

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## How to Keep the Non-Partisans out of Michigan

A FEW MONTHS AGO the farmers of Michigan felt only a faint interest in the Non-Partisan League. Except that it was an organization composed primarily of their kind, and the newspapers flashed an occasional story of its activities, it held little of the farmer's attention. Later, as the daily papers began to publish articles against the League, and paid farmer-orators arose at institute gatherings to caution their fellow-farmers not to have anything to do with the League, the farmer's curiosity became excited. "What is this Non-Partisan League," he asks, "and why do you take such a sudden interest in my welfare to warn me against it. I shall find out more about this non-partisan movement."

The financial interests would spend no money in Michigan were they not convinced that Michigan offered fertile ground for the sowing of non-partisan seeds. No state in the union is quite so politically hide-bound as Michigan. Thru a perfect organization extending into practically every organized township of the state, men are nominated and elected to office, sometimes without regard as to their principles or abilities. Many good men are chosen; many not so good acquire positions of public trust and responsibility. Principles, reform, civic welfare, men of superior qualities are not infrequently sacrificed for the "good of the organization." Candidates who are "regular," acting always in harmony with the policies of the political party whose support they seek, are invariably the choice of voters, acting in accordance with the light that is radiated from the little clique of politicians who hold the reins that control the township and county organizations.

Speaking politically, it would be a good thing for the state of Michigan if both the democratic and republican rings were broken up, and a strictly non-partisan movement launched to place men in office who would turn their attention to the needs of the commonwealth instead of continuing to play the game of politics at the expense of the taxpayers. Officials who devote half their time to their duties and the other half to preparing the way for their next campaign should not be tolerated, and would not be tolerated for an instance were the voters given an opportunity to vote for politically-disinterested individuals. But the trouble is, the best men will not seek the office because they cannot conscientiously subscribe to the "rules" of the game. It takes a successful politician to become a successful candidate in Michigan.

What are the economic abuses in Michigan that might be remedied by a strictly non-partisan legislature, with the co-operation of non-partisan officials?

In the first place, there is altogether too great a spread between the prices farmers receive and the prices consumers pay for food. Since nearly one-half of the population of the state is dependent upon the sale of farm products for their living and since food constitutes the largest portion of the average family's living expenses, the state government

*When Public Officials Cease Playing Politics and Commercial Interests Show an Interest in Farmers' Problems, the Causes for Organized Non-Partisan Movements will Disappear*

By FORREST LORD

could perform no more valuable service for the people than devising means of eliminating the tremendous waste and expense in

### What the Non-Partisan League Asks

"I want to commend your 'Non-Partisan League' articles," writes an Ypsilanti subscriber. "We farmers want the TRUTH in these public matters, not a biased city press view. What is the truth about Townley, Mr. Lord. Is he as black as painted in daily press reports?"

The enemies of the Non-Partisan League have cleverly diverted the public's attention from the real aims of the organization by purposely playing up the alleged shortcomings of the leader, Townley. From all Wall street accounts he must be a ruthless villain, capable of almost anything from graft to murder. And it seems that he has hoodwinked over 200,000 farmers into joining his organization!

What matters, so far as the farmers of Michigan are concerned, the character of the man Townley. Grant that he is a knave, what then? Are his 200,000 farmer followers knaves, or is their program knavish? What we farmers here in Michigan want to know about is the idea back of the Non-Partisan League. What are its aims? What can it,—what does it, offer to farmers of the east? If Townley is a self-seeking autocrat and puts his own interests ahead of the farmers' interests, he will fall. But if there is any good in the organization he has builded, not even the crushing power of Wall street can kill it.

There are certain broad principles of state and national character to which the League as a national organization subscribes. Then there are minor issues depending upon the needs of the farmers of the several states in which the organization is established. Some time ago we published the League's platform for the state of Idaho and reproduce some of the more important aims below:

1. State-owned packing houses, elevators, flour mills, sugar factories, warehouses and storage plants; in short, state control of all agencies thru which farm products must pass from the producer to the consumer.
2. Continued control of the grain market after the war to prevent a return to speculation.
3. Government ownership of railroads.
4. Short-time loans to farmers by the government on crop security.
5. Government control of prices of commodities necessary for the farmer's use.
6. Higher rate of taxation on idle property.

present methods of distributing the people's food.

That the present state authorities take little interest in either the welfare of the farmers or the people of the cities is conclusively proven by their flat refusal last winter to appropriate a part of the \$5,000,000 "war fund" authorized by the last legislature, for the purpose of canning the many thousands of bushels of wet beans which went begging for a market and were finally fed to the hogs at a tremendous loss to the farmers. And while this was going on, the people of Detroit were paying 20 cents per pound for dry beans!

Then there's the question of credit and banking facilities. Any farmer who has been obliged to pay 15 to 20 per cent interest in order to secure a loan—as many farmers have been obliged to do in this state—is certainly in no mood to listen to the "arguments" of the bankers and their kind against the Non-Partisan League which believes the state should extend financial aid to men who are struggling to develop the state's agricultural resources.

At one time even Governor Sleeper had the same idea. For we distinctly recollect that two weeks before his nomination as governor he made this statement:

"I have been making a tour of the northern part of Michigan and I find thousands of acres of wild and unimproved land—villages and cities are few and far between and many people hesitate to invest in mortgages or liens upon such kind of land, *altho the security is ample*. In many cases settlers and pioneers have hard work to find parties who will loan money.

"I am in favor of the State, directly or indirectly, helping such settlers to buy and to give them the opportunity to borrow money at a low rate of interest upon unimproved land now held by the state and otherwise.

"I believe this would help settle our sparsely settled lands in these sections and if I am elected Governor of Michigan I will try and bring this about." Signed, A. E. SLEEPER, candidate for Governor.

It is not known that the Governor has made a single effort to carry out the spirit of his promise, even tho the term for which he was elected is soon to expire. Nor can we believe that Mr. Sleeper, himself a banker, is the enthusiastic exponent of state rural credits that his pre-election statement would indicate.

State officials and members of the legislature who hold their positions by virtue of political parties, financed and controlled by the bankers and the commercial interests, having agents in every city, town and hamlet in the state of Michigan have no desire whatever to change a single existing condition that is satisfactory to those interests that put them in office. The wise politician always refrains from doing anything for the common good if by so doing he incurs the displeasure of the party bosses.

Need we wonder why the farmer becomes restive and dissatisfied when promises are so easily forgotten, and the entire state government maintains so stolid and indifferent an attitude toward matters of vital interest to him? Need we wonder that socialism thrives; that Non-Partisan (Continued on page 6)



## WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Passage of a resolution introduced by Rep. Frear, of Wisconsin, will result in an investigation of the National Security League which has openly insulted, if not libeled many, of the nation's most prominent men since we entered the war simply because they refused to swallow the League's militaristic doctrines. Among those who feel the displeasure of the League were Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Henry Ford. So grossly libelous were the League's charges against Mr. Ford that he instituted criminal proceedings against its members; while the charges against Mr. Daniels brought about an investigation which proved conclusively that the League was largely financed and officered by large stockholders of munition plants. For a number of months past the League has carried its propaganda more or less secretly, but none the less viciously. Rep. Frear claims that ninety per cent of the members of the lower house have been branded as disloyal and 47 of the states held up as only part loyal. To a man on the fence, the National Security League is but one of the highly camouflaged organizations financed by the big interests for the purpose of diverting the minds of the people from the real issues of the war and fomenting a desire for aggression and military preparedness after the war.

## OIL INTERESTS CHARGED WITH FORCING GASLESS SUNDAYS

Threatened with a congressional investigation into the causes for the gasless Sunday request, Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield has inaugurated a personal investigation of the data upon which the oil division based its gasoline supply figures which resulted in the gasless order. Several important facts have already been established. The first is that the statistics were supplied by the oil interests themselves, and that no effort was made by the oil division to verify the figures before issuing its gasless request. The second important fact is that the oil interests are taking advantage of the alleged shortage of gasoline to manipulate the oil market, as various oil stocks have advanced strongly since the order went into effect.

Almost co-incident with the statements of the oil interests that there is a scarcity of gasoline, are other statistics published by private investigators showing that there is a tremendous surplus of gasoline. The lack of harmony between these two statements is what prompts congress to force an investigation.

Since the beginning of the war gasoline has doubled in price, and recently the fuel administration, acting upon figures submitted by the oil men themselves, authorized another advance of a cent a gallon. The supply of this valuable fuel is wholly within the hands of a few interests to be doled out in such quantities at such times and at such prices as pleases these interests. Widely published statements showing large supplies of gasoline naturally cause consumers to wonder at the reasons for the advancing prices. To overcome this "harmful propaganda," the oil interests must needs take some step, no matter how drastic or inimical to the national interests, to prove that the converse is true, thereby paving the way for still higher prices. For what is the loss of a few million dollars from curtailed Sunday sales compared with the additional profits to be derived from higher-priced gasoline for the duration of the war, if not longer?

The Garfield investigation will result in rescinding the gasless order, it is now believed. Whether it will have any far-reaching effects, such as bringing the disloyal and profiteering practices of the oil combine into the limelight, will depend upon how carefully congress is looking after the interests of the people.

## U. S. MUST FEED 12,000,000 EUROPEANS FOR NEXT 12 MONTHS

The United States is called upon to provide food for twelve months to over ten million inhabitants of French and Belgium territory still occupied by the German troops. The U. S. Government will make loans to the Belgium and French governments for the purpose of paying for this food which will be supplied by the farmers of the United States and shipped overseas in boats recently acquired from Sweden. This announcement is another reminder of the duty of American farmers to grow more crops and makes us all feel our responsibility to starving people on the other side of the Atlantic.

## TIME FOR EXCHANGING BONDS WILL EXPIRE NOVEMBER 9TH

The privilege of conversion which arose in consequence of the issue of 4 1/4% bonds of the Third Liberty Loan will expire on November 9th and under existing law cannot be extended or renewed. Holders of these 4% bonds lose nothing by exercising the privilege of conversion and gain 1/4 interest per annum. Holders of 4% bonds should not wait until the last moment to exercise the privilege of conversion but proceed to do so promptly. Delay will result in over-burdening the banking institutions of the country and the Treasury Department by making it necessary to handle all conversions at the last moment, and may result in the loss of the privilege of conversion altogether.

Holders of coupon bonds are strongly advised to request issue of registered bonds in order to protect themselves against the risk of loss, theft and destruction of their bonds.

Official Department Circular No. 114, with forms of application, has been distributed to Federal Reserve Banks and banks and trust companies throughout the United States. These institutions are asked, as a matter of patriotic service, to assist bond holders in exchanging 4% bonds for 4 1/4% bonds and in registering their bonds.

## STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY PLANNING 48TH ANNUAL MEETING

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society is to be held at Detroit, Dec. 10, 11, 12, and 13. The officers have been busy for months making plans for this meeting and it is expected to be the largest and most important meeting the society has ever held.

The Michigan apple show is one of the new features, and there will be the biggest display of Michigan apples ever shown in this state. The display will represent apples from practically every fruit-growing township in the state. Many other new features including canning demonstrations, exhibits by the Bureau of Markets, a sight seeing trip about Detroit, and inspection of the Eastern market, will make this a "Win the War" convention.

The program covers four full days with one evening session which will be a rousing patriotic one and should not be missed by any one. Programs and particulars will be mailed to members of the society. The secretary is George M. Low, Bangor, Mich. Programs and particulars will be mailed to anyone upon application to him.



Philadelphia convicts want to be sent to France to fight.

Loraine, Ohio, is building 240 new houses for shipbuilders.

Chicago saloons are forbidden to sell liquor by the bottle.

Philadelphia factories consume 50 per cent of all glazed kid hides brought to America.

Pennsylvania Railroad now employs 9,364 women to replace men.

Alaska eskimos sell furs and give the money to the Red Cross.

Northampton, Mass., finds community market plan a money saver.

Scotland has a mill making 200 tons of paper weekly from sawdust.

More than 75 per cent of the trade of Egypt is with British possessions.

The deepest mine in the world is said to be the St. John Del Rey copper mine, which has a depth of 6,800 feet.

The principal sugar substitutes recommended by government chemists are corn syrup, maltose (syrup made from potatoes), honey and high-grade refiner's syrup.

Discovery by an American chemist has eliminated the absolute necessity for the metal in handling sulphuric acid in laboratories of steel mills and in munition factories, it is learned last week. Details of the discovery are guarded with the utmost care and secrecy. It is regarded as one of the most important advances in connection with the war and as virtually solving the problem of platinum shortage which the government has faced for several weeks. The need for platinum has not diminished, it is said, but it can no longer be regarded as essential in the laboratory work of the steel mills. The discovery of the substitute comes at a time when the government was arranging a national campaign to collect all available platinum, especially in the form of ornaments and jewelry, and bric-a-brac.

## The Publisher's Desk

"TIL 1928!—When we opened a letter one morning this week, from Enoch E. Hoehn of VanBuren county, we found a renewal of his subscription and such a renewal we had never before received. "You may renew my subscription for ten years, or to the year nineteen hundred and twenty-eight!"

What can we say? Mr. Hoehn we have never met, but we can easily picture him as the type of business farmer here in Michigan which this weekly was founded to represent. The kind of a farmer who believes in farming as a business and one that for the amount of hard work put into it ought to be a mighty profitable business. We are pretty sure that our reader who has pledged his fidelity to this paper for ten years to come, is a successful farmer; we hope he has already realized a comfortable home, good barns, a silo, pure-bred stock and a smile from the banker—can anyone ask for more?

We do wonder though if Mr. Hoehn knows what a pledge or an expression of faith such as this proves in our weekly and what we are fighting for, means to us here, who for one year have been battling with all sorts of discouragements and difficulties. Only the many, many letters from the kind of farmers we wanted to stand back of our weekly, telling us to go on that they were backing us in our fight have kept us erect and fit for the fray!

Naturally, in a war-year, when white paper alone costs us just 100% more than it did in peacetimes, our problems have been much the same as confront the farmer on the new eighty and during the late spring and through the summer months, while you, our friends, were busy from sun-up to sun-down in the fields, we have had small subscription receipts, now the time has come when we ask your help!

There are two things which every man or woman who takes MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING can do

Please accept my thanks for your courtesy in writing the A. A. Berry Seed company. They have mailed check for \$11.77 upon receipt of your letter. Gratefully yours—J. Geo. Martus, Lapeer, Michigan.

right away to "put it over the top," and your boost will be doubly appreciated if it comes quickly.

The first thing is to renew your subscription for one, two, three, four, five, or even ten years, as friend Hoehn did! This will prove to us that all of our old friends are going to stand by us, shoulder to shoulder, in the fight and I will pledge you that every dollar we receive from every source will go to make this weekly bigger and better, until Michigan is known from coast to coast for having the best farm weekly in America!

The next thing—and O, how big it is when you multiply it by our circulation—if YOU will try and add just one new name to our subscription list every month, surely that is not asking too much of you who want to see this weekly a big success.

Just one new name a month—and yet from each of you think what it would mean, why, before another year rolled around we would reach every farm home in Michigan and the united strength of all the farmers, thus linked could make conditions right wherever they are wrong today!

Of course, we do not even dream of doing all this in a month or a year, but we do know that if each of you who we know to be our friends will strive on every opportunity to boost our weekly, we can grow big and strong, and be able to accomplish all of the big things we have in store for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

MY DESK THIS WEEK—There, I have it off my chest! I have been promising myself for many weeks that I would tell you, our good friends, just what M. B. F. needed, and now I know you are going to respond. I don't want this column of mine to be for our business, I want it to be for yours, if you will tell me your business troubles or write me frankly on any open subject, we will discuss it under this heading or by confidential correspondence if you choose. We are here to work for and with you. Write me on any subject any time, if I can't answer or help you, I'll guarantee to find someone who will. Sincerely,  
YOUR PUBLISHER.



# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

## FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS TO MICHIGAN FARMERS FOR AUGUST

During the month of August \$7,685,245 were loaned to farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages according to the monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in amount of loans closed, \$1,155,410; with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul running second, \$919,200. The other ten banks closed loans in August as follows: Wichita, \$702,100; New Orleans, \$699,465; Houston, \$683,765; Columbia, \$607,215; Omaha, \$595,300; Louisville, \$592,800; Springfield, \$448,250; St. Louis, \$432,840; Berkeley, \$426,400; and Baltimore, \$423,500.

On September first the total amount of mortgage loans placed since the establishment of the Federal Land Banks was \$124,877,354 covering 55,325 loans closed. During August 2,500 applications were received, asking for \$8,175,040. During the same period 2,297 loans were approved amounting to \$7,686,245. Altogether 99,070 have applied for loans under this system, aggregating \$258,493,125.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

Spokane, \$19,359,695; St. Paul, \$17,804,100; Omaha, \$14,517,340; Wichita, \$13,595,000; Houston, \$11,253,999; New Orleans, \$9,050,305; St. Louis, \$8,243,130; Louisville, \$7,962,000; Berkeley, \$7,609,100; Columbia, \$5,925,790; Springfield, \$4,839,695; Baltimore, \$4,717,200.

During the month 277 applications for \$623,550 were received from Michigan farmers, and 72 loans aggregating \$151,500 were closed.

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION SEEKS TO STABILIZE COTTONSEED MEAL

In spite of the lower yield of cotton and the increased cost of production, the organized cottonseed producers have agreed with the Food Administration to stabilize the price of cottonseed at the average price of last year. This is a concession on their part to the cattle-feeding and dairy interests in this country. The prices will vary from \$64 to \$72 per ton in carload lots, f.o.b. cars, depending upon the yield in oil.

Differentials have been fixed for crushing seed on the basis of last year's cost and regulated profit of last year, plus the increased cost imposed by change in labor, transportation and supplies. As a result the price of meal is about \$3 per ton higher than last year.

The Food Administration feels satisfied that stabilization of this industry by voluntary agreements of all concerned will greatly eliminate speculation and all interests will be protected. Details of the seed prices assessed to local zones and yields will be issued by the Federal Food Administration in each state.

## WHEAT GROWING COSTS EQUAL GOVERNMENT FIXED PRICES

Testifying before the Senate Agricultural committee, E. H. Thompson, acting chief, Bureau of Farm Management, said that the average cost of wheat production was estimated at \$2.25 per bu. Most of the wheat produced, however, costs less, he said, and that with even a ten per cent increase in production costs, the farmers would break even at the primary market price of \$2.20 fixed by the President for next year's crop.

Mr. Thompson went on and said that in the North Central states the cost for the crop of 1917 ran from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per bu., while for a majority of the growers the cost ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bu.

Granting that above figures are correct and that the wheat grower is just about breaking even, the farmer is by no means a profiteer and must shame the fellows, who by the hundreds are coining millions out of the war.

## MOVES CATTLE FROM DROUTH AREAS OF THE SOUTHWEST

Large shipments of cattle from the drouth-stricken regions of Texas and Oklahoma to pasture land in Pennsylvania, Virginia and other eastern states are to be undertaken by the railroad administration, upon request of the Food Administration. To make possible this food con-

servation measure a decrease of 25 per cent in freight rates has been granted, through recommendation of the Food Administration.

Cattle buyers in the east will purchase western stock outright, and shipments in train-load lots will begin as soon as the plan is completed.

## CALIFORNIA LIMA BEAN GROWERS SET PRICE ON 1918 CROP

At Oxnard California the Lima Bean Association has agreed on the following prices for the

## Frost Again Visits Nation's

According to the national weather and crop bulletin issued by the U. S. department of agriculture for the week ending September 17th, frost has continued to do great damage in the bean and potato sections. The report says: "Late potatoes were benefitted in Michigan by the prevailing weather conditions, but there was considerable frost damage in New York and Wisconsin. Potatoes are maturing satisfactorily in the Rocky Mountain region. Late white potatoes, gardens, and truck crops made good growth in the southern states wherever there was sufficient moisture, but rain is needed in a few localities. There was some damage by frost to garden crops in the north and in some of the higher mountain districts. Early beans have been pulled in Michigan, but the late crop was retarded by the cool and cloudy weather; considerable damage was done by frost to late beans in New York State. The harvest of beans was under way in the Rocky Mountain region. The weather was favorable in the Lake region for the development of sugar beets and the crop was maturing satisfactorily in the Rocky Mountain states; harvesting was begun in Utah. Sugar cane, sorghum, cane, and peanuts made satisfactory progress except in Texas and a few other places in the south where it was too dry. The weather was favorable for harvesting peanuts in the southeastern states.

**New England.**—Boston: Too cool for corn. Considerable damage by frost at beginning of week in northern portion. Harvesting sweet corn, beans, potatoes, and fall crops continues under excellent conditions.

**New York.**—Ithaca: Silo filling is general. Heavy to killing frosts were quite general in all sections except southeastern and Long Island Co. on morning of 11th, and buckwheat, potatoes, corn, late beans, and garden truck were badly injured in exposed places.

**Idaho.**—Boise: Threshing about completed, except in latest districts. Fall seeding begun, but proceeding slowly on account of soil being too dry. Fair to good crop of early potatoes being dug. Apples being gathered; much of crop going to driers. Bean harvest interrupted by rain.

**Minnesota.**—Minneapolis: Threshing and plowing delayed by wet weather in south and north-central portions; elsewhere plowing delayed by dry ground. Frost damage to corn slight in south, but considerable in west central portion to late crop; cutting in progress. Potatoes being dug; poor crop in north, fair in south.

**Illinois.**—Springfield: Cool, cloudy week, with moderate showers. Meadows and pastures continue to improve. Potato digging begun; fair yield. Truck fair to good. Plowing for and seeding winter wheat are

coming crop: Limas 12c; Henderson Bush (Baby Lima), \$11.75; small whites, \$11.25; large whites, \$11; Tepary, \$8.25.

## POTATO AND ONION REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMY ON INCREASE

The army potato requirements for October are 358,332 cwt., which is 56,132 cwt. in excess of the September requirements. The army onion requirements for October are 23,952 cwt., which is 5,832 cwt. in excess of the September requirements.

## Bean and Potato Section<sup>s</sup>

in progress. Corn in good condition; maturing, cutting and silo filling progressing slowly as a result of low temperature and rainfall.

**Wisconsin.**—Milwaukee: Good showers improved pastures, ranges, some late crops, and condition of ground. Threshing, plowing, and seeding winter wheat continued. Potatoes poor to good; being considerably damaged by frost and drouth. Good growth of sugar beets and buckwheat. Progress of corn slow on account of low temperature, but condition generally good to excellent; bulk of crop safe.

**Nebraska.**—Lincoln: Favorable for threshing and haying. Alfalfa cutting general in southeast and central with light crop. Plowing nearly completed; soil dry, retarding seeding of wheat. Pastures poor; some places bare. All fruit poor crop. Corn made fairly satisfactory progress during the week; bulk of the crop safe from frost; cutting for fodder and silos continues.

**Ohio.**—Columbus: Pastures now excellent in all sections as result of favorable weather. Tomatoes show slight improvement; other garden truck holding its own. Clover mostly cut in central counties, but too wet to cure. Grape crop limited, except in a few localities where good. Fall plowing about done. Cutting corn progressing, except in Lake counties where ripening slowly on account of low temperature; silo filling general. Seeding winter wheat general in northwestern counties.

**Kansas.**—Topeka: Sufficient rain for present needs in most parts. Corn practically past frost danger and cutting almost done. Grain sorghums ripening; bulk will mature by October 1. Ground in good to excellent condition for sowing wheat, except in north-central and most western counties, and seeding now general, except in dry localities of extreme west; early sown up in many parts; acreage materially increased in eastern half and many western counties. Pastures steadily improving. Fourth to half of broom corn cut.

**Indiana.**—Indianapolis: Pastures and young clover further improved and fair to good. Sorghum good; being cut. Buckwheat, cowpeas, and beans generally good. Late potatoes fair to poor; some being dug. Tomatoes deteriorated, due to cold. Considerable silage being made. Plowing and clover hulling continuing. Seeding extending, but not yet general. Corn now in satisfactory condition generally; about 60 per cent is safe from frost in the north, 50 per cent in central, and 40 per cent in southern portions; needs dry weather and higher temperature; some cutting in all sections.

**California.**—San Francisco: Heavy rain damaged some wheat and barley in sacks, hay, beans, large quantity of prunes, some peaches, few raisins in process of drying, and spoiled tomatoes. It has been few raisins in process of drying, and spoiled tomatoes; very beneficial to green corn, late potatoes, and ranges. Oranges and lemons continue doing well. Sugar beets good. Bean crop lighter than expected. Rice retarded by cool weather; otherwise excellent in San Joaquin Valley. Cotton maturing rapidly; crop fair; Imperial Valley cotton good; insect damage not serious.



The shaded portion of the above chart indicates for the country east of the Rocky Mountains the area in which killing frost has occurred during the present fall to week ending Sept. 17, since which date other frosts have occurred in practically the same sections. Note that Michigan stands out white and clear from frost damage.



## 40,000 ACRES OPEN TO SHEEP GRAZING

**Northeastern Michigan Offers Unexcelled,  
Fenced-in Grazing Lands to Owners  
of Famished Herds, Says Sec-  
retary Marston**

At the state fair we had a long and, of course, very enjoyable talk with T. F. Marston, Secretary and Manager of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau. As everyone knows, who knows Mr. Marston, he cannot talk long upon any subject without launching forth enthusiastically over the agricultural opportunities of Northeastern Michigan. For Marston is a man whose heart and soul is wrapped up in his job and he can never let pass an occasion for speaking of the work of the Bureau and the section it represents. And, of course, we are always interested. We like to hear a good story, particularly when it is well told. Well, Marston told us about the flock of sheep that had fattened on the cut-over lands of Northeastern Michigan, and how they had been brought to the state fair and would undoubtedly land some of the prizes. "Write it," we said, and as soon as he returned home, he did. And this is what he wrote:

"This carload, representing one-half black-face and one-half white-face, is from the flock of five or six thousand which the Interstate Livestock Company shipped from the Northwest to Wolverine, Michigan, this spring and have grazed there this past season.

"They report that their wool clip was very satisfactory and that they were well pleased with the gains made by their stock.

"The Interstate Livestock Company began operations in Northern Michigan last year when they grazed about 8,600 head. This year they have a few less in number but are planning on wintering over a large proportion of those on hand.

"The Development Bureau exhibited these sheep at the fair as a demonstration of the grazing possibilities of Northern Michigan land. You are aware that all three development bureaus, the Public Domain Commission, and many private interests, have been carrying on a campaign for the last year towards securing more livestock, particularly sheep, for our Michigan cut-over lands. The Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, as you may remember, has since its organization advocated that this part of Michigan represented by the Bureau is pre-eminently adapted to livestock and has always endeavored to foster this industry as much as possible.

"I think at the present time, as a direct result of the Bureau's work, there is something like three hundred thousand dollars worth of sheep on Northeastern Michigan land, while, including other classes of livestock, as a direct and indirect result of the Bureau's work, there is over a million dollars worth located here.

"Among some of the sheep brought to Michigan through the Bureau are 13,000 head from the drouth stricken districts of New Mexico. These sheep arrived the early part of July and have made a very satisfactory improvement.

"Other men from New Mexico have visited this locality lately and frankly admitted that while

they had seen the Bureau's advertisements and publicity regarding grazing lands, yet they were skeptical, believing that the picture of our advantages and resources in the grazing line were overdrawn, but that after personally inspecting some of the propositions offered they were free to admit that the statements were well within reason and were conservative.

"As a matter of fact there were perhaps forty thousand acres of fenced land in Northeastern Michigan this past year which was not utilized and it is certainly to be regretted that when in other portions of the United States cattle and sheep are suffering for a lack of pasture, some arrangement could not be made to bring a greater number to Michigan to transform this grass which was going to waste, into thousands of pounds of meat, for in addition to the forty thousand acres of fenced ranches there were many thousands of acres of other lands upon which stock could have been profitably herded.

"Present appearances give every indication that cut-over lands of Michigan will not forever go begging at the ridiculously low prices at which they are held at the present time. Michigan men may not appreciate them but outsiders, men who are heavily engaged in the live stock business, are gradually becoming acquainted with these lands and we may soon expect that they will make use of them.

"As a matter of fact, the livestock industry has been increasing very rapidly of late years. In 1917 the railroads report that twice as many carloads were shipped from the district as the year previous and there is no question that in 1918 the figures will again be doubled."

### A CHICAGO BOY WHO MADE GOOD ON A MICHIGAN FARM

"In May you sent me a young man from Chicago," writes Mr. R. B. Parham of Bronson to H.



This is the young man who changed Mr. Parham's notion about city boys.

S. Earle, state Director of U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. "He was sixteen years of age and inexperienced in all lines of farm work. This week his time is up, as he wants a couple of weeks' vacation before starting in school.

"This boy has proven to be a great success. He was willing and ambitious, very courteous and mannerly. Has learned to handle a seven-horse team, milk, and everything there is to do on a dairy farm. If there is anything needed in the way to help advertise this, we have some cuts we would gladly furnish for the farm papers.

"I now hope you can send me another man. I need one immediately. Could you send me a single man, and a married man for the year? I want them immediately. Would pay single fellow \$35

to experienced man until fall crops are in, and good wages all winter to the married man."—R. B. Parham, Bronson, Michigan.

"We were unable to send any help to Mr. Parham," Mr. Earle advises M. B. F., "on account of the fact that most of our boys were school boys and had to go back to school this fall. Our last report from Mr. Parham, September 5, was that he was still without help and did not know where to turn to look for it. If you know of anyone looking for a good farm job, have him apply to this place. We can recommend this farmer and his home as being A1; a man could not find a better place."

### CAN WE RAISE TURKEYS IN NORTH MICHIGAN? WELL, I GUESS SO!

There are a great many opinions as to the best way to raise turkeys, and each section of the



The few grasshoppers that failed to get into Mr. Marschner's wheat field this year were undoubtedly gobbled up by these young gobblers.

state seems to have some particular way which is the most successful.

Your question in the Sept. 14th issue of M. B. F. as to "Why can't the farmers of Northern Michigan raise turkeys?" is best answered by the words, "They can." A pair of good turkeys is all one needs for a start. Buying eggs and setting them under a hen is advocated by some, but my experience is that the turkey hen is the best mother to young poults, and requires less labor and watching. I find the White Holland turkey the best to raise, as they do not wander so far from home and are inclined to be tamer than the Bronze. Feed the old turkeys in the spring every evening to get them in the habit of spending the nights at home. Place a barrel, laid on its side in the chicken coop with good clean straw in it and when Mrs. Turkey feels inclined to lay her setting of eggs she will invariably pay particular attention to that barrel and finally decide to make it her nest. After she has been setting about a week move the barrel very carefully with Mrs. Turkey and eggs right in it to some secluded corner of the chicken yard where she will be unmolested and can be fed and watered properly.

After the eggs have been hatched keep her and the brood shut in the chicken yard for a couple of weeks where the little fellows can be given hard-boiled eggs mixed with crumbs and oatmeal. After she is turned loose you will notice she will stay in sight of the house, and every evening bring her brood to the barrel. When the little fellows are old enough to roost drive her and the brood to the coop. Now some people may differ and then remove the barrel and she'll soon discover what you want of her and thereafter take the brood to the coop. Now, some people may differ from me in this move and say let them roost outside. If the weather is dry and warm outside roosting is all right, but in case of a wet spell, the young turkeys until they are three-quarters matured, are better off under cover.

I have ten young turkeys, hatched on June 5, have raised them by this method and lay my success to keeping them under cover, where they can be shut up, fed properly and kept dry during a wet spell. They are now fourteen weeks old and as large as the old pair.

Northern Michigan is ideal for turkey raising, and more farmers ought to try it on a small scale for a starter. One nice brood will more than pay one for their trouble.—C. G. Marschner, Otsego county.

### A Farmer's Auto Not a Mere Pleasure Car

A farmer's automobile a mere pleasure car? Surely not. We busy farmers' wives may get a ride once in awhile, just for pleasure, but how about the times the plow, binder, hay-loader, etc., breaks and you are from 4 to 10 miles from repairs? (We are 7 1-2 miles), an hour or two, with an auto puts machine at work again, a crop saved perhaps, as well as time, which is worth so much these busy days. An errand to town which must be attended to, take noon hours, of course, while the horses are eating. A few bushels of apples, potatoes to sell, take the auto; coal for threshing, a grist for feed. Well, I could enumerate lots of other ways, but surely the farmers as a whole do not use their cars for pleasure, and surely we need something to save our time, when we are certainly a day at our work.—Mrs. Jas. Clarke, Ingham county.



This flock of sheep went to the Michigan State Fair direct from Wolverine, Cheboygan county.



## "WE MUST STICK" SAYS R. C. REED

Greatest Need Now in the History of Dairy-  
dom for Farmers to Co-Operate and  
Stick Loyal Together

Possibly never since the organization of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association have conditions been more acute, and the need of co-operation more imperative than at the present time.

Your field secretary has just returned from another trip to the seat of government where, for four days, he was pitted against the high-salaried attorneys for other interests which were opposed to the milk producing interests of this nation.

We have studied this question from every angle and viewpoint, and we would like to give to you the message concerning the dairy situation of the country as it confronts us today and, if possible, cause you for a little time, to lessen your toil and use your brain, that a reasonable return for your labor may accrue as a result of business-like methods.

Like General Foch in his call to the American soldiers so we say to you today, "We are against the wall with our faces to the enemy." We plead for your co-operation to save your business and if possible to bring to you a legitimate return for the same.

### THE EXTREME NEED OF THE MILK PRODUCERS OF THE NATION AT PRESENT

Our investigation has impressed us more than ever of the need of solidifying our organization. We would put canvassers into the field to do this if acceptable men were available. In the minds of the legislative and business interests, with which we are compelled to contend, the first and greatest question is concerning the extent and solidity of our organized movement. If we were sufficiently organized in the up-state districts, and it was known that our men would be loyal to their own interests, there would be no question but that we could place ourselves upon the same business basis as every other industry; namely, a price for our product that equals the cost of production plus a profit. When you milk producers neglect or refuse this, your opportunity, this refusal or neglect is costing you more than the increased price of labor or cost of dairy feeds. Did the law makers and administration of this government, and the buyers of our product know that our industry was organized as thoroughly as they are organized, we could demand and obtain a reasonable price for our product.

Then this proposition must stand out before you in the coming months—that if you do not receive cost of production plus a profit, and if you go on with your business at a loss, it is your fault. Paste this assertion of your secretary in your hat and read it every time you put your hat on or take it off.

### A CHANGE IN THE HOOVER FOOD ADMINISTRATION

That the Food Administration is too big a task for any one man, even so broad and conscientious a man as Mr. Hoover, is now conceded at the seat of government. A change is in process whereby the dairy industry will be put under a distinct and separate head in the near future. This will be the Dairy Division of the Food Administration.

This entire proposition has been a football kicked about ever since the organization of the food administration. It has been in the hands of different individuals—not one of whom was interested in, or in sympathy with, milk production. The big interests opposed to us have had their paid agents ready to act with, and influence if possible, the food administration from start to finish, and in the new arrangement it is expected that the chairman will be a lawyer who has been employed by the Dairy Feeds Association of the United States. In this cabinet of his will be a representative of the condensaries, of the butter-makers, the ice cream makers, and the cheese makers of this country. These will be shrewd, competent men, paid high salaries by their respective interests, and it is needless to say will care for their interests to the extent of their ability.

But with the milk producers it is an entirely different thing. We are lacking in organization but are pitted against the most complete organization of all of these allied interests. We must have at the seat of government a man to represent this fundamental business of milk production—which represents more than one-sixth of the food production of this nation. I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity of this matter, and I want to bring to your attention now the fact that the stroke of one pen in Washington is liable to reduce the price of your milk this winter more than 50c a hundred pounds.

### FEED CONDITIONS

It is conceded that we are five hundred million bushels of corn short of last year's production.

It is also conceded that never in the history of the world have cattle feed prices been where they will be this winter. For the last years the manufacturers of certain dairy feeds have put on the market, in their mixed feeds, certain weed seeds and smut, sweepings of the mill, barley beads, peanut and coconut shucks, and a multitude of other indigestible, poisonous foodstuffs and foodstuffs lacking in nutrition. This has led to the Gore amendment to the Agriculture Appropriation bill, which is now before congress, and in which fight your secretary and the president of the National Association were co-operating during our recent stay in Washington. The contention of the elevator men is that this dust and smut has come from the farms and should go back to the farms. From our viewpoint there is quite a difference between carting this to market and receiving no compensation for it, and carting it back again to the farm and paying \$65.00 per ton for mixed feeds with this in, as we will have to do this coming winter. The Gore Amendment referred to calls for the elimination of all injurious substances from the mixed dairy feeds.

### TRYING TO SOLVE OUR OWN FEED PROBLEMS

Your association is now working for the solution of our own feed problems. We are in communication with various individuals in the country, with the intention in view of establishing a Michigan Milk Producers' Association Dairy Feed, which will be purchased in such quantities to give the smallest possible margin of profit to the manufacturers, with a guaranteed analysis, and from present investigation we believe that we will be able to furnish this to our members at a very great saving a ton over retail feed prices. If we are able to complete this arrangement it will save to our members hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

We can do all these things if we co-operate. We can do nothing if we stand alone. Consequently, we plead with you again, as we have so many times in the past, to get a different view of your own business opportunity. Work with your neighbor—not against him. Build up your organization—don't destroy it. Let's prove to the world that we are men with back-bones, not wish-bones, and that we will put food production on a par with the other industries of our land.

Plan now for an early meeting of your Local, also for a good delegation to attend the annual meeting, which will be held at East Lansing about the 18th of October—notice of which will be given in early issues of the papers.

We plead with you again to save yourself a reduction in the price of milk for the coming winter.  
—R. C. Reed.

## FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

### FOOD ADMINISTRATION FIXES PRICES EACH MILL MAY CHARGE

"I take note in your issue of August 31 that you fully exonerate Mr. Prescott from high prices of mill feeds. I am glad that you can do so, as I had thought that he wasn't doing his duty. I am aware that the government inspector was at the mill here about a week ago and O.K'd their books, while at the same time they were selling bran for \$.60 and middlings for \$2.00 per cwt., farmers to furnish sacks. I also understand that James Nixon, miller at Leonidas, wrote Mr. Prescott and was authorized to charge \$1.65 for bran and \$1.75 for middlings. Now, I would like to inquire what the government price at mill where made would be for bran and middlings in bulk. Has it changed from a year ago when it was published in M. B. F.? *Hoard's Dairyman* and several other papers, to be 38 per cent of the price of wheat per ton at mill? Also what extra profit have they a right to charge? *The Michigan Farmer* stated in its columns that under no consideration would they be allowed to charge more than \$1.50 for bran at mill. Believing you to be doing what you can for a square deal to all concerned, I request that you will publish the information desired."—R. C. Mendon.

Referring to the statements made by this subscriber, I will say that he is very evidently not familiar with the price fixed by the U. S. Food Administrator for the sale of wheat mill feeds. The Food Administration has fixed a definite price at which each mill may sell its bran, middlings, and feed. This price varies slightly for the different mills of the state, due to the difference in freight rates.

The price fixed for bran for the larger portion of the mills of the state is \$27.46 per ton bulk in carload lots. At some mills the price is somewhat lower than this and at some mills it is a little higher. I think the price for all of the mills in the vicinity of Mendon is \$27.46 for bran. To this the retailer is allowed to add \$3.00 per ton when selling to consumers in lots of one ton or

more. In selling less than ton lots he is permitted to add \$4.00 per ton. \$27.46 plus \$4.00 per ton for sales in less than ton lots would make the price at the rate of \$31.46. This would make the price per hundred pounds, \$1.58. As we do not ask millers to split five cents in making their price on small lots, they are therefore permitted to make the price \$1.60 per hundred weight.

There is a further regulation that for bran made from soft winter wheat, the miller may add at the rate of \$2.00 per ton to the price named. As nearly all of the bran in Michigan is made from soft winter wheat, a miller may, if he chooses, add that \$2.00 per ton, but in such cases he is required to have on each sack the following: "Made from soft winter wheat." This would make his price \$33.46 per ton, or \$1.70 per hundred pounds.

The price for middlings is \$2.00 per ton higher, which would make the price \$1.80 per hundred pounds.

Your Mendon subscriber will therefore see that he was not overcharged by the mill when he paid \$1.60 at one mill and \$1.65 at another. He will therefore see that he is mistaken when he says that two mills out of three are selling above the government price. However, I shall be very glad to take action as to any mill that is selling wheat mill feeds above the government prices.

In regard to the statement that anyone informing would be discriminated against by millers, I will say that it is the policy of this department not to disclose the name of anyone who sends information, because we realize that it would not be fair to do so. What I desire is information as to any mill that is not following government prices, and it is to my interest not to disclose the party's name, for, if I did so, the same person would not give information the second time, which is the one thing we want him to do. Of course I want the name of anyone who makes complaint about prices as an evidence of good faith and that I may call upon them for further information if it becomes necessary.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

### MILLERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO DO CUSTOM GRINDING

The flour mill in this vicinity will not do any more custom flour grinding. The farmer has to sell the wheat and buy the flour, thereby losing the middlings and bran. Is this an act of congress or is it an act of the millers getting their heads together and making their own law? Also can the farmers put up their own flour mill and grind their own flour, providing they abide by the law? And what are the laws for that business?—A. P. D., Rosebush, Michigan.

Under the present regulations, mills are required to deliver with all wheat flour either sold or exchanged one pound of substitutes with each four pounds of wheat flour.

The existing exchange regulation is as follows: The wheat miller who receives wheat from the farmer's wagon and grinds such wheat on a toll basis or exchanges such wheat for flour or feed, may charge not to exceed 35c per bushel for each 60 pounds of clean wheat so received and on such basis, he shall return to the farmer, flour and feed in accordance with the following schedule: Test 58 lbs. or heavier, 44 lbs. of flour; soft winter wheat feed, 14 lbs., with a sliding scale by pounds down to a 51 lb. test, for which he shall return 39 lbs. of flour and 19 lbs. of soft winter wheat feed. The note under this regulation reads as follows: "Nothing in this rule requires a miller to operate upon an exchange basis. He may, if he so desires, purchase the wheat and sell flour and feed at the prescribed margins or less."

You will see from this quotation of the regulation that the miller is strictly within his rights in declining to make an exchange on custom grinding or toll basis.

Under the Food Administration regulation, anyone operating a flour mill, regardless of size, is required to take out a government license and operate under the same in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Milling Division.  
—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

Could you please advise me where I can buy a round screen for grading potatoes?—O. F. T. Vulcan, Michigan.

The Boggs Sorter Company, Atlanta, N. Y., and the Trescott Company of Fairport, N. Y., both manufacture a successful round mesh screen grader.

If A. Z. of Anchorville wants cedar posts, advises a subscriber, he should write to L. M. Walters, Gladwin, Michigan, Route 5.



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM  
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## The New Idea Back of the Liberty Loan

THIS WAR in which we are now engaged is not President Wilson's war, nor the war of any individual or group of individuals. We are pretty well satisfied now that it is not a rich man's war altho most of us used to think so. Certainly it is not a poor man's war, and it is not the farmer's war. But it IS MY war, and YOUR war and the war of EVERY citizen of the United States. You may deny your ownership; your responsibility for the war; your allegiance to the war; but the fact that this is YOUR war no matter how hard you try to put the burdens of the war away from you, is inescapable.

The only reason that anyone dares to say, "This is not my war," is because the actual fighting is going on three thousand miles away. If the struggle was taking place on American soil, there would be none but traitors to run away from its exactions.

So get that straight: This IS YOUR war. You and I and every man of us are partners with President Wilson and the congress and the million soldier boys in France, and every one of us has a part to play in licking the enemy and hastening peace.

The government has told our young men of military age what part they must play in this war. In the first three Liberty loans, the government ASKED us folks who stayed at home what part we would like to play, or how much we were WILLING to do to help win the war. Some willed to do much; others were slackers and did little or nothing. But NOW when the Fourth Liberty Loan is about to be launched, Uncle Sam has changed his tactics, and instead of ASKING he is DEMANDING that we perform a certain duty. We're no longer civilians; we've been DRAFTED and ordered to duty with our dollars.

There is no other way to look at the method adopted by the government to sell the Fourth Liberty Loan. There is no more reason why a committee should visit every civilian and ask him if he will buy Liberty bonds than there would be for a committee to visit every man of draft age and ask him if he will kindly report to training camp when convenient.

It isn't exactly pleasant to receive a notice from a committee of your neighbors and acquaintances telling you how much THEY have decided you should subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan. But you will agree with us that many millions of people are undergoing and will continue to undergo as long as the war lasts a lot of much less pleasant experiences.

Some mistakes will no doubt be made, in making out the bond quotas for farmers. But if you think you've been handed a "package," don't cuss anyone except the Kaiser, which is always permissible and extremely popular. After you have vented your feelings against that gent—man—beg your pardon—, go to

your committee and state quietly and calmly just why you think it has over-estimated your financial condition. Perhaps a few committees, who like to show their authority, will scorn you, but the most of them will listen respectfully to your arguments and if a mistake has been made, we are very sure they will be glad to correct it.

But don't make the mistake of letting your feelings run away with you, and say things you don't mean. Remember always that you are a citizen of the United States; that you have a very necessary part to play in this history-making conflict; that you cannot afford either for your own sake or the sake of your family to neglect your duty in this respect. The willingness with which the farmers of Michigan go to the designated places and enter their subscriptions for Liberty bonds will be the best evidence obtainable that they are 100 per cent Americans.

## "A Vote for Henry Ford is a Vote for the Kaiser."

THUS SPAKE Chase S. Osborn, who has a standing concession among the freaks at the bi-ennial G. O. P. side-show. "This is the first time we have heard," remarks the Detroit News, "that President Wilson, who requested Mr. Ford to become a candidate, was in league with the Hohenzollerns."

When the war is over and normality in thinking and living is again the order of the day, a lot of people will look back over their war time antics and smile foolishly at the mental picture of the seven kinds of asses they made out of themselves whilst parading hypocritically under the banner of patriotism. Most people can talk. A few can do. The talkers as a rule are not doers; the doers are not talkers.

Chase S. Osborn is a talker. As an orator he undoubtedly makes Demosthenes turn over in his grave; as a lexicographer he could have tutored both Johnson and Webster. But between orating, compiling verbal dictionaries, writing books on South America, and indulging his favorite pastime of politics, Mr Osborn has little time for other useful activities.

Mr. Osborn's charges against Mr. Ford are mere words, and if Mr. Osborn has one-half the brains we may have erroneously given him credit for, he knows it. After the war is over and Henry Ford has proven by his deeds his right to rank among the Great Patriots, Chase Osborn will turn to his scrap book at that confession of partisan prejudice, "a vote for Henry Ford is a vote for the Kaiser," and murmur ashamedly, "Did I ever express such a dogmatic asseveration as that?"

It will take more than the oratory and vocabulary of a Chase Osborn, even tho backed by the reputation and popularity of a Theodore Roosevelt, to explain satisfactorily to an intelligent citizenry in what manner a man who is doing more practical war work than all his critics combined is an aide to the Kaiser and an arch enemy of the United States. Mr. Osborn should be made to either eat his words or prove them. If he can't prove them, he adds to his reputation as a harmless spell-binder; if he can prove them and doesn't he is permitting a dangerous enemy to roam at large.

If a "vote for Henry Ford is a vote for the Kaiser," Henry Ford ought to be behind the prison bars and a "closed" sign tacked on every door of his factory.

## We're Almost Ready for You, Jack Frost

WE'RE ALWAYS glad we live in Michigan. The old state has its ups and downs, but in a fair comparison, the ups usually over-balance the downs by a good margin. Just now we're particularly glad we live in Michigan because her lake breezes have so far discouraged Jack Frost from making his much too frequent and too early fall visitations. Which does not mean that Jack has not made himself quite at home in other states, because he has. As early as Sept. 10th he sojournd for a night or two up in northern

Maine and over in northern Minnesota, and stayed just long enough to blow his deadly breath over a few thousand acres of growing crops. Then he laid off for about a week, and on the night of Sept. 17th went gleefully to work again, and he didn't show much partiality on his second visit. He romped thru all of New York state as far south as the southern tip of Long Island; he hit all the low spots and most of the high ones in New England; he hopped clear across Michigan and lit in the potato fields of Wisconsin and Minnesota. As a result of his visits probably over one-half of the potato vegetation of the country was killed and the estimated yield very greatly reduced.

A very few sections of Michigan have been hit by the frost this fall, and the damage is negligible. The great commercial area of potatoes is for the most part still green and growing overcoming the lateness of the start and promising very good yields. Most beans have matured and pulling is going on. Frost cannot injure them. Corn is still growing; the pumpkin vines are green. Another ten days at the outside, and we shall extend Jack Frost a hand of welcome. He has been kind to us this fall, as every farmer who had been praying for a late season well knows.

Jas. Pierce, publisher of the Iowa Homestead, spoke once too often for the farmers who had been bull-dozed by the politicians of Des Moines. Though he has been an earnest and eloquent supporter of the government at all times his enemies are trying to tie the red tag of disloyalty to his coat. But Mr. Pierce is an old warrior and he promises to take the scrap to Washington if necessary to clear himself and the farmers of Iowa of the imputations set against them.

According to the news dispatches as we go to press, Chairman Hays of the National republican committee intended to tell the republicans of Michigan at their state convention this week all about the shortcomings of the Wilson administration. "There's a reason."

Only one more gasless Sunday is the encouraging word from Washington. But now that we've formed the habit of going to church again, wouldn't it be a good idea to keep it up?

Of course no objections will be made to anyone subscribing for a larger number of Liberty bonds than apportioned by the committee.

## HOW TO KEEP THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE OUT OF MICHIGAN.

(Cont. from page 1) Leagues are born; and old political parties are overthrown?

No, Michigan isn't going to the bow-wows. Agricultural conditions are bad enough but might be much worse. We do not relish the name of agitators; we despise sensationalism for cheap publicity's sake; we haven't much use for the man who proclaims that everybody is wrong excepting himself and his neighbor and that even his neighbor is some times wrong. But we do not believe in shutting eyes to existing abuses and following the path of least resistance, guided by the hands of well-meaning political friends. Present conditions can be easily remedied by the party in power if it so desires. If it doesn't desire, the farmers of the state are sufficient in numbers to organize a non-partisan movement and put men in office who will take some interest in their problems.

If Wall street, and the bankers and commercialists of Michigan want to keep the Non-Partisan League out of Michigan, they should lose no time in getting into consultation with their friends at Lansing and Detroit and laying out a program for the consideration of the next legislature which provides amply for the future of agriculture.





### UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

**Socks an' Things**  
As often as every year or two your Uncle Rube has to buy a new pair of socks, for socks like good resolutions, will wear out in spite of all we can do. Now, while I most always generally have all kinds of money—dimes, nickels and cents—still I scarcely ever buy silk socks, cotton bein' more plentiful an' lastin' an' costin' a trifle less money, too.

Well, this bein' the year when I needed to buy, I jest natcherly dropped into a store a few days ago to see what I could get for my money, an' as the feller said, thereby hangs a tale.

Sez I to the boss of the works, a tall gander-shanked individual with a smilin' countenance,



"shaw me a pair of socks for my feet," I sez. He says, "well, Rube, you're jest in time, this is dollar day an' I can give you a bargain—five pairs for a dollar," he sez. "Five pairs!" I sez, kinda ketchin' my breath which was escapin' quite fast, "what in thunder do I want with five pairs," I sez. "Gosh, I may not live five years an' then what?" I asked him.

"Well," he sez, "jest see how much you save onto 'em by buyin' 5 pairs at once for a dollar." "Zat so?" I sez, "what do you charge for 'em one pair at a time?"

"Twenty cents now," he sez, "but you'll be payin' a good deal more for 'em if this war lasts, 'cause they're goin' up every day."

"Well now, look 'a here," I sez, "aint these the same socks I've been buyin' right along for ten cents, three for a quarter?"

"Yes," he sez, "but you see we've had to raise the price 'cause we can't get 'em for no sech price any more, an' we have to figger on replacement."

"'s zat so?" sez I, "but you bought these socks at the old price, didn't ye?" "Oh yes," he sez, "but no business man can sell his goods now at a profit on what they cost him—he has to figger on what the next lot will cost an' charge accordingly." "Well, I hadn't thought of that," I sez, "but by ginger, that's a purty dum good idee, an' I don't see why the farmers don't ketch onto that skeem," I sez, "when they sell their wheat, hogs, an' eggs. The cost of production is goin' up every minnit," I told him, "an' the farmers should figger ahead an' sell this year's crop at next year's prices, an' try an' make a little money," I sez.

"Well," he sez, "that's a good deal different; the government fixes the prices for the farmers' stuff an' they have nothin' to say about it."

"Why the farmers' stuff more than any other," I asked him. "Now Rube, I'll tell you," he sez, kinda confidential like, "the government an' our food dictators don't want the farmers to get corrupt; they are the hope of the nation, an' we want to keep 'em clean an' pure," he sez, "an' if the food dictators didn't fix a price of farm produce the farmers might go into the profiteering business an' some of 'em might git rich just raisin' foodstuff for our armies an' for the world, an' so for their own sake, an' to keep the farmers from becomin' haughty aristocrats an' arrogant, it has been deemed wise to fix a low price on his stuff to encourage him to raise more of it in order to make a livin'," he sez.

Well sir, I bought five pairs of socks an' hope they'll last for some time, but jest the same whenever I get to lookin' at them socks, by golly I git to thinkin' of chargin' next year's prices for last year's goods an' then I wonder if that aint got considerable to do with high prices an' the high cost of livin' an' everything? It would jest natcherly seem that manufacturers, merchants, doctors,

lawyers and all classes of business could fix a price an' charge what they liked—do what they please—while the farmer, who is doing more to help win the war than any other class of business in the world, has to take what he can git an' be satisfied, or otherwise, as his conscience dictates. No line of business is called on to take the chances that farmers have to take—this year has proven that; drouth, bugs, frosts, all have been a constant menace to the farmers the entire season; while other lines of business have gone merrily on fixin' their own prices; tellin' the farmers to dig in, "food will win the war," an' then soakin' him in the pocket-book both goin' an' comin'.

With all due respect to President Wilson an' his advisers—the food and fuel dictators—an' the others, we wish to jest merely suggest that they may be pretty nearly all right but at the same time jest a little fixin' wouldn't hurt 'em—not a darn bit. Cordially, Uncle Rube.

### The Ford-Newberry Contest

I want to thank you for the stand you have taken in regard to Henry Ford. Ever since the big interests got behind Mr. Newberry and shoved him into the nomination by the dominant party there has been peculiar things happening. First, President Wilson was bitterly criticised for asking Mr. Ford to consent to stand for senator. Then local politicians began to swear at Ford for his peaceful disposition, and insult his motives in thinking his son was more useful in making tractors and Eagles, etc., than in army service. Now even some preachers desecrate the pulpit on the Sabbath day by sneering at Henry Ford. Now most of these people who are doing the sneering are dupes of the local politicians of the dominant party, who in turn are dupes of the big interests.

I like Mr. Newberry's record, and if chosen by the real and common people I think he would make a good senator. I have no quarrel with the local politicians of the dominant party, they mostly mean well, but I am sorry to see them allow sneering at and the abuse of a man like Henry Ford, who has the confidence of a majority of their own party and of President Wilson.

The M. B. F. is all right all the time. It is the best fighter for the farmer in four states. Keep everlastingly at it and give us the truth about the Non-Partisan League. We want to know if it is possible to be non-partisan without being walked upon by the politicians. Some of us down in this corner are reaching a condition where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Go after them. C. J. S., Lawrence, Michigan.

Your paper is splendid. I do hope the farmers of Michigan will endorse the splendid democratic organization, the Non-Partisan League, for their emancipation. I feel like taking the field and working for it personally. Also, I am glad, so glad, you are going to vindicate Michigan's foremost citizen, Henry Ford. I have always appreciated his nobility, notwithstanding capitalistic and political slams. Yours for fraternity and justice—Mrs. M. W. T., Cheboygan.

### Henry Ford's Idea of Serving Humanity

"After the war," says Henry Ford, "the government will have to do a great deal along industrial lines. I do not believe the people are going to be willing to let the railroads go back into the hands of the crowd that was running them for their own benefit, after the war. I think future railroad development will be a matter for our Government to control. The development of inland waterways is certainly a government concern, and the Government should take an important part in the development of water power. Already a great deal of water power is being developed on Government irrigation projects through the Reclamation Service; I do not see why the development of water power for industrial purposes is not just as much a Government matter. Through the Federal Farm Loan board the Government is lending money to farmers for the purchase of land and making improvements; I believe this function of the government could be wisely extended. The department of Agriculture is doing a great deal to educate the farmer; I am trying to show how a great deal more can be done. The policy of federal aid for good roads is already established and should be extended until every road is a good road.

"Whatever will open up greater opportunities for comfortable, happy living for the ordinary man and teach him and his family how to make the best use of these opportunities, is the proper function of Government. It should not be any part of the government's concern to help men make great profits or to enable men to live and grow rich without serving humanity."

The balance of Henry Ford's story as published in the *World's Work*, will appear in the October 5th issue.



### SENSE AND NONSENSE

**THE Huns, the Huns, they're on the run,  
The Allies follow near;  
The Yanks and French from ev'ry trench,  
Are filling them with fear.  
The British too, and Canadians true,  
Are helping in the fight.  
The Germans know they've got to go,  
Because our cause is right.**

**With shell and shot they make it hot  
For Kaiser men and boys;  
Bill Kaiser'll find he'll change his mind—  
Our guns are not all toys.  
So let us work and never shirk,  
But labor all day long;  
While soldiers fight with all their might  
To help put down the wrong.  
—E. H. WALTER, St. Charles, Mich.**

Two Irishmen met and fell into conversation on the street one day. It went something like this:  
Reilly—"Pat was drowned yesterday."  
Fitzpatrick—"Couldn't he swim?"  
Reilly—"Yes, but he was a union man. He swam for eight hours and then quit."

### SURE ENOUGH

"Why is a married man getting home late at night like a young man of draft age?"  
"I give it up."  
"Because both expect to be called."

Four-year-old Willie saw his first snake. It wriggled itself along, and Willie ran for his mother. "Come quick, come quick," he cried, "there's a tail here, and it wags without any dog."

### PERPETUAL MOTION

For generation men have been trying to invent perpetual motion. We now have it. See the following description of it and how nicely it works for the capitalist:

Rags make paper.  
Paper makes money.  
Money makes banks.  
Banks makes loans.  
Loans make poverty.  
Poverty makes rags.  
Rags makes paper.  
Paper makes money.

### HAD TRIED THE CURE

Doctor—"Your throat is in a very bad state. Have you ever tried gargling with salt water?"  
Skipper—"Yes, I've been torpedoes six times."

### GOOD RULES FOR BUSINESS MEN

Don't worry; don't overbuy; don't go security. Keep a high vitality; keep instred; keep sober; keep cool.  
Stick to chosen pursuits, but not to chosen methods.  
Be content with small beginnings and develop them.  
Be wary of dealings of unsuccessful men.  
Be cautious, but when a bargain is made stick to it.  
Keep down expenses but don't be stingy.  
Make friends but not favorites.  
Don't take new risks to retrieve old losses.

Whether "Man wants but little here below" or not that is what he gets.  
A headful of brains can make a hatful of money.  
The journey of life is no auto tour.

### SELL WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Hush, little thrift stamp,  
Don't you cry;  
You'll be a War Bond  
By and By!

### PATRIOTISM

"It's much too hot to work today!"  
Said Jimmy at the bench;  
Said Bill: "I guess we'd better stay,  
It's hotter in a trench.  
An' if those boys can stick it out  
We needn't quit and loaf about."

"I'm kinder tired of workin' here!"  
Said Charlie at the drill,  
"I think I'll draw my pay and clear."  
"Just wait a bit!" said Bill.  
"Don't quit your job until you're fired,  
The boys in France are also tired."

"An, yet they're stickin' to the line  
An' doin' dirty work,  
An' you don't ever hear them whine  
An' they don't try to shirk.  
They're needin' stuff we make to win  
So can your grouch an' buckle in."





# MARKET FLASHES



## FUTURE OF LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

Many Reasons Given Why Live Stock Values for Several Years at Least to Come Will be High

Livestock growers are alarmed at the rapid advance in hay. It promises to restrict winter roughing of steers and force a lot of light stuff onto the market that would otherwise be carried through to go on grass next spring. West of the Missouri river feed is so scarce in many localities that both cattle and sheep must be thrown overboard. Montana cattle outfits are paying \$20 to \$25 per ton for hay that five years ago was considered high at \$5. Indians with hay stacks have run into a streak of opulence.

The commercial feed situation is little better. Mill feeds are not to be had, dealers having accumulated stacks of orders. Cottonseed meal, essential to beef making on silage has gone to a basis where many feeders are skeptical of getting their money back. Corn fodder will have added value owing to the manner in which hay is being contracted. The government is a heavy buyer of hay and will be.

### BRITISH RESUME BUYING HORSES

Orders have been issued by the British Government to inspectors in the United States to resume horse-buying on October 1. It is the intention to continue purchasing all winter if ship space is available. The United States Government has refused, however, to permit unlimited buying of mares by the British, limiting the number of females to one in six. The trade believes this is mistaken policy as the country is full of mares weighing less than 1,300 pounds that should not be bred, domestic horse trade having gone on a drafter basis.

Post-bellum demand for horses promises to reduce excess stocks in the United States as Great Britain is bare. Demand will, of course, depend on how many "warriors" come thru the campaign, but in any case European demand will be of large volume, for at least two years after a peace basis has been reached.

### LIVESTOCK AFTER THE WAR

Apprehension exists in producing circles that livestock values will be sharply lower after the war. Nothing could be more erroneous. Meat stocks are low everywhere. The visible supply of cattle and sheep is dwindling owing to current liquidation and excessive cost of feed and from no other source than North America is any considerable quantity of beef, pork or mutton available.

Dispersing the enormous armies of the Allies will require a year or more and it is probable that a large armed force will be needed even after that. Neutral countries, such as Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, will need meats and the central empire will bid for a share. Every prospect points to a continued demand for packing house product and while the prices may decline, nothing will be cheap, cost of production being a factor that will regulate supply effectively. The end-of-the-war bugaboo should not restrain livestock production wherever it can possibly be carried on.

### TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION

A conference of livestock growers was held at Washington Sept. 24 at the invitation of the Food Administration which is anxious to stimulate production in order to insure a supply of beef and pork for 1919.

The conference is considering the advisability of guaranteeing hog feeders the equivalent of 13 bushels of corn for every 100 pounds of hog, this

## LAST MINUTE WIRE

**DETROIT**—Oats, rye and beans steady. Potatoes firm. Michigan sacked bringing \$2.85 per cwt. Hay demand good; supplies tight.

**CHICAGO**—Potato supplies liberal; market lower. Oats steady. Bean demand moderate; no change in price. Strong market for hay.

**NEW YORK**—Potatoes lower. Hay higher. Butter demand exceeding supply at advancing prices.

being known as the 13 to 1 ratio. By such a method of valuation growers would be assured of a market based on cost of production. This would not, however, be the maximum price. At present the Food Administration is pledged to maintain 15½¢ minimum while hogs are selling largely at 19½ to 20½¢, cost of packers' droves not having dropped below 16¢ during the past 12 months.

To encourage cattle feeding it is also proposed to lower the minimum weight of army contract carcasses to 400 lbs., giving light cattle access to this competition. At present the government is taking the carcasses of few cattle weighing less than 100 pounds on the hoof. A 400-lb. minimum would encourage wintering of light cattle that will weigh less than 1,000 pounds next spring and summer and would also make yearlings eligible to army contracts, resulting in salvage of calves.

### BREAK IN HOGS

Packers are prepared to hammer hog values at the first opportunity. October developments may be more in the nature of readjustment than depreciation. The season is here when 240 to 260-lb. hogs displace light stuff as premium earners as a run of new hogs is seasonal. There is no soft corn to save this year and many growers will reduce winter feeding by marketing young hogs after they pass the 200-lb. stage.

Lard stocks are far below a 10-year average. Cottonseed oil is scarce and a higher market for all fats is certain. Aged hogs have been closely marketed and weight will command more respect as the season works along. Within 60 days it is probable that a 50¢ spread between choice and common hogs will have been established. That hogs will be cheap is impossible as packers' profits are limited and both they and the Government are interested in maintaining the market at a level that will encourage production.—Rosenbaum Review.

I like your paper fine. You are doing a great work for the farmer. Not only the prosperous farmer who can afford a tractor and auto, but the farmer who is struggling to pay his debts. Success to the M. B. F.—Burt Clark, Oceana Co.



## 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

The efforts that have been renewed in congress to increase the wheat price have had no noticeable effect upon the marketing of the present year's crops. Shipments from the leading wheat centers have been so large the past ten days that primary markets are in a state of great congestion, necessitating temporary embargoes. Again the great need for storage facilities becomes apparent. The railroads are already overtaxed, sea-port yards are full of cars loaded with grain and boats are not to be had in sufficient numbers to move the stock from the terminal markets. Back at the source of supplies farmers are offering their wheat for sale, but unless the present conditions are rapidly remedied, there will shortly come a period when local elevators will have to shut down temporarily on their wheat purchases. Recent embargoes may correct the situation in a few days, but farmers will do well to harvest their crops gradually so there may not be a recurrence of the congestion.

Lack of complaint from farmers convinces us that elevators in Michigan are quite generally offering satisfactory prices. One or two firms are under scrutiny for refusing to pay fair prices, but a word from the Grain Corporation will undoubtedly cause them to reform their ways.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.59	1.59	1.80
No. 3 Yellow	1.55	1.55	1.71
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.45	1.65

Many bullish influences are at work to bring about high corn prices. The (Continued on following page)

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross continent Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, warm wave Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, cool wave Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. This will come in with unusually low temperatures, develop very warm and then start a cold wave that will carry frosts and freezing far southward. Storms and rain will be moderate.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Sept. 30 and Oct. 5th, cross crest of Rockies by close of Oct. 1 and 6. Plains section 2 and 7, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 3 and 8, eastern sections 4 and 9, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Oct. 5 and 10. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Storms and precipitation of this period will be about normal, ending with colder than usual. Severe weather is expected Oct. 11 to 25.

Future conditions seem to indicate a shortage of the winter wheat crop for 1919 in America, Europe, Australia and of the early maturing crops of small grain in Argentina. In southwest half of the states and Mexico the 1918 crops are so short that large amounts of grain must be shipped to them from our northern states.

I am of the opinion it is the duty of the government to guarantee to wheat producers \$2.50 a bushel for their wheat. Consumers are paying at a rate that is equal to \$3 a bushel to producers and it is manifestly unfair to producers to longer hold down the prices paid to farmers. If the war should end now war conditions would continue a year, demanding high prices for wheat and cotton. Because of all these conditions I am of the opinion that wheat will go to \$3 during next year.

W. T. Foster

## U. S. HAY ESTIMATES SHOW SMALL CROP

Reports of crop conditions from Washington this week forecast a hay crop of 86,300,000 tons, a shrinkage of 14 per cent from the August figures. This is the lowest production since 1915 when it was substantially the same amount, but on the other hand the 1915 production was 12 million tons larger than any previous crop. Of the crop last year of 95 million tons, a larger proportion than usual was left over, due to the inability of railroads to market it when prices were high and later to the producers' refusal to sell at low figures. Adverse weather conditions previous to harvest and the restrictions in rail transportation caused an advance in values at the opening of the crop season and this condition will be sustained as long as difficulty in getting hay to market exists. The final report of the production of hay may be slightly lower than the September forecast but shortage of hay will not become acute this season from a crop production standpoint, due to the amount of old hay left over and the improvement in meadows and pastures during the past month. There is not as much market hay required in this country as there was a few years ago, regardless of the army demands, and a crop of 86 million tons against an average of the past five years of 81 million would seem to be adequate.

## WESTERN BEAN CROP HURT BY RAINS

In the midst of bean harvesting, California was swept last week by disastrous rain and wind storms causing millions of dollars of damage to beans, grapes, tomatoes and hay. This was something that California growers had feared. The weather approaching bean harvesting season had been ideal and shortly after the bulk of the pulling started, government storm warnings were issued, but not early enough to enable farmers to get their beans under cover. Detailed reports of the damage are yet meagre, but it is believed to be large in all sections of the state.

An interesting statement contained in a recent California dispatch is to the effect that 360 tons of Japanese beans were brought into Seattle during the week ending Sept. 7th.

## AMENDMENT TO AGR. BILL FOR \$2.54 WHEAT

Not to be daunted by the President's opposition, congress has succeeded in tacking another amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill to increase the price of wheat to \$2.54. This bill is now in conference, the prohibition amendment being the chief point of discussion, but unless the higher wheat price advocates are willing to make some kind of concessions or the President retires from his former position, passage of the bill may again be indefinitely postponed.

## GRAPE PICKERS ARE GETTING \$12 A DAY

Sacramento, Sept. 6.—For 5 days ending Saturday night the peach shipments were 44 cars; plums, 38; pears, 399; grapes 86%. The total deciduous shipments to that date for the season were 13,822, against 10,639 during the same time last year. Tuesday's shipments of grapes were 265 cars. Practically every point in the valley is shipping. The movement now is lighter on account of the pickers demanding record wages of \$12 per day. This makes pickers short for both table and wine stock.



crop is maturing rapidly. Frosts have got some of it, but the greatest part is now out of danger, and there will be but a slight decrease from the September estimate. Bullish interests are already beginning to point out that with hogs at \$20 to \$21, corn will naturally advance. The Price-Current Grain Reporter predicts that the corn market will reach its lowest level within the next thirty days. Corn has steadily declined the past week, from \$1.65 for No. 3 yellow on Sept. 18th to \$1.50 for the same grade on Sept. 24.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	75 1-2	74 1-2	85
No. 3 White	75	74	84
No. 4 White	74	72	81

Oats are higher. The market is firm and even large shipments of the new crop have failed to inject an element of weakness into the market. The government has been a huge buyer on all primary markets and have to date taken care of all receipts which might otherwise have accumulated as a surplus and caused a reduction in prices. Oats today are quoted on the Detroit market at 2½ cents a bushel higher than a week ago. It develops that a much greater quantity of oats will be retained and fed on the farms where grown this year than ever before, owing to the failure of many pastures and poor corn yields. Naturally this will keep many millions of bushels out of the markets. Farmers are showing little disposition to market their entire oat crop at present prices. There is a feeling that oats as a stock feed should command higher prices when compared with the present values of other feeding grains, and there is a tendency among growers to hold.



## RYE & BARLEY

There is little doing in the rye and barley markets, and rye prices are down a cent from a week ago. Despite the apparent lack of demand there is little likelihood that the price will go much lower as its present level makes it as cheap a grain as its competitive rivals and it will hold its own in future dealings. Barley is way down, the bulk of the purchases on the Chicago market being slightly above the \$1 mark. However, barley cannot go much lower either as its present price makes it a cheap feed in comparison with other grains. Rye is quoted on the Detroit market at \$1.63 and barley at \$1.98.



## 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			

The Michigan hay crop is estimated 30 per cent below normal and only about 25 per cent of the crop is usually baled. There are many localities in Michigan that will be buying hay and would appear that Michigan will have very little hay to ship outside of its own state if an equal distribution is made within the borders of Michigan. The movement of hay is very slow on account of not being able to get it baled. While there has been a slight increase in receipts at the different markets, yet the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand.

Pittsburgh. — Receipts showing a slight increase but the market demand has increased to such an extent that prices on the best grades have advanced. All grades of hay are selling readily.

Cincinnati. — Market continues firm with no change in quotations. All

grades are picked up readily and some of the best grades are selling at a premium.

Richmond. — Market firm and steady with a slight increase in receipts. Supplies to this market are somewhat gagged because all shipments are made on permits. Quotations are about the same as last week.

Chicago. — Chicago buyers are offering long prices for all grades for quick shipment. The market is above normal and present quotations are really higher than market conditions as a whole really warrant. Would not be surprised if this market will be a drawing card for many shippers which will bring on much heavier receipts resulting in a lower market. This market is the highest market on the map. However, we are of the opinion that the market will be good enough for anyone to take a chance on.

Detroit. — This is another live-wire market. Receipts are running light with good demand. Farmers within a short haul of Detroit are either holding or are feeding to stock. The result is that hay coming to Detroit requires a long haul on a high freight rate. Another strengthening feature is that considerable hay is being shipped to near-by points to farmers.

On basis of the present prices realized on hay, we are of the opinion that now is a good time to move some of it to market.



## 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

According to the best advice obtainable this year's bean crop is not going to be as large as originally figured on, consequently this advice is passed on to buyers and they are now taking on larger supplies and continue to buy more freely. The general tone to the whole situation is much firmer and more inquiries are coming in for old beans.

At the bean jobbers' convention recently held at Saginaw it was decided to pay 7 cents for picking on account of not being able to get beans picked on basis of the old picking basis of 5c a pound. The cost of picking will be deducted from the farmer and buying will be based at the old schedule pick basis.

In all probability the buying basis will start at \$8 per cwt., hand-picked basis. The market is not liable to go lower, and we believe the chances are good for the market to go higher. However, we must not get away from the fact that the western beans are going to take their place on the market.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	3.00 cwt.	2.65 cwt.
Chicago	2.80	2.40
Cincinnati	3.10	2.75
New York	2.90	2.55
Pittsburgh	3.20	3.00

The potato market has hardly had time to get on a substantial working basis. The early crop in many localities was practically a failure but the recent rains have helped the late crop and if the frost holds off long enough we look for a fair yield.

The market has been ruling firm and sales have been made at high prices. However, a more active movement is looked for and according to the government reports received the first of the week show an increase in the daily movement from 250 to 300 cars over last week. A large percentage of the movement is from Minnesota; Wisconsin is next and then Michigan. The present movement of Michigan stock is cutting very little figure on the market and the whole situation will be governed by the movement from Minnesota and Wisconsin, particularly Minnesota.

Pittsburgh is quoting to the jobbing trade on No. 1 Michigan round white, \$3.00 to \$3.15 per 100 lb. sacks; Wisconsin long whites, \$2.90 to \$3.

Cleveland is quoting \$3 to \$3.10 sacked; Buffalo, \$3 to \$3.10; Chicago, \$2.50 to \$2.65; Detroit, \$2.65 to \$2.75.



## BUTTER

Detroit. — There is surely a butter famine and the market is continually advancing. Creamery extras quoted from 59 to 60c; firsts, 58 to 58½c. There is some butter coming to the market containing quite a high percentage of moisture that is selling around 54 to 55c, but consumers buying that class of butter are paying a big price for water. Very little dairy butter coming in. The best grades are selling at creamery prices.

### New York Butter Letter

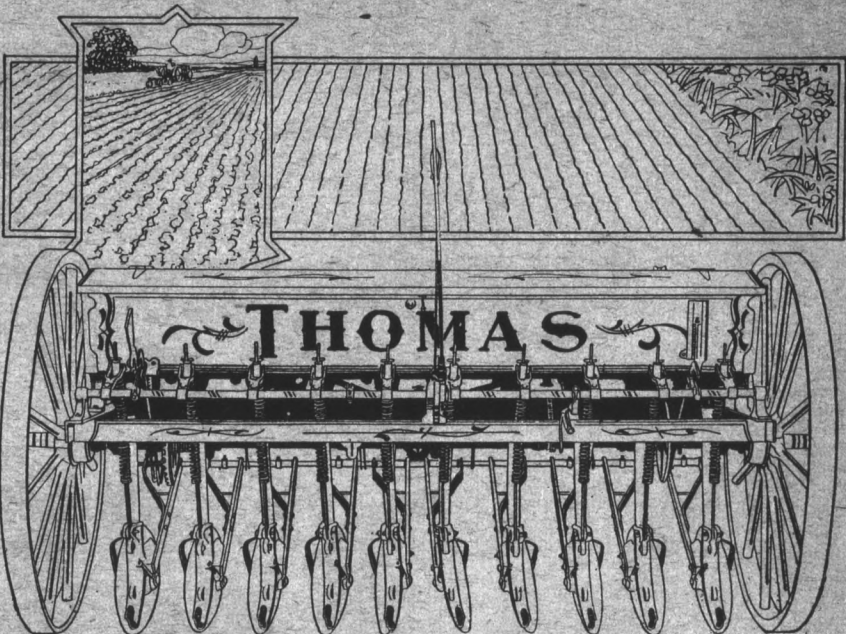
(By Special Correspondent)

New York, Sept. 21, 1918. — It is the opinion of many "old timers" in this market that this week has surpassed anything yet known in the way of an active market. Competition to secure available stocks has been intense and considerable excitement has prevailed. Receipts have been very moderate and entirely inadequate to supply the demand. Orders have been taken to be filled on arrival of butter, which

is a condition not generally present. As a result of the general conditions, quotations on butter have advanced a full five cents since the beginning of the week. At the close on Friday the demand was very strong and it is fully expected that a further increase in price will materialize.

There are several reasons for the excited condition that is prevailing at present. Primarily, the commandeering of 60 per cent of available storage stocks by the government was the cause of the shortage of supply. At the present time no quantity of storage butter is being placed on the market because holders have not as yet learned the pleasure of the government regarding their storage stocks. The fact that the usual storage supply could not be drawn upon has resulted in the city having to depend upon daily shipments for its supply. In addition there is a great local demand for butter, milk and other dairy products in the sections where they are produced which has limited the shipments to the central markets. To add further to the causes the weather has not been favorable as yet to the use of substitutes, such as nut-

(Continued on following page)



## Why Thomas Drills Produce Big Crops

You know the difference between a good crop and a poor crop is often the difference between good and poor sowing.

It is a fact that grain sown with Thomas Drills produce from two to five bushels of wheat more per acre. The Thomas disc and tube boots make a wide furrow—one and three quarters inches. The seed is scattered all over the bottom of this wide furrow and every grain is given a chance to stool out and grow. More and better stalks are the result.

And the Thomas is properly constructed, as well.

- 1—The automatic oiling device on the disc boot is so constructed that with one oiling you can sow 50 to 60 acres.
- 2—The Thomas will sow anything from grass seed up to corn, beans, etc. A special fluted seed-box is furnished for the purpose of sowing grass seed.
- 3—Excellent material and wearing qualities.

Thomas frames are particularly strong. No Thomas has ever given way or gone down.

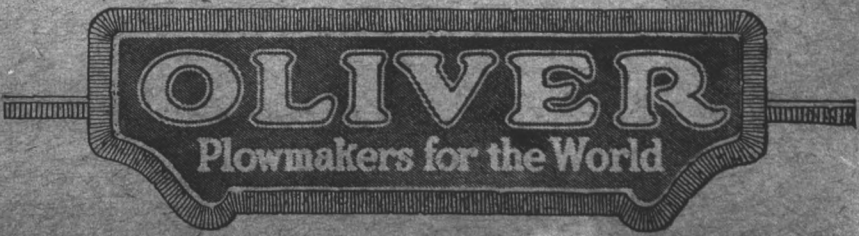
Ask for particulars about the Thomas Drill from the Oliver Branch nearest you.

There's an Oliver Dealer Close to You

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Oliver Chilled Plow Works  
South Bend, Indiana

Factories at South Bend, Indiana, and Hamilton, Ontario





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with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$1.00 trial box of "TIX-TON MIX" by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt.

Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep" PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

**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.

**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.

### MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from preceding page)

margarine, etc. Their use will be more universal with the approach of winter, altho it is probable that the restrictions on importation of some of the materials entering into the nut products will curtail the output, hence their consumption will not have the important bearing on the butter market that was noticeable last year.

On Monday, extras were quoted at 55c, on Tuesday, 56c; on Wednesday, 57c; on Thursday, 58c; and on Friday, 59c. At the close on Friday further quotations were as follows: Higher scoring than extras, 59 1/2 to 60c; firsts, 55 to 58 1/2c; and seconds, 49 to 54c. It is a noticeable fact that there is a margin of 10c between the quotations on a low second and an extra, while during normal times the margin is about 4c. The main reason given for that wide difference is that several lots of low quality butter arrived on a lower market and as the maximum limit of profit is fixed the butter necessarily had to be disposed of at a price lower than that for fresh

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

**FOR SALE:** Second-hand 9-18 gas tractor complete with two bottom gangs; in excellent condition; thoroughly overhauled; bargain for quick sale. J. B. Mason, R. R. No. 3, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

**WANTED, FIFTY CARS** hard wood. M. B. Teeple, 2003 Woodward Detroit, Michigan.

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

arrivals. Unsalted butter is also in strong demand and commands a price two cents above that of corresponding grades of salted butter.



### POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	38-40	38-30	30-32
Ducks	28-30	28-30	33-35
Geese	11-20	19-20	20-22
Springers	28-30	28-29	25-36
Hens	30-32	32-33	36-37

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The market continues firm and steady with light receipts. An occasional carload shipment is coming in but due to shortage of poultry we do not anticipate receipts will run heavy at any time during the season. Of course, it is to be expected that receipts will run heavier before Thanksgiving, but with the present high prices of all lines of meats, poultry prices are going to continue high. Hens and springers are in demand, while ducks are only in fair demand. If you have geese hold onto

them until the holidays, as they now sell slowly around 21 to 22c.



### EGGS

Receipts are very light and going higher. Fresh country laid eggs are selling at a premium ranging from 52 to 55c, cases included. Keep the fresh eggs moving even though they have to be shipped in small lots by parcel post. It looks as though almost any price can be realized because of the shortage and there are enough consumers that will pay the price.

### East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 250 cars, including 85 cars of Canadians and 20 cars left over from last week's trade. Trade opened full steady on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in moderate supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold steady; fat cows and heifers were in light supply, sold steady; bulls of all classes sold 15 to 25c lower; canners and cutters were in very good supply, sold 25c lower; fresh cows and springers were in light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in good supply, sold 50c lower than last week; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady.

Receipts of cattle Tuesday, 35 cars. The market was 25c lower on all grades.

Receipts of hogs Monday, 10,400 head, or 65 double decks. The market opened ten lower with the mixed, medium and heavies selling from \$20 to \$20.15. Order buyers paid \$20.25 for a few choice decks of good quality hogs. Yorkers, \$20 to \$20.15; lights and pigs, \$19.50 to \$19.75 roughs \$17.25; stags, \$12 to \$15.

Supply of hogs Tuesday totaled about 2400 head. The market opened steady to strong. The bulk of the good hogs sold from \$20.15 to \$20.25; light Yorkers and pigs, \$19.50 to \$19.75 roughs, \$17.25; stags, \$12 to \$15. Market closed weak.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Monday totaled about 5,000 head. The market opened 25c lower on best lambs which sold from \$18.50 to \$18.75; cull lambs, \$15.50 to \$16.25; yearlings, \$14 to \$14.50, and a few fancy yearlings sold up to \$15; wethers, \$13.25 to \$13.75; ewes sold slow, the general market on those being from \$11 to \$12, while a few fancy kinds sold up to \$12.50.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Tuesday were called 1,600 head. The market was slow on choice lambs which sold at a 25c decline. Best lambs, \$18.50; cull lambs also were slow and sold from \$14 to \$16; yearlings were quoted about steady, from \$14 to \$15; wethers, \$13 to \$13.50; ewes were slow and sold from \$11 to \$12. There were two loads of very good lambs that went over unsold.

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 wt. steers, \$13.50 to \$14; choice to prime yearlings, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good yearlings, \$14 to \$14.50; medium to good butcher steers, \$11.50 to \$12.00; 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 medium fat cows, \$8 to \$8.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$5.75 to \$6; good to choice fat bulls, \$11 to \$11.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; good weight sausage bulls, \$9 to \$9.50; light and thin bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$10 to \$10.50; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$9 to \$9.50; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$8 to \$8.50; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$9 to \$12; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$7.50 to \$9.

### Chicago Special Livestock Wire

Chicago, Sept. 24, 10:30 a. m.—Hogs. Estimated receipts, 19,000. Bulk sold for 25 cents under yesterday's market, topping at \$20. Heavies sold at \$19.40@19.80; medium and light, \$19.60

@19.90; heavypacking hogs, \$18.35@18.75; medium and mixed, \$18.50@19.15; light hogs, bacon, lightmixed, \$19.50@20; pigs, choice, \$18.75; roughs \$17.75@18.25.

Cattle—Estimated receipts, 18,000. Market strong on best steers. Opening on butcher stock slow, but sales ranged steady. Calves steady. Prices ranged as follows: Good, choice and prime beef cattle, \$16@19.50; common and medium, \$10@16; butcher stock, heifers, \$7.40 to \$13.50; cows, \$7.15@13.00; bulls, bologna and beef, \$7.60@13; canners and cutters, \$6.15 to \$7.15. Stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy selected, \$11@14; inferior, common and medium, \$8@9; veal calves, good and choice, \$18.25@19.25.

Sheep—Estimated receipts, 37,000. Fat classes, feeding and breeding sheep steady. Feeding lambs lower. Choice and prime lambs (65—82 lbs), \$17.50@18.25; medium and good (65—110 lbs) \$16@17.50; culls \$9@13.50; medium, good and choice, feeders \$15.50@16.85. Yearlings, choice and prime (75—90) \$13.75@14.25; medium and good (75—120 lbs.) \$13.25 to \$13.75; Wethers, medium, good and choice, \$12.25@13.10. Ewes, choice and prime, \$11.50@12; medium and good, \$10.50@11.50; culls, \$4@8. Receipts yesterday, hogs, 22,198; cattle, 39,011; sheep, 45,275.

There has been a steady decline in hog prices since Sept. 18th, when the best butchers topped at \$20.85. Cattle and sheep prices have remained steady for about a week, with only a few cents variation in prices offered from day to day on the choicest lots.

### ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL

The annual meeting of the National Dairy Council has been called for Columbus, Ohio, October 14 at 10:00 A. M. by President M. D. Munn of St. Paul.

The meeting will be held in connection with the National Dairy Show which will be in progress at that time and will be held at the convention hall of the Exposition Grounds. It is estimated that between 1500 and 2000 breeders of fine cattle, manufacturers of dairy products and dairy machinery will be in attendance.

Officers of the council feel that the government's attitude towards the dairy industry in encouraging the use of all manner of dairy products imposes upon the council an obligation of extraordinary activity in the field of education during the ensuing year.

### EXCELLENT CRCP OF ONIONS IN YORK STATE

Prospects point to an excellent onion crop in New York state. Growing conditions have been unusually favorable and with the crop not practically matured, about the only hazard is suitable weather for curing. A few early lots have been handled already on the basis of \$240 to \$250 per cwt. f.o.b. Rochester.

**Oakland (North)**—Having lots of rain which is delaying wheat seeding, bean harvesting and silo filling. It looks like last year for beans. Corn is ripe and safe from frost. Threshing is mostly finished here; wheat did better than thought possible in the spring. Oats a fair crop but yield cut down by hot weather. Barley was a good crop and more of it raised than usual. Potatoes are doing well since the rain, but it is most too cool for them. Some cloverseed is being cut. Apples are looking well and more of them than was expected. Help is very hard to get. Butter, 50c; eggs, 45c; apples, 50c; plums, \$3; pears, \$2.—E. F. Clarkston.

**Huron (Central)**—We are having showery weather. A lot of beans are pulled and in piles. Some threshing to be done yet; barley and oats are turning out good. Some winter wheat and rye have been sowed. The following prices were paid at Elkton this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 66; rye, \$1.40; beans, \$8.50; barley, \$1.85 cwt.; peas, \$2.25 cwt.; butterfat, 54; eggs, 41; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$10; apples 60c.—G. W. Elkton.



# County Crop Reports

**Ionia (N. Eastern)**—Silo filling is in order now. Nearly all of the beans are harvested in good condition and wheat and rye seeding is in full swing. The fall rains have renewed the pastures and are also giving the new seedling a good start to go into the winter with. Potatoes are making considerable growth at present but will probably not be of very good quality. The corn crop is excellent where our home grown seed was used. Following quotations were made at Ionia this week: Wheat, \$2.10; Oats, 60c; Rye, \$1.50; Beans, \$8.50 per cwt.; Potatoes, \$1.50; Hens, 27c; Butter 55c; Butterfat, 52c; Eggs, 38c.—J. S. Ionia.

**Osceola (Northeast)**—Weather is showery and cold all the time. Have had one or two light frosts but they did little damage. The Osceola Growers' Marketing Ass'n is making progress; you can already see the effect on the buyers. Pastures are good now, but many farmers are selling their stock on account of shortage of winter feed. Grain threshing about done. Oats yielded 30 to 50 bu. per acre; wheat, 10 to 25; rosen rye, 14 to 30. Potatoes are large but few in hill. The following prices were offered at Marion this week: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.70; oats, 50; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$20; beans, \$7; red kidney beans, \$10; potatoes, \$2.50 cwt.; onions, \$1 bu.; cucumbers, \$2.50; hens, 22; springers, 25; butter, 48; butterfat, 51; eggs, 45; hogs, 16; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 6; apples, 50c.—W. A. S., Marion.

**Grand Traverse (Northeast)**—The farmers are threshing and filling silos and some are picking apples and cutting buckwheat. Very rainy weather and cold, but will help late potatoes. Corn is a good crop; some being cut. The following prices were quoted at Williamsburg this week: Wheat, \$2; oats, 85; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.80; butter, 40c; eggs, 35c; apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50 cwt.—C. L. B., Williamsburg.

**Tuscola (Central)**—Farmers cutting corn; not a large crop in Wells township, but over near Fairgrove and Gilford there is lots of good seed corn. Some beans are pulled and laying in the field, and some have been for two weeks, with about four days' rain a week; what there is pulled will not be worth picking up. Weather wet and cold but soil in good shape to plow. Some wheat and rye sown, but most of the farmers are waiting until they get their threshing done, so they can get their own seed. Farmers are hauling apples to Saginaw, Bay City and Flint where they get 90c to \$1 for them, and 30 to 40c at Mayville, and they can't sell them at Caro at any price. The following prices were paid at Caro this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 67; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$24; barley, \$2.10 cwt.; rye straw \$10; beans, \$8.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.65; onions, \$1.75; hens, 25; springers, 26; ducks, 21; butter, 46; butterfat, 49; eggs, 44; sheep, \$7 to \$9; lambs, 12 to 15; hogs, 18; beef steers, 4 to 9; veal calves, 16.—R. B. C., Caro.

**Monroe (East)**—Farmers busy filling silos and sowing wheat when the weather will permit. We have had rain most every day, just enough to make things wet. About half of the silos filled and half of wheat in. Lots of corn green and ripening very unevenly. The following quotations were made at Monroe this week: corn, \$1 to \$1.40; oats, 62; rye, \$1.50; hens, 23 to 25; springers, 28 to 30; butter, 34 to 36; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$13 to \$15; hogs, live, \$18.75 to \$19.50; beef steers, \$6 to \$12; veal calves, live, \$16 to \$17; dressed, \$23 to \$24.—E. H. M., Monroe.

**Branch (North)**—Farmers sowing wheat, cutting corn, corn very green and uneven. Weather cool and moist, rains a little every day. Soil in fine condition to work. Farmers are selling some stock, grain and hay; not holding. Threshing will soon be done. Some clover to hull; some silos are filled and some to fill. The following quotations at Union City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 60; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$16 to \$20; beans, \$8 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25; cucumbers, \$3 cwt.; hens, 24; springers, 24; butter, 42; butterfat, 53; eggs, 42 to 44; sheep, \$9; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$17 to \$19; beef steers, \$9; beef cows, \$7; veal calves, \$17.—F. S., Union City.

**Genesee**—Farmers are very busy at this time. They are sowing wheat,

filling silos, cutting corn, harvesting beans and working up the soil for rye and wheat. Weather has been cool and rainy and altho we have not had any frosts yet that have done any harm worth mentioning, nearly everybody is expecting damaging frosts before long. The soil is in fine shape for working in most places, altho in some places it is too wet. A few farmers have their beans harvested and some others have them pulled, but the majority of beans are still standing in the fields. Corn is fairly good and there will be quite a bit of seed corn if the weather stays good for a couple of weeks. Buckwheat is not very good this year. Potatoes are going to be far short of the usual yield unless we have several weeks of good weather yet; fields that have a fine growth of vines have only a few marketable-sized potatoes. Farmers are selling grain and livestock. The following prices were paid at Flint this week: wheat, white, \$2.12; wheat, red, \$2.14; oats, 64; rye, \$1.63; corn, \$1.70; red kidney beans, \$9; C.H.P. beans, \$8.00; wool, 67; hay, \$16 to \$25; cabbage, 1½c lb.; potatoes, \$2 per bu.; cucumbers, 30c per doz.; apples, 50c to \$1.50; eggs, 44 to 46; creamery butter, 54; dairy butter, 50c; broilers, 32 to 40c; hens, 25c; roosters, 22c; geese, 18 to 19c; ducks, 28 to 30c; turkeys, 24 to 25c; steers, \$8 to \$10; cows, \$6 to \$8; hogs, \$16.50, calves, \$9 to \$11; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$14 to \$15.—C. W. S., Fenton, Michigan.

**Montcalm (West)**—Farmers pulling beans and digging a few potatoes which are not turning out very good, mostly seconds which the farmers are bringing back home. There are several hundred acres of beans on the ground and it is raining every other day in some places, beans are half a crop and some are green yet. I took a trip down through south of Greenville and east as far as Portland and beans look very green; some are being pulled and there are several hundred acres of cloverseed which is a half cut and looks good. Corn very good around here and silos are being filled, some new ones are being put up. Grain threshing is nearly completed here and rye and oats turned out better than we expected. A large acreage of rye is being put in this year, farmers doubling the acreage. The following quotations at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.08, corn, shelled, \$1.75; oats, 62; rye, \$1.51; potatoes, Lakeview, \$2.25; hens, 20c; butter, 42-44; butterfat, 47; eggs, 36-38; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$15; hogs,

\$17.50; beef steers, \$7 to \$9; veal calves, \$9 to \$11.—E. W., Coral.

**St. Clair (East)**—The bean crop is about harvested in this locality, not a very large acreage but the crop is good compared to last year. Sowing of fall wheat and rye is in full swing and I believe the acreage will be larger than usual. We are getting plenty of rain now which is making the work easier. Pastures improving, corn mostly matured; silos are being filled. Late potatoes will be greatly benefitted by present rains. Threshing is nearly completed with large yields of grain. The following prices were paid at St. Clair this week: Red wheat, \$2.15; white wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; hay, \$18.20; potatoes, \$2 bu.; hens, 23c; butter, 46 to 50; eggs, 40 to 42; lambs, 28 to 30 dressed, hogs, 20c alive; veal calves, 18 to 22c lb. dressed.—E. J., St. Clair.

**Manistee (West)**—Weather damp for the past week. Some corn cut and yield very good here. Early potatoes a light yield; cannot estimate yield of late ones since recent rains. Very good rye and wheat crops, especially Rosen rye, Red Rock wheat same. Pastures short. Early apples fair crop; late apples look like large crop here. Farmers are plowing and sowing grain. Beans mostly harvested. Buckwheat hurt by drouth.—Arcadia.

**Alcona (Southeast)**—Farmers are busy getting in wheat and rye. The weather has been wet for the last two weeks. Beans are a very good crop, but the weather is too wet for harvesting. All grain turning out good except fall wheat. Nothing doing in the line of marketing crops yet except a little hay, which is going at \$20 a ton for No. 1 timothy. Pastures are good and stock doing well. Butterfat is 58c per lb. The farmers are all getting ready to buy bonds and down the Kaiser.—D. C., Lincoln.

**Jackson (South)**—Weather rainy. Wheat seeding well advanced. Many farmers on sandy land have harvested their corn. The Delaware corn is late and will not get ripe unless there is unusually favorable weather; it seems to be more of a fodder corn and would be valuable for filling silos. Weather too wet for beans; a large number of fields pulled but not stacked. Beans were hurt by the dry weather. Late potatoes good in some places, but unless the weather is favorable they will not get ripe. Help very scarce. Few apples, vegetables scarce. Dry weather destroyed many gardens.—G. S., Hanover.

**Oceana (East)**—All crops are looking fine. Corn almost all ripe, a fair crop. Late potatoes looking fine. Threshing in full swing. Farmers are all sowing an extra large acreage of fall grain. Grain yielding fairly well. H. Rose threshed six and one-half a. of common rye which yielded 113 bu.—W. H. G., Hesperia.

**Emmet (Northwest)**—Autumn is here with its attendant duties; everybody is busy cutting corn and doing the fall plowing. Jack Frost has been rather busy lately and reminds us that the growing season is about over. The grasshoppers have been very destructive this year, doing especial harm to the oat and root crops as well as the pastures. Very few potatoes have been dug yet, but they do not promise to be a very good crop. The following prices were quoted at Harbor Springs this week: Hens, 20c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 45c; sheep, 18; hogs, 21.—C. L. G., Cross Village, Michigan.

**Bay (East)**—Grain threshing is about completed. Oats averaged about 60 bu. to the acre; barley, 40 to 50. Very little wheat and rye being threshed. Rained about every day for the past two weeks. Beans are looking good; mostly pulled and can't get them dry. About the only thing the farmers are selling at present is hay. The following prices were quoted at Bay City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.68; oats, 66; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$22 to \$23; wheat and oat straw, \$6; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.25; onions 25c dozen, cabbage, 2c lb.; cucumbers, 65; butter, 50c; butterfat, 56c; eggs, 40c; dressed sheep, \$12.50; to \$14; lambs, 18 to 19; hogs, 20c, light; beef steers, 18 to 19; beef cows, 15 to 16; veal calves, 15 to 16; apples, \$1; plums, \$3; pears, \$2; grapes, 33c basket.—G. G., Linwood, Michigan.

**Ingham (Northeast)**—Farmers are busy threshing, pulling beans and cutting corn; very bad weather for bean harvest as it rains most every day. Grain turning out very good for being so dry all summer; oats, 30 to 40; barley, 20 to 40; rye, 15 to 35. Corn poor; some silos filled. Potatoes very small. The following prices are quoted at Williamston: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$23; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, 3c lb.; hens, 20c; ducks, 22c; butter, 54; butterfat, 54; eggs, 42; hogs, 17 to 18.—A. N., Williamston, Michigan.

**Isabella (Southwest)**—The bean crop is very poor here as a rule, although there are a few good fields; the dry weather this summer hurt the crop so the pods are only about half filled and now the rains are starting them to grow, which will make them heavy pickers. Potatoes are only a fair crop owing to the dry summer, but if the frosts hold off two or three weeks the late planting will be good.—W. D. T.

**Washtenaw (West)**—Plenty of rain and cold, but no frost yet to do any damage. Late potatoes are growing yet and some show favorable to make a good yield. There have been quite a number of sales this fall; the grasshoppers and drouth this summer have discouraged a number of farmers. The following prices were quoted at Cadillac this week: Wheat, \$2.07 - \$2.09; corn, \$3.85 cwt.; potatoes, \$1; cabbage 4c; hens, 22 to 25c; springers, 27c; ducks, 23c; butterfat, 52; eggs, 37; hogs, 20c; beef steers, dressed, 14 to 16; veal calves, 11; wool, 56 to 66; apples, 50c.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Mich.

**Tuscola (Northeast)**—Farmers are sowing more wheat than last year. Bean harvest and silo filling on; some corn is ripe, but about 60 per cent is late. Barley is yielding as high as 45 bu. per acre. Oats a good crop, too.—S. S., Cass City.

**Berrien (West)**—Weather cooler; with rains; has been threatening frosts. Late potatoes need three weeks of good weather, many fields being in blossom now. Corn about half a crop; was badly damaged by the summer drouth. Large acreage of wheat and rye to be sown this fall; most farmers about half thru sowing. Bean crop almost a total failure. Grapes selling for good price, 25c per 5½-lb. basket; fair crop. Clover seedling not looking good, badly burnt out. Most of the farmers have disposed of their wheat at \$2.10 per bu. The following quotations were made here this week: Oats, 70; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20; eggs, 38 to 41; butter, 45; hens, 24; potatoes, \$2; buckwheat, \$3.75 cwt.—O. C. Y., Baroda.







# THE FARM HOME

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



## How Do You Earn Your "Pin" Money?

**D**EAR PENELOPE:—You will never know how much comfort I get from reading letters from the other sisters in this department. I think nothing could improve this page. I love it as it is now. It seems to bring us very near to other Michigan farmers' wives.

I was brought up in a large city and was taught to love it more than any other place, but when I married we went onto a farm and I have grown to love it. The "breaking in" was very hard and even now there are times when I long for the city noise and streets and all, but I would not live there again.

The busy season is very hard for women on the farm, and it has been especially hard this year, since most women have been compelled by the shortage of farm laborers, to help in the fields and garden, as well as in the house.

Would anyone be interested to know how I make "pin" money? I raise chickens, geese, ducks and rabbits. Now perhaps many people look upon rabbits as an unprofitable pet, something to play with, but I have earned many dollars in pin money from my rabbits.

Just a few words more. Do I believe in the vote for women? Well, I guess. Do not the women take their share of the burden of making this country a great nation? I do not wish to see the women rule the country entirely, but I do wish to be put upon an equal basis with men.

Now, I am very much satisfied with the Farm Home page just as it is, so please let us have some more letters from farmers' wives.—S. A. F., Webberville, Michigan..

**I** WAS finishing my canning the other day, and had just commemorated the annual event by burning a finger in the jelly when the postman brought the above letter. I was tired and out of sorts, and even at the risk of forgetting the final batch of jelly on the stove I sat down to read the letter. Immediately the burn was forgotten, my tired feeling left, and it was with considerable lighter steps that I disposed of the balance of my canning.

It's always that way, isn't it? A good word is as refreshing as a cool breeze in hottest August. Here I had been worrying about what I was going to say to my readers this week, having so little time to give the matter my usual careful thought, and the postman came along, handed in this gem of a letter and went whistling on his way. I must tell you that I felt like joining in with his whistle, altho I'm not much of a "whistler" at that.

I don't suppose Mrs. F. had any idea that she was assuming the role of benefactress when she wrote that letter, yet I most sincerely assure her that she saved me several tiresome hours at my desk rummaging thru my "material," the best of which is none too good to place before intelligent farm women.

Mrs. F.'s letter suggests several very good topics that should be discussed on this page. I think she has much to be thankful for, to be able to forget the pleasures of the city in her new environment. Too often, as many women have found to their sorrow, it works out the other way. I wish readers who were born and raised in the city and are now living in the country would tell us what their experiences have been along this line. Which do you love best, the city or the country? How often do you visit the city? Do you find the old friends in the city as cordial as they used to be when you were one of them, or do they seem to have grown cold and distant? Do you find your city acquaintances as friendly as your country neighbors? Won't those of you who have lived in the city, or visit in the city frequently, tell the rest of us your own thoughts and experiences?

I am deeply interested in learning how farm women earn their "pin" money. Mrs. F. says she raises chickens, geese, ducks and rabbits. Nearly every farm woman has her flock of chickens, but I presume there are some who have discovered other more pleasant and lucrative ventures which may take even less of their time than do the chickens. This is certainly a subject well worth discussing, so I hope you won't go to bed to-

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

night without writing us about how you earn your pin money. If you have any pictures to illustrate your "gold mine," I would like to have you send them to me and if they are clear and distinct we will print them on this page.

I expect to start fall housecleaning soon, and you all know what a dreaded and discouraging task that sometimes is. But I shall do it all cheerfully, if the postman will only put in an appearance at the moment the step ladder collapses as I am removing the picture from over the mantle,—and leaves me some more good words from my readers. Cordially, PENELOPE.

## Wheat Flour vs. Corn Flour

It takes a long time to learn some things we ought to know. Take bread-making, for instance. If anyone would have told us five years ago that a mixed flour bread was as good as a pure wheat bread, we wouldn't have believed them. Anyway, Congress didn't believe it was and so congress put a tax upon mixed flour and forbade manufacturers to sell mixed flour without showing on the wrapper exactly what it was made from and the

## The Beautiful Life

**W**HEN you go out in the morning  
TO begin the work of the day,  
Don't neglect the little chances  
You will find along your way;  
For in lifting another's burden,  
And speaking a word of cheer,  
You will find your own cares lighter,  
And easier for to bear.

Forget each kindness that you do  
As soon as you have done it;  
Forget the praise that falls to you  
The moment you have won it.  
Forget the slander that you hear  
Before you can repeat it;  
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,  
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done  
To you whatever its measure;  
Remember praise by others won,  
And pass it on with pleasure;  
Remember every promise made,  
And keep it to the letter,  
Remember those who lent you aid,  
And be a grateful debtor.

proportions. This made the grain growers angry and thru their organization they began a series of experiments which proved that bread made of mixed corn and wheat flour was as good and nourishing if not more so than bread made from pure wheat flour. The corn growers went so far as to make this statement: "The mixture of 20 parts of corn flour or corn starch, or even a little more than that with 80 parts wheat flour or even less makes an excellent flour from which can be produced better bread than that baked from straight wheat flour."

If this is true, congress did not use very good judgment in putting a tax on mixed flour. And now the strange part of it is that we are encour-

aged to use a mixed flour, and I am sure that the farm women who had their minds all made up that they could never bake with mixed flour, will be relieved to learn that, scientifically speaking at least, the mixed flour product is really more nourishing than the wheat and greatly to be preferred.

## The Kitchen Korner

**A**T THIS particular time of the year the kitchen is no doubt the busiest room in the house. It's where wonderful concoctions are being prepared—for a month or more the canning, preserving, pickling and jamming has been going on and I know that some valuable discoveries in conservation have been made.

For several weeks we have published recipes sent us from the government laboratories and I presume many of you have tried these, altho I fear there are more who have not because they know of no one who has tried them, and with foods so high and scarce they do not feel like experimenting to a great extent. I believe that if we would each be willing to contribute one or more recipes weekly we would have a column that would be of far more benefit to us all. As you try a particularly good dish, one that conserves the more necessary foods, and is an economical recipe, just remember the rest of us and send them along.

These are some I have lately tried and found very good:

### Spanish Omelet

Fry in butter or fat one good-sized onion and one green pepper diced. Have your butter hot in the omelet pan; turn in three well beaten eggs with a cup of milk stirred in, and let cook until well set, then cover one-half with the onions and peppers, turn the other half onto this and place in platter. Season with salt and pepper, pour over one pint of well-seasoned, hot tomatoes.

### Molasses Cake

One cup of molasses stirred thick with flour, one egg well beaten, one cup of boiling water with one teaspoon of soda dissolved in it. Two tablespoons of sugar, shortening the size of an egg. Bake in layers in hot oven.

### Spice Cake or Fruit Sticks

Cream one-half cup of butter, add one-half cup of molasses, one half cup of sugar, two eggs, one cup of sour milk, three cups of flour and one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half teaspoon of ginger, one cup of raisins. Cover with sugar and cinnamon mixed and bake in loaf.

## Household Hints

### TO SEAL LARGE BOTTLES

At this time when so many bottles are wanted for canning, we wonder where the corks are coming from for wide-neck bottles. Use heavy caps cut from pasteboard, like those used in milk bottles. First pour melted paraffin on the contents in your bottle, then press the round disk into the neck of the bottle, pour on a little more paraffin, press into this another disk and dip the neck of the bottle into paraffin or sealing wax. I have canned tomatoes and soups in bottles that I could not get large corks for, and they kept very satisfactorily.

### TO SKIN BEETS

An easy way to skin a beet without bleeding it and causing it to lose color is to put it in cold water as soon as it is cooked. Then draw the hand gently down the beet and the skin will drop off without trouble.

### SOAP

One can of commercial lye dissolved in three pints of water. To four and one-half pounds of lukewarm grease, add one-half pound of sifted borax, stir this well and then add the lye, stirring until the thickness of honey. Add a few drops of oil of lavender to prevent the odor of grease. Pour this into an oblong pan lined with paper; when partially cold, cut into squares or oblong shapes, but let it remain in the pan until thoroughly cold. Remove from pan and place on a board for several days in the open air. Wrap in papers and pack in boxes.

### NEW LID FOR KETTLE

Should the knob fall off the lid of a pan or kettle, a screw should be slipped through the hole, with the head to the inside of the lid, and a cork screwed on the protruding end. This will make a knob that will not get hot and that can be renewed when it gets dirty.

### WHEN CANTALOUPE ARE GREEN

Simply remove the seeds and tie the two halves together, put away for a couple of days, when the melon will be ripened and sweet.

### FOR GINGER COOKIES

Use cold coffee, instead of water, in mixing the batter and the flavor will be much improved.





## Fall Fashions

No. 8983—Girls' one-piece dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Isn't this simple and girlish for sister's "Sunday best"? Of course, short sleeves and low neck aren't very practical for fall and winter wear, but still if the child is dressed warm enough otherwise, she is not liable to take cold, and for dress-up occasions they do look so sweet. This little dress hangs straight from the shoulder, being held in place by a crush sash which ties in front. The neck is softly gathered both front and back, and bound with a bias roll collar. Prettily shaped straps of the contrasting material used for trimming, extend down each side. The tiny puffed sleeves are finished with narrow turn-back cuffs, just above the elbow. A soft cashmere or any silk material would be the most suitable for such a dress. Being cut on the straight lines, one could easily make the dress from one of mother's or sister's full skirts.

No. 8989—Girls' coat. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. With ready-to-wear clothing almost beyond our reach many a mother who never did such a thing before is trying to make most of the winter clothes, and here is a pattern that the most inexperienced can use. The coat is cut on the raglan style, loose-fitting, hanging straight from the shoulder. A loose belt of the same material is fastened across the back and meets in front by one end slipped thru the bound slash at the other end. The front is double-breasted, both being faced with same, and right side buttoning over onto the left with four large buttons. The upper button may be left open and turned back showing a V-shape neck. There is a large shawl collar with deep cuffs and patch pockets to correspond.

No. 8981—Shirtwaist cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. The plain shirtwaist style is presented with narrow yoke in front, made by the back extending over onto the fronts. The graceful roll collar is something different than has been shown, in that it crosses rather high on the neck and is joined to the square inset vest. The small checks are becoming as greatly favored for blouses as are the large checks for dresses and skirts. Many of the new wash silks come in these invisible checks.

No. 8970—Ladies' dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The combination of two materials, that was so popular last year, is appearing again, and will be welcomed by many, especially those who have something they wish to remodel. So many times by buying a very small amount of material, one may have a dress as good as new. This style is the ordinary shirtwaist, with long, fitted sleeves, and a large prettily shaped roll collar, which extends to the belt. The skirt is two-piece, the upper is two gored and this is lengthened by a one-piece straight lower section. Two circular patch pockets are the only trimming needed on the skirt. The idea presented of plaid and plain material is very good, or if one prefers they may be reversed, with plain for the body of the dress and plaid trimmings.

No. 8994—Ladies' two-piece straight gathered skirt. This style is particularly smart, made up in a heavy wool skirting, rather plain or figured and trimmed with rows of machine stitching. Or perhaps you may find a piece of goods with a border which would be well used this way. The front is plaited to give the panel effect and pocket-book-shaped pocket.

etc., one of the new ideas this season, are slipped under the plait. The pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

No. 9003—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A good sensible house dress, one that is dressy enough for afternoons,

yet comfortable for work. The dress hangs straight from the shoulders with fronts gathered softly onto the back. The narrow belt is fitted on at the normal waistline. The opening is under an inch tuck which extends the full length of the dress. The waist is cut in fancy tab effect, finished with roll collar.

## AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

MY DEAR boys and girls: Aunt Penelope has many nice letters from her nieces and nephews that she had planned to publish this week, but the editors said she couldn't have so much space this time and would have to wait another week. They have promised to give us a full page next week and if they do, you can plan on the best and most interesting page we've had yet. The Doo Dads have gone on another great adventure, and I hope next week to tell you all about it.

I am getting some letters from my boys and girls about their school work, but I wish I had more. I like to know how each and every one of you are getting along, and I like to learn about your school and your

teacher. Those of you who haven't told me teacher's name, please do so in your next letter as I want to write to her. With love, from AUNT PENELOPE.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 10 years old and in the third grade. I have one sister 13 years old and I have one sister who is married and has a little girl about three years old. I have two brothers, one 18 and the other 19 years old, and I am the youngest one in the family. I live with my mother and father on an 80-acre farm. Beaver Creek runs through our farm and fishermen come from all over the state to catch trout. My father takes the M. B. F., and we like the paper very well. I like to read about the Doo Dads very well. I like puzzles and poems, too. We have six cows, three calves and three heifers and five head of horses. I will close.—Laura Karns, LeRoy, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—My parents take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I lost my dear father about three weeks ago. I saw the letters in the M. B. F. and that I would write too. I live on an 80-acre farm. I am 13 years old. We have a nice team of horses, their names are Paddy and John; they are dapple-gray. We have three cows, Cherry, Peggy and May. We have a dog named Rex. Three cats, Nigger, Tiger, Fuzzy. I am in the fifth grade. I help mamma wash dishes, sweep floors, carry water, feed pigs and hoe in the garden. I have 2 sisters, Laura and Zelma, and four brothers, Jasper, Richard, Clair and Claud. I think a nice name for our page would be "Children's Hour." I have to go about 80 rods to school. I like for our page pictures, riddles, games and poems. I will have to close for this time, as I cannot think of anything more to tell you.—Mildred Seeley, Red Oak, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I live on a farm of 97 acres. We have five cows and four horses. The horses names are Nellie, John, Mag, and Pride. John and Nellie are the work horses. I have two pets, a cat and a dog. The cat's name is Pussy and the dog's name is Flossie. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's name is Bessie and my brother's name is George. I see in the M. B. F. that you want us to tell you about our trip to the fair. I went to the fair with my sister one day and it rained nearly all the time we were there. I guess this will be all for this time for my letter is getting rather long. From your friend—Anna E. Conger, Abbottsford, Michigan.

## You May Buy Pure Wheat Flour

Some have attempted to interpret the Food Administration Regulations as forbidding the use of pure wheat flour by the housewife. No such interpretation was intended.

If you will write the State Food Administrator at Lansing and inquire about this he will tell you it is just as proper and just as patriotic to buy and use your wheat flour and your wheat flour substitutes separately as it is to buy the mixed flour.

Certainly no true American would so unfit himself or herself for American citizenship as to use the wheat flour and not use the substitutes.

That would be treason and the very lightest penalty should be expulsion from this blessed Land of Liberty.

We have faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the American people, and so has the Food Administration, so that we have permission to continue to make

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

A pure 100% wheat flour without any adulteration of any kind, and you have permission to buy it.

The Government has required all mills to make a higher extraction of flour from wheat which is a wise and conservative measure.

But the quality really has not been impaired. The color of the flour is a little darker than that made from the lower extraction or pre-war flour.

However, every atom of LILY WHITE is splendid flour, and bakes deliciously flavored, light, flaky biscuits, pastries and bread. You will be delighted with it.

By all means use all your substitutes; every ounce, and economize in the use of wheat flour.

If you are not going to live up to the Food Administration Regulations don't buy LILY WHITE. It's too good for slackers. It's made for Americans.

## VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



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



## "At Home" in Every Wooden Grain Bin

Corn or grain stored in a wooden bin is a continuous invitation to rats and mice. They rob the farmers of this country of many millions of dollars yearly. The best and surest protection for wheat, rye, barley, oats or corn is a

**BUCKEYE**  
The CRIB  
With The STEEL RIB

Positively weatherproof—sturdy construction—prevent moulded corn or grain. Sizes for every farm. Buckeye Crib is made oblong, circular and shed shape, small and large. Low prices.

Send for an attractive circular, giving prices and sizes.  
**THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.,**  
4410 Main St., London, Ohio

## Don't Wear a Truss



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

**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 lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

## MapleSyrup Makers

Tap Every Maple Tree

you have on the place and

help conserve sugar. Order a Cham-

pion Evaporator NOW if you want

it next Spring. Rail-

roads are slow in War

times. Be PREPARED

Champion

Evaporator

Company



Write for terms and state number of trees you tap.  
Hudson, Ohio

## It Pays to Save Lambs

for 10¢ each

Kills Stomach WORMS

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

Write for Club Offer and Booklet on Care and Breed. of Sheep or send 12¢ for a ten sheep trial package. By Parcel Post. Grand Lodge Parsons Tix-Ton Co. Michigan

## PAINT SALE at WHOLESALE PRICES SPECIALS

Guaranteed House Paint, per gallon only	\$1.75
Veil 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

**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, 30¢ each, or send your own bags.

**GOODWIN & MOORE,**  
R. F. D. No. 2, Ionia, Michigan.

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

## Seed Rye and Wheat

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

**PURE ROSEN RYE** \$2.00 per bu. Send your bag for what you want to. Ira B. Baldwin, Hastings, 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**—Good Rosen Rye for \$2 in 10 bu. lots or more, bags extra. Address Henry Phillips, Ceresco, Michigan.



# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP  
AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION  
BREEDING PROBLEMS



## SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS FOR SILO FILLING

Making plans for silo filling is time well spent. When the corn is ready and the outfit arrives to put it away, everything and everybody should have a particular work to do. Local conditions have a great deal to do with the general plan, but some new ideas may be obtained from the following suggestions sent out by the New Jersey Experiment Station:

It is important to fill the silo when the corn is exactly at the right stage of maturity. At this point the grain is in the dent and glazed, but can still be broken with the thumb nail. Under average conditions the two bottom leaves will be turning brown and the husks will be turning yellow at the ends.

There is more danger of putting the silage in too dry than too moist. With a stave silo the hoops should be tightened up so as to exclude the air, and generally loosened a little after the silage swells the staves.

The corn should not be cut down to far ahead, or it will dry out. It will take at least six teams to keep the average silo-cutter busy. Silage should be well tramped in order to exclude the air. It should be kept higher at the walls than in the center. At least two men in the silo are necessary when a distributor is not used. It is advisable to use concrete tampers to pack the silage. This prevents molds from developing.

No definite cost can be given for silo filling as it depends upon variable factors, such as the distance from the field to the silo, weather conditions, the efficiency of the machinery and the men. The cost will be somewhere between \$1 and \$2 per ton. Probably about \$1.25 would be a fair average.

The silage should be cut into pieces one-half to three-quarters of an inch long to make it pack well and save waste in feeding. This takes more power than coarse cutting, but it is worth it.

The silage should feel wet after it is put into the silo. If corn is very mature when cut, and is therefore dry, add water. A small stream may be run into the blower from a barrel or tank. The blower should be run a few minutes each morning before any enters the silo.

Shock corn may be put into the silo as water is added at the rate of one pound for each pound of corn. It may be advisable, under certain conditions, if the high price of corn continues, to husk out the corn and put the stalks into the silo. There is no objection to beginning feeding immediately as soon as the silo is filled. This prevents waste through spoilage on top.

## MR. FARMER, STICK TO YOUR LIVESTOCK

Australia has 300,000,000 bushels of old wheat in storage, because there are no ships available to transport it to foreign markets. The Australian government has guaranteed the farmers 83 cents a bushel for their wheat, to which the commonwealth has added 12 cents, making a total of 95 cents a bushel.

In Argentina there is practically no market for corn and great quantities of this crop are being sold for fuel at 40 cents a bushel. Again the reason for this condition is lack of ships.

England—as a war necessity—has broken up thousands of acres of old

pasture land in order to raise more grain. The acreage devoted to grain in England is now much larger than it has been in many years past and the chances are that she will continue to raise more grain than formerly because of the realization of the importance of a nation being as nearly self-supporting in food products as possible.

We mention these things to remind our readers that while it is necessary at the present time to raise more wheat and more food crops of all kinds in this country, we should not overlook the fact that there is no real world shortage of grain crops. If we but had the shipping facilities there would be plenty of grain available for us at home, our allies in Europe, and our armies at the front.

Previous to the war Russia produced large quantities of wheat for export and should have large quantities of this grain in storage at the present time, for the reason that nothing has been exported in the last four years. This she probably has not, because normal production has not been maintained since the European war started. The land is there, however, and just as soon as peace returns, Russia will again produce her usual quantity of wheat and doubt a great deal more. In short, after peace has been concluded the world will be in better shape to produce wheat and other food grains than it has ever been before, and there will be a surplus of grain long before there will be a surplus of meat.

Live stock in Europe has been very much reduced in the past four years. This is particularly true of cattle, and we all know that it will take a long time to bring the number of cattle up to normal even if facilities for doing so were of the very best. In view of these facts it seems to us that the American farmer can do no better than to maintain his breeding herds intact, to increase them if possible, so that he will be in position to help supply the world's needs for beef and dairy products after the war is over.

Many pastures have been broken up in the last two years to increase the grain acreage. This has been necessary. More will probably be broken up in the future. Perhaps this is so serious a proposition as it looks if farmers will build more silos; at the same time the matter of breaking pastures and meadows in the corn belt states should be given very serious consideration. Do not break up

good blue grass pastures indiscriminately. They are needed now and they will be needed still more after the war. Cattle will then be in greater demand, and beef can undoubtedly be produced cheaper on pasture than in any other way.

## WHERE A MILKING MACHINE PAYS DIVIDENDS

When a farmer has to depend upon his own labor to milk his herd of 14 to 20 cows he will realize what a blessing it is to relieve the strain by installing a milking machine. It will do twice or three times as much as any hired man. A good hired man is worth \$50 a month in cash, and at least \$25 a month more in board—\$75 a month is \$900 a year. \$900 is ten per cent on \$9,000.

Nine thousand dollars will buy a lot of barn equipment, which, when you have it installed, will make you labor-proof. The \$75 a month which you pay your hired man (when you can get him) would certainly install a gasoline engine which will furnish power for your new churn, separator, milking machine, to say nothing of the machinery it would run in your repair shop as well as the water it would pump for your house and barn.

Too many farmers are like the old fellow who was approached by a power washing machine. He said:

"And the girls would set around and get too fat."

The only way to meet the labor situation is to do everything possible by machinery. Many a farmer thinks that he is too poor to put in running water in his house. Is there any farmer who couldn't afford to pay \$1.50 a month for that comfort and convenience? One dollar and fifty cents a month is \$18 a year; is 6 per cent on \$300 and \$300 would install a very serviceable water system, including a septic tank.

County agents and women home demonstrators can do no greater service than to convince their membership that comfort of wife and family should come before any other item.

## BREEDERS' ADS CHANGE EVERY WEEK—

—always consult the Breeders' Directory when you are in the market for guaranteed pure-bred livestock or poultry. Every week the best breeders in Michigan are making new offers and some bargain may escape your notice if you do not follow this page every week.



(MILLEN GRINNELL)

The Town Folks Visit the County Fair



## CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Two Young Bulls  
for Sale, Ready for Service

One from a 25 lb. cow and one from a 22 lb. four year old. Write for pedigrees and prices. **E. L. SALISBURY**  
Shepherd, Michigan

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.  
**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 Pieterje. These calves are nicely marked and light in color and are fine individuals. Write for prices and pedigrees. **Pittie Creek, Mich., R. 2.**

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

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

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

## 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 tuberculin tested annually.  
**Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.**

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

## 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.**

**TEN CHOICE REGISTERED** Holstein heifers past 2 yr. old, soon fresh, was bred to a 30-lb. bull. Choice of one or more \$200.00 each.  
**B. B. Reavey, Akron, 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.**

**FOR SALE** TWO REGISTERED Short-horn bulls. One 9 mo. old. One 2 years old. **Sargent & Son, R. No. 3, Linden, Michigan.**

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**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**  
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## Large Type Poland China Swine

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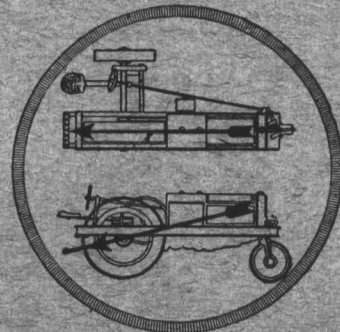
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