

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



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## BEAN GROWERS TO MEET NEXT WEEK

October 10th and 11th are Dates Set for Important Meeting of Growers at Saginaw to Discuss and Remedy, if Possible Present Critical Bean Situation

The Michigan Bean Growers' Ass'n, of which A. B. Cook of Owosso is president, will hold its annual meeting on Oct. 10 and 11th, at Saginaw. This is the gist of an announcement recently received by M. B. F. from Mr. Cook.

"The bean business in Michigan," writes Mr. Cook, "is in a critical situation just now and it needs very wise and careful handling at the hands of all concerned or it is going to experience one awful set-back. The government as well as the growers will be prominent on the program. A general invitation is extended to all interested in bean growing."

We are further advised that efforts are to be made to obtain as exact knowledge as possible of the conditions of the crop within the state at the present time. Discussion of the question of stabilizing the bean market and of securing crop reports will be other features of the conference.

During the two days sessions the bean growers will be addressed by a number of men associated with the food administration, the U. S. department of Agriculture and the M. A. C. Among these will be Governor Sleeper, K. P. Kimball of the bean division of the food administration; Geo. A. Prescott, state food administrator; C. B. Cook and Alfred Bentall, county agricultural agents; C. H. Graves, M. A. C. farm management specialist, and Prof. G. H. Coons and Ezra Levin of M. A. C., specialists in bean diseases. Representatives of the bean growing organizations in New York and California will also be in attendance.

The bean situation is, as Mr. Cook has said, critical. It is critical because it is puzzling, even baffling. The market for the past year has behaved contrary to all expectations and all precedents and there is no present indication that it is to abandon its freakish course.

The bean market has been without life all summer long. Not even the brief period immediately preceding the harvesting of the new crop showed any signs of increased activity as it usually does in normal years. And when the fresh crop of 16 to 19 million bushels begins to enter an already stagnant market, a situation is created that while perhaps not alarming, is well worth close studying.

Every farmer who has any beans to sell this year will do well to journey to Saginaw and spend at least Thursday listening to and taking part in the discussions. While we are not advised of the definite facts to be presented by the gentlemen from Washington, we may assume that they will relate in part to the following factors, which we consider among the most important influences affecting the profitable marketing of the new crop:

1. Total estimated production of beans thruout the United States. Condition of crops, etc.
2. Prices being paid growers in other bean-producing states.
3. Estimated government purchases for the ensuing year.
4. Government's present policy with respect to the advertising and purchasing of pinto beans. Mr. Kimball should be able to explain whether the food administration will continue to urge upon buyers and consumers the patriotic necessity of accepting the pinto in preference to the navy bean.

5. Bean production costs for current year, and prices farmers should have in order to make a profit.

There should not be and we are confident there will not be, any action tending toward the arbitrary designation of a minimum price at which growers will sell. Could all the bean growers of the country, thru their respective organizations, decide upon an average selling price based upon an acreage production cost, then the fixing of a price, if permissible under the laws, would be the practical and business-like method of insuring a profit to the average grower. But lack of co-ordination between the many interests concerned makes such a program physically impossible, and any attempt on the part of one section of the country to "fix" a price without all other sections co-operating, will only bring disaster to the price-fixers. Taking conditions as they are, the sensible and patriotic thing for the bean growers to do is to lay before

### A LIBERTY LOAN MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

AGAIN the Government comes to the people of the country with the request that they lend their money, and lend it upon a more liberal scale than ever before, in order that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes the appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that every day it is becoming clearer and clearer to thinking men throughout the nation that the winning of the war is an essential investment. The money that is held back now will be of little use or value if the war is not won and the selfish masters of Germany are permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. Men in America, besides, have from the first until now dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

the representatives of the government the exact facts showing the cost of growing the 1918 bean crop, and urge upon the government the justice of making its own purchases at prices based upon these costs which will give to the growers a fair profit. If government purchases can stabilize the price of hogs, government purchases can also stabilize the price of beans. Therefore, the big job before the bean growers of this state is to place before the government's purchasing department such clear and indisputable figures showing what the government should pay for its own bean purchases at a profit to the growers that there should be no question as to the outcome.

### Watch Your Mail Box for Next Week's M.B.F.

When you read next week's M. B. F. you'll say to yourself that it was worth a year's subscription price. It would take more space than we can spare to describe the features that will appear in that issue. Suffice to say that they will treat of 'most every subject under the sun in which farmers are interested. Don't miss that issue,—show it to your neighbor. He may want to subscribe.

## MARKETING SEASON OPENS IN MICHIGAN

Potato Prices Ranging From \$1.00 to \$1.25 Per Bushel; Bean Prices from \$7 to \$8.50 Per Cwt. and Hay, \$18 to \$25 Per Ton.

The marketing of potatoes, beans, hay, cucumbers, and other fall harvested crops has begun, and before another week the movement of these crops marketward will be quite general thruout the entire state.

The willingness, even eagerness, of farmers to sell upon the opening market this year is quite the reverse of their usual attitude. Why this desire to get the crops off their hands as speedily as possible is not hard to explain, however. The fourth Liberty loan catches the farmers of Michigan at a season of the year when their funds are at the lowest ebb. Many of them are consequently forced to sell a part of their cash crop in order to subscribe to the loan. Furthermore, the potato growers are fearful lest the same vicissitudes they suffered last year overtake them again this year, and they are not in the mood to go thru another similar experience.

There is the gravest kind of danger in this "panicky" rushing of crops onto the opening market. For one thing, farmers do not permit their crops to ripen. During the past week thousands of bushels of potatoes have been dug and hauled to market in the greenest kind of condition. Many farmers have not waited for the first signs of the ripening process. The early prices have attracted them and they have thrown prudence and judgment to the winds in order to get their crop to market before the prices declined.

This operates in two ways against the producer. In the first place the quality is not good and city buyers will not pay the price they would for ripened stock. In the second place, local dealers always take advantage of this flooding of the market to lower prices for the lower the price goes to a certain limit the faster the farmer hauls in his spuds and the more money the dealer makes. Farmers' own common sense should tell them that it is never good business to dig potatoes when green especially at a season of the year when on account of the rapidly increasing receipts on the primary markets, the price is quite apt to take a tumble to so low a level as to make it unprofitable for the farmer to sell the spuds he has been so anxious to dig. Potatoes that have not been killed to the ground by the frost should be left to ripen. As long as frost keeps away the late potatoes will continue to grow and we honestly believe that the farmer who permits his crop to mature and takes to the market a quality that is A-No. 1 is money ahead of the farmer who digs the potatoes green and hauls in an unsightly mess of bruised and moist stock.

The potato market opened in some sections as high as \$1.50 per bushel, but in other sections heavy receipts of stock of questionable quality quickly forced the price down to the dollar level where it is apt to remain for a time. The average prices paid to producers last Saturday for the entire state was \$1.35, ranging from \$1.00 in Wexford and Missaukee counties to \$1.75 in Ingham county, with a few counties outside of the commercial potato growing sections reporting \$2 per bushel. Farmers were selling potatoes from house to house in Mount Clemens last Saturday at \$2.25 per bushel.

Very few beans have been threshed yet. In fact, in some sections pulling (Continued on page 2)



## WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the second time President Wilson has appeared before congress to personally urge the passage of a bill. This time it was the suffrage amendment. In eloquent, earnest, pleading, almost commanding language, the President pointed out to the assembled senators the urgent necessity as a war measure of enfranchising the women of America. "We shall not only be distrusted, but we shall deserve to be distrusted," said the president, "if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them."

But the President's plea availed not. Senators of the stamp of Penrose of Pennsylvania; Lodge, of Massachusetts, who by the way is the most bitter Republican partisan in Washington today, forever railing at the President and the party in power; Reed of Missouri, friend of booze; Underwood, of Alabama, together with the almost solid southern delegation defiantly opposed the President's pleas and voted against the amendment, defeating it by a very close margin. The vote was 62 to 34, two votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

The sovereign people are once again forced to kneel to their servants at Washington. The amendment did not provide for national suffrage; it only authorized the submission of a national suffrage amendment to a vote of the people. When the people's representatives no longer dare trust the people to decide important issues, it's time the people got rid of them.

Fear of the outcome of giving colored women the ballot is what caused the southern senators to vote against the wishes of their president.

Michigan readers will be interested and glad to know that both Senators Smith and Townsend voted for the amendment.

Suffrage leaders claim the issue is not dead by any means, and that before the session is finished, enough votes will have been won over to secure passage of the amendment.

### ENEMY MORALE SHAKING AS RESULT OF BULGARIA WITHDRAWAL

The withdrawal of Bulgaria from active participation in the war has given the Central Powers the greatest blow of the entire struggle. Turkey sees her dreams of conquest vanishing into thin air, while poor Austria, who has always held the bag, is getting tired of the game. According to latest dispatches from the neutral nations nearest to German affairs, Germany allies are wearying of the struggle and the internal disputes are rapidly causing disintegration. Roumanian people are in revolt, and there is trouble in German diplomatic and military circles. Turkey it is reported, has sent an ultimatum to the Kaiser demanding that he supply more cash and men to bolster up the badly shaken Turkish ranks. Unless this support is immediately forthcoming, there are good chances that Turkey will retire from the struggle.

On top of these internal trials, Germany is being sorely pressed on all fronts and her armies are being pushed back to the German frontier. There comes the announcement that as a result of Germany's inability to longer withstand the terrific onslaughts against her western line, she will immediately evacuate Belgium, thereby showing to the world that she doesn't intend to ask any further favors from Belgium when the treaty of peace is signed.

All in all the war situation is the most encouraging to the allies that it has ever been, and many are predicting that Germany will sue for any kind of peace before winter sets in. Allied governments, however, are not so optimistic and plans are going forward to carry their end of the struggle thru to spring and the following fall if need be.

### PRESIDENT WILL BE ASKED TO GRANT \$2.50 FOR WHEAT

At last determined effort will be made by the wheat growers, thru their representatives to cause President Wilson to increase the price of wheat to \$2.50. A special committee will be appointed to go into the cost of wheat-growing and submit indisputable facts to President Wilson that \$2.20 wheat holds no profit for the average grower.

### A. M. SMITH GIVES SOME VALUABLE TIPS TO CO-OPERATORS

Co-operative associations for handling the farmers' produce are as yet in the experiment stage, so far as Western Michigan is concerned. That such a method of handling the products of the farmer and fruit grower have been eminently sat-

isfactory in Southern Michigan and in other states is a fact well known by students of marketing methods. The oft repeated saying "farmers will not stick together," is disproved today by the successful operation of fruit growers' associations, potato growers' associations and grain companies composed exclusively of producers in this and other states.

That the new co-operative companies organized in Western Michigan and connected with the central selling association located at Cadillac, and known as the Michigan Potato Exchange, will be most successful the writer firmly believes, else he would not urged their formation by both voice and pen. However there are some duties and plans to be made ahead of us and many obstacles to be overcome and I wish to point out some of them:

First: Each association should be thoroughly organized and every member it is possible to secure should be obtained. A strong membership insures a heavy volume of business, necessary to cover all expenses. Then a careful estimate of expenses and probable volume of business should be estimated and a percentage amply sufficient to meet such expenses should be taken on all transactions. It is better to have a surplus of profits than a deficit, for the surplus can be distributed at the end of the year, whereas a deficit discourages and is difficult to explain and adjust. There should also be strict economy of administration. Under the plan to have the central association do the selling it is not necessary for each local association to employ high-class salesmen, or even a specially qualified man. A good board of directors to advise a manager and keep tab on him is necessary, but be careful of employing too high salaried manager and assistants. Watchfulness of the overhead expenses is necessary, as these can be large or small, according to the wisdom and business ability of the manager.

Then last, but not least, comes the element of loyalty on the part of members to their association. Members are pledged to sell to their association, and the by-laws of the association require that they do this. But competitors will try to get business and wreck the associations, and the only way to stop that kind of work is by the strictest regard for the moral obligation to care for one's own association, and if necessary by enforcement of the by-laws by the board of directors.

Let each member of the association remember that the association is his association and that when he does anything against it he is working against our business interests as well as against his neighbors.

Personally I believe the "farmers will stick," and that the present movement will grow into a mighty farmers' organization the character of which will be determined by the development of business organizations made up of and managed by farmers.—Arthur M. Smith, President Potato Growers' Association.

### What You Can Do to Help!

We know you want to help boost this weekly until it reaches every good business farmer's home in Michigan. Thousands have heard of it, but many have never read a sample copy or had an opportunity to subscribe. Why not offer to take their subscriptions? Just address the publisher at Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

### Milo Campbell Says Elevators Not paying Farmers what they Should for Wheat, He Will Protest to Food Administration.

I have been astounded within the last few days to learn the price at which farmers in this community are selling their wheat. This morning I learned that the milling company in this city is paying but \$2.05 for as fine wheat as ever grew in this county. It is graded as No. 2 Red, however, by the milling company.

I learn that at some near-by points they are paying as high as \$2.12 per bushel.

Now there is a huge swindle somewhere between the farmer and the consuming public that must be hunted out.

The Government, which fixed the price to the farmer for the 1918 crop now being marketed, fixed the same at \$2.26 at Chicago and increased the price further east until New York price was fixed at \$2.39½ per bushel.

The law reads that "he (the farmer) shall receive for any wheat produced, in reliance upon this guaranty within the period, not exceeding eighteen months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section."

Every reliance has been placed upon this guaranty, and there is no excuse or reason why the price should not be paid everywhere as fixed by the government.

The Agricultural Advisory Commission consisting of twenty-four members, recently spent some days at Washington considering the price that should be fixed for the 1919 crop. There were seventeen members present representing the entire country. The commission was unanimous that the price for the 1919 crop should be \$2.46



Milwaukee is to have a large artillery factory. United States has 339,593 army horses and mules.

King George of England recently bought a \$15 suit is clothes.

United States since war began has made 2,000,798 rifles and 96,006 machine guns.

The presence of submarines has been betrayed by the actions of sea gulls, which follow them as they do other boats.

Los Angeles is making vinegar from its refuse oranges.

Youngstown, Ohio, has appointed a commissioner to compel all males up to fifty years old to go to work.

Switzerland will supply 1,000,000 watches to the American army.

California has a corporation with \$100,000 capital to establish bee farms all over the state.

Arizona forbids barbecues for the duration of the war.

Detroit, "the worst scab town in the whole country," has just broken a world's ship building record, turning out a 3,500 ton vessel in 14 days.

All washable tablecloths and napkins in Germany remaining unsold in shops have been commandeered by the Imperial clothing officer for army use.

### Thanks! Come Again!

You are doing such good work with your paper going after the interests that I wish you to feel that I, at least, appreciate it. Therefore I am sending you check for four subscriptions. I am satisfied that the best way to beat Wall street in Michigan is to get a large subscription to your paper and I will send you some more subs. right away.

—J. G. B. Avoca, Michigan.

### THE MARKETING SEASON OPENS IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 1) is still under way, with the tops still green. County reporters predict a poor yield, probably not over eight or ten bushels to the acre as an average. Prices still range from \$7 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Little hay is moving to market, some farmers having only enough to carry them thru the winter and others too busy with other crops to spare the time to haul. Prices for No. 1 timothy vary from \$18 to \$25 per ton, at local markets, altho dealers have no difficulty in disposing of this same grade in Detroit for \$30 to \$32 per ton.

Average prices on other important Michigan crops for week ending Sept. 28th are as follows:

Wheat, No. 2 red, \$2.08½.  
Oats, 67. Farmers in Northeastern Ingham county are receiving 62 cents, while farmers in Bay county are getting 70 cents.  
Rye, \$1.52.  
Beans, \$3.20. The prevailing price seems to be around \$8.00, with several dealers offering \$8.50.  
Eggs, 42 cents.

per bushel. This was a compromise, for it was shown that the cost of production at present is at least 25 per cent higher than in 1917 when the 1918 crop of winter wheat was sown. (Two-thirds of all wheat in this country being winter wheat.)

The President, however, thought best to fix the price at \$2.26, the same as for the 1918 crop. He did so with the promise that he would later further investigate and raise the price if found just to the farmer.

But here is the immediate necessity for action on the part of the government to see that the minimum price he realized by the farmer for his 1918 crop.

I am going to Washington this week to take the matter up with the Food Administration officials.

A monstrous fraud is being covered somewhere, and to the advantage of some profiteering interests that may find the heel of justice a little unpleasant to bear.

There is no immediate necessity for the farmer to sell his wheat to these gorging profiteers at this time, for the elevators of the country are full. Let him wait a few days or weeks if he has storage, and see if the government will not help him to realize the price promised for his 1918 crop.

I cannot yet believe that the Government is deaf to an appeal for justice or forgetful of its promises. These things are being done without the knowledge of the Government and because there is no one to act for the farmers.—Milo D. Campbell.





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## GOVERNMENT WILL NOT FIX MINIMUM PRICES ON HOGS

There will be no "fixed" minimum price placed upon hogs, according to Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator. This was the substance of a message received by the Bureau of Markets at Chicago. "Report of live stock producers' committee," said Mr. Hoover, "which met with food administration this week recommends that average price of about \$18.50 be maintained at Chicago during October. Attention is called to the fact that the proposed price is a general average and not a minimum."

There has been no indication that hog prices on the Chicago market would reach as low a level as suggested during October. Last week all deals were for \$19 or better, some sales topping at \$20. The average price of hogs at Chicago last Friday was \$19.20, being 20 cents higher than Thursday, 55 cents lower than the week previous, exactly the same as a year ago, and \$9.07 higher than two years ago.

Following is a statement of the recommendations of the agricultural advisory committee concerning the stabilizing of hog prices and is based on the policy of the administration as outlined on November 3, 1917, as follows:

"The prices so far as we can effect them will not go below a minimum of about \$15.50 per hundred weight for the average of packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice. As to the hogs farrowed next spring (1918), we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of corn fed into the hogs. Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration which means to do justice to the farmer."

The recommendations of the committee were—

(1) It is recognized that the Food Administration has no power to fix the price of hog or corn, and can only influence the hog price so far as the volume of controlled orders for the Army, Navy, Allies and Export Trade will absorb the surplus production. If prices should go so high as to curtail consumption at home and abroad, then in this event the stabilization of prices during the next winter would be likely to fail, with disaster to the producer. On the other hand, it must be recognized that the costs of production are necessarily greatly increased, and that to maintain production fair returns must be assured to the farmer. It is, therefore, in the fundamental interest of the producer and consumer that both extreme high and low prices should be guarded against.

(2) In order to effectually carry out the above policy of the Food Administration, it is recommended that in dealing with the packer in respect to the co-ordinated purchase of pork products that directions should if necessary include a definite price basis in advance from month to month for the packers' purchase of hogs, upon which such orders will be based.

(3) It is recommended by the committee that the "average cost per bushel of corn" for the purpose of determining the price of hogs be considered as the average "farm value of corn", or the average selling price of corn at local railroad stations as determined by the Department of Agriculture, and that the general corn figures be arrived at by taking these averages and weighing them according to production over the eight leading hog and corn producing states for a period of five months preceding the month the hogs are marketed, or prior to the month for which directions are given to the packers. The price of hogs should be calculated on the average of packers' droves at Chicago.

(4) To illustrate: Based upon the prices of corn figured on the above basis during the last five months, and a general survey of market and consumption conditions, it was agreed that a fair price interpretation of the ratio for the month of October would be an average price, for the average packers' droves, of about \$18.50 per hundred pounds at Chicago. It cannot be expected that the day-to-day market prices, with the

fluctuating flow of demand and supply, can be maintained at any fixed and definite figures, but that it should be the aim to maintain about an average during the month.

(5) The indication of war demands are that the supply of pork products for the future should be kept up to the present level of production. The producers have responded magnificently and are placing at the hands of the Government the hogs with which to carry over the allied and domestic necessities for the next twelve months. It is

## September Frosts Spare Many Michigan Crops

Since the accompanying map was drawn showing the location and extent of killing frosts up to September 24th, the majority of the counties in Michigan have been visited, altho there are many sections still green and growing. As shown by the map Michigan has been particularly fortunate this fall in escaping the first frosts that cut the crops in other states, and the additional week or ten days of growing weather, poor as it was, has been of large benefit.

In the frost-afflicted sections of New York, Maine, Wisconsin and Minnesota potato digging has been going on for about two weeks. In Michigan it has just started.

In the western states bean harvesting has been under way for several weeks. In California where it is estimated nearly one-half of the national crop has been grown, harvesting has been greatly hampered by torrential rains which have caused considerable losses.

Following are the conditions of crops in various states for the week ending Sept. 24th:

**New England.**—Boston: Frequent copious rains delayed harvesting, otherwise beneficial weather prevailed. Corn damaged by frost in some localities. Cranberry and apple picking well under way. Some reports of potatoes rotting in ground.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma: Moderate to heavy general rains, very cool, light frost general 21st, heavy on lowlands in some localities, but no serious damage resulted. Seeding wheat progressing rapidly, with soil mostly in good condition for germination; early sown up to good stand. Sorghum grains maturing slowly. Pastures, late truck, and sweet potatoes improved.

**Missouri.**—Columbia: Frost 20th and 21st damaged truck somewhat in extreme north, but damage slight elsewhere. Pastures good, but rather too cool for best growth. Favorable for fall plowing, which is rapidly nearing completion. Sowing wheat being rushed. Corn poor as previously reported; too cool for rapid maturing, but nearly all safe; little or no damage by recent frost.

**Washington.**—Seattle: Dry weather and sunshine favored harvesting late crops and maturing of late vegetables, but dried up pastures and ranges. Hop picking generally finished. Evergreen blackberry picking progressing. Lack of rain to moisten soil delaying fall wheat seeding; that sown first of month is up and looks good. Corn doing well; maturing and harvesting; no frost injury.

**New York.**—Ithaca: Heavy soils too wet to be worked. Corn cutting and potato and buckwheat harvest delayed. Potatoes yielding light in northern counties. Pastures, ranges, and new seedlings greatly improved by rains. Alfalfa ready for fourth cutting on Long Island. Fine crop of onions being harvested. Frosts in scattered places the morning of the 18th. Grape crop averages light; but of good quality.

obvious that after peace the world demand for pork products will be greatly increased over the large war demands. The Food Administration should endeavor during the war to maintain prices for hogs that will be profitable to the producer and fair to the consumer, and to give this assurance to the producer, the Committee recommends that the Food Administration should at once announce its intention to maintain the minimum price of not less than \$15.50 continuously during the war.

**West Virginia.**—Parkersburg: Late corn and beans much damaged by frost in many sections on high ground, although most agricultural districts protected by heavy fog. Corn mostly safe and being cut, crop short. Apples fair to poor. Pastures improved. Silos being filled. Buckwheat good. Fall seeding commenced.

**Wisconsin.**—Milwaukee: Heavy to killing frosts over northern half of state. Potatoes considerably damaged, but damage to truck and gardens not especially severe, as most were mature and gathered. Potato digging general; few growing fields remaining. Seeding winter wheat and rye; reports of increased acreage. Sugar beets not frosted seriously. Corn in excellent condition in most sections; per cent of frost damage slight.

**Minnesota.**—Minneapolis: All late garden and potatoes, except beets and cabbage, killed in north and central portions, but in south only tender gardens, such as tomatoes and squash, suffered injury. Early potatoes dug and crop fair in north and central; generally good south. Plowing delayed by dry ground. Frost damage to late crop of corn was large in north, considerable in places in central portion, and slight south; bulk of crop throughout state safe; condition and yield excellent in south, fair in west.

**Iowa.**—Des Moines: Potatoes and sugar beets uninjured by frost, which were heavy to killing except in extreme east. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and other minor crops mostly killed. Seeding and germination of winter wheat retarded by dry weather in central and west portions. Dry weather favored the progress of corn, which is now 86 per cent safe from frost damage; 5 per cent seriously damaged will be absorbed by feeding on farms so commercial crop will not be appreciably influenced.

**Kansas.**—Topeka: Heavy to killing frost in northern and central parts, almost one month ahead of average dates, and light frost in most southern counties. Corn matured, but grain sorghums, especially in lowlands, seriously damaged by dry weather; hardly possible for more than half to mature seed. Cribbing corn will not begin for almost a month. Sowing wheat one-fourth to one-half done, and coming up to fine stands; ground in good condition, but rain necessary in central and west portions to insure growth.

**Ohio.**—Columbus: Pastures in excellent condition. Silo filling, seeding winter grains, tobacco cutting, threshing clover, and ripening tomatoes and melons delayed by unfavorable weather conditions. Good; to excellent grape crop being realized. Frost did some damage to tobacco, tomatoes, melons, and other tender vegetables, but total damage not material. The cutting of corn made slow progress on account of rains and low temperature; there was some slight damage from frost on the 22nd over limited areas, mostly lowlands in northwestern counties.

**Indiana.**—Indianapolis: Frosts latter half caused immaterial damage only to late truck crops, but the growth and ripening slow on account of cold. Buckwheat, sorghum, cow-peas, and beans continue good, but tomatoes picked green. Pastures and clover good to excellent. Much wheat seeded in north, but little in south on account of wet soil. Only slight damage to corn by frost, which was really beneficial in most localities; the crop made fair progress generally and being cut in all parts of the state; 76 per cent is safe from frost in north portion, 70 per cent in central, and 50 per cent in south.



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 the end of the week ending Sept. 24th. It does not show the frosts occurring in Michigan the latter part of last week.



## DAIRYMEN GET INCREASES FOR NOV.

October Price to Remain at September Figure, of \$3.40 per Cwt. in 15-Cent Zone, Advances 15 Cents November 1st.

At a meeting of the Detroit Milk Commission Friday evening, the petition of the farmers for an increase of ten cents per cwt., was refused. There was no hard feeling, however, as a result of that decision. The distributors were able to show to the commission that a higher price could not be paid to the farmers during October without a corresponding advance in the retail selling price which the commission was unwilling to grant at this time. The retail price of milk in Detroit will continue for the next two months at 15 cents per quart and 8 cents per pint. Figured by the quart the dairymen will receive approximately 7 and one-quarter cents per quart.

According to H. E. States, Detroit health officer, the people of that city are satisfied with the findings of the commission. Altho there was at first an inclination to criticize and oppose, the public generally has now become convinced that the commission is working for the interests of all concerned and that the farmers must receive every penny they are now getting for their milk.

Three dollars and forty cents for milk at this season of the year is perhaps as near to a fair price as the farmers have ever received. Fall pastures are exceptionally good and feeding costs are reduced to a minimum. As soon as the frost stops the pasture growth and cold weather comes to stay, production costs will mount rapidly. Then it will be necessary to do some very close figuring in order to keep harmony in the camps of the producers and consumers. If farm costs of every kind continue to advance as they have the past year, farmers must receive a much higher price for their product or else go out of business.

## GOVERNMENT'S CHECK IGNORED BY FARMERS; TO TENDER CASH

What may yet develop into an interesting test case of the constitutionality of the price-fixing clause of the Food Control law, is the continued refusal of two Michigan farmers to accept payment for wheat that was commandeered by the government several months ago. Neither of these farmers, Walter B. Cady of Ypsilanti or C. Wyman Wells of Tipton have as yet shown any disposition to accept payment for their wheat, and the government is plainly embarrassed over the situation.

Frank D. Fitzgerald, executive secretary of the United States Food Administration, will journey to Ypsilanti some day this week with \$1,217.41 for Cady.

Several weeks ago a check for the amount was sent to Mr. Cady by registered letter, but he refused to accept the letter, declining with emphasis. The action of Cady was reported to the legal division of the administration at Washington and word has been returned to tender Mr. Cady the gold for the amount. The department does not know what the next step will be in the event Cady refuses the currency.

The check for \$3,970.68, drawn in favor of C. Wyman Wells of Tipton for requisitioned wheat is still in the hands of the bank of Tecumseh. The cashier told Mr. Fitzgerald that Wells is liable to come in any time for the money, but that a week or so after Col. Vandercook and the constabulary men took the matter in charge. The administration will give Mr. Wells another month to call for his money, but if he still refuses to claim it, some effort will probably be made to deliver him the cash as the Federal department urges prompt settlement in all such claims.

## MICHIGAN BRIEFS

**Rogers City.**—Presque Isle county farmers are organizing co-operative marketing associations under the plan recently launched in this state by Hale Tennant, federal field agent in marketing. An organization has been effected both in this city and Posen.

**Charlotte.**—Not so many years ago farmers balked at co-operation. Now scarcely a week goes by that does not witness the organization of one or more co-operative ventures among the farmers. In Eaton county there are so many livestock shipping associations that they have found it advisable to federate in order to better shipping conditions and secure stronger protection against the independent fellows who die hard and leave no stone unturned to hinder the progress of farm-

er co-operative associations. Phil M. Granger has been elected president and John A. May secretary of the new federation. Meetings will be held every three months.

**Delton.**—The farmers of this vicinity have shown that they are abreast of the times by organizing a livestock shipping association, with ninety-one members. W. H. Whittemore is president; R. E. Webster, vice-president; Dan Erb, manager.

## 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.)

## THE PROPER TIME TO DO YOUR FALL PLOWING

As a subscriber of your paper, I would like to ask when it is advisable to begin fall plowing for spring crops.—H. J. H., Remus.

One of the first factors to be observed in starting the fall plowing will be the topography or general lay of the land, if it is rough and broken and lends itself readily to gulying or erosion, there is an open question as to whether it will pay to fall plow or not, depending upon whether it is to be seeded with a cover crop or whether the amount of land for spring plowing is so great that it is necessary to get as much work out of the way as possible before that time arrives. However, if the land is level and of a rather firm nature as the loams, silts and clays would be, there is no reason for delay in starting the operation.

The next factor to be observed is the nature of the soil, many men have failed to get the desired results in fall plowing by simply not observing this mechanical condition.

In the first place, soils which are of an areal composition and which move freely should always be held in place by a cover crop, which serves the purpose of holding down the soil grain and also keeping the ammonia compounds locked up and ready for the spring crop.

Soils which lay on hill tops should never be left in an exposed condition no matter what their mechanical condition may be and if plowing under these conditions are necessary, then precaution should be observed to take care of the soil's content and physical conditions.

If late fall plowing has to be carried on in cases like the foregoing, then heavy applications of well-rotted manure should be spread over the plowed ground to be disked in the spring. This practice may be observed in any case. The fact that the manure has not been drawn out need not worry any one or keep them from starting in early on the fall plowing, since we get our greatest returns from top-dressing, it is just as well to remove the manure from the barnyard after the ground is plowed and the application of manure will then serve the double purpose of fertility and cover crop. Care should be exercised, however, not to make the applications too heavy as they do not lend themselves readily to the dish in the spring.

The third factor to be observed is the labor question. To those men who have gone thru the present season handicapped with one or not any man on a large farm, the urgency of getting every bit of soil turned over that is possible this fall will be apparent, but to those more fortunate men we will simply state that the labor question can not help but be more stringent next spring than it is now. Consequently where conditions will warrant such as topography and texture of the soil, the necessity of starting the fall operation early and continuing it late will mean a hastening of spring's work, perhaps at a time when a money value cannot be placed on it.

The fourth factor which might be considered would be the kind of a crop which would be put in, such as oats, beans, barley or corn, and of these few perhaps beans could best be left over for spring plowing. However, there are so few men at the present time with a definite rotation for the entire farm that the last named factor is of minor importance.

The main thing is to observe your own local conditions and if favorable to fall operations, start at once and continue as late as possible.

The time saved in spring can only be measured in terms of dollars and cents and in the satisfaction which it will bring when the fall harvest is over.—H. V. Kittle, County Agr. Agent Macomb County.

## KALAMAZOO COUNTY ELEVATORS SHOULD PAY \$2.12 FOR No. 2 WHEAT

In your issue of Sept. 17th inst., you give minimum prices farmers should receive for their

wheat (Kalamazoo Co.) As quoted Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft at \$2.15. Inclosed you will find bill given by White Bros. & Co., Scotts, showing that they paid me \$2.07 for red wheat testing 61 pounds per bushel. I made a demand for price as quoted in your paper and was ignored on pretext that wheat they had on hand would not grade No. 2. They claim the demand for wheat that does not come up to grade is slow. Consequently they put the price down to \$2.07 to keep wheat from market. Wheat that will test 61 pounds to the bushel free from smut ought to bring prices quoted in your table.—Subscriber.

Your favor 12th received. If wheat originating at Schoolcraft grades No. 1, dealers should be paying about \$2.15 and No. 2 red 3c less. At the present, the terminal markets are embargoed and the last two or three weeks dealers' outlet has been limited.—Food Administration Grain Corporation.

[Editor's Note:—If elevators still refuse to pay fair price, advise us and we will ask the Grain Corporation to investigate.]

## DISPUTE OVER DIVISION OF ESTATE MAY BE SETTLED BY LAW

If there are three heirs, all over 21 years of age, to a farm and they can come to no satisfactory agreement as to the division of it between themselves, can one of the heirs force a division by law? Would he alone have to stand the expense, or would all three have to share in it?—R. D., Decatur, Michigan.

If the estate has been assigned to the three heirs and they cannot agree upon partition or division of real estate either may apply to the circuit court for partition proceedings. Partition may be made by selling the whole to the highest bidder and dividing the money or if it can be done without injury to the value of the real estate it may be divided into three parts and the parcels assigned by the order of court. The costs and expenses are usually ordered to be borne by the parties in equal shares, but the court in his discretion may order otherwise.—Wm. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

## MEN OF 31 SHOULD NOT HAVE REGISTERED UNDER FIRST LAW

Your paper has proved to be so valuable in so many ways that I am going to ask and see if you can help us straighten things out here. Did the first registration include men who had passed their 31st birthday? Nowhere did it say "21 to 31 inclusive," that we know of. Some who were 31 registered and some didn't. If men 31 should have registered there would be no 32-year-olds to register now and yet we have seen places where, in explaining the present draft ages, that is, those who are to register this last time, it read from 18 to 21, inclusive and 32 to 45 inclusive. Why weren't the newspapers as explicit before in their explanations as they have been this time about the ages. What would be the penalty in such a case?—C. B., Baroda.

1. In the first registration all persons who on June 5, 1917, had attained the age of 21 and had not attained the age of 31, were subject to registration. Persons of 31 who registered did so erroneously.

2. In the September 12, 1918, registration, all male persons who had attained their 18th birthday and had not attained their 46th birthday on or before the day set for registration by the President, were required to register.—John S. Bersey, The Adjutant General, Lansing.

## MORTGAGEE MUST ACCEPT MONEY FROM MORTGAGOR UNDER CONT.

I have a Gleason contract for a farm I sold and the party wants to pay it all up. The contract reads, "It is understood that there is now a mortgage on said farm of \$1900, which first party agrees to pay not later than March 1, 1920, when she will give a deed to second parties and take back a mortgage for the amount unpaid." I sold the farm for \$8,000, \$4,000 was paid down; the rest was to be paid in yearly payments of not less than \$100 per year. Can second party force me to take the four thousand dollars now and give him a deed? I have paid up the \$1,900.—G. W. B., Isabella county.

From the meagre statement of the terms of the contract and the circumstances surrounding the payment I am satisfied that the purchaser can demand a deed and the execution of a mortgage immediately upon the payment of the \$1900. The reading of the contract means that the deed is to be executed upon the payment of the mortgage and that date shall not be later than 1920. I am confident that the court would order the making of the deed immediately after the payment of the mortgage.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.



# Henry Ford, the Man

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

THE FIRST thing needed is to make better steel and to make it cheaper. We haven't been making enough good steel; there has been little made in this country. We are building a smelter on the River Rouge, where I intend to do some things in making iron and steel. The first time I ever saw a blast furnace in operation I asked why the final casting could not be made direct from the first melting, instead of having to re-melt the pig iron. I have asked the question of many steel men since, and none has given me a satisfactory answer. We have some ideas on that line which we shall try out in practice, and we expect to get iron and steel cheaper and of better grades than are now generally used. I do not know that I shall ever build a railway car, but if I can show how we can produce better steel at lower cost it will not be long before someone will be making lighter cars that will carry loads equal to those now carried in heavy cars, and we shall have made a start toward cutting railroad transportation costs.

## Will Build Many Canal Boats

LONG before we have accomplished this, however, I look for a great development of inland water transportation. Most kinds of freight can be moved much more cheaply by water than by rail, as every one knows. What the Government is doing in the operation of the Erie Canal is a most valuable demonstration of the possibilities of water transportation. We do not make anything like the most efficient use of our canals, rivers, and lakes now, more of our rivers could be made navigable and be connected up with canals so that a large part of the United States could be reached by water. As soon as we get through building the Eagle boats for the Navy, I contemplate building a lot of canal barges in my ship plant. A boat that can carry a thousand tons can be built very cheaply.

We are going to see transportation methods improving very rapidly, as soon as the war is over. The program of good road construction will be resumed everywhere, and we will have roads on which motor trucks can carry freight into every part of the country in all weathers. The war has taught us more about aviation than we would have learned in a hundred years of peace, and there will come back from the other side thousands of skilled young aviators who will be ready to operate the airplanes which we have learned how to build.

## Going to Solve Farm Problems

TRANSPORTATION improvements will be of no consequence, however, unless at the same time we improve agricultural conditions. Farming used to be the hardest kind of work; I know, I was born and raised, on a farm which I now live on. It is no wonder young men and women have been rebelling from the hardships of farm life and flocking to the cities and the factories. For the man with only a small farm and not much capital, the actual farm labor meant drudgery from dawn until dark and later, with hardly more than a roof over his head and three meals a day to pay him for all he went through. For his wife it meant even harder labor, and for his children it meant that they were fortunate if they got even the beginning of an education. For the whole family it meant a lonely, isolated life, especially in the winter. Much of that has changed; my friend Thomas A. Edison, with the invention of the electric light and his co-operation in the development of the telephone, helped greatly to make the farmer's life more tolerable. Improved roads and the Ford car have done a great deal the parcel post and rural free delivery have contributed. Farm work, however, is still hard work, and it is too largely in the hands of men who are not adequately equipped to get the greatest production out of their land. It is not surprising that so few of our intelligent young men and their wives are willing to go on the land for

*Second installment of Henry Ford's story as told by himself. The third installment will appear in next week's issue*

## One of Many Letters From Farmers Endorsing Our Stand for Henry Ford

Enclosed check for one dollar in payment for your MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. After reading the article in your paper on "Henry Ford, the Man," I wanted the paper, as I do not want to miss reading any of his articles. I believe Henry Ford is the man for the farmers to vote for, and we should all pull together and elect him to the U. S. senate.—J. S. B., St. Louis, Michigan.

their living, as conditions are now; it is not surprising that the farmer is discontented, for he has been having a hard time of it.

I am speaking now of the small farmer, the man who has from 160 acres down. I think we are to come in for an era of still smaller farms and more intensive cultivation. I do not believe any one should be permitted to hold land out of use, and no body should keep for himself more land than he can cultivate to the limit of profitable productiveness. It was with the idea of making it possible for the man of moderate means to reduce the labor required to farm successfully, and make a better living out of his farm, that the Fordson tractor was developed.

So far we are equipping the tractor to run on kerosene and have been able to get 22 horsepower; with alcohol we have got nearly 30 horsepower. I believe alcohol, made from farm waste, will eventually take the place of gasoline and kerosene. A distillery is now being built on my farm so that we can see what can be done with alcohol from wheat straw.

## His Tractor to Rescue Mexico

I INTEND to make demonstrations on different scales all over the world, to show people what can be done with a small farm—or a large one—with the substitution of mechanical power for the horse. I am just getting ready to go into Mexico. I shipped a Fordson tractor to President Carranza the other day, and sent word to him, by the delegation of Mexican editors that I would at once spend at least a million dollars establishing a tractor plant in Mexico and educating the Mexican people in its use. I shall not

take a dollar out of Mexico; all that I make there will be used to help the Mexican people develop their resources. It will put an end to Mexico's troubles forever, if a sufficient number of the people can be established as small farmers, on their own land, and industries established to give employment to the rest.

As I have said, it is not transportation alone nor agriculture alone, nor the combination of these two alone, that will eventually solve the economic problems of the ordinary man; it is the combination, the transportation, agriculture and industry, all working in harmony. Modern industrial methods have revolutionized the world, but the revolution has not benefited the common man so much as it has the profiteer. Industry must be so adapted that the men who work in the factories will get their full share. If the prime object of an industry is to make huge profits for the stockholders, the tendency is always to reduce wages to the lowest possible scale, to make a product that is just as low grade as can be sold, and to sell it at the highest possible price.

If I have demonstrated one thing conclusively it is that a business can be successful if it pays its workers not only well but liberally, strives constantly to improve its product, and sells at the lowest possible price. We have had the Ford car down as low as \$360; it is somewhat higher now because materials cost more. With increased production and lower cost of materials after the war I think we shall get it down to \$300. And we never for an instant lost sight of the standards of quality and utility on which the Ford reputation is based. But when we established a minimum wage of \$5 a day for workers in the Ford plant my business acquaintances said I was crazy the profiteers called me an anarchist, and my kind friends prophesied my speedy bankruptcy. Well, we have made and sold more cars and better cars and sold them at a lower price since I began to pay the higher wages than we did before, and we have about \$65,000,000 cash in bank subject to check and don't owe a dollar except current bills. We have about 38,000 contented workmen, who work eight hours a day, instead of the nine hours of most other concerns.

## Better Days Coming for the Worker

EVERYTHING that is a necessity can be manufactured on the same basis, for every necessity has a sufficiently wide market to warrant production on a quality basis. I don't care what the commodity is, if it is something that has a wide enough possible market it can pay high wages and give short hours and still sell the best quality of goods at the lowest possible price if its production is properly organized. The whole secret is to make one thing in one plant, concentrate every effort on that one standardized product, and adapt the machinery for its manufacture to automatic operation at the highest practicable speed. By educating the machine instead of the worker, it is possible to use untrained or practically untrained labor and pay it high wages, and still perform mechanical operations that formerly baffled even the most highly skilled worker.

It is this sort of productive industry that I am going to link up closely to the farm, to demonstrate the final stage of what I believe to be the solution of the problem of living. Manufacturing instead of being concentrated in a few centuries, should be and can be widely distributed. We have proven that we do not have to turn out a completed product in our central plant. We used to assemble all our cars here in Detroit; we found it more economical to build great assembling plants in many other parts of the country and of the world, and ship the finished parts. Now we know that we can make different parts in different plants and ship them to the assembling plants.

(Concluded next week)

## THE FIGHTING PACIFIST



The Illustrated London News says Henry Ford is the Kaiser's worst enemy.—Thomas, in Detroit News.



for all the farmers of Michigan.

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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

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## The President Has Requested

HENRY FORD and politics are strangers to each other. No man thinking and doing independently of others' thoughts and deeds is a good politician. And Henry Ford is peculiarly an independent thinker and doer. All his life he has kept aloof from the entanglements and the hypocrisy of politics. Wrapt up in the maze of his industrial activities, with his keen mind ever on the alert for new ideas that would improve his machines or his organization, Henry Ford has had no time for political and public honors. Then why, we are led to ask, did this man at his stage of life renounce the habits of years and enter the political arena there to receive the slurs and the insults of the rabble?

"The president requested," said Mr. Ford simply, "and a request from the president is to me a command."

That's it. Henry Ford was a good enough American so that when the President of the United States asked him to do something, he did not hesitate to question why. Acting with the same intrepid decision and determination that have characterized the man's entire life, Henry Ford immediately laid to one side his personal preferences and announced himself a candidate for the United States senate.

We may know without any assurances from Mr. Ford that his decision meant sacrifice. It meant giving up many cherished plans for the extension of Mr. Ford's social ideas. It meant a slowing up in the development of his industrial ramifications. It meant the breaking up of life-long domestic habits. It meant bringing his good name and the good name of his son into the relentless spotlight of public criticism.

Did Mr. Ford really desire to become United States senator for the personal gratification that such an office would give to most any man, he would have left nothing undone to secure the Republican nomination. Yet we know that not a single penny was spent in his behalf; not a single word of defense was uttered against the slanders spread about him. Why Mr. Ford refrained from doing the perfectly natural and justifiable thing, it is hard to understand. We may assume, however, that Mr. Ford believed the people of Michigan would stand by the President and vote for Mr. Ford because the President had designated him as his choice.

And what have we to offer as an excuse for not so doing? The President is our chief executive. Upon his shoulders, more than the shoulders of any other man, rests the responsibility of winning this war. No man in the United States knows as well as the President what must yet be done to win the war. His judgment is final; it should be final. If he believes, and he undoubtedly does, that Henry Ford could render a valuable service to the United States as a member of the senate, why should we question either the motive of the judgment behind such a conclusion? Our

duty,—our patriotic duty, if you please,—is to obey the President. They say he is playing politics, but the man who can prove that President Wilson is playing politics to the detriment of the war program, also proves that the President is a traitor to his country.

When President Wilson asks Henry Ford to become a candidate for the United States senate, it is Henry Ford's duty to make the race. When President Wilson asks the people of Michigan to send Henry Ford to Washington it is their duty,—regardless of their party or personal prejudices,—to support him. For these are war times, and the President must be obeyed.

## The "Volunteer" Plan

AN ANN ARBOR subscriber takes vigorous exception to our editorial in which we endorsed the "new idea back of the Liberty loan." So strongly does he express himself upon this un-American method of "taxing" the people without consulting them that his letter and its discussion will be better left until after the loan campaign is over.

Most of us have had the feeling on some occasion or other since we entered the war that our "rights" were being imposed upon in one way or another. It goes against the grain of people who have enjoyed the freedom of speech, press and action to be told in simple Yankee language that they MUST do a certain thing. It riles us to think that we cannot continue to follow uninterruptedly the dictates of individual conscience, and it's like swallowing a dose of Epsom salts or castor oil to "stomach" some of war's bitter opiates.

No true American, however, who realizes that the early success of the war is dependent upon the co-operation of the people back

## THE GOVERNMENT'S LIBERTY LOAN POLICY

The following telegram was received just as this issue was going to press:

## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.

Michigan Business Farming,  
 Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Answering your telegrams treasury Dept. does not undertake to designate how many Liberty bonds any one individual should take; each individual knows his own condition and ability to subscribe and should be guided by his own conscience. — Franklin, Director War Loan Organization.

home, will long oppose a measure, harsh as it may seem, that the government deems necessary to exert thru its accredited representatives to bring about a desired end. The important thing, the ONLY thing—NOW, is to WIN THE WAR. And as long as all classes are called upon to give equally or to sacrifice alike there should be no murmuring.

The "volunteer" plan of selling Liberty bonds is a good plan. The idea that loyal Americans should, of their own free will and accord, go to designated places and buy their bonds without being solicited, is all right. The threat to publish the names of PROVEN slackers should meet with the approval of those who have willingly subscribed according to their means.

But in carrying out both these ideas in certain communities, and in the assumption of arbitrary rights by local committees to persecute those whose subscription may fall below the amount allotted to them, there is danger.

If no man were "taxed" for more bonds than he could buy; if the names of no slackers were published; if not a single man was actually coerced into buying; if no unpleasantness whatever arose as a result of the "volunteer" plan, even our Ann Arbor subscriber could acclaim it a success.

In many communities the plan will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Evidence that it has already done so may be found in the early reports of over-subscription from these communities. But it is equally true that there are communities where the plan will not work, where slackers flourish, or where loan committees attempt to force subscriptions to the loan without giving the subscriber a fair hearing. There will be bitterness, mob rule, perhaps even blood may be shed as a result of misunderstanding or the over-bearing attitude of local committees.

We want no "reign of terror" in Michigan. The first three Liberty loans were floated without resorting to Prussian methods of coercion, and the fourth Liberty loan will be similarly floated. Any evidence placed before this publication that local committees have paraded in the folds of the American flag to threaten or coerce farmers into buying a larger share of Liberty bonds than they can really afford to buy will be promptly investigated and brought to the attention of the federal government.

## How Much Should I Subscribe?

We are notified that we will be compelled to subscribe five per cent of our valuation. Now, you understand that nine out of ten farmers have a mortgage on their farms, but they are valued just as much as the farmer who is out of debt, and has to pay taxes on what he owes, for instance, if his farm is valued at \$10,000 and has a \$5,000 mortgage on it he has to pay taxes on \$10,000. The man who holds the mortgage on the farm is exempt. So, if said farm is valued on the tax roll at \$10,000 must the farmer buy Liberty bonds for \$500? If this is the case the farmers will have to sell their milk cows, sheep, their hens as well. Also grain that will be needed for seed. Please don't think that we do not want to help win the war, for we are not Germans and our sympathy is all with the Allies, but if the farmers of the United States are put out of business who is going to feed our boys? If food will win the war, they must give us a chance and not cripple us and then call us slackers. We like M. B. F. very much and will be glad for an answer, for hundreds of us are in this same shape.—C. H. I., Armada, Michigan.

TWO TELEGRAMS sent to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for information and opinions upon this subject have failed to bring forth any response. Therefore, following the advice given by the Iowa Homestead to its readers we say unhesitatingly that the man in debt should NOT be expected to give as much as the man whose property is unencumbered, even tho their respective valuations may be the same.

Every person is expected to buy bonds according to their means. No matter what valuation may be placed upon a man's farm, if it carries a mortgage he is certainly not as able to buy bonds as his debt-free neighbor.

There can be no justification for the scheme of assessing farmers according to their valuation because of the varying amounts they owe on their property. Figured thus, an allotment that would really fall short of what some farmers could afford to subscribe would be excessively large for others.

There is one thing we must all remember. We MUST buy all the bonds we can AFFORD to buy if the entire loan is to be raised. What a man can AFFORD to buy depends upon his available cash, his credit at the bank, his current obligations, his immediate needs. No man should entirely exhaust his cash resources and his credit for the purpose of buying bonds. There may be machinery to buy and improvements to be made before another harvest. This buying of bonds is largely a matter of conscience. Subscribe the total amount of your allotment, if you can. If you can't, talk it over with the wife and determine the very most that you can subscribe. If you are fair with yourself and fair with your government, you need make no apologies to anyone for the size of your subscription.

The tide of public sentiment is rapidly swinging toward Henry Ford. His simple, democratic ideas and ideals make an appeal to the men of the soil. Henry Ford is one of their kind,—in principles, at least. The "interests" oppose Henry Ford. He is NOT one of THEIR kind.





### Women

My letter this week is goin' to be a very short one, for I am tackling a subject which no man with as little life insurance to his credit as I carry should tackle lightly.

This hefty an' important subject is WOMEN.

Women are bein' called on these strenuous days to do things never before undertaken by any but strong men—are bein' put to work in shops, factories, on street cars, drivin' auto trucks, an' a thousand an' one other things which until the present time it was thot out of woman's sphere entirely. And women are answerin' the call in a most splendid manner—in some cases most too readily—for when all is said an' done, woman's real place is in the home—the home that is the strong harbor, the hope and the strength of any an' every nation in this world.

The thing that has made our American army the wonder of the world; that has sent out hundreds of thousands of the finest fightin' men the world has ever seen, is the wonderful homes, presided over, made perfect, by our wonderful American mothers.

An' now in thousands an' thousands of cases, these great home-makers are bein' asked to drop out of the sphere God intended them to fill an' go into places of men that all men may be left free to take up the all-important work of winnin' the war. Of course, where women can engage in this sort of thing without imparin' the efficiency of the home, it is right an' highly proper for them to do so. But when we see women leavin' little children—boys an' girls to look out for themselves while the mothers are in the shops an' factories doin' work never intended for them, we kind o' wonder if they are really doin' their patriotic duty.

There is a day comin' after this war is over, when there will be a re-buildin'; a remakin' of all that has made our country great an' we must have strong, manly men an' womanly women to do those things that of necessity must be done; an' where are they to come from except from the home that is properly cared for by the women whom God created for that very purpose?

An' so it jest kind o' natcherly occurs to me that women—mothers of families—should consider carefully whether their duties lie in the shops or in the home; whether they should be runnin' drill presses or washin' babies' faces; whether they are aidin' most by running street cars or tendin' to the duties of their homes.

Now, it is, as I said before, all right an' proper for women to do these things if they can do so without neglectin' the more important duty of home-makin', an' by ginger, I feel like takin' off my hat to every young woman I see bucklin' down to business an' doin' men's work—an' let me tell you, I see a lot of 'em doin' it too, an' b'gosh I'd be almost willin' to kiss purty dum near all of 'em if I thought it would encourage 'em any—but, an' here's where the sad part comes in; I also see mothers of small children workin' from three to eleven p. m. an' their children left to themselves an' to wander, God knows where.

An' so, dear readers of the gentler sex especially, when the call comes to you as it has come to thousands of other women, jest take a little time to consider where your duty really lies; decide for yourself the great question of what patriotism really means to you; don't make the mistake of thinkin' every time you hear a call for women workers that it means you. An' on the other hand if you are situated so that you can take up work of this kind, don't for one minute think it don't mean you.

Be true to yourself, your home an' your God, an' you will be true to your country—don't you ever fear to the contrary. I thank you.—Uncle Rube.

### EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

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

#### Protests Against Un-American Methods

Where does the supervisor of Dover township, Otsego county, get his authority to offer five dollars to the person who will paint yellow or otherwise mutilate any car which violates the request of the fuel administration by using them on Sunday? This man claims to be a privileged char-

acter, as he has had his car out both Sundays. He rides around every day in the week and keeps his sixteen-year-old son out of school to run the car, and the little boy of thirteen is also losing an education, as he has to stay home and help the mother work the farm. When he was told to send the youngest boy to school he refused and claimed he had a right to keep him out because he was working for the "government." He is such a loyal supporter of the government that he has pastured his cattle on thirty acres of food-stuff belonging to a German-American whose farm lies across the road. He has destroyed a field of oats already, and his cattle are now destroying the corn. Altho they have been forbidden his boys drive their cattle thru this man's crops and he claims there is no law to protect the other. If the administration can't find officials without taking the education away from a child in the fourth grade it must be in bad condition. The Americans up here would like him to know more than his Polish uncle who tried to stop natives from Kentucky from voting because they hadn't taken out their papers since coming from the "Kentucky old country."

In another township here the Polish supervisor tried to prevent the threshing company from threshing for a man who hadn't bought a Liberty bond, and when the machine went in he threatened the neighbors who helped thresh. Last October and April the Polish Liberty Loan Committee threatened women and men, saying that if they didn't buy the W. S. the government would come and take their last cow and pig if they didn't buy. Those conditions are a disgrace to America and are doing more to injure the republic than all the Germans in Germany. We don't want a second Russia in America.—V. H., Otsego county.

#### How to Make the County Agent Plan More Practical

After reading several letters from time to time in your valuable paper regarding the county agents, I do believe this office originally was fully intended to be a benefit to the farmer. Along more scientific and practical lines, or it might be to secure a berth for the well-deserving student from the M. A. C. Be that as it may, the county agent's office as it is looks a little too much like patronage. We had a system in the old country called "Patronage," where the largest patron, or land-owner could appoint any clergyman he thot fit to preside over the people in that district, or parish. Of course, in his case as principal dictator of the parish, the people be damned. They could kick as they liked; but even this was superceded thru time by a more liberal system, whereby each member or adherent could vote for the minister he wanted. And this present patronage, the county agent system, will likewise be superceded, and right here I have formulated a plan which I am quite sure would meet with the approval of both the farmers and farmerettes, as well. The idea is something like this: The State of Michigan and other states as well, are usually the owners of a large acreage of state tax and other lands in every county and more especially in the northern counties of this state. Why not the M. A. C. get some of those lands from the Public Domain Commission in each county and give the farmers something practical instead of theoretical and make a state demonstration farm in each county? It would not cost the state very much, as the state owns the lands, and it need not be the very best class of land. Let it be what is called the pine stump lands, or the poor-man's land, as it is the working man or the hard-handed sons of toil who in the future will become the farmers, and altho I have mentioned pine stump lands don't think for a minute that it is worthless land, as some of our best farms were pine stump lands, and two or three hundred acres in each county would be sufficient for this purpose, and ordinary farm buildings, such as the common farmer would be likely to use would suffice. Some stock consisting of the class of cattle, sheep and hogs, also chickens, which would be most suitable and profitable for the farmer in that climate, also clover, grasses, corn, rye, wheat, barley, pers, beans and potatoes, which would be the most profitable for the farmer in his county. Then along those practical lines of farming the county agent would demonstrate his ability as a practical farmer, and in a very short time would be self-supporting as well as a booster for the sale of lands in each county thruout the state.

In this letter, Mr. Editor, I have merely tried to show what would be a practical solution of the county agent system and wherein he would be of the most service to the farmer and also the state and nation.—J. B., Perfection, Michigan.

#### IS YOUR M. B. F. EVER LATE?

We want every subscriber to our weekly to have his paper on or before Saturday of each week. War-time postal conditions will sometimes delay an issue and this cannot be helped, but if any subscriber does not receive his usually before Monday, we want to hear from him on a postal or in a letter, addressed to the Mailing Department, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



#### MAN'S WAY

*The man who drops into the ruck  
And makes a sorry mess of life,  
If he's unmarried blames his luck,  
And if married blames his wife.*

#### MODERN SANITATION

"Hey, Moike, and phawt do yez think of these new sanitary drinking cups?"  
"Not much, Pat. Soon and we'll have to spit on our hands with an eye-dropper."

#### THE EVENING STAR

The evening star a child espied,  
The one star in the sky.  
"Is that God's service flag?" he cried,  
And waited for reply.  
The mother paused a moment ere  
She told the little one:  
"Yes, that is why the star is there!  
God gave His only Son!"

#### LEAVE IT TO THE IRISH

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men.  
I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."  
After a short effort, one of the men stopped.  
"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.  
"If ye plaze, sir," was the answer, "Oi'm coasting."

#### A TOAST TO OUR BOYS

Here's to the boys of the wind swept North,  
As they march o'er the fields of France,  
May the spirit of Grant be over them all  
As the boys in blue advance.

Here's to the boys of the sunny South,  
As they march o'er the Fields of France,  
May the spirit of Lee be over them all  
As the boys in gray advance.

Here's to the Blue and the Gray as one,  
As they march o'er the fields of France,  
May the spirit of God be over them all  
As the boys of our flag advance.

#### THE RIGHT IDEA

Little Willie had spread a piece of bread very generously with both butter and jelly.  
"Why, Willie," said his mother, "don't you think you are very extravagant to use so much spread on one piece of bread?"  
"Oh no, muvver," promptly replied Master William, "you see I'm Hooverizing on the bread."

#### RIGHT AT HOME

"And what were you in civilian life?" asked the captain.  
"I was a traveling salesman, sir," replied the recruit.  
"That's all right, then. You'll get plenty of orders around here."

#### MEN, TAKE HEED!

The girl he left behind him  
Didn't wring her hands and weep,  
She didn't moan and maunder  
And night-long vigils keep.  
She missed him for she loved him,  
And her love was strong and true,  
But she saw in one swift moment  
There was work for her to do.

So she took the tasks before her,  
And she did them every one—  
Labor after labor finished  
And another task begun.  
He is fighting for his country,  
For the good of all mankind,  
And the girl he left behind him  
Isn't very far behind.

#### A COMBINATION AD. AND FAKE

"Yes, sir," boasted the old widower who was known in his community as a "tight wad." "I went to the town paper today and advertised for a cook, a laundress, a seamstress, a wood cutter, a milker, a barn-yard attendant, a soap-maker."  
"Stop!" cried the amazed neighbor. "Didn't all them advertisements take up a lot of space and cost a heap of money?"

"That was only one advertisement," said the widower, with a sly wink. "I just stated that I wanted a wife."

"Farmers are learning that business methods must be applied to farming the same as to any other business," says the *Lexington News*. "That's why there are more prosperous farmers. Soon we will have to admonish the city man to apply farming methods to his business."





# MARKET FLASHES



## LIGHT BEAN CROP LOOK- ED FOR IN NEW YORK

According to a Rochester dispatch the situation so far as the bean market is concerned is unchanged and prices are little more than nominal. Some jobbing business is done here on the basis of \$8 to \$11 per cwt., for peas, according to quality. However, \$11 is a top price and was paid for a quantity of seed beans that were turned back for consumption by a dealer. Probably \$10 is about top notch for ordinary stock.

Interest is centering in the new crop. The early planted beans have ripened, but owing to the dry weather, the yield has been cut down to that six or eight bushels is probably about the average in a good part of the bean section for the early plantings. The frost that covered a good part of Western New York on September 11 cut short the prospect for a better showing in the case of the late planted beans. Probably less than half of the pods had ripened and the result is that late planted beans will make considerable less than the early fields. The net result is light bean yield. This is the third successive year here that the bean crop has been almost a failure for one reason or other, and many growers declare that it is three times and out.



## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34 1-2
No. 3 Red	2.19	2.17	2.30 1-2
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

The price-fixing proponents may take advantage of the present glutted condition of the wheat market to point out the benefits of price-fixing to the producer. So much wheat has been marketed the past few weeks that terminal elevators are full, and all markets clogged. Had a similar amount of wheat moved to market under the old price-regulating system of supply and demand, the bottom would unquestionably have dropped out of the market long before such a condition as now prevails could have arisen. Now, no matter how much wheat is offered at country elevators or how much accumulates at terminal markets, the producer is protected against a drop in price. Farmers in some sections may meet with difficulty in getting rid of their wheat until the present situation is relieved and embargoes lifted.

Milo Campbell of Coldwater, president of the National Dairy Ass'n, writes the M. B. F. that he believes the elevator fellows are robbing the farmers by not paying the full government price for wheat and he threatens to take the matter up personally with the food administration upon his next visit to Washington.

All indications point to a record sowing of fall wheat. The farmers of the nation are very much alive to the military need of maintaining the wheat supply and financial considerations have been very largely forgotten in the farmers' desire to accede to the government's request. However, this should cause no halt in the proposed investigation of wheat-producing costs nor should it be used as an excuse for not advancing the price providing the investigation shows a loss at the present price.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.49	1.53	1.75
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.45	1.67
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.35	1.60

The bulk of the corn has been killed by frost and we shall shortly know very closely as to what the yield will be. It is expected that the estimate for October will indicate a larger yield than that suggested for September. Corn prices have tumbled rap-



## LAST MINUTE WIRE'S



**DETROIT.**—Beans 75 cents higher. Rye 1 cent higher; oats lower. Hay firm. Poultry easier.

**CHICAGO.**—Live stock lower but steady. Potatoes lower; demand good.

**NEW YORK.**—Beans inactive; poultry steady; hay firm and higher, small receipts.

idly the past two weeks, but dealers think the bottom is near at hand and within another thirty days at the outside the prices will advance.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	73 1-2	72 1-2	.85
No. 3 White	73	71	.84
No. 4 White	72	70	.81

Government purchases of oats on the primary markets continue to absorb the surplus and sustain the price. Receipts have fallen off to some extent, but are still large, and demand is firm. Many oats are being bought for export. The food administration announces that the Allies and the American armies overseas will require about 125,000,000 bushels before the next crop comes on, which is in excess of the amount used last year. Lower oat prices are not expected by those who claim to know the situation.



## RYE & BARLEY

The embargoes against eastern shipments of rye are having a bearish effect upon the market. Receipts are fairly liberal but are piling up in the warehouses, and under present shipping conditions buyers show little inclination to deal. Consequently, there is a lack of strength to the market and prices take an occasional slump.

Dealers and farmers are slowly beginning to realize that barley will soon be the cheapest feed obtainable. When ground barley is claimed to be fully equal to bran or shorts. As the supply of wheat feeds becomes more and more limited, demand for barley will increase and the price will advance. We recently received an inquiry from a farmer who wanted to buy two carloads of barley for feed. We are endeavoring to direct him to a source of supply which he can secure at reasonable prices. Barley is now quoted on the Detroit market at \$2.00.



## HAY

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

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

No. 1 timothy hay sold as high as \$35 a ton in New York last week. Owing to lack of labor and fall farm duties, farmers have not had time to bale their hay or haul it to market. Most local dealers are offering less than the market warrants. There's a famine of hay on all markets, and any farmer who can get his crop to market any time within the next thirty days may expect to receive record prices for it, as the situation cannot possibly be relieved to any great extent sooner than that.



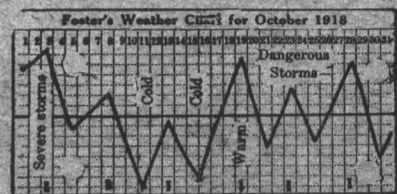
## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	9.75	10.50	12.50
Prime	8.00	9.50	11.50
Red Kidney	12.00	10.00	12.50

There will be no developments of any importance in the bean situation until the new crop is harvested and its amount and quality known. The market in all sections of the country is peculiarly quiet. In California the growers are receiving around \$6.50 per bushel, but the popular price in the east seems to be nearer \$5 per bushel. We note that the bean jobbers in session at Saginaw last week decided that the present price of beans is too high in comparison with other food commodities, so we may look for no action on the part of those gentlemen which would tend toward higher prices. They will play absolutely safe this year, and that means that they will unitedly offer the low price as long as the farmers will sell.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Oct. 1 to 5 and 6 to 10, warm waves Sept. 30 to Oct. 4 and Oct. 5 to 9, cool waves Oct. 3 to 7 and 8 to 12. High temperatures first of this period and very cool about its close; not much precipitation and not very severe frosts; latter will go about the usual distance southward. In a general way the average latitude of frost line for Oct. 11, east of Rockies, runs from near northeast corner of New Mexico to Moline, Ill., then to Parkersburg, W. Virginia, then to Jamestown, N. Y. The most severe early frost was correctly predicted for about Sept. 20 to 22nd.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Oct. 10 and 16 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rock-

ies by close of Oct. 11 and 17, plains sections 12 and 18, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 13 and 19, eastern sections 14 and 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near 15 and 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These weather waves are the guide to all weather changes on the continent and every reader must know something about Weatherology in order to understand these forecasts. Next to our experts our farmers and sailors are our best weatherologists. The period covered by the weather waves, Oct. 10 to 21, will be of little greater force and will average cooler than usual, but no great storms are expected. Temperatures will fluctuate but will rise more than they will fall, from near Oct. 11 to near 19. These dates are for meridian 90; count later for east of that line and earlier for west of it. Precipitation for the 12 days will be less than usual. Severe storms are expected during week centering on Oct. 19.

W. T. Foster



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	2.50 cwt.	2.65 cwt.
Chicago	2.00	1.90
Cincinnati	2.40	2.30
New York	2.85	2.75
Pittsburgh	2.65	2.55

The market is easier with heavier receipts. The past two weeks has seen a gradual, tho slight decrease, in prices, owing to the larger receipts from the commercial growing centers. It looks now as tho the first flush of fall marketing has reached its crest and that the price has reached bottom. But you never can tell. The demand to date has been very healthy, and very few potatoes have gone into storage. The national crop is light and this knowledge naturally has a stimulating effect upon the market. If farmers will use good judgment and harvest their crop gradually, there need be no fear as to the future of the market.



## BUTTER

(By Special Correspondent)

New York, Sept. 28.—Prices are still marching on. While there has not been the advance that was made last week it has been noticeable. Last week there was an advance of a full cent each day, while this week there has been a total advance of two cents. On Monday, Saturday's quotation of 60c held firmly and there were advances of one cent on each of the days, Tuesday and Wednesday, with the market closing at 61½ to 62c on the latter day. That quotation has held during the balance of the week, that is, up until the close on Friday. However, the same strength has not been apparent as prevailed last week and the first part of this. It is fully expected that there may be some fluctuations in quotations in the near future with the natural increase of fall receipts. Additional quotations at the close on Friday: Higher scoring than extras, 62½ to 63c; firsts, 59 to 61c; seconds, 54 to 58c; and unsalted butter is quoted at a differential of one and a half to two cents above corresponding grades of salted butter.

The receipts of butter have been very light this week. Demand has kept up well with the supply but buyers are beginning to show symptoms of retrenchment in buying because of the probability that consumers will soon turn to substitutes with the advance in price. When the price to the consumer reaches 68 to 72c per lb. there is considerable hesitation on his part in purchasing butter. As yet, however, the consumer seems to have preferred butter and high prices do not scare him so much as in former years. But prices on all table supplies are becoming so high that he will soon have to curtail his purchases of high-priced commodities. As advertisements of butter substitutes confront him at every turn butter is one of the first commodities to be replaced by a cheaper substitute. For the best interest of the creamery industry butter has reached the top price to which it should go.

The Detroit butter market is a trifle easier and lower. The prices went up so fast that consumers simply quit buying. Extras are now quoted at 57½ to 58c; first, 57c.



## POULTRY

Market a trifle easier on account of carload shipments arriving at different markets. As a rule when carload shipments arrive the market works lower because the cost of poultry delivered is much less than express shipments. We are of the opinion

(Continued on page 10)



**Wexford (West)**—The farmers are sowing a large acreage of rye, and also some wheat. They are also cutting their corn, some of which is ripe. Weather is stormy and threatening frost. The soil is quite wet. The farmers are selling many cattle. There was a good attendance at the farmers meeting of Co-operative Marketing Association. The following prices were quoted at Cadillac: Wheat, \$2.09; Oats, 75c; Rye, \$1.40; Potatoes, \$1.00; Cabbage, 4c per pound; Cucumbers, No. 1, \$2.50 cwt.; Hens, 20c-24c; Springers, 28c; Ducks, 21c; Geese, 12c; Butterfat, 56c; Eggs, 38c; Hogs dressed, 19-21c; Beef Steers, 8-10; Beef Cows, 6-8c; Veal Calves, alive, 12c; A. H. Boon, Sept. 20th.

**Mecosta (North)**—Farmers are busy pulling beans and cutting corn, and buckwheat. The weather has not been very favorable for bean harvest, too much rain. Fall grain is looking good. Quite a large acreage of rye is being sown.—L. E. M., Hersey.

**Bay (S. E.)**—Threshing about finished, grain turned out fairly well per acre, some oats yielded 80 bushels per acre. Spring wheat seldom tried here. Weather cold and showers every day. Not much corn cut, farmers behind with their work. Wheat mostly sown. The ground is easy to fit this year. Sugar beets growing nicely but they need sunshine. Potatoes a poor crop. Corn good only where late kind was planted because of poor seed. Beans are having bad time, they need drying weather and don't get it. Not much fall plowing done yet. Following prices paid at Bay City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; Corn, \$1.68; Oats, 66c; Rye, \$1.50; Hay, \$18-\$20; Light mixed \$15-\$17; Wheat-Oat straw, \$6.00; Beans, \$8.00 cwt. for dry; Potatoes \$2; Cabbage, 2c pound; Hens, 22c Springers, 28c; Butter, 56c-57c; Butterfat, 50c; Eggs, 50c; Sheep, 14c-16c; Lambs, 18c-19c; Hogs, 20c-22c; Beef Steers, 18c-19c; Beef Cows, 15c-16c; Veal Calves, 22c; apples, 75c to \$1.25; pears, \$2.50; plums, \$3 to \$3.50.—J. C. A., Munger, Sept. 19.

**Missaukee (Central)**—Farmers are plowing and sowing rye; wheat nearly all in. Silo filling in order; those without silos are not in it this year. There will be very little sound corn as most of the farmers here planted seed from outside and it is a late kind and has been frosted. Most potatoes are not killed yet, and will need two weeks yet. The following quotations were made at Lake City this week: Wheat, \$1.80 to \$2; oats, 70; rye, \$1.40; wheat-oat straw, \$12.50 potatoes, \$2 per cwt.; hens, 22; springers, 23; butter, 42; butterfat, 56; eggs, 36; hogs, 12 to 17; beef cows, 5½.—H. E. N., Cutcheon.

**Antrim (West)**—We are having cool and rainy weather the past week but no frost to hurt as yet. Beans are ready to harvest and some have their beans pulled, they are a fair crop as far as I have seen. The majority of the corn will not ripen on account of the late kind of seed which was shipped in last spring. Most of the seed corn shipped in was said to be early but not much of it has ripened. The Helena Produce Association of Alden, Mich., is doing a fine business at this writing; they have nearly forty of the most progressive farmers in this vicinity, they are shipping all produce that comes to their warehouse and are realizing the highest market price for same. A carload of cattle was shipped from Alden last week, the buyer paid from 5c to 7c per pound. The following prices were quoted at Alden: Cream, 52c; Butter, 40c; Eggs, 36; springers, 21; hens, 18; hay, \$26; Oats, 80c; Bran, 2c per pound; Middlings, \$2.25 cwt.; Late potatoes are looking good, some fields are touched with what they call "tip blight", it will probably injure the crop in some parts of the country.—T. F. W., Alden, September 19.

**Calhoun (West)**—Farmers are very busy sowing wheat and rye and filling silos, having plenty of moisture at present. Have had no killing frost yet and do not need one for the benefit of late potatoes. Corn is getting ripe and will be a pretty good crop. Not much marketing being done at present as the farmers are too busy.—V. H. J., Battle Creek, Sept. 20.

**Schoolcraft**—The weather conditions have been very unfavorable to farmers the past two weeks. The outlook for potatoes is good. The stacking is but partly done and unless we get some favorable weather farmers will take some losses. Potato yield will be about 25 per cent better than last

## County Crop Reports

year and about 75 per cent better in quality. Hay about 2-3 of crop; other crops about same as last year. Pastures good; stock looking fine. Farmers are filling silos and threshing and sowing wheat. The following prices were paid at Manistique this week: Wheat, \$2.25; oats, 76; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$30; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat straw, \$12; potatoes, \$1; onions, \$1.40 cwt.; hens, 24; springers, 28; eggs, 46; apples, \$1.25.—E. J. S., Cooks.

**Montcalm (Southeast)**—Farmers continue to be busy with their fall work; the order of the day seems to be preparing soil for rye as the wheat is all in and the average of it is up to a height of about two inches. The corn is nearly cut and many are husking, although the majority is poor. Buckwheat being a poor crop for this year, was damaged heavily by the frost last Saturday night,

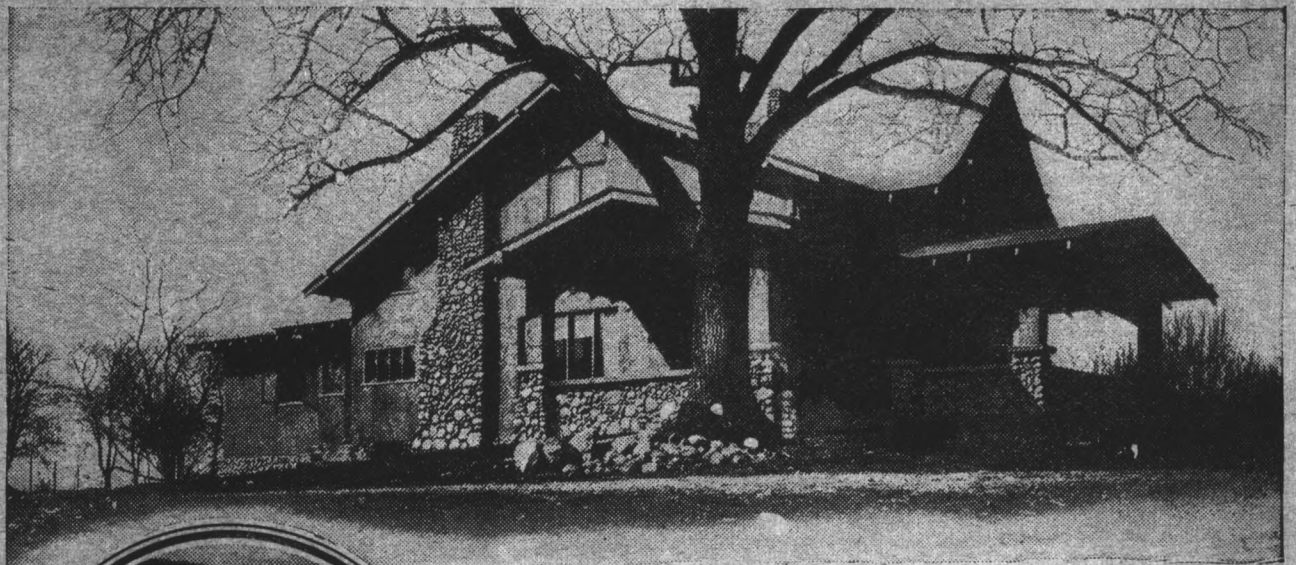
and another frost has been received since then which did heavy damage to all other crops. The early potatoes are being hauled to the market as rapidly as they can be dug, and it plenty of rain. The following quotation on the price as the warehouses are being flooded at the present time, but the price is now quoted at \$2.10 per cwt. The weather is cold with plenty of rain. The following quotations were made at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.08; corn, \$1.70; oats, 65; rye, \$1.48; springers, 20c; butter, 50 to 52; eggs, 42; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$18; beef cows, \$7 to \$9; veal calves, \$9 to \$11.—W. L., Greenville, Sept. 27.

**Calhoun (Northeast)**—Filling silos and cutting corn is the main work; a few new silos added this fall. Beans, potatoes and buckwheat ripening very slowly, in fact the frost of September

21st got some before matured. Quite an amount of grain being sold, also live stock.—C. T. V., Albion.

**Clinton (Central)**—Corn is nearly all cut; condition about 70 per cent; wheat all sown, acreage 85 per cent. Fall pasture short. Beans all secured, acreage of beans 100 per cent but yield will be about 70 per cent of average. Hired help very scarce; production of farm crops will suffer heavily if more farm laborers are drafted. Farmers are not selling much of anything except cloverseed. Not enough help on some farms to do much fall plowing. Weather very cold last two weeks. The following prices were quoted at Fowler the last week: Wheat, \$2.08; oats, 67; hay, \$18 to \$22; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.65; cloverseed, \$21; hens, 25; springers, 26; ducks, 22; butter, 55; butterfat, 62; eggs, 42; sheep, \$8 to \$10; lambs, \$15.50; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$8 to \$10; beef cows, \$6 to \$8; veal calves, \$14; wool, 67; peaches, \$4.—T. B., Fowler, Sept. 28.

**Bay (Southeast)**—Have had fine weather with light cold showers for (Continued on page 11)



## City Comforts in This Farm Home

On R. F. D. No. 10 out of Peru, Indiana, lives Walter Shinn, an up-to-date farmer who has every convenience in his attractive home. Mr. Shinn uses electric lights, has a complete water works system and a thoroughly equipped farm. He drove up in his car while we were waiting for him and told us:

"Two years ago I put in a No. 48 Caloric Furnace. I must confess that I was not altogether sure that it would heat my house because of its irregular shape, but the dealer was confident and I allowed him to persuade me. Now I wouldn't take that furnace out if I couldn't get another for twice what it cost me. The five rooms downstairs, the hall and the bathroom are comfortable in the coldest kind of weather, and

"My wife says the Caloric has very much lightened the household work. Its cleanliness and convenience have made it much easier for her, and we have real comfort all the time in our home.

"It has not cost us much, either. We started this furnace in September and kept it burning clear through March with about ten tons of Indiana coal, and you know we did not get the best Indiana coal this last winter. Eight tons will run us an ordinary winter. But this winter we used ten owing to the severe weather. I do not believe it cost me any more to heat my entire house with the Caloric than it did to heat only a few rooms with stoves.

### Perfectly Satisfied

"Yes, I am perfectly satisfied with the Caloric Furnace in every way."

As is evident from the picture, Mr. Shinn has a home that anyone could be proud of. His water works system is possible only because he can keep his entire house warm. His comforts, which are equal to any city home, are due largely to the furnace, and, as will be seen by what he says, he has solved the heating problem.

You, too, perhaps are worried with a like problem. You will find the solution as Mr. Shinn did—in the Caloric Pipeless Furnace. Over 50,000 other people have added this comfort to their homes, all under a guarantee of satisfaction.

See the Caloric dealer. Let him tell you why we can guarantee your satisfaction. Or write to us and let us send you our free catalog, which describes the revolutionary principles on which the Caloric Furnace is built, and which tells you why it succeeds wherever it is installed. With this book we will send you the names of a number of people in your section who have added to their home comforts through the purchase of this furnace. Write us today.

Burns Coal, Coke, Wood, Lignite or Gas

**The Monitor Stove Company**

Established 1819—99 Years of Service

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**15,000 to 30,000 Pounds of Milk**

Seventy-seven cows have been admitted to the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register that have produced 7,000 to 15,000 quarts of milk in periods of ten months to a year. The capacity of the Holstein cow for milk is a matter of extraordinary interest.

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Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Box 295 Brattleboro, Vt.**



**RO-SAN Indoor Closet**

The original chemical closet. More comfortable, healthful, convenient. Takes the place of all outdoor toilets, where germs breed. Be ready for the long, cold winter. Have a warm, sanitary, comfortable, odorless toilet right in the house anywhere you want it. Don't go out in the cold. A boon to invalids.

**GUARANTEED ODORLESS**

The germs are killed by a chemical in water in the container. Empty once a month as easy as ashes. Closet guaranteed. Thirty days' trial. Ask for catalog and price.

**ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO., 12410 8th St., Detroit, Mich.**

Ask about Ro-San Washstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing.



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

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

**PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Michigan**

**FOR SALE**—At the outskirts of a southern Michigan city within one hour's ride from Detroit is a property for sale that would make an ideal home for a farmer desiring to retire. Two acres, fruit trees, berry bushes, grape vineyard, beautiful lawn and shade trees. Brick house, electric lights, bath, running water. Woven wire fence, concrete sidewalks, garage, barn. Within easy walking distance of business section of city of ten thousand population. For truck farming or poultry raising, or just "home-making" this property cannot be excelled. Price and terms very reasonable. Address Box L, care Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

**PAINT AT WHOLESALE PRICES SPECIALS**

Guaranteed House Paint, all colors, per gal. \$2.00

Velvo Flow, or Flat Paint, per gal. 2.25

Dutch Process Lead cwt., \$10.00

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**GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 416 Omaha, Neb.**

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**GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO. Minneapolis, Minn.**

**FORDS START EASY in cold weather** with our new 1919 carburetors. 34 miles per gallon. Use cheapest gasoline or half kerosene. Increased power. Styles for any motor. Very slow on high. Attach it yourself. Big profits to agents. Money back guarantee. 30 days trial. Air-Friction Carburetor Co., 559 Madison, Dayton, Ohio.

**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.**

**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.

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

**PURE ROSEN RYE \$2.00 per bu.** Send your bags 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** 5000 lbs. sand vetch, test about 98 and 100%. Sample free on request. 16c per lb. Sacks free. John E. Ogren, Manistee, Mich., R.R. 2 Box 123.

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

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

## MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 8)

that the market will not go any lower on account of the shortage all over the United States.

Geese and turkeys are not in demand but ducks are moving fairly well at market prices.

Springers, 28-29; hens, 29-30; ducks, 28-30; geese, 20-22; turkeys, 35-36.



## EGGS

Eggs continue higher. There is no substitute for this food. Demand is very brisk and offerings are only moderate. Case lots are bringing from 50 to 52 cents per dozen on the Detroit market.

### Special Livestock Letters

**Detroit, Oct. 1.**—Cattle: Market dull and steady at Monday's decline; best heavy steers, \$12 to \$13.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9.50 to \$10.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.50 to \$9.25; handy light butchers \$7.50 to \$8.25; light butchers, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best cows, \$9 to \$9.50; butcher cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; cutters, \$6 to \$6.15; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.75; best heavy bulls, \$9 to \$9.50; bologna bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.25; stock bulls, \$6 to \$6.75; feeders, \$9 to \$10; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8.75; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$130.

Veal calves—Market dull; best, \$18; heavy, \$6 to \$8.

Sheep and lambs—Lambs extremely dull; generally 50c lower; sheep steady best lambs, \$15.50; fair lambs, \$14 to \$15; light to common lambs, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good sheep, \$10.50 to \$11; culls and common, \$5 to \$7.

Hogs—Pigs steady; others 20c lower; pigs, \$19.25; mixed hogs, \$19.25 to \$19.30.

**Chicago, Oct. 1.**—Hogs: Receipts 24,000; market mostly 15 to 25c lower than Monday's best; butchers, \$18.35 to \$19.75; light, \$19.25 to \$19.70; packing, \$18.25 to \$19.15; rough, \$17.75 to \$19.15; pigs, good to choice, \$17.50 to \$18.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; native and western steers steady to 15c higher; cow stuff 25c higher; bulls, 10 to 15c higher; calves, steady; beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$15.60 to \$19.60; common and medium, \$10 to \$15.60; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$7 to \$13.75; canners and cutters, \$6 to \$7.15; stockers and feeders, good choice and fancy, \$10.75 to \$13.75; inferior, common and medium, \$7.75 to \$10.75; veal calves, good and choice, \$17.75 to \$18.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 36,000; market generally steady; no prime lambs here; top westerns, \$16.50; top natives, \$15.75; lambs, choice and prime, \$16 to \$16.75; medium and good, \$4 to \$16; culls, \$8 to \$12; ewes, choice and prime, \$10.75 to \$11; medium and good, \$9 to \$10.75; culls, \$3.50 to \$7.50.

**East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1918.**—Receipts of cattle Monday, 260 cars, including 80 cars of Canadians and 20 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 15 to 25c lower 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 moderate supply, sold 25c lower; bulls of all classes sold 25c to 50c lower; canners and cutters were in heavy supply, sold 25c lower; fresh cows and springers were in light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in heavy supply, sold 50c lower than last week; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady.

With 11,200 hogs on sale Monday, the market opened 15c lower, with the bulk of the hogs selling at \$20.35; pigs and lights sold generally at \$20; roughs, \$17.25; stags, \$13 to \$16.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were called 9,000 head. A slow trade prevailed on all classes of stuff and all grades sold 50c lower than Saturday's close. There were about ten carloads of good lambs went over unsold. Buyers were very hard on the sort and insisted on nothing but ewe and wether lambs. Best lambs sold from \$17 to \$17.25; culls, \$12 to \$14.50; yearlings, \$13 to \$14; wethers, \$12 to \$12.50; ewes, \$10 to \$11.

Tuesday, with 70 cars of cattle on sale, which included 50 cars held over

from Monday, trade was 25c lower on all grades.

With 6,000 hogs on sale Tuesday, including Monday's late arrivals which were not counted in Monday's receipts our market was steady, the bulk of the hogs selling at \$20.35. There were some ten or twelve cars of hogs that went over unsold as there were about that many choice Indiana hogs that were held by the shipper. Yorkers, mixed, medium and heavies sold generally at \$20.35, with a few up to \$20.40; pigs, \$20; roughs, \$17.50 to \$17.75; stags, \$13 to \$16; heavy boars, \$6 to \$8; light boars, \$12 to \$16.00.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Tuesday were 3,000 head, the largest part of these being holdovers from Monday. The lamb market was very slow and dull, best lambs selling at \$16.50; which was 50 to 75c lower than Monday; culls, \$12 to \$14; yearlings, \$13 to \$13.50; wethers, \$11 to \$12; ewes from \$10.50 down.

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17.50 to \$18; medium to good weighty steers, \$16.50 to \$17; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$13.50 to \$14; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to good handy weight and medium wt. steers, \$12.50 to \$13; 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 to \$11.50; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; good to choice fat cows, \$10 to \$10.50; medium to good fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good med-

ium fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters and commo. butcher cows, \$6.50 to \$7; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.75; good to choice fat bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$9 to \$9.50; good weight sausage bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; light and thin bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$9.50 to \$10; medium grade of stock and feeding steers, \$8.50 to \$9; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$7.50 to \$8; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 to \$120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$90.

## MINNESOTA SPUD GROWERS FAIL TO GRADE

Potato digging is in full blast. The yield will be 50 to 100 bu. per acre with an average of 75 to 80, but the quality is high, the tubers being clean, smooth and of medium size. The car shortage is acute and is delaying shipments.

To add to the troubles of the growers few of them have provided themselves with machinery for grading the potatoes in accordance with the requirements of the Food Administration. Storage space is also limited and it looks as if a considerable portion of the crop will be wasted. The only thing that can prevent will be an improvement in the car situation and an exceedingly mild fall. Apparently the growers and shippers here did not take the Government order regarding grading seriously as few of them have made any arrangements for obeying the rules.

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

Prices to Jobbers and Shipments for the U. S. for the Period September 24 to 30, Inclusive

Extremely heavy carlot movement of potatoes continued a feature and volume again increased for apples, grapes, onions and celery. Movement was lighter for peaches, watermelons and canteloupes. Remaining stock continued in fairly steady volume. Potatoes sold generally lower. Cabbages and sweet potatoes continued to decline. Grapes and pears advanced moderately. Apples, peaches and most remaining lines showed no very definite trend.

### Apples

Winter varieties are now moving from various producing sections. Baldwins ruled \$4.50 per bbl. f.o.b. Rochester, N. Y. and Greenings ranged \$3.75 to \$4.50; fancy Jonathans reached \$7.50 per bbl. at Benton Harbor, Michigan. Yorks mostly \$4 and Ben Davis, \$3.25 to \$3.50 f.o.b. Consuming markets quoted New York Greenings, \$4 to \$4.50 in New York City. Illinois Jonathans ranged \$8 to \$9 in middle western markets; New York Wealthies tended downward in New York City, ranging at \$5 to \$6. Northwestern boxed Jonathans, extra fancy large, ranged \$1.85 to \$2.25 per box at Washington shipping points, and extra fancy large Colorado Jonathans reached \$3 to \$3.25 at Denver. Export of dried apples for August were 224,239 pounds, of which about one-half went to the United Kingdom. No. 1 Wealthy apples were quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 per bbl. in Montreal Sept. 1 and \$5.50 to \$6 in Quebec.

### Potatoes

The average price paid for potatoes for October army requirements was \$2.68 per cwt., delivered, compared with \$2.70 for September; \$3.01 for August and \$2.84 for July. Potato movement was extremely heavy, nearly 1,000 cars per day, and exceeding that of any week of the present season or of last season. The heaviest movement was from the west and the Great Lakes region, and market's supplying distributing the stock for these sections tended lower thruout the week. Minnesota sacked white stock declined sharply, closing the seven-day period at \$2 per cwt. for carlots in Chicago with general declines in other carlot and jobbing markets. Colorado and Idaho shipping points declined rather sharply, reaching as low as \$1.25 per cwt. sacked at various points. Sacked white stock ranged

\$1.30 to \$1.35 per cwt. cash track at Greeley. Maine Cobblers and Green Mountain range \$2.12 to \$2.15 per cwt., and prices advanced 20c in Boston and New York, ranging \$2.70 to \$3 per cwt. sacked. Carlot movement again increased to 6,783 cars compared with 5,519 last week and 4,201 for the corresponding week last year. Minnesota shipped 1,694 cars the present week.

### Onions

The average price paid for onions for October army requirements was \$2.07 per cwt., delivered, compared with \$2.58 for September, \$3.17 for August and \$2.97 for July. The movement was draggy and prices tended lower. Eastern and Northeastern yellow stock followed a weaker range at \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt. in consuming markets. Rochester, N. Y. quoted 5 to 10c decline, closing at \$1.70 to \$1.85 per cwt. sacked f.o.b. Shipments increasing heavily with 1,171 cars compared with 699 last week.

### Cabbage

Condition of cabbage crop September 15 was 66, compared with 64 on Sept. 1 and 82 per cent normal Sept. 1 of last year. Prices remained fairly steady at the lower level reached last week. New York domestic cabbage is quoted unchanged at \$15 per ton in bulk f.o.b. Rochester. Colorado stock held at \$1 per cwt. trackside at shipping point. Consuming markets ranged mostly \$20 to \$30 per ton for New York domestic stock. Wisconsin Holland seed again declined \$5 at New Orleans, ruling \$35 per ton. Colorado stock ranged \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. for sales to retailers in southern cities. Total shipments were 1,026 cars compared with 713 last week.

### Grapes

Michigan Concord grapes sold at 27 to 35c per 4-qt. basket f.o.b. Benton Harbor, closing at the top figure, and reached 35 to 40c in the large consuming markets, an average advance of 4c. New York Concord ranged 28 to 32 f.o.b. cash Westfield, closed strong. California malagas held firm at \$1.75 per 4-qt basket carrier f.o.b. cash at shipping point, and ranged firm in eastern markets at \$1.75.

### Peaches

Shipment of peaches becoming light. Total for the week was 260 cars compared with 1,015 last week. During the corresponding week last year shipments were 4,061. Standard varieties were quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75 cash trackside at Benton Harbor. The stock is rapidly being cleaned up in all shipping sections.



## County Crop Reports

(Continued from page 9)

nearly a week. Wheat all sown and coming along even but slow. Threshing all done and silo filling and corn cutting going on; some corn to cut yet. Next week will be time to pull sugar beets, some have started to pull. Farmers all working early and late doing work to the limit of their strength. Roads good now. The following prices were quoted at Bay City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.68; oats, 70; rye, \$1.60; hay, \$18 to 20; wheat-oat straw, \$6; beans, \$8.50 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2; cabbage, 3c lb.; hens, 20; springers, 24; butter, 57 to 58; butterfat, 55; eggs, 46 to 48; lambs, \$18 to \$19; veal calves, 22 to 24; hogs, \$22 to \$24; beef steers, \$19; beef cows, \$16 to \$17; apples, 75c to \$1.25; plums, \$3 to \$3.50; pears, \$2.50.—J. C. A., Munger, Sept. 27.

Saginaw (Southwest)—Having better weather for harvesting the beans. The farmers are about done threshing their grain and have commenced to fill silos. The following prices were paid at St. Charles this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; hay, \$18 to \$19; beans, \$8 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50; hens, 25; springers, 27; butter, 47; butterfat, 55; eggs, 40.—G. L., St. Charles, September 28.

Oakland (North Central)—Everybody on the jump to save the crops. Corn is being cut and beans are being pulled. Some cloverseed being cut for first time in seven years. Frost has done some damage in some localities to corn and potatoes. Threshing about done; wheat almost all in; more wheat and rye being put in than usual. Potatoes promise a fair crop and corn is ripe and now is the time to pick seed corn. Not much going to market. A good many new silos going up.—E. F., Clarkston, Sept. 28.

Ogemaw (Southwest)—Farmers are busy cutting corn; some are pulling beans; late planted are too green to pull yet. Threshing is nearly done; some rye being sown yet; late potatoes are growing nicely; haven't had frost hard enough to kill them; will be of good size this year but not many in hill, still I believe they will outyield last year's crop; digging will not start for a week or so yet. The following quotations were made at West Branch this week: Wheat, \$2.06; oats, 65c; rye, \$1.50; apples, bulk, 50c bu.; potatoes, \$1.10 bu.; butter, 40; butterfat, 60; eggs, 38.—W. N., West Branch, Sept., 27.

Huron (West Central)—We have had two days of sunshine here this week. Beans are not ripening very fast; a lot are pulled green with the leaves on; some have been pulled for over two weeks, they look pretty black; beans are a short crop here. Some farmers are sowing wheat and rye. Grain threshing about all done. Farmers are fall plowing. Old beans are about all marketed. Oats and barley going to market. The following prices were paid at Elkton this week: Wheat, red, \$2.09; white, \$2.07; oats, 67; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$14 to \$18; beans, \$8.50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 41; hogs, \$18.—G. W., Elkton, Sept. 28.

Ingham (Northeast)—Farmers are filling silos, digging potatoes and a few are husking corn. Some late beans not pulled yet. Seeding mostly done, more wheat and rye being sown than usual. Potatoes small and poor yield. The following quotations were made at Williamston this week: Wheat, \$2.09; oats, 62; rye, \$1.63; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.75; onions, 3c lb.; hens, 22; springers, 23; ducks, 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 43; hogs, \$18; apples, 50.—A. N., Williamston, September 27.

Tuscola (Central)—Farmers are pulling beans and sowing rye when it is not raining. Corn is all cut and silos are all filled. Some plowing is done for spring. Some are digging potatoes and picking apples and taking them to Saginaw. Potatoes bring \$1.75 bu.; apples, \$1. There will be lots of apples here; potatoes a fair crop; beans poor, also corn very poor. Some farmers have old beans on hand yet, looking for \$8 a bu.; they say it cost them \$7.50 to grow them, as they put in \$8 to \$9 for seed, and only got about half a crop, or 5 to 6 bu. per acre. The following quotations were made at Caro this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.90; oats, 70; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$23 to \$25; rye straw, \$10; beans, \$8.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1;

hens, 25; springers, 25 to 28; ducks, 18 to 25; geese, 18; turkeys, 20; butter, 47; butterfat, 58; eggs, 42; sheep, \$6 to \$10; lambs, \$12.50; hogs, \$14 to \$18; beef steers, \$9.50; beef cows, \$4; veal calves, \$13 to \$16; apples, \$1 to \$1.40; peaches, \$4.50; plums, \$4.50; pears, \$2 to \$2.50; grapes, \$1.—R. B. C., Caro, Sept. 27.

Oceana (Southeast)—We had a frost Sept. 21 which did some damage in places; corn almost all cut; beans are almost ready to pull. Late potatoes looking fