipped a billion pounds of beef abroad this year, compared with less than 40,000,000 pounds a year prior to the war; and bacon about ten times the average five-year peace average.

LAW SAYS NOXIOUS WEEDS MUST BE CUT

If Owner Fails to Cut Noxious Weeds, it is Duty of Highway Commissioner to Enter Upon the Property and Destroy Them.

Why any land owner should wilfully neglect to cut the noxious weeds growing on his property is beyond understanding. Weeds are a menace to a community. Every farmer has seen localities where the weeds have been permitted to go to seed year after year and as a consequence large areas are covered with them, a constant and increasing nuisance and trouble-maker for all the surrounding territory. If every farmer followed the lead of some of his careless neighbors it wouldn't take many years to turn fertile sections into weed beds, the control of which could only mean a heavy expense and a difficult undertaking. Even in communities where land owners are careful to keep their fields and fence rows free of weeds, it seems utterly impossible to exterminate them altogether. Their hardihood, their persistency and the rapidity with which they grow and spread should serve as a constant warning to all land owners to keep them cut at all costs.

We have received during the past summer many complaints from farmers that certain of their neighbors have neglected or refused to cut their weeds, and in many instances the highway commissioner has failed to perform his duty in seeing that they are destroyed. Below we quote a typical letter and an opinion rendered by the attorney general with respect to the duties of a highway commissioner to enter upon any land owners' property and destroy the weeds which the owner himself has refused to cut. In this case or in any similar case, it would appear to be within keeping with the spirit of the law for any farmer to request his highway commissioner to enter upon the property of another and to destroy the weeds that are growing there in menace to his own property. We quote the letter and the opinion as follows:

"Is there any law to compel a man to cut his noxious weeds? We have always cut ours and kept our fields and roadside as clean as possible, but a number of our near neighbors leave their weeds to flourish, and the wild carrots are especially bad. One woman, a millionairess, has a farm which she uses as a country home. She would not cut her weeds nor allow the highway commissioner to cut them, and when he went to her lawyer, to see about cutting the weeds, he told him he had better not touch them if he did not want trouble. So because she will not cut hers half of the rest of the neighbors refuse to cut theirs, and so there are acres of wild carrots that are flourishing, and we who try to keep them out are seeded down with other people's weeds. What can a man do to force people to clean up? This woman also has about thirty of the tall barberry bushes of the purple leaf variety. We got a sample last spring and sent to the college. They sent us word that they were full of the black stem rust spores and should be destroyed at once. Also an inspector called on Mrs. S. and told her to destroy them, but they are still standing. We are putting out about 35 acres of wheat and rye for next year and don't like to run any chances.—Mrs. L. E. D., Lawrence, Michigan.

"Section 3 of chapter 24 of act No. 283 of the Public Acts of 1909 makes it the duty of every owner, possessor or occupier of land, etc., to cut or cause to be cut down and destroyed all noxious weeds at least twice in each year, once before the first day of July and again before the first day of September, and as much oftener as may be necessary to prevent them going to seed. No mention is made in this section as to the authority and duty of the highway commissioner respecting the cutting of noxious weeds. In section 4 of the same act however, provision is specifically made making it the duty of the commissioner of highways in each road district to give general notice to every owner, etc., said notice shall set forth the fact that all noxious weeds must be cut down on or before a certain date, which date shall be fixed by the commissioner. The posting of these notices shall take place at least ten days prior to the date upon which the weeds must be cut.

"I am impressed that it was the apparent intention of the legislature to make general provision giving to owners or occupiers of land notice when noxious weeds must be cut, and in case of failure so to do, authority to the highway commissioner after the requisite posting and publishing of notices required by the Act. This being true,

it follows that the highway commissioner has the power to fix the time in his order when weeds shall be cut, said order to take effect not sooner than ten days from the time of posting.

"I call your attention to the provisions of section 5 of the Act. You will observe that no time is provided for, for the cutting of noxious weeds by the highway commissioner and overseer. In the absence of express provision it is my opinion that the officers may cut the weeds at any time after the time limit set up in the notices and after the refusal of the owner or occupier so to do.

"Your third inquiry relative to the liability of the commissioner for entering the land of another and cutting weeds in a crop of growing oats, is taken care of by the last provision of section 5 of the Act which states that 'he shall not be liable to be sued in any action of trespass therefor.' "

Mr. Prudden Makes an Important Discovery

Lansing, Sept. 9.—Pooling of automobiles by golf players in order to save gasoline is the suggestion of Fuel Administrator William K. Prudden, himself a golf player, an auto driver and at the same time a man who is supposed to be trying to save all fuel possible.



"Many men drive to the golf grounds in our cities alone in a big car," says the administrator. "It would be the simplest thing for one of these men to take three or four of his friends, fellow players, who always go out in the afternoon, and thus save gasoline. One car could do the work of half a dozen if the players themselves would use the telephone a little before heading for the links, and gather up a crowd of their friends.

"One man's car could be used one day, that of another the next and so on. In the end a lot of gasoline would be conserved and at the same time the golf game would be uninterrupted. Of course, I am speaking only of week days, for if a golf player wants to go to the links on Sundays it is his business to walk, or ride in the street car as far as he can go, then hoof it.

"Such a combination," says Mr. Prudden, "would convince some of the skeptics and doubting Thomases that the richer class are also trying to obey the government's requests regarding the saving of gasoline."—The Detroit News.

Will you please allow a woman to say a few words? In these strenuous times of war, I supposed it was everybody's duty to strain every muscle to work to win the war. We farmers' wives and daughters of this vicinity have donned the overalls and taken the place of our boys, who, by the way have gone to fight for the liberty of the people of the United States. Then to know we have thousands of strong able-bodied men that have time to so foolishly spend as to play golf, then I think that such men of leisure have it in their power to make laws against the hardworking masses. Why don't Mr. Prudden forego the driving of his auto entirely, the way he has compelled the over-worked farmer to do. Mr. Hill and myself are people near 60 years of age, and have 80 acres of land and are giving every cent we earn to the war funds. We have even gone without an auto for the sake of giving all to the war. We raised nearly 500 bushels of grain this year, and I, an old woman, helped pitch every bundle of it, while in every little town there are lots of big, strong, able-bodied men, 38 to 45 years old, who sit in an easy chair looking for some woman to come in so he can weight her out a half-pound of sugar or hand her out a package of yeast cakes, a job any 16-year-old girl could do, while we old women have to do mens' work. Yours for right and justice—Mrs. W. M. H., Howard City

DETROIT FIRMS ARE IN MARKET FOR CEDAR POSTS

I will have from 50,000 to 100,000 cedar posts next winter and spring. I have been selling to local yards and I am not pleased with the prices and the inspection. Could you kindly give me the names and addresses of some firms who would buy cedar posts? It don't matter what state they are located in, so long as I get a sale and fair prices.—O. J. V., Gladstone, Michigan.

If you will write to McCandless Bros., 703-704 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, we think you will find a market for your cedar posts at good prices.

GRINDING RYE FOR FEED. THE FARMER MUST HAVE PERMIT

Will you please inform me if I can feed my stock the grain threshed from a mixed grain as part being rye and part being wheat. It is not what could be called wheat or what could be called a rye crop. I have described the conditions the crop is in when I sowed it I intended to cut it to feed it to the stock. Where anyone sows a mixed grain would he have the right to keep it to feed or pasture it off?—C. E. H., Copemish.

In answering the above inquiry Food Administrator Prescott sends us a copy of instructions issued to millers regarding the grinding of rye and mixed grains for feed.

To all licensed mills and all licensed elevators having feed mills:

Owing to the scarcity of feed for stock in Michigan, the following general permit is issued:

1. You are permitted to grind for feed rye that is unfit to be ground into flour, whether because the rye was frosted while growing or for some other reason. In each such case you must keep a record showing the name and address of the farmer for whom you grind the rye, and the number of bushels ground.

2. When rye has become unavoidably mixed with other grains in the growing, to such an extent that it cannot be used for grinding into flour, you are permitted to grind it for feed, but in each such case you must require the farmer to sign a certificate that the grain was mixed in growing. These certificates must be filed by you for our inspection.

3. You are permitted to grind good rye for feed for hogs if the farmer signs a certificate stating that he has not a sufficient amount of other feed for his hogs. Under this permit you should not grind for any farmer an amount of good rye in excess of his requirements for feed for his hogs until December first.

In giving this general permit you will see that we are largely putting this matter up to the judgment of millers and elevator men having feed mills, in order to save all the trouble of sending for a separate permit for each farmer. All we are asking is that proper records be kept and proper certificates taken from farmers.

I am enclosing forms of certificates that you should use. If you desire some of these forms, they will be sent you if you will specify the number wanted.

There is no restriction on the grinding of barley for feed.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

AGREEMENT FORM

Place and date

I desire to have bushels of rye ground for feed for my hogs, and I hereby certify that I have not a sufficient quantity of other feed, and that the amount specified is not in excess of the amount I need for my hogs until December 1st, 1918.

..... Signature of farmer

Place and date

I hereby certify that the rye that I wish to have ground for feed was unavoidably mixed with other grains in growing. I desire to have..... bushels of this rye ground for feed.

..... Signature of farmer.

NEW BULLETINS ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

We are in receipt of several bulletins recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture upon subjects of interest to Michigan farmers. Bulletin No. 974, is a complete and illustrated treatise on clearing land. Farmers on cut-over lands will find this of especial value to them. "The Soy Bean: Its culture and uses," is the name of bulletin No. 973. While soy-beans are a native of more southern climes and do best in warmer regions, they have been found to grow successfully and profitably in states as far north as Michigan. Bulletin No. 682 contains many valuable references and much information on the "prices and quality of creamery butter."

A fourth bulletin issued by the department contains a list of all grain driers in the United States. Following is a list of those in Michigan: Union Elevator Co., Caughey Jossman Company, Detroit; Cass City Grain Co., Bay City; The Belding Co., Charlotte; Crane & Crane, Eaton Rapids; Carpenter Grain Company, Edwardsburg; W. L. Irelands, Grand Ledge; Ithaca Gleaners Farmers' Elevator Co., Ithaca.

The first convalescent home for American nurses in England was opened by the Red Cross in Putney at Colebrook Lodge.

—for all the farmers of Michigan—

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM
FORREST A. LORD
DR. E. A. EWALT
WM. E. BROWN

EDITOR
EDITOR
VETERINARY EDITOR
LEGAL EDITOR

Published every Saturday by the

RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

GEO. M. SLOCUM, Publisher

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

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

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

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

OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS

We respectfully ask our readers to favor our advertisers when possible. Their catalogs and prices are cheerfully sent free, and we guarantee you against loss providing you say when writing or ordering from them, "I saw your ad. in my Michigan Business Farming."

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

Where The Fault Lies

THERE ARE two kinds of critics of the government's conduct of the war. One of them criticizes to hurt the government or the administration; the other criticizes to help them. One of them harps continually upon the things the government failed to do or persisted in doing a year ago; the other confines his criticism to existing conditions in hopes of bettering them. Partisan newspapers and politicians out of the running generally belong to the first class of critics. They prate of patriotism and Americanism as they stick the dagger of political hate between the ribs of the nation's best men. They are helping America to win the war about as effectively as the I. W. W. To the other class of critics belong many independent newspapers and independent thinkers who, from a different perspective, believe they can see a better way of doing things than the way that is being employed at the time being by the government. They may be wrong; perhaps in the majority of cases they are wrong; yet their motives are strictly patriotic and sincere.

Among the latter class may be listed the hundred or more agricultural papers of the nation and the scores of farm organizations. While it is of no special credit to them that they have been among the most active critics of the government since the nation entered the war, it does not follow that their criticisms have not been valuable. On the contrary, there is ample evidence to prove that the mistakes pointed out to the administration by farm papers and farm organizations have prevented many grievous discriminations that could only have resulted in misunderstanding and a lack of co-operation on the part of the farmers.

The farmer has not always received the fairest kind of treatment from the government. As a western contemporary points out, however, the mistakes that have been made in this respect were of the head rather than of the heart. Government authorities have no doubt meant well, but the fact remains undisputed that their ignorance has frequently lead them into making hard and fast rules which have called for much greater sacrifice from the farmer than from the city dweller. Naturally, this error of judgment, occurring more than once brings forth the farmer's resentment and protests from his organizations and farm papers.

No true patriot will find fault with his government in times of war for purely selfish purposes, or for the cheap notoriety that it may bring him. And we cannot believe that there is a farm paper in America that has no higher motives than these in commenting adversely upon government regulations. From the very beginning of our participation

in the war, it became very evident that the government did not intend, perhaps because it considered it unnecessary, to counsel with the farmer as it did representatives of other lines of business. Recognition of the farmer as a distinct class entitled to distinct consideration has come slowly, and largely as a result of the honest criticism of farm journals. Until the government realizes fully that the farmer, representing one-third of the population of the United States, should have a voice in the shaping of the domestic policies of the nation that no more than his just share of the war burdens shall be placed upon his shoulders, this criticism must continue and honest efforts be made to correct existing inequalities.

McAdoo Makes Good

SIX MONTHS before the government took over the railroads, it required from fifteen to thirty days for us to get a carload of paper from the mill. In one instance last winter we were obliged to send a man to watch our car and see that it was promptly transferred from one road to another. That particular car was exactly forty days coming from Minnesota to Mount Clemens. Other shippers had the same experience.

Compare: On August 24th a car of paper was consigned to us from a point in New England. On August 31st we were notified of its arrival. The explanation? McAdoo would say, "government control." The average railroad president would say, "pure luck."

In answer to a criticism of a New York paper, Mr. McAdoo recently issued a statement showing what government control had done for the railroads and for the shipping interests of the country. The report is quite too long to reproduce here, but one is amazed at the revelations it contains. A million dollars saved here; two million dollars saved there; useless salaried officers cut off the payroll; a score of economies aggregating a huge sum of money,—all effected within the short space of eight months, and simultaneously with an astonishing increase in efficiency as shown by prompter shipments and a much larger volume of freight and passenger traffic handled.

If the government can successfully bring order out of the chaos that reigned in our jumbled and broken down transportation systems during the past winter, without causing a further halt in the shipping program, what might it not do when peace is declared and the nation's best efforts can be focused upon this great public utility? Government control is surely vindicating itself and paving the way for permanent government ownership. Let the good work go on until all public utilities are owned by the people who patronize them.

Are You One of Them?

EVERY FARMER in Michigan who doesn't believe in Fair Play;

Who has no faith in the self-made man;
Who has no use for charity, no applause for kindly deeds;

Who prefers American aristocracy to American democracy;

Who exalts the man born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and belittles the man who has prospered by the labor of his own hands;

Who measures patriotism by words rather than by deeds;

Who believes that the laws shall be violated with impunity;

Who wish to encourage the buying of public offices;

Who place policy above principle, and party above men,—

—Every such farmer will deny the right of this publication to tell Henry Ford's story and will turn a deaf ear to his defenses.

We make no apology to our readers for presenting Mr. Ford's story. To remain silent at a time like this, when Michigan's most famous citizen, and the United States' best

friend is being made the mark of partisan politicians, would be to deny our own principles and the democratic principles upon which our government is founded. We have no fear. The intelligent reader, tho he may remain unmoved by the facts we are to present, would expect us to give Mr. Ford a hearing, and will grant us the right to take any stand we may choose in so important a matter as the election of a United States senator.

The Profiteering Farmer

A FEW WEEKS ago, driving from Mount Pleasant to Ithaca, I met a threshing outfit. The driver of the threshing engine took no notice of my approach. Perhaps he owned the road; I do not know. Anyway he kept it all to himself. I attempted to pass; the road was crowned quite high and the banks dropped steeply off to ditches on either side. When the off wheels of my car struck the wet grass on the side of the roadway they began to slide toward the ditch. The folks promptly climbed out; the threshing outfit went serenely on its way; and I went in search of a farmer to haul me out of the ditch. Fortunately, I found a young farmer just hitching up his team about ten rods away and he very kindly consented to give me a hand. In short order he had the car out of the ditch and safely in the road. With visions of the proverbial farmer who soaked everybody five dollars for pulling their car out of the mud. I reached my hand in my pocket and said "how much?" "Oh, whatever you think is right," he replied. After considerable argument he accepted fifty cents! Another case of profiteering!

A Bloodless Victory

THE ACTION of the supreme court in refusing to permit the amendment providing for the sale of light wines and beer, to be submitted to the people this fall, effectually kills all agitation for the return of the saloon. Thus are the good temperance people of Michigan deprived of another opportunity of showing their love for the liquor business. Reminds us of the Irishman who was taken up by a policeman in a street fight. "Lemme give 'im just wan more; just wan more;" he pleaded.

Farmers should bear in mind this fall when they market their potatoes that the size of the grading screen for No. 1 stock has been changed from one and fifteen-sixteenths inch to one and seven-eighths inches. Examine screens closely to see that they conform to this size. The Michigan standard potato should not be less than an inch and three-fourths in size, of good quality. If farmers stick to this grade, no difficulty will be found in disposing of their stock at premium prices. Michigan potatoes are always in good demand and bring top-notch prices when quality and grade can be assured.

The Liberty loan campaign will soon be on in earnest. Let's hope that every community can fill its quota without disgracing itself by mobbing some of its luke-warm patriots. Tar-and-feather parties are out of date, and the President doesn't approve of them. Report slackers and seditious utterances to the federal officials.

Let's see, the \$176,000 that were paid by the Newberry campaign committee for Mr. Newberry's nomination, would have bought 176 thousand-dollar Liberty bonds.

The Kaiser's eyes are weakening. Probably strained them trying to find the Crown Prince after the battle of St. Mihiel.

What do the "personal liberty" advocates say when the draft gets them?

Henry Ford, the Man

Industrial Genius, Fighting Pacifist, Enemy of Aristocracy at Home and Abroad, and Friend of Pure Democracy

THE PRESIDENT has asked me to become a candidate for U. S. senator from Michigan. I know nothing about parties or party machinery, and I am not at all concerned about which ticket I am nominated on. They can put my name on all of the tickets if they want to; it is a matter for the people of Michigan to decide. I shall not spend a cent nor make a single move to get into the Senate. I shall not have a campaign organization, nor pay any campaign bills. I have notified my friends that if they spend any money to elect me to the Senate they need not look to me for reimbursement; they can pay it out of their own pockets. I do not care anything about parties or politics or politicians. I would not walk across the street to be elected President of the United States. I certainly would not make a public speech to get the nomination or to be elected.

If I am elected, however, I shall go to Washington and work with the President, with everything I possess; first to win the war and then to help the government develop ways of insuring against future wars. I shall not go to Washington alone; if need be I shall take my whole organization with me, the men I have about me who are used to working with me and with whom I have been able to do things. We will go down there to serve the people of the United States and the world, and I will spend whatever is necessary of my own money to serve them. That is what money is good for; it has no other value. That is what people give me money for. They do not give it to me for myself. If I did not serve the people in the first place by giving them the best car they can get for their money they would not give me any money at all. They give me more than the car costs to make, and that profit I must use to do other things for the benefit of mankind. If I can do some things for the good of all the people better in Washington than I can here, then I am willing to go to Washington for that reason—that and the President's request.

A request from President Wilson to me is a command. I believe that he was put into his present office to put an end to the war, and that under his leadership we are going to administer to militarism and its champion such a thorough and crushing defeat that no nation will dare to start a war so long as people remember this one. And long before this war is forgotten we will have found a better way to settle questions that arise between nations, and will have made at least some progress toward giving every man an opportunity to get what he wants with the least amount of labor and without robbing any one else. Once that sort of opportunity is universal and all men know it exists there will be no excuse or desire for war.

"I Hate War. I Am Willing to Fight Only to Put an End to All War."

I HATE WAR. I am a pacifist. If to believe that war is the worst thing in the world is to be a pacifist. I am willing to fight only, to put an end to all war. I believe this will be the last war; I think the President believes that, too. That is why I have placed myself, my resources, my organization, in fact everything I have, at the command of the Government—to do everything possible to make this the last war. I wish we could find some other way to end this war—and all war—without killing a lot of fine young men. There ought to be a better way. It was on the chance that there might be a better way that I took the peace expedition to Stockholm. I do not regret that effort. I would send another peace ship or spend a million dollars in any other way if I thought by doing so I could shorten the war a single day. It would do no good to stop this war, however, unless it could be stopped in a way that would provide a guarantee against future wars. Now that we understand how impossible it is to negotiate with a nation that deliberately breaks its pledges, and know how Germany has been responsible for the most outrageous treachery, there does not seem to be any way to stop the war but to fight it out to a finish.

We are going to win the war, and by winning it we are going to show the enemy and the rest of the world how foolish it is to think that it can be ruled by piling up armaments, and maintaining great standing armies. Germany had been preparing for this war for forty years; we were unprepared, but before we have been in the war two years we will have an army large enough, well enough trained, and sufficiently equip-

EDITOR'S NOTE

HERE BEGINS the first of a series of articles about Henry Ford. They are mostly the wordings of Mr. Ford himself. These articles appeared originally in the *World's Work*, a magazine of national reputation. Later, following the primary election, they were copied in the *Detroit News*. They are reproduced here for two reasons. First, because they are probably the simplest and clearest declarations of a man's principles ever put into print, denoting a keen mind, an unaffected speech, an honest, humanity-loving heart; they tell a wonderful, fascinating story in words that every farmer can understand. Second, because we feel that it is every newspaper's duty to tell the truth about Henry Ford, or any other man in the public's eye, and to correct the thousand and one erroneous impressions that have resulted from the lies and insinuations spread by political scandal-mongers. The people of Michigan do not really know Henry Ford, the man. But we are very sure that if our readers will follow these articles carefully to the end they will become better acquainted with him and better able to judge his character and qualifications.

ped to defeat her. When you have great industries whose business is making war materials, and a great army of professional soldiers whose business is fighting, war is bound to come sometime; they cannot earn a living without war. If there was no profit in war for any one, there would be no war. It is because people can make money out of war that war occurs. I do not believe in killing men for money or to get something that belongs to some one else, whether it is money or land or the right to live in liberty and peace. That is why I will not take a cent of profit out of the war work I am doing. Liberty motors, Eagle boats, Helmets, Tractors, Ambulances, Trucks—everything we are making for the Government will be made without profit; I will find some way to give those profits back to the Government, for I cannot prevent the profits from accruing, since it is impossible to determine in advance just what the cost of everything will be and the prices had to be fixed in advance. But, personally, I am not going to touch a dollar of war profits. My share will be carried back into the United States Treasury, and I am hoping that other stockholders will do the same. I cannot think of anything worse to accuse a man of than of being a war profiteer.

Has No Use for Dollar Patriotism

I DO NOT believe in the kind of nationalism that tries to set one country up against another. That is what causes wars. It keeps people from understanding each other. If the German people understood the French people, do you suppose they would be at war today? But the men who control governments for their own profit find it to their interest to hoist the flag and rally their subjects around it and make them believe the people of other nations hate them and are trying to injure them. Then secret diplomacy comes in and the people are led to believe their liberties are threatened and they are ready to go to war. The nation they attack has to fight back, of course.

People could not be made to hate each other if there were absolute freedom of intercourse between them, if they were not lied to by those with selfish interests to serve. There are no real differences except those caused by environment and opportunity between the people of America and the people of the rest of the world. The phrase "Made in America" doesn't mean anything unless it means that the thing it is stamped on is the best of its kind. The only thing that counts in the long run is quality, and if some fellow in Germany or Russia or China can make a better car than the Ford and sell it cheaper, let him do it. It puts it up to me to make mine better and cheaper, and if I can't compete I have no right to

survive. Quality is what counts, and nothing but quality. The men who want high protective tariff are the ones who are trying to get away with poor quality goods or to make a larger profit than they are entitled to. So long as we keep people from buying the best goods in the cheapest market by setting up artificial barriers, so long we will be maintaining conditions that tend inevitably to war. A man can love his native land—as I love mine, without feeling obliged to talk patriotism all the time. I have no more use for patriotism that is measured by dollars than I have for war itself. Dr. Johnson said "Patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel."

Wants the Big Estates Broken Up

THE WAY to end war permanently is to give everyone in the world a chance to get what he wants at a price he can afford to pay. Human nature is essentially selfish. We all want things for ourselves and we want to get them with as little trouble and labor as possible. I am for that. I think it should be made as easy as possible for people to get what they want. The principal things people want are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They cannot hope to be happy unless they are sure of a comfortable living with leisure in which to enjoy themselves. If all the people of every country were sure of that, if they had it within their reach in return for a reasonable effort to get it, there could be no war, because war is caused by people trying to get something they can't get, think they can't get, by any other means. Almost everywhere people have taken their governments into their own hands and have real liberty within their grasp; they will take the government into their own hands in Germany and Austria, too.

Then they must take the land into their own hands. When a few people own most of the land there cannot be real liberty. They are breaking up the big estates in England and before they get through nobody will be allowed to hold more land than he can put to the most profitable use. The big estates in Germany must be broken up, too. What we must do is to give everyone a chance to own his own piece of land and teach him how to live on it. The key of the whole problem is education. We must teach men that they can live well and comfortably without spending every waking hour in drudgery, and provide the means by which they can do this. * * * *

The solution of the world's economic problems will never be complete until the problem of living in freedom and happiness has been solved for every individual, for all society rests on the individual. To accomplish this we must connect up the three basic arts of agriculture, industry, and transportation and supplement these by education. The Ford car has done more than anything else to help solve the transportation problem, but the same principle that has been applied in the construction of the Ford car must be applied to railroad transportation. That principle is to reduce weight where ever possible without sacrificing strength.

Now, what the railroads need to do is to apply the same principle to their rolling stock. They must use better steel and build their cars and engines lighter. The ordinary freight car in many cases weighs more than the load it carries; passenger cars as many times heavier than their loads. A Pullman car, carrying 50 people, weighs between 120,000 and 150,000 pounds. This means that the equipment of a railroad costs too much, in the first place, and that there is a terrific waste of power in hauling the empty cars. Rails and roadbeds have to be heavier and more expensive than they should be, bridges and trestles too heavy and costly. The average movement of freight trains is between 25 and 28 miles a day under normal conditions. They could move freight much faster and at less cost if they were built lighter, and the difference could be expended in increased power and terminal facilities,—the lack of which has been so apparent during the last two years. Freight trains could move many times faster and passenger trains could move at safer speeds. It would not cost so much to build branch railroads and operate them; places that under present practice may never have railroad connections could be opened up to transportation. Of course the reduced cost of transportation brought about by such a change in railroad construction would mean reduced cost of food and commodities to the consumer, and wider distribution. (To be continued next week.)



Cold Feet

Well, another registration day has come and gone, an' a lot of mighty fine fellows are now eligible for service in Uncle Sam's great fighting army an' many of 'em are ready an' anxious to get into the game an' show jest what kind o' stuff they're made of.

Now, your Uncle Rube was born just a little mite too soon to be put in this class of red-blooded men an' has to take a back seat among the has-bins an' never-wasers, an' of course, we feel tolerably safe s'long's we can hang 'round here where there's no darned German bullets whizzin' thru the air an' gittin' tangled up in our anatomy; but jest the same, sometimes, jest for a minute or two, or maybe longer, we sort o' have a hankerin' to go an' be one o' the real boys; an' at such times we kinda regret that we happened to be born quite so soon; an' once or twice we've made up our mind to try an' git in on some pretext or 'nother an' see some of the scrimmidge ourself, if such a thing could be accomplished. But we've never said much about this an' now we're darned glad we kept our mouth shut. You see, we've got fellers here—young men—some of 'em would-be lawyers an' sich who've been shootin' off their mouths to the boys whenever they've been called on to go, tellin' these splendid boys what a wonderful thing it was to fight for one's country, an' how they envied them their opportunity, an' a lot of hot air like 'hat (said lawyers an' sich bein' in class 3, I suppose felt safe in sayin' such things, thinkin' they would not be called.) But now lissen: Our draft board, after hearin' a lot of this envyin' stuff, and thinkin' the young fellers really meant what they said, jest in a kindly way dropped the young bucks back to class one an' thus gave them opportunity to take their places with the very boys they had been envyin' in such a splendid way, spreadin' themselves all over the stage in doin' it, an' folks thot they were truly wonderful young men an' sort o' looked up to 'em an' believed in 'em an' respected 'em, too.

But lissen again: When they found themselves in class one with their splendid opportunity open to 'em, what did they do? Well, they flew to Lansing jest as darned quick as they could get there an' by some sort of tale, told as lawyers know how to tell it, they got put back in class three, while useful men—farmers an' others are in class one an' are goin' to the front every day, an' these young fellers are walkin' the streets, heads up in the air an' seem to be quite proud of what they've done. But b'gosh, they ain't in the envyin' business quite so much as before, just take it from me!

Well, mebbey it's all right at that but what will these fellers an' others like 'em say to our boys when they come back from "over there?" Now, let me tell you something: I know what ails these chaps, 'cause I've got the same complaint myself—it's cold feet.

As I said in the beginning of this letter, sometimes I think I will try an' git into the game some way, an' then I get to thinkin' of them d—German cut-throats, an' how they shoot bullets right into men's faces; of the trenches an' things like that, an' then my feet commence to git cold an' a sort of chill runs right up an' down along my back-bone, an' by ginger, I feel so kinda down in the mouth an' all, that I yank off my shirt an' back up to the lookin' glass to see if there ain't a yellow streak along my spinal column, an' when I see that color, even slightly, b'gosh I jest buckle down to my work a little harder an' try to git rid of the yellow feelin', an' sometimes I sort o' wear it off that way, but I know if I was ten years younger than I am an' had done as much envyin' as some, that darn streak would be a permanent fixture an' don't you fergit it, either.

When we see our farmer boys, who are workin' to keep the world fed, an' useful, taken, an' a lot of fellers like these I have mentioned, whose only callin' is obtainin' divorces for disgruntled men an' women who want to shirk their matrimonial obligations left here to be fed, an' clothed by the already over-worked farmers, it kind o' looks as tho things needed changin' a little, an' some of this class put under the work or fight order, an' I think fightin' would be about the right dope, don't you?

In the last two or three drafts in the county more than half of the selected men have been farmer boys, taken right out of the fields, where they were workin' early an' late, an' yet the largest part of the population of Calhoun county

lives in the cities, an' lawyers, b'gosh are in deferred classes. Don't that git ye? Cordially yours—Uncle Rube.

Some Good Words from Hon. D. D. Aitken

I think your paper ought to be able to do good work in Michigan and I want to make a special effort in Michigan in the interest of the Holstein-Friesian Association. I think it is naturally a great dairy state and with the proper education as to the value of the dairy products the consumption could be easily doubled. When the war is over and wheat and corn and other commodities take their normal cost position, I am clearly satisfied that the dairy industry will be the most profitable, although now it seems almost impossible to make the people appreciate the value of the dairy products as food. They do not seem to be willing to pay more for milk now than they paid five or six years ago. Other commodities and foods have advanced, some two, three and four-fold, but an increase of 25 to 35 per cent on whole milk is looked upon as robbery, simply because it has never been considered a necessity, it has always been considered a beverage and not a food.

The fact is now with the research and experiments made by Dr. McCollum of the John Hopkins University it has been demonstrated beyond all peradventure that if we have healthy children we must give them milk. He has demonstrated by hundreds of experiments that without milk the young will not grow.

I am anxious to get the farmers of Michigan interested in the dairy industry in time to take advantage of the tremendous demand that is going to be made by the warring countries of Europe. I do not know of anybody who could render better service than MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, and I just believe you could take this opportunity yourselves to get a place in the respect, confidence and affection of the dairy farmers of Michigan.—D. D. Aitken, Pres. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, Flint, Michigan.

Gasoline Conservation

Why does the government try to shut down on the running of autos on Sunday? That is the only time farmers have to get away from home. They have to work and be right on the job six days in the week. You don't see many farmers go to the lake and stay from one to two weeks, as the merchants do, and when it comes Sunday they like to get away for a little while. If they want to save gasoline why don't they allow the car owners to draw, say 15 gallons of gasoline a week, and if they want to use it in one day let them do so, and then go without until their time comes again. Of course, we are all anxious to help in every way we can, but it does not look right to set down on the farmers all of the time. Of course there are a lot of pleasure cars run for nothing else, while the farmer's car is used for business. I am simply asking for information, not to kick, but I think it would be better to allow so much gasoline per week than try to shut off entirely on Sunday. Now don't you think so? Put it on a card system, as sugar, and let the tourists take theirs as well as the farmer. I am not the only one who feels this way about it.—C. L. B., Paw Paw.

Where Does The Farmer Come In

Your valuable paper the M. B. F. has got the most good horse sense in it of any paper I ever read. Here is a clipping from the *Grand Rapids Herald* of September 10th. Please compare it with the farmer, who from now until snow flies has to get up at 4:30 or 5:00 in the morning and work like a slave until 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock at night, and do this six days in the week. Then when he gets all of his stock taken care of on Sunday he may want to go to church, he has to go and hitch up the poor horse that has worked hard all the week and drive him five miles to church and back, while his auto stands idle in his garage. I'd like to know where the justice in such doings are. This is the exact thing my neighbor has done. If he dared to take the auto out the mob gang, which is in every town, would have done him damage, for this man is a German, but a loyal citizen.—W. H., Howard City, Michigan.

The Idle Rich

One of the strange things about the capitalistic system is the queer contradiction to which it gives rise. An upper class preaches thrift to a owler one and then goes ahead and spends thousands on spectacular dinners, while the lower class barely gets along. The upper crust raise their hands in horror at a shorter work day for the lower class and would themselves feel insulted if anybody ever accused them of such a thing as working for a living. If it's a curse to work it's a curse to all. But if it's a boon, let's all share its benefits. Socialism proclaims that it is high time the many stopped toiling excessively so that the few might loaf excessively. Socialism has passed an anti-loafing law against the idler class.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Michigan.



LAY OF THE SPECKLED HEN

We have read of Maud on a summer day,
Who raked barefooted, the new-mown hay;
We have read of the maid in the early morn,
Who milked the cow with the crimped horn;
And we've read the lays that the poets sing,
Of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring;
But of all the lays of tongue or pen,
There's naught like the lay of the speckled hen.
Long, long before Maude rakes her hay,
The speckled hen has begun to lay,
And ere the milkmaid stirs a leg,
The hen is up and has dropped her egg;
The corn must rustle and flowers spring
If they hold their own with the barnyard ring.
If Maud is needing a hat or gown
She doesn't hustle her hay to town,
But goes to the store and obtains her suit
With a basketful of her fresh hen fruit;
If the milkmaid's beau makes a Sunday call,
She doesn't feed him on milk at all,
But works up eggs in a custard pie
And stuffs him full of a chicken fry.

GUESSED WRONG

In 1823, the commander of Fort Dearborn, a pessimist of that time, wrote to the Secretary of war of the United States as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that this post should be abandoned, because the country surrounding it is such that it is impossible for a population to live here sufficient to justify the expense of keeping a fort at this place."

In 1893, seventy years later, the place where that fort stood had a population of a million and a half, and 27,000,000 people visited her exposition. I refer, of course, to Chicago.

Many a bride who thinks she will own her own automobile is often satisfied with a vacuum cleaner.

TOO MUCH RIVALRY

"How is your wife making out with those onions she is raising in a flower-pot?"

"They're drooping. Stirring the soil with a hairpin was all very well, but I don't think perfume from an atomizer is the sort of irrigation they need."

HE BOILED THE PEAS

Pat and Mike, having been to confession, had to do penance by walking several times up and down a steep hill with peas in their shoes. After they had done so several times, Pat said to Mike: "Mike, how is it ye can walk so aisy an' niver a bit do ye complain of yer feet bein' sore?"

"Begorry," answered Mike, "an' didn't ye boil yer peas before puttin' them in yer shoes? That's what I did."

AN AWAKENING

The wife of a congressman had two sons who were in the habit of taking the pretty nurse maid out for a good time. The boys would not own up to it when she tried to caution them lest their father learned of the situation.

She then went to the pretty nurse and by a little finesse disarmed her of thinking she was displeased.

"Minna," she said, "which of the boys do you like to go out with best, Tom or Harry?"

"Well," said the maid, "I think I prefer Harry, but for a real good time I like your husband best."

WAR TIME REPARTE

An anaemic elderly woman, who looked as if she might have as much maternal affection as an incubator, sized up a broad-shouldered cockney who was idly looking into a window on the Strand, and in a rasping voice said to him:

"My good man, why aren't you in the trenches? Aren't you willing to do anything for your country?"

Turning around slowly, he looked at her a second and replied contemptuously:

"Move on, you slacker! Where's your war-baby?"

Two good books: The Bible and the bank book.

OF COURSE

A young lady entered the fur store and the polite salesman came forward.

"I wish to get a muff," she said.

"Yes'm," said the salesman, "what fur?"

The young lady looked surprised. "Why," she said, "to keep my hands warm, of course."

HAD PAID FOR THEM

"Please wrap up all my purchases," said the grouchy customer.

"Why, I've done so," replied the grocer.

"Beg pardon, but you haven't," retorted the grouchy customer.

"What have I left undone up?"

"That thumb of yours you weighed with the butter, also the one you weighed with the meat. Wrap them up. I want them for dog meat."



MARKET FLASHES



MARKET YOUR HAY THIS FALL

Farmers Will Make Mistake if They Hold Their Crop Until Transportation is Congested by Winter Demands

It is the privilege of all in this country to conduct business along lines appealing to the individual and in conformity with best business practice in the territory where one is located. That is the law of the land. Those therefore who feel rather bullishly inclined on hay at this time are perfectly within their rights to withhold shipments for subsequent advances. We have always insisted that supply and demand and resulting prices will automatically bring hay to market at the proper time. Business is not today conducted along normal lines, however, and hay shippers in both country and terminal points who prefer to store today's receipts in warehouses against anticipated price advances will do well to recognize the following suggestions. Last year's congested transportation situation—limited car supplies, particularly for hay, which is a bulky, inexpensive commodity and not attractive to the carriers—is, of course, recalled. This situation will doubtless be aggravated rather than alleviated this winter, and losses through deterioration or possible price levels made on glutted markets for hay, which may be shipped in midwinter months, may more than discount the difference in price on today's market and the anticipated value after the first of the year. It is not particularly suggested, therefore, that patriotism is the sole consideration expected by the government in the intensive use of box cars now, in order to conserve space next winter for essentials which may not be moved as can the hay crop at this time, but it is put up to the dealer, however, on a business basis whether it is really wise to tie up a considerable investment in warehoused hay, chance its deterioration and long delayed delivery after it is finally decided to load it; and the many other details with which all dealers are so familiar. We may remind our readers in this connection of the regrettable experiences of last winter, when hay was loaded in some instances two or three months before it was finally delivered and unloaded. The condition of it was awful; and so if other considerations are in your opinion now favorable, it may be safe to urge the advantage of prompt shipment before the first of the year.—Price Current Grain Reporter.



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

Judging from the somewhat meagre reports we have been able to obtain upon the subject, farmers of Michigan will plant their largest acreage of fall wheat this year. Fall plowing has been going on steadily in all parts since before Sept. 1st. September rains have put the soil in fine condition and everything looks promising for seeding. The same spirit of patriotism which has induced many farmers in this state to plow up their meadows for wheat has prompted farmers similarly in most other sections and des-



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The markets on this page are corrected up to 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Special Tuesday night wires give us the most complete market news and prices twenty-four hours later than quoted by any other farm paper circulating in Michigan.

DETROIT.—Oats higher; government buying large quantities. Butter takes another advance. Hay \$2 higher. Slight activity in beans.
CHICAGO.—All grains steady; hay demand continues to exceed supply; potatoes 10c higher. Live stock steady.

pite the advancing costs of production, a record acreage will be planted to wheat this fall. The government price on 1919 wheat, whether it will give to all growers a profit or not, at least protects the grower from the low prices of over-production, which is no mean assurance in these abnormal times. There will be plenty of wheat next year, probably enough to go around the allies' big table without scrimping, providing the growing seasons are at all favorable. Demand for wheat products continues about normal, the expectation of the trade that the new flour regulations would stimulate buying, not having been justified as yet.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.70	1.70	1.83
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.60	1.74
No. 4 Yellow	.60	1.50	1.70

The corn market has been very much unsettled the past week and is quoted at fully five cents less than a week ago. This fluctuation was largely due to improved weather conditions, although frost visited some sections of the corn belt last week, to freight embargoes that are hampering the movement of the crop, and to ample supplies of both old and new corn. Dealers in corn futures were not eager buyers as the Austrian peace note, indicating a possible early termination of the war, scared them off from heavy purchasing. Of course, all markets with the exception of wheat, hinge more or less upon the war, but with a big shortage of corn, it would appear to be a wise policy for the farmer who must purchase corn for his livestock to buy early for the price is surely going higher. How anyone can figure the market any differently is a mystery to us. Last year at this time

corn was selling at better than \$2.00 per bushel, with a record crop in sight. This year's crop is estimated now at fully 500,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and the man who has to buy corn ought to know what that means.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	73	73	.82
No. 3 White	72 1-2	.72	.81
No. 4 White	71 1-2	.70	.79

Standard oats have advanced a full three cents over last week's quotations. Liberal government purchases for both domestic and foreign account have taken the excess supplies and as we go to press the market rules firm with a tendency toward still higher prices. Whether this condition will continue as the marketing season advances we are unable to say. Because of large foreign oat crops, the export demand is expected to fall off, in fact, it has already diminished to a considerable extent and the effect eventually can only be of a bearish nature. The southwest, usually a large producer of grains for home consumption, will be compelled to call upon other states for supplies as much of its own crop was ruined by unfavorable weather. This is frequently the history of a market, that while one influence weakens another strengthens so that the normal condition is sustained without much variation.

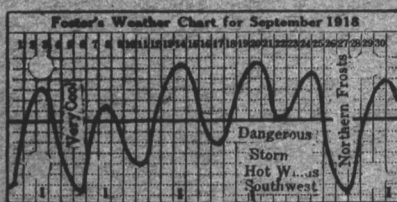


RYE & BARLEY

The rye market continues steady. Both demand and supply are light.
(Continued on following page)

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Sept. 22 to 26, warm wave 21 to 25, cool wave 24 to 28. This will be the last of the great storms of this month; they have repeatedly anticipated and described. It will be followed by a severe cold wave that will carry frosts further south than usual. Frequent showers will precede this cold wave and freezing weather in northern sections.

It is full time to sow winter wheat in northern parts of winter wheat section, but I am not advising every one to sow winter wheat. I could not do so without knowing some of the details about the kind of soil each farmer has for wheat cultivation. For some parts of the great winter wheat section I am advising to sow spring wheat. The great drought is not permanent, but it is not ready to shut up shop.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Sept. 27 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 28, plains sections 29, meridian 30, great lakes and Ohio-Tenne-

see valleys 30, eastern sections Oct. 1, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Oct. 2. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will develop higher than usual temperatures and the storm forces will be fully up to the average, followed by a cool wave that may not reach very low temperatures but unusually cold weather is expected from Oct. 10 to 17. This will be the coldest part of October. Temperatures will go high again about Oct. 19 and be followed by moderate weather to end of month.

The great drought will not end during October. Some rains are expected, but they will do less good than usual and the moisture will rapidly evaporate. The Mexican drought ended in May, 1918, and the great drought began in June following. Some are discouraged about the long continued dry weather. These bulletins will continue to announce cropweather conditions a month or more in advance.

Very dangerous storms and most precipitation are expected during the nine days centering on Oct. 21. Canada will get most rain during that period and much of the Canadian soil will be put in good condition.

W. T. Foster

U.S. SEPTEMBER APPLE REPORT

Figures Show Michigan Crop is Twenty-Two Per Cent Larger Than 1917, But 136,000 Bbls Less Than the Aug. Estimate

The bureau of crop estimates has issued a special commercial apple report for September showing an estimated production of 2 million barrels as compared to 22 and a half million in 1917 and 25 million in 1916. Following are some of the regional reports:

New York with a promised production of 6,623,000 barrels or 41,394 cars as compared to 14,900 cars in 1917 is the outstanding feature of the apple situation this year. Western New York on account of recent rains and favorable conditions has advanced over the August estimate, while Hudson Valley has shown a decline from lack of rain.

The New England crop has shown a rather sharp reduction, the Maine crop now being estimated at 23 percent as compared to 31 percent in August, the Baldwin crop in the more important counties of that state approaching a complete failure.

The extreme hot, dry weather of August caused heavy damage to the apple crop in Kansas, Missouri, Southern Illinois and Indiana. The small production in Oklahoma and Texas was nearly wiped out by the drought. Dry weather extending in Michigan also caused a reduction in that state. In some sections the stems of the apples were dried up, thus causing premature ripening and a heavy drop of fruit. Apples in most orchards are below normal in size. The orchard that has been well pruned, well sprayed, well fed and cared for is bringing to maturity the only crops approaching normal in size, color and quality.

The southern Ohio district promises 259,000 barrels as compared to 121,000 barrels last year. Apples are small in size, due to drought during August; otherwise good quality. Other parts of Ohio have a spotted crop and for the most part the fruit will go on local markets, with the exception of Columbiana county which has a few hundred cars.

The dry weather in Michigan of the past month has caused a further decline in the apple crop. The state as a whole shows a decline of 136,000 barrels over the August 1st estimate, but an increase of 421,000 barrels or 22 percent over the 1917 crop. Part of western Michigan winter crop will be marketed in bushel baskets.

Good crops in Washington, Oregon and California, although somewhat under 1917 production for these three states; a very light crop amounting to almost a failure in Idaho, and a considerable decline in the condition of the apple crop on the western slope of Colorado during July on account of worm injury and smaller size, summarize the western boxed apple situation on September 1. The production in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at about 20,666 cars of 750 boxes each as compared with 24,900 cars in 1917.

MONTANA TO VOTE ON STATE-OWNED ELEVATORS

The people of Montana will be called upon Nov. 5th to vote on the question of issuing bonds of \$250,000 to build a terminal elevator at Great Falls, to be controlled and operated by the state authorities. "How did they come to omit voting on state owned and controlled milk foundries, apple orchards and wool ranches?" peevishly asks a well-known grain trade journal.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from preceding page)

The price today is \$1.64 as compared with \$1.90 a year ago. The crop for this year is now estimated to be about one-fourth higher than last year.

Prohibition will have some effect upon the barley market this year, but how much no one can say. Providing the export demand is sustained it should at least make up for the falling off in malting stock demand. Exports to date are practically double the exports during the same period a year ago.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	29 50 30 00	28 50 29 00	27 50 28 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	28 50 29 00	24 50 25 00	23 50 24 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	28 50 29 50	28 00 27 00	28 00 28 00
New York	30 00 31 00	29 00 31 00	28 00 30 00
Richmond			

New hay is now coming in to the eastern markets more or less freely, but sells at about the same prices as offered for old hay. The demand continues fairly good, and the supply of the better grades is limited. Several cars of hay were sold in New York last week at \$33 per ton. Poor hay is not wanted and goes begging at \$11 to \$15 per ton. Detroit has reported daily for several weeks that hay was scarce and firm and offerings of No. 1 timothy may be expected to bring anywhere from \$27 to \$30 per ton. There is nothing in the present trend of the market to indicate that hay will be much lower even when shipments of new hay are flush.



BEANS

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

For the first time in several weeks the bean market again shows slight signs of activity. Disastrous weather conditions in bean sections during harvesting have had a slightly bullish effect upon the market. This has not yet been felt to any degree in the Detroit market, but Pittsburgh reports a little better demand. Our predictions a few weeks ago that the market on new beans would start in at a low figure have been verified, and we expect that by the time threshing is completed and the quality and quantity of the crop is known, trading will become more active and prices will advance. If the bean market is going to be as unstable this year as last, it will require close watching.



POTATOES

The potato market was never in a more healthy condition. Of course, there is tendency toward over-caution on the part of buyers who lost money last year, but even this has not forced the market down to a level where it might be expected to go, in view of the liberal receipts on the primary markets and the comparatively large crop estimated by the government. A much larger part of the 1918 crop has moved to market during the past three weeks than during the same period a year ago, and yet prices remain steady. Minnesota has already shipped thousands of cars and the movement from Wisconsin is increasing rapidly. Little Michigan stock has yet found its way to market, and a couple more weeks are required to mature the crop. Prices on the Chicago market closed last week slightly higher than the week previous. There is much room for belief that the government estimate of 385,000,000 bushels is not going to be maintained as frosts in Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York and Maine have reduced the prospects to quite an extent.

Peach Crop Prospects

The peach crop situation is much the same as August with the exception of a still further decline in condition in some of the middle Atlantic states and in New York state, which now promises but 15 per cent of a crop. The important states of Michigan, Ohio, Arkansas, and also the New England states, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas are almost total failures. The southern production, where the bulk of the crop was located this year, is now entirely off the market. The bulk of the far west crop has moved, as has that of the middle Atlantic states. Western New York, Ohio and Michigan are the only extensive peach producing centers yet to be harvested, the crop of which in most sections approaches a failure.

Still further decline over August estimates in the northern states emphasize the exceedingly light crop in the northern peach belt, comprising the states of Michigan, Ohio, New York and New England. These states promise to ship from 1600 to 1800 cars this year, 1300 of which will come from the lake belt of Western New York. Last year this group of states shipped about 10,500 cars despite the very light 1917 crop in Michigan and Ohio. A normal commercial production for these states would be about 15,000 cars.

Interest in the New York crop centers in the Lake Ontario counties. The state will ship from 1300 to 1500 cars of commercial peaches which will all come from the lake belt, which last year shipped about 7200 cars. Other parts of the state are a total failure. Niagara county promises to ship a little better than 500 cars, the same county shipping 2500 cars in 1917. On account of the very large size and excellent quality of the peaches the quantity may slightly exceed 1300 cars. Elbertas are now moving in quantity from New York state.

Ohio with 6 percent of a crop, will ship not to exceed 200 cars this season and practically all of these will move in small lots.

Michigan now promises only 5 percent of a crop, and the 60,000 bushels commercial will practically all go to market in local express shipments and very few, if any, cars will be loaded for interstate shipment. Dry weather reduced earlier prospects. New Prolific, Carmen, Champion, Engles' Mammoth, and Gold Drop are varieties bearing this year. Very few Elbertas are found.



BUTTER

The farmer who is finding it difficult to find a profitable market for his milk may soon find it to his advantage to get out the old churn and make butter providing butter market continues on its upward climb. City consumers are today paying 59 cents per pound for creamery butter. Dairy butter is hard to secure at any price. The government has taken over 60 per cent of all storage butter and the

demand from other sources far exceeds the supply, so there is no question but what the butter market will continue stronger and higher all fall and winter long. Some predict that butter may go as high as 75 cents or even \$1 per pound before the winter is over.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	35-40	30-30	30-32
Ducks	28-30	28-30	33-35
Geese	19-20	19-20	20-22
Springers	28-30	28-29	35-36
Hens	30-32	32-33	36-37

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Following the Jewish holidays of last week which about cleaned up the accumulating supplies, the demand for poultry has declined very largely and as a result the supply is somewhat in excess of needs. All markets report poultry inactive, with prices lower than prevailed the first part of the past week. This sluggishness is believed to be only temporary. Cooler weather always means increased consumption of all meats and the demand for the balance of the year should be sufficient to take care of all shipments.



EGGS

Allied government purchases of eggs in Chicago and New York have had a most invigorating effect upon the market, and the price in Chicago advanced nearly a cent a day all last week, which failed, however, to secure all the supplies the trade could take care of. The order of the food administration that all eggs must be candled, thereby insuring a somewhat better keeping quality, has had much to do with stabilizing the demand.

East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1918.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 265 cars, including 70 cars of Canadians and 26 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 40 to 50c lower on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in moderate supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 50c lower than last week; fat cows and heifers were in good supply, sold 50c to 75c lower; bulls of all classes sold 40 to 50c lower; canners and cutters were in very good supply, sold 50c lower; fresh cows and springers were in moderate supply, sold \$5 to \$10 per head lower; stockers and feeders were in good supply, sold fully 50c lower than last week; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady.

Receipts of cattle Tuesday totaled 30 cars, including 22 cars left from Monday's trade. The market was steady on all grades.

Receipts of hogs Monday totaled 9000 head. The market opened steady, with the bulk of hogs selling at \$21.25 to \$21.35. A few choice light mixed

decks sold up to \$21.40, but the bulk sold at \$21.35. Pigs, \$21; roughs, \$18.25 to \$18.50; stags, \$12 to \$15.

Tuesday, with 5280 hogs on sale, our market opened 10 to 15c lower, and in some cases 20c lower, and very dull, with over one-half of the receipts going over unsold on account of lack of orders. The heavy hogs sold from \$21.15 to \$21.25; yorkers, \$21 to \$21.25; and a very slow sale; pigs, \$20.75 to \$21; roughs, \$18 to \$18.25; stags, \$12 to \$15.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were called 4000 head. The market opened steady on best lambs which sold at \$18.50. A few bunches of choice ewe and weather lambs sold up to \$18.75; culls, \$15.50 to \$16; yearlings, \$14 to \$15, as to weight and quality; wethers, \$13.25 to \$13.75; ewes, \$11.50 to \$12.50 as to weight and quality.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Tuesday were about 600 head. Choice ewe and wether lambs sold from \$18.25 to \$18.50; all other grades about steady with Monday.

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17.50 to \$18; medium to good weighty steers, \$16.50 to \$17; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$14 to \$14.50; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, \$13.50 to \$14; choice to prime yearlings, \$15.00 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 heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; good to choice fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11; medium to good fat cows, \$9 to \$9.50; fair to good medium fat cows, \$8 to \$8.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$6 to \$6.50; good to choice fat bulls, \$11 to \$11.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$10.00 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; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$8 to \$8.50; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 to \$120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$90.

Detroit Live Stock Market

Detroit, Sept. 17.—Cattle: Market steady; best heavy steers, \$12 to \$14; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.50 to \$11.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$9 to \$9.50; handy light butchers, \$8 to \$8.50; light butchers, \$7.50 to \$8; best cows, \$9 to \$9.25; butcher cows, \$7 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6.25 to \$6.50; canners, \$6 to \$6.25; best heavy bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.50; feeders, \$9 to \$10; stockers, \$7 to \$9.

Veal calves—Market steady; best \$19 to \$19.50; others, \$7.50 to \$17.

Sheep and lambs—Lambs, 25 to 50c higher; sheep steady; best lambs \$17.25 to \$17.40; fair lambs, \$16 to \$16.50; light to common lambs, \$13 to \$15; fair to good sheep, \$10.50 to \$11; culls and common, \$5 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Pigs steady; other grades, 15 to 20c lower; pigs, \$20.25; mixed grades, \$20.25 to \$20.40.

HIGHEST HAY PRICES
WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14

	Choice	No. 3
New York	\$22.00	\$27.00
Boston	21.00	26.00
Philadelphia	20.00	25.00
Baltimore	23.00	31.00
Providence	29.00	20.00
Pittsburgh	31.00	26.00
Pittsburgh prairie	18.00	
Richmond	35.00	29.00
Chicago	33.00	26.00
Chicago prairie	28.00	
St. Louis	33.00	27.00
St. Louis prairie	30.00	
Duluth	28.00	
Detroit	28.00	18.00
Kansas City	29.50	23.00
Kansas City prairie	27.00	
Minneapolis	27.00	24.00
Minneapolis prairie	25.50	
St. Paul	28.25	22.75
St. Paul prairie	26.25	
Jacksonville	37.50	
Cleveland	30.50	
San Francisco	27.00	
Montreal	19.00	16.00

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

	Choice	No. 3
New York	\$24.00	\$29.00
Boston	22.00	26.00
Philadelphia	21.00	25.00
Baltimore	20.50	17.50
Pittsburgh	21.50	17.00
Chicago	22.50	17.00
Cincinnati	21.50	21.00
New Orleans	26.00	23.00
Kansas City	20.50	17.50

IF YOU ARE really in the farming business in Michigan for PROFIT, if you're tired of letting someone else run the business for YOU, if you want to keep posted on what's going on in Lansing, Washington, and in the markets where YOUR crops are sold—CLIP THIS COUPON—put your address on it, pin a dollar bill to it and

KEEP M. B. F. COMING!

just as the best business farmers in every county in Michigan are doing!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

For the one dollar bill attached send your weekly for one year to:—

M P. O.

County State R. F. D. No.

Remarks

This may be your last opportunity for some time to subscribe for the weekly that the farmers all over Michigan are talking about; we've only a few local agents, don't depend on one getting to you, USE THIS COUPON TO-DAY!

County Crop Reports

Missaukee (Central)—Farmers are plowing a large acreage for rye and wheat. There will be more rye sown here than usual; the ground is in fine condition for seeding; some rye has been sown, but no wheat on account of grasshoppers. We had some frost on Sept. 10 which did some damage to crops. Late potatoes will not be more than a third of a crop; beans will not yield more than three bushels to the acre. The Lake City co-operative association has purchased the warehouse and elevator of Fred Rose and intend to do business right from the start. The association has a membership of nearly 200. Wheat at Lake City this week was quoted at from \$1.80 to \$2; oats, 65c; rye, \$1.50.—*H. E. N. Cutcheon.*

Cheboygan (South)—Threshing is in full blast and grain yielding good. Weather ideal. Corn maturing fine; some already being cut. A good crop of buckwheat is also being harvested. Considerable fall wheat and rye being sown. Early potatoes a small yield, very few in a hill; late ones very little better, about half crop. No frosts to any extent as yet. Lots of fall apples going to waste; people are canning, drying and using them in all kinds of ways, but still many will rot on the ground and no market for them. Farm help very scarce, farmers changing work and trying to get their work done. No county fair here this year; people's minds are on other things. A number of farm auctions are being held, farmers are selling cattle very close on account of the scarcity and the high prices of feed.—*Wolverine.*

Branch (North)—Farmers sowing wheat and rye and cutting corn. The weather showery and cool. Selling stock and grain. Very much in need of two weeks of good warm weather for late corn and beans. Union City quotations this week were: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 60c; rye, \$1.70; hay, \$15 to \$22; potatoes, \$1.75; hens, 22c; butter, 40; butterfat, 43; eggs, 40; sheep, \$9; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$9; cows, \$7; veal calves, \$17.—*F. S. Union City.*

Lapeer (Southeast)—Farmers are busy sowing wheat, the ground working very good; had plenty of rain lately, more than needed. Some of the farmers have their beans pulled, and they have had no weather to dry them; most of the beans are green yet. Lots of hay and oats going to market with very good prices. The following were the quotations at Imlay City this week: Wheat, \$1.95 to \$2.05; oats, 60 to 62; hay, \$19 to \$21; rye straw, \$1.50; wheat straw, \$5.00; beans, \$6.50 to \$8.50; hens, 20 to 22c; springers, 22 to 24c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 40c; sheep, \$5 to \$9; lambs, \$12 to \$14; hogs, 17 to \$18.50; beef steers, \$9 to \$12; beef cows, \$5 to \$8; veal calves, \$13 to \$14; wool, 65; apples, 50; peaches, \$4.00; plums, \$2.50.—*C. A. B., Imlay City.*

Calhoun (Southwest)—Lots of rain, has been very catchy weather for cloverseed threshing and getting up beans. Some wheat sown, but the most of it to be sown yet. No frost as yet and late potatoes are growing some now. Silo filling has commenced; ground in fine shape for seeding, and a good acreage will be sown to wheat and rye.—*E. B. H., Athens.*

Grand Traverse (Northeast)—Farmers are pulling beans, cutting corn and hauling sweet corn for the canning factories. Had a light frost a few nights ago but it did not do much damage. The following quotations at Traverse City this week: Oats, 60; rye, \$1.35; beans, \$7.25; potatoes, \$1.80 per cwt.; butter, 35; butterfat, 47; eggs, 35; apples, 1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt.—*C. L. B., Williamsburg.*

Montcalm (Southeast)—Farmers are busy plowing for wheat and rye, there being a larger acreage sown here this year than last and many have changed their seed except the Red Rock wheat which failed to make a success in this locality. A large quantity of beans were in the rain which came Wednesday and Thursday and it is thought that much damage has been done to them. About one-

third of the corn has been cut, the filling of silos has been mostly done, except the ones which have been built this year. The soil is wet and weather being cold at the present time. The following quotations at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.08; corn, \$1.75; oats, 62c; rye, \$1.51; springers, 20c; butter, 42 to 44; eggs, 36 to 38; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$15; hogs, 17½; beef cows, \$7 to \$9; veal calves, \$9 to \$11.—*W. L., Greenville.*

Ingham (Central)—Soil in fine condition for seeding. Threshing about done until beans and buckwheat are ready. Early beans are about harvested; late ones very green yet. Some late potatoes are in bloom; too late to ripen. Some have sown rye and others are fitting ground. Silos mostly filled; much corn too late to ripen; some early corn sound and good for seed. The following prices were paid at Mason this week: Wheat, \$2.02 to \$2.07; corn, \$3 per cwt.; oats, 60c; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20; beans, \$7.50 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1; hens, 22 to 25c; ducks, 20; butter, 49; butterfat, 49; eggs 32 to 38c; sheep, \$3 to \$7; lambs, \$16.50; hogs, \$18.50; beef steers, \$7 to \$12; beef cows, \$4 to \$7; veal calves, \$14.—*C. I. M., Mason.*

Calhoun (North Central)—Farmers are very busy just now; wheat about half in; cutting corn and filling silos in full blast. About the usual amount of wheat will be sowed. Think there will be more rye put in than usual. Corn from the native seed is ripe but the western and eastern seed green yet. Bean harvest and wheat sowing has been held up the past week on account of frequent rains. Not very many beans in this locality, cloverseed well filled but thin on the ground. Fall pasture is booming now. Seem to be plenty of apples here. Prices at Bellevue this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 63c; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8 per cwt. hens and springers, 26c; rough hogs, \$15; hogs, \$18.50.—*G. R., Olivet.*

Cass (Northeast)—Farmers are busy sowing wheat, filling silos and cutting corn. Corn crop cut short by drouth thru July and first half of August. The yield will be light but quality good providing frost holds off another ten days. Early potatoes were a complete failure, but late ones are looking well at present and promise a good yield if frost stays away this month. The acreage is not over 70 per cent of the 1917 crop. We have had an abundance of rain for the past three weeks and pasture has been improved wonderfully. Hay a short crop and will be less another year for the drouth burned up nearly all the young seeding. Farm help is almost impossible to get and what little we can get is not up to standard.—*M. R. P., Dowagiac.*

St. Joseph (North)—Weather at the present ideal for the maturing of corn, beans and potatoes. Some corn in shock, but most farmers too busy with seeding to spend much time on corn cutting. Corn is down badly, some fields flat from the recent storms. About normal acreage going into wheat, with rye acreage somewhat increased. The following quotations were made at Mendon last week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 60c; rye, \$1.50; rye straw, \$6.50; potatoes, \$1.50; hens, 24c; eggs, 36c; sheep, \$10 to \$11; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$7 to \$12; beef cows, \$6 to \$9; veal calves, \$15 to \$16; peaches, \$4.50; grapes, \$1.—*H. A. H., Mendon.*

Allegan (Southeast)—A large per cent of the farmers in this section will sow their wheat this week. A few have filled their silos. Plenty of showers now and soil is in fine condition for working. Corn and potatoes doing well. Potatoes are retailing at the stores in Allegan at \$2.80 per bu. \$2.90 paid at Allegan condensary for September milk. Following quotations at Allegan this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65 to 80; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$22 to \$30; beans, \$7; potatoes, \$2.00; onions, \$1.50; cabbage, 4c; cucumbers, \$1 per bu.; hens, 20 to 25; springers, 20 to 25; butter, 38c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 36c; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$12 to \$15; hogs, \$16 to \$19; beef steers, \$6 to \$10; beef cows, \$5 to \$7.

FILLING THE SILO

Waiting on engine power to fill your silo is annoying and expensive.

The Farmer Boy Owner is Independent

He is able to serve his own convenience—to choose the time when corn is prime for the silo

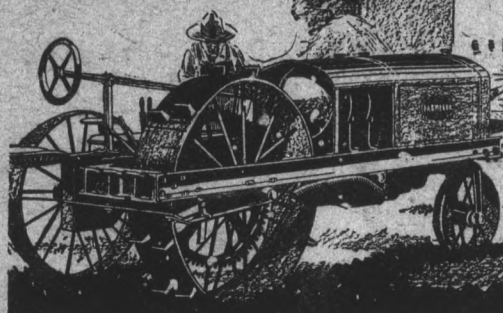
Farmer Boy
TRACTOR

Operated on Gasoline and Kerosene, delivers 20-horse-power and more to pulley at engine speed, thru ball bearing transmission.

Exclusive Farmer Boy features have doubled the use of the tractor. With it you Cultivate corn and other row crops, as well as Plow, Harrow, Disc, Drill, Harvest and do all farm work.

The Columbus Tractor Co.

1936 W. Goodale St.
Columbus, Ohio



Our Power Farming Manual, "Power for the Farm," tells how to save time, labor and animals; cut expense; increase earnings. It shows why this moderate priced tractor is an investment—not an expense. Write for it—today

An Organization for Michigan Farmers

More than \$1,000,000.00 of business written the first year. This proves the demand for our company.
More than \$120,000.00 of first real estate mortgages on deposit with the state treasurer which proves our responsibility.

Your liability can be protected by our reliability

This is no time to take long chances. In these critical times "safety first" should be the watchword.

Co-operate with us and insure your live stock against death from accident and disease and thus save more than \$3,000,000.00 annually to the farmers of Michigan and to society.

Consult our local agent in your vicinity.

Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

Colon C. Lillie, President

Harmon J. Wells, Sec. and Treas.

319 Widdicomb Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. Graebner Bldg., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.

FLEECE WOOL

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

TRAUGGOTT SCHMIDT SONS,

136 to 164 Monroe Ave.,

Phone Main 4880

Detroit, Michigan

THE LITTLE WONDER

TILE DITCHER

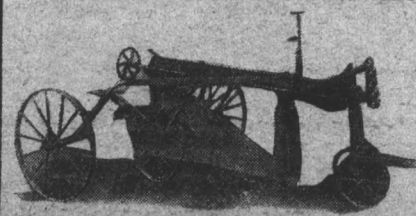
Will Save 80% of Your Work

Will ship to any responsible party subject to approval, without a cent in advance, absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Write for terms and circular.

EDW. JESCHKE,

414 Lynne St.,

Bellevue, Ohio



ATTENTION!

Tile drain your land and use agricultural lime. It is your patriotic duty to increase your crops. Get busy, write today for prices and our booklet explaining tile underdrainage.

THE CADILLAC CLAY COMPANY

Manufacturers and Distributors
Building Material.

711 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Woman's Rights in the Home

I HAD THOUGHT that we had pretty thoroly discussed the subject of "home conveniences" in these columns and that it could be safely laid away for a time. But it seems not to be. Last week I received a letter from a reader hearkening right back to the topic, so we'll go over it again and see if there's anything we've missed in our discussion. When I first read the letter that follows I said to myself this reader was making a terrible fuss over trifles, but later I remembered the thousands of farm homes right here in Michigan that are absolutely devoid of even the simplest kind of conveniences and I am glad to let my readers know how this one woman, at least, feels about the slavish lives that so many farm women lead simply because their husbands are too selfish or thoughtless to provide them with labor-saving conveniences.

There's a great demand now-a-days from certain types of women for "woman's rights," referring to the ballot. And it's an interesting bit of psychology to me that those who are demanding more rights are the very ones who enjoy the most at the present time. Do you know what I mean? I mean that the woman who is indubitably the "man of the house" and runs the whole farm or store or whatever business her "lesser" half may be engaged in, is the very woman who pleads longest and loudest for women's rights. But the poor soul who trudges meekly to the pump half way between the house and the barn four or five times a day and lugs the slop pail off to a corner of the barnyard morning, noon and night, because her husband is too indifferent to her welfare and comfort to provide the house with a storage tank and a kitchen sink, is the one mostly in need of "rights" and the one who thinks the least about them.

Women need more rights, we'll all agree, but the first and most essential rights are home rights. There are too many farm women who are merely wives and helpers, and not enough who are partners with their husbands. I don't know of any reason why a woman should be expected to put up with all kind of inconveniences in running her house while husband is making his own work easier and more efficient by the use of modern equipment. There may be good reasons why some farm homes are without ordinary conveniences, but in the majority of cases, it is pure selfishness on the part of the husband that the wife is forced to perform her work under distressing and laborious conditions.

I just wish every woman who is dragging herself out in needless steps would tell her John or Bill or Henry this very night that she'll expect some of the farm profits this year to go for home improvements, and having once so spoken to set her foot down and keep it "set" till hubby gets busy. Is that the way you feel? —Penelope.

Give the Woman Equal Rights

DEAR PENELOPE:—I have been thinking for some time that I would write and tell you that I received my dish drainer all right, and wish to thank you for it. This has been such a busy season. With so much Hooverizing to do besides the extra work that always comes at this time of the year. We have been talking about home conveniences, I thought I would change the subject a little and write about some of the non-conveniences. I am like the lady who wrote and said that she never saw anyone who was serene and happy was ill. Neither have I. And I believe there is always a cause or reason for anybody being discontented, grouchy and tired out. Now let us step into one home. We find a woman who should be in the prime of life, broken down in health. Do I wonder why? No, I do not. She has raised a large family and worked far beyond her strength. Then they have lost several dollars each year by not having a good cellar. But the man couldn't afford one. If he wants any farm tools he gets them some way. I step into another home. They seem to be tired and grouchy, always working. Wonder what is the trouble there? I take hold of the pump; it flows about as large a stream as would flow thru a half-inch funnel. By the time that man has pumped the water for his livestock he is tired out and perhaps a little grouchy too. He is also a mason by trade and has perhaps in his lifetime built as many as five hundred cisterns or more. But his wife has

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

reached the half century mark and has never yet had the pleasure of having a cistern. Look at the soap soft water would save. He is like some of the rest of the men, "hasn't got time to build it, or can't afford it." But if he wants any tools he gets them and pays for them when he can. I go a little further down the line. I see a house that faces the west with a porch extending around on the west and south side where the sun shines. It wouldn't of cost any more to had it extended on the north side where it is cooler, and the sun doesn't shine. The house is raised about five or six feet from the ground and the pump is on the ground level. There is also a handy tool shed on the ground level for the man of the house to put his tools in, while his wife must run up and down five or six steps every time she wants a pail of water or something out of the shed, or a place to wash in. I consider every five minutes saved is economy. Who wants to be wasting a whole lot of time for nothing? Especially when the hammer and a few nails and perhaps a good dose of ambition powder would save a lot of work and drudgery besides. Let us step into a home that is

The Gold Star

THE star upon their service flag has changed to gleaming gold. It speaks no more of hope and life, as once it did of old, But splendidly it glistens now for every eye to see And softly whispers: "Here lived one who died for liberty."

"Here once he walked and played, and laughed, here oft his smile was known; Within these walls today are kept the toys he used to own. Now I am he who marched away and I am he who fell, Of service once I spoke, but now, of sacrifice I tell."

"No richer home in all this land is there than this I grace, For here was cradled manhood fine. Within this humble place A soldier for the truth was born. And here beside the door A mother sits and grieves for him who shall return no more."

"Salute me, stranger, as you pass! I mark a soldier who Gave up the joys of living here to dare and die for you! This is the home that once he knew who fought for you and fell. This is a shrine of sacrifice where faith and courage fell."

—(Copyright, 1918, by EDGAR A. GUEST. By Special Permission.)

well arranged, with plenty of sunlight and a few conveniences at least. Do we find them discontented, grouchy and tired out? No. We do not as a general rule. I hear someone say: "I don't believe in a woman scrimping and saving, managing, every way she can, and let the man have everything. If a man wants any tobacco or anything he generally gets it, and why can't a woman have the same equal rights?"—Mrs. E. I. Bellaire.

Little Sugar Stories

All fruits can be canned successfully without sugar for future jelly making, pie filling, and marmalades. Can in hot water, in their own juice, or the concentrated juice of apples, pears or grapes.

For dark cakes, and chocolate, coffee, or caramel ice cream use half and half sugar and molasses. For light cakes and light creams use half sugar and white syrup.

Serve very ripe, sweet peaches, pears and figs without the addition of sugar, or with cream whipped up with a little white syrup or honey.

Too much sugar is used on the American table, with a consequent loss of variety and piquancy of flavor. The nutty flavor of grains, the natural sweetness of cornbread, the distinctive flavor of fruits and the real coffee taste are too often smothered with sugar.

Drying fruit concentrates the sugar, the amount of sugar in some fruits is over 50 per cent. Dried fruit makes excellent jam, pickles, salads, and ice cream, and when eaten as stewed fruit

need less sugar than fresh fruit. Select the sweetest fruits for drying.

If fruit is allowed to become soft ripe on the trees it will acquire enough sugar on its own account to make it very palatable for canning without sugar. Where fruit is abundant, can ripe fruit in its own juice.

A "War Savings" Baby

DEAR PENELOPE:—The young lady whose picture I am sending does not intend to be rejected on account of defective teeth, as she has had a tooth brush from the time her first two teeth appeared. She now has ten teeth with two more almost through. She weighs 21½ lbs., and is 31 inches tall. She is 14 months old. Her name is Margaret Anita Dodson, and is our only child (so far.)

I have a Brownie and often take a "snap" of views around our place. I will send some more some time, and next time will send one of Margaret smiling. She is lots prettier when she smiles, which she does most of the time, as she is a very good-natured baby and has never given me a minute's trouble.

Her hair is the color of corn silk and her eyes are deep blue, with long black lashes. She has



never been sick except one week she had whooping cough, but was soon over the worst part of that, as we called a doctor as soon as she began to have a fever. Margaret has three W. S. S. and we have pledged two more for her.—Mrs. L.B.D., Lawrence.

Putting Down Eggs

THE OLD-FASHIONED "packed egg" for winter use is a thing of the past. With prices soaring and the necessity of using eggs in place of meats, science has been experimenting with the preservation, and today we are able to drop fresh eggs into a crock of water glass and remove them five or ten months later, equally as fresh as on the day they were laid.

The water glass may be purchased from your druggist and mixed at home, in the proportion of ten parts of water to one of waterglass. Pour the solution into the crocks in which you desire to pack and drop your eggs into it. If the eggs have not been candled they may be tested in this solution, the good ones sinking under the surface of the liquor. Be sure all eggs are completely covered with the solution.

When you wish to use them next winter simply take them as needed and wash. The water glass and water have such an effect on the shells that it is necessary to prick the shells with a needle before putting into boiling water to boil. If this is done they can be boiled as well as when fresh.

The water glass method is simple but effective, and I am sure would be well worth your trial if you are planning to pack your eggs. I packed 30 dozen last year and used them for frying, boiling or in baking without the loss of a single egg.

PENELOPE.

GREEN-CORN PUDDING

This is a delicious way to serve either sweet corn or the tender field corn. A little sugar may be added to the field corn if desired.

Husk and silk 12 good-sized ears of corn. Slice one-half the kernel with a sharp knife, and with the blunt edge of the knife scrape out the milky part that remains on the cob. Add a tablespoon of butter, salt, and pepper, and three-fourths cup of milk. Bake for 45 minutes, allowing it to brown on top. This makes a creamy dish, which is best served in the pan or baking dish in which it bakes.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 8985—Boys' suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. When baby's curls are cut, and the dear little dresses laid away, mother has surely lost her baby boy, but how proud she is when she slips the first real "suit" on him, and behold, she has a little man! Real trousers, with buttons at the knee, not even bloomers, and a little double-breasted blouse with pockets and a belt comprise this suit. These blouse and trouser suits make up equally as well in cotton as wool, but for winter, if possible, everyone is anxious to get their boys into wool suits. The blouse is finished in a tailored style, buttoning either to the neck or allowing a turn-back lapel on left side front. The starched roll collar may be separate if used on a wool suit, and by having several collars, one suit will be kept neat and presentable for a surprisingly long time. Little cuffs of same material finish the long sleeves and the popular patent leather belt will appeal to the boy.

No. 8984—Little Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A simple little empire style is here shown, with straight one-piece skirt gathered all around to the plain baby waist. The closing is in the back and the only trimming feature is the scalloped collar, which crosses in front in surplice effect. In my judgment this style is too severe for a thin, fluffy, summer dress for a child, but I have seen this same idea carried out in wool and velvet with a silk collar that was very attractive. The dress was of black velvet with white washable satin collar, but I am sure a wool in any pretty color with a harmonizing shade of soft silk material would be equally as good.

No. 8990—Ladies' slip-on waist. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The yoke effect in blouses is shown a great deal this summer, especially in making up the heavier silks and winter blouse materials. The yoke is prettily shaped across the back and shoulders and extends into a yoke down the front. This may be of same or contrasting material to the body part of the blouse. Deep flare sections corresponding to the yoke are set into the sleeves, giving them the kimono effect. The waists are much fuller than they have been for some months. If desired a closing may be perfected in the back.

No. 8987—Ladies' house dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. What a comfortable, but smart-looking frock! If ever we desired loose-fitting, comfy afternoon clothes, it is today when thousands of us are spending our only leisure hours serving as hard as ever we can. This little dress is cut in the plain tailored waist, large arm-holes with three-quarter kimono-style sleeves, which are so much favored today, and a three-gored gathered skirt set on at the normal waistline. The long, narrow, rolled collar meeting in surplice and made of a contrasting material, together with a short, strap belt, only across the front, lend a note of distinction to the dress.

No. 8995—Separate skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. With panel front and back, presenting the much-talked-of apron effect, converts this plain gathered two-



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

piece skirt into one of the season's most popular models. The panels button onto the belt on each side of front and back. This style could be favorably combined with the above blouse 8990.

No. 8996—Misses' small women's dress. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. The waist is rather close-fitting with straight lines and shows slash down the center

front, which is finished with a ribbon lacing. The high roll collar is attached to the waist across the back but lies out loose over the shoulders. The skirt is two-gored, gathered to the normal waist line, with the apron tunic both in front and back. Fringe, finishing the tunic, and soft crush girdle, gives the dress the strictly up-to-the-moment effect.

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR Boys and Girls:—I promised I would tell you a story this week, didn't I?

I suppose this story would have been more appropriate if told in the spring, but I believe you will remember it until next spring and the Robins come flying back to us.

This is the story of how Robin Red Breast got his name—

Once upon a time there was a little boy who lived with his daddy away off by the North Pole. They lived in a house made of snow and ice and in the center of their hut they had to keep a fire burning, night and day, in order that they wouldn't freeze.

The little boy always watched the fire day times while his daddy was away, and then when night would come he would go to bed and his daddy would watch the fire.

One day his daddy was very sick and was unable to get up and watch the fire at all, so the little boy must stay awake nights too. Of course this little fellow tried to be brave and he stayed awake just as long as he possibly could, but after a while he dropped off to sleep. Now you all know that up in that country there are lots of polar bears. One old white bear had often looked at the little boys house and wished they would go away so that he might have their house, and so when he came prowling around that night and discovered the little boy and his daddy both sound asleep he said to himself "Now here is my chance, I shall go in and put the fire out so that they will freeze and then I can have their house." And carefully and quietly in he stole and with his old cold, icy paw put out the fire, and then went away.

But someone else was watching this little boy, and who do you suppose it was? Well it was an old robin and when she saw the bear come out of the hut she flew in and said—"Oh, I don't want this little boy to freeze, and I must build this fire up again." So she pecked around until she found a coal and then fluttered her little wings and fanned that coal into a flame. The flame rose higher and higher and before the Robin realized it she had burned her breast.

Pretty soon the little boy awoke and when he saw poor Robin with her breast all red, he said, "Oh Robin dear, what is the matter with your breast?" Oh, said Robin, I burned myself trying to make a fire again after old polar bear had put it out."

And you can imagine how sorry the little boy felt for Robin and he nursed the burn all winter long and he always called her Robin Red Breast.

So that, dear boys and girls, is how all the Robin Red Breasts who come to see us every year got their name.

Now tell me the best and prettiest story you know. With love, AUNT PENELOPE.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw the letters in the M. B. F. but I have delayed writing until the present time. I am in the seventh grade. I go to the Plained school. My teacher's name is Miss Watson. I like her real well. I am 11 years old. I have one sister and two brothers. I live on a 160-acre farm. We have six horses, their names are Dan, Belle, Nellie, Prince, Topsy and Molly. For pets I have a dog and two kittens, and a little pet cat, her name is Molly. My dog's name is Cub, and I call the kittens Pussy. For our page I like "Cozy Corner." Your niece—Charlotte Ramsey, Avoca, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have seen many quite interesting letters in the M. B. F. I am 12 years old and live on a 77-acre farm with my uncle and aunt. I go to school every day. I have two and a half miles to walk. Am in the sixth grade. We have two horses, their names are Doll and Dexter. For pets I have a Gehrige, Vanderbilt, Michigan.

dog and a cat. My dog's name is Rover, and the cat's name is Daisy. We have 7 cows and 4 calves. I had three brothers but one was killed in France in July. He was 19 years old, so now I have only two. The oldest one is in Columbus in training. I think "Uncle Sam's Helpers" would be a nice name for our page.—Lila Wakefield, Avoca, Michigan.

OUR ORCHARD ON THE FARM

It is filled with old, yet graceful trees: The grass is tall and green. The air is sweet with the summer breeze. 'Tis a very pretty scene.

Each summer when the days are warm, The robin sings upon the wing, The baby colt runs here and there, He's a lively little thing.

The chubby pigs lie in the sun, They roam from tree to tree, And eat the apples, one, two, three, Until the day is done.

And as the day fades into night, The sunset gilds the blossoming boughs, The milkmaid in her gown of white Goes thru the shadows for the cows.

—Ethel Chapin, 15 years old, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I hope you have not forgotten me, but I have been so busy helping mamma that I have not had any time to write. I ironed all of the colored clothes for her yesterday. I have been reading the children's page every week. I thank you very much for the Thrift Stamp. I have my card half full, and have the money to buy the rest as soon as we go to town. Our little colt died about a week after I wrote to you. We threshed two weeks ago. We are coming along fine with our house; we have the sheeting and roof on, and we are ready to put the siding on and windows and doors on. After this I will try to do better. Please do not forget your loving friend—Ruah Wise, Chesaning, Michigan.

Never fear, my dear little reader, I never forget my friends. PENELOPE.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—My father subscribed for the M. B. F. last March and we all like it very much. I especially enjoy the letters from the girls and boys of Michigan. We live on an 80-acre farm and have five cows and six calves. The cows' names are Daisy, Molly, Polly, Beauty, Cherry; and the calves' names are Goldie, Rosie, Bobby, Duke, Baby and Max. We have two horses and a colt. The horses' names are Jesse, Dolly and Pat. We have about 120 little chickens and about 20 hens and one rooster. We have five cats, three kittens and two old ones. Their names are Tom, Lody, Loany, Tutty, Flossy. My father has five pigs; my brother watches them and he named them Skunk, Mud-turtle, Woodchuck, Longnose and Sugar-bowl. We harvested our rye, wheat, oats and barley. My father raises chicory, cucumbers, beans, corn, flax, potatoes, beets and carrots. Mother has a garden with vegetables and flowers. I have two brothers in the army so we put up a service flag. School will begin next Tuesday. I will be in the seventh and eighth grades. Our teacher's name is Miss Marie Quimby. I am sending you a drawing of one of our chickens. I love my home and my father and mother; they are very kind to everyone. We have eleven buildings on our farm. We have lived here seven years. My father built six of them. I think this will be all for this time.—Jennie Drozanowski, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the second time I have written to you. I hope you will have the Doo Dads in every week. How do you suppose I am going to earn money for Thrift Stamps? I will help pick pickles, help mamma in the house and run errands for her. I have 48 Thrift Stamps and 3 War Savings Stamps. I have eleven little chickens. I am going to send you a song I found in a Sunday school paper. I will have my three War Savings Stamps when you get my letter. My kitten is nearly as large as her mother. Well, I will close, with love, from your niece—Ester V. Buser, Grand Junction, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is my second letter to you, but as your page is so interesting I couldn't help writing again. I think a nice name for a mare colt would be Midget. I read in the M. B. F. that you are going to give a Thrift Stamp for the best letter from a boy or girl telling about the state fair, but I did not get to go. I am picking berries this summer and my mother pays me five cents a quart, and I am going to get Thrift Stamps with my money. We have no teacher yet for our school. My sister is staying in town going to high school; we miss her very much, as this is the first time she has been away from home very long. I have two brothers and one sister; their names are John, George and Bella. John is 22, George is 20 and Bella will be fifteen the tenth of September. Aunt Penelope, I think it would be nice for you to have a booth at the Clearer temple next year at the fair on Children's day, and you be there so the children could meet you. I will have to close, with love.—Helen E. K. Gehrige, Vanderbilt, Michigan.

Red Rock

The Hardest and Heaviest Yielding

Winter Wheat

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

Rosen Rye

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

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

Write for free samples and fair price list.

Fall Bulbs

Beautiful new Darwin Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Lilies, Crocuses, 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.

PAINT SALE at WHOLESALE PRICES SPECIALS

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

ONLY AT

Paint Supply House

420 Michigan Ave. Detroit

Don't Wear a Truss



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 knives. No ties. 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.

It Pays to Save Lambs

for 10¢ each

Tix-Ton Drench Balls

Kills Stomach WORMS for Lambs & Sheep

Write for Club Offer and Booklet on Care and Breeding of Sheep or send 10¢ for a ten sheep trial order. By Parcel Post.

Parsons Tix-Ton Co. Grand Ledge Michigan

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP. I will sell my farm of 320 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Walkerville, in Oceana county, Mich. It is a sandy loam underlaid with clay. Fenced and cross-fence in center. 20 acres in cultivation. 700 stumps pulled. 2 acres of young orchard beginning to bear. Small house of 2 rooms and a cement foundation for 2 more rooms. Cellar 14x16 ft. A driven tubular well, 2 in. 71 ft. deep, water 30 ft. of top. A good stock and grain and general farming barn 20x30 ft. Granary, chicken house 10x12 ft. I am getting old and health not good, so I will sell cheap for \$4,500. \$2,000 down, the balance on good time. A big bargain for you if you are interested. Address, G. W. Utterback, R. F. D. No. 2, Walkerville, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE—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, 300 each, or send your own bags.

GOODWIN & MOORE,

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

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.

Seed Rye and Wheat

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

FOR SALE—Good Rosen Rye for \$2 in 10 bu. lots or more, bags extra. Address Henry Phillips, Ceresco, Michigan.

DISPERSION SALE

OF

THOS. B. BUELL AND SON
UNION CITY

Consignments by Mr. Sidney Smith, William Tase, John Gintling and Ray Parham.

FIFTY-FIVE HEAD

HERD BULL—2 yrs. old. Grandson of King of the Pontiacs and Pontiac Aaggie Kornkyke, a combination of 30 lb. breeding never before offered.

EIGHT 2 yr. old daughters of a \$3000 son of King of the Pontiacs, just ready to freshen.

A 24 lb. cow that made 96 lbs. of milk her best day and 17,000 lbs. in a year; and two of her daughters.

A daughter of a 26 lb. cow.

A 22 lb. daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Kornkyke.

THREE grand-daughters of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke.

All the animals are from the best blood of the breed guaranteed free from tuberculosis and contagious abortion for 60 days.

COL. B. V. KELLY, Auctioneer
S. T. WOOD, in the box.

Sale October 1st, 1918

(Sale starts at 12 noon)

Union City is on Air Line of Michigan Central. Jitney Service from Battle Creek and Coldwater.

DINNER WILL BE FURNISHED FREE, SO COME EARLY AND INSPECT THE HERD



FEEDING FACTORS IN MILK PRODUCTION

It is entirely possible for a cow to produce double her own weight in milk in thirty days. This may sound like a fairy story to those who get a small pail full at a milking.

The second highest record cow in the world is Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, who produces on test 2,597.20 pounds of milk in thirty days. She can produce more than 47 pounds of butter in a week. She is the daughter of the only 50-lb. cow.

In feeding a cow for milk production there are seven factors which should be considered:

1. Palatability.
2. Digestibility.
3. Proper proportion of digestible protein, carbohydrates and fat.
4. Variety.
5. Suitability of feed to animal and milk.
6. Bulk.
7. Cost.

A good rule to follow is to include at least three cereals in making up every ration.

Do not underfeed your cows. The cow which will eat the most, generally makes the most milk.

Livestock, especially dairy cows, should be fed mainly upon the by-products of cereal manufacture after the human food has been largely utilized, supplemented by home-grown roughage, silage and pasture.

It is entirely possible to double the milk flow of a good cow. No feed is cheap which does not produce results. It is exceedingly difficult for feeders to obtain separately, the necessary feed stuffs from the local feed man. There are many excellent branded feeds which are maintained uniformly by the manufacturers, who can obtain ingredients which will provide the necessary nutrients in the absence of bran, barley feed, malt, and distillers' grains, which are not often easily obtainable.

In order to avoid the disastrous feed shortage of last year, farmers' associations should make arrangements through their local feed men to ship in their supply while cars and transportation may be had. There is no help for you when the blizzards tie up the railroads. County agricultural agents should immediately get busy and locate feed for the coming winter.

DAIRY SHOW ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 25TH

Dairymen and farmers generally should know that the official dates for closing entries of cattle for the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, has been fixed at September 25. There is every prospect of a very large list of entries this year.

Canada which by comparison is suffering far more from the war than the United States, will be represented by a number of fine herds. Experience has shown that the war teaches as nothing else has ever taught the importance of a dairy industry to humanity at large. It is not believed that American cattle breeders will be behind their Canadian brothers in realizing the importance of their own industry and patriotic duty for aggressive work which it imposes on them.

The attendance of the leading breeders and their herds at Columbus is already assured and the opportunities of comparison and study seem to be too obvious to require comment. The best talent in the United States and Canada has been chosen to pass on the cattle which will be brought to Columbus.

The judges are: Ayrshires—Wm. Hunter, Freeman, Ontario; Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa. Guernseys—Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis. Jerseys—H. G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Ia. Brown Swiss—H. G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Ia. Holsteins—W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn.

The days of the cattle judging are: Ayrshires, Monday, Oct. 14; Brown Swiss, Monday, Oct. 14; Jerseys, Tuesday, October 15; Guernseys, Wednesday, Oct. 16, and Holsteins, Thursday, October 17.

THE VALUE OF PURE BRED BULLS IN MICHIGAN

Travelling over Michigan I see such a large per cent of scrub and mixed herds as to cause one to wonder why such a condition exists.

All of us know that using a pure bred sire of one breed continuously for a period of years will make a uniform herd good to look at and far more profitable than a mixed herd. Buyers in our locality have been buying good grade Holstein cows to ship to other states for a number of years. The price this year ranges from \$125 to \$140. One buyer has nearly cleared the locality of such cows.

High grades are far more profitable to milk, look better and are always more salable at an advance of at least \$50. Why mix them and raise mongrels, using first one bull then another and getting nowhere? In the region of condensaries and large cities there is one cow that is sure to please and make money, and that is the Holstein.

What earthly excuse is there for keeping a grade bull? Certainly not one of cost. Look over the advertising columns of the M. B. F. and you will find bulls from 20-lb. dams of good breeding, of serviceable age, for \$100 or less. Bull calves from \$40 to \$50. No need of an association; anyone can own one, knowing that he will make at least 100 per cent on his investment if he sells for beef after he is thru with him.

Think of the breeder who is trying to help the community by selling at these prices and take advantage of the most profitable investment of a small amount open to the farmers—C. L. Hulett, Ingham County.

TWO BIG DISPERSAL SALES SCHEDULED

On Wednesday, Sept. 25th, the Boardman Stock Farm of Jackson will disperse its entire herd of Registered Holsteins and Guernsey males and females. Established in 1906, this herd is rated as among the best of the state. The reasons given for selling are the ill health of the owner and the absence of his son in France. A certificate of health will be furnished with each animal sold guaranteeing it free from all contagious diseases. The sale will begin at one o'clock at the farm located just within the Jackson city limits.

Another dispersal sale of considerable note will take place at the farm of Thos. B. Buell & Son, Union City, Tuesday, October 1st, when fifty-five head of choice Holsteins will go under the hammer. The sale will start at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner will be served and prospective buyers are urged to come early and inspect the herd.

Farmers in need of herd sires or pure-bred foundation stock will find it to their advantage to attend these sales. More complete information about these sales may be found in the owners' announcements in this issue.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

E. L. SALISBURYSHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of purebred**Holstein-Friesian Cattle**

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

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINSWe are now booking 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.
Musolf Bros., South Lyons, 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

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.**Wolverine Stock Farm**

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

YEARLING DAUGHTER of Maplecrest De Kol Horty 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 49.4 lbs. milk, 19.67 lbs. butter. Heifer well marked, good individual, price \$200. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Mich.**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 23.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.**WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM**
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon, Mich.**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, white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculosis tested annually.
Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.**HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM**
Offers for immediate sale 12 daughters of King Hengerveld Palmyra Payne bred to Mutual Pontiac Lad. All of the cows in this herd are strong in the blood of Maplecrest and Pontiac Aggie Korndyke. We can always furnish carloads of pure bred and grade cows.
D. Owen Taft, Route 1, Oak Grove, Mich.**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

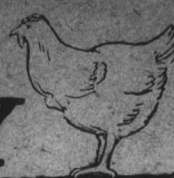
A few young bulls left. Also a young pair heavy draft horses. Phone 58F15.

ARWIN KILLINGER,

Fowlerville, Michigan.

FOR SALE 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.**FOR SALE**—Registered Holstein Show Bull, service age; Pontiac Korndyke breeding. Price right. John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.**HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS**; 12 head; high class registered stock for sale. Address.
E. P. Kinney, Lansing, 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.**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.

SHORTHORN**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.**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.**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.**JERSEY****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 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.**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****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.**FOR SALE** Duroc Jerseys, both sexes, March 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.**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.**A Tried Holstein Sire**
Wandermeere Colantha Korndyke No. 142346

A 4 year old brother of the 42.65 pound cow Wandermeere Belle Hengerveld that sold for \$18,300 is

FOR SALE

We are selling this great sire at a sacrifice because we have so many of his daughters in our herd that are old enough to breed. We also have one of his eight-months-old sons for sale.

For Prices, Particulars and Descriptions, Write or Visit Our Farm**W. T. FOWLEY & CO., Bay City, w. s., Mich.****What the Neighbors Say**

I read this issue of M. B. F. and think every farmer should have it and read it all.—Herman Bosack, Wexford county.

I like the M. B. F. very much as it is just what the farmer needs.—Knut Larsen, Benzie county.

I have read a few of your papers, certainly believe they will be a benefit for sure.—Chas. Spencer, Wexford county.

I think it is one of the best farm papers ever printed for the farmer.—Geo. C. Schrader, Lapeer county.

We want the M. B. F. for we think it is helping the farmers more than any other farm paper we have ever read.—R. M. Beyer, Charlevoix county.

I will say your paper is the only real farm paper I ever saw.—Joseph D. Towel, Sanilac county.

Like the paper very much.—Anderson McKay, Montcalm county.

We liked the copies you send very much.—Geo. W. Johnson, Osceola county.

We like M. B. F. fine and expect to renew again.—Chas. Strigley, Emmet Co.

Your paper is good, just what the farmers need.—C. A. Bigelow, Oakland county.

POLAND CHINA**REGISTERED** big type Poland China Sows and Gilts, bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Best strains represented. Lone Cedar Farm, R. 2., Pontiac, Mich.**BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS**, all ages, the kind that make good. Meet me at the fairs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.**HAMPSHIRE****STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS Hampshires.** We have real bargains in spring pigs and you will be surprised at the reasonableness of our prices when you compare them with the pedigree. Gus. Thomas, New Lothrop, Michigan.**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS** now ready. A bargain in boar pigs. John W. Snyder, R. No. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**SHEEP****SHROPSHIRE****SHROPSHIRE REGISTERED Shropshire** Rams, some ewes. Write for prices or come to the farm. Dan Booher, R. 4, Elvart, Mich.**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.**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 HOMER 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****IMPROVED Black Top Delaines.** Sixty Reg. Rams to choose from. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich. Farm situated four miles south of Middleton.**FOR SALE** PURE BRED and registered American Delaine sheep. Young. Both sexes.
F. H. Conley, Maple Rapids, Michigan.**A. M. and DELAINE MERINOS**, large size, long, staple, well covered, heavy shearers. Rams that please. Write.
S. H. Sanders, Ashtabula, Ohio.**FOR SALE**—Registered yearling Rams. Improved Black Top Delaine Merino. Frank Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Mich.**"TIX-TON MIX"** with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and ticks. Saves you big money—a \$1.00 sample box by parcel post will mediate 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 A. King, Constantine, Michigan.**ORPINGTON****CHOICE MALES AND FEMALES** in Black Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds.
James A. Daley, Mohawk, Michigan.**FERRETS****2000 FERRETS.** They hustle rats and rabbits. Price list and booklet mailed free. H. A. Knapp, Rochester, O.

Dispersal Sale

of the
BOARDMAN HERD
of

Registered Holstein Cattle

JACKSON, MICHIGAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

60 Head of healthy, tuberculin tested, free from disease females in working condition---no old cows or cripples,

Headed by King Korndyke Oriskany Pontiac

a magnificent 4 year old grand-son of K-P-Pontiac Lass who has a 44lb. Butter Record in a week and his dam has a Record of 31 lbs. in a week, and 3 A. R. O. Daughters above 20 lbs.

In addition to the Registered Holsteins there are a few Big Milking Grades and three 4 year olds.

Registered Guernsey Cows

A few Young Holstein Bull Calves, Sired by the Herd Bull and out of well bred Dams

The sudden decision to sell these cattle has been made because of the failing health of the owner and his son being with the troops in France.

The herd is one of the oldest and best in Michigan; Established in 1906 and has many Advance Register Record Animals in the herd which can be materially increased by further testing.

A Certificate of Health of all cattle approved by the State Authorities will be furnished and are guaranteed to be free from all contagious diseases.

Sale will take place at the farm, located just within the City Limits and may be reached on Lansing Ave. car line going West.

===== Sale Begins at one o'clock =====

Boardman Farms

J. W. Boardman, Prop.

Jackson, Michigan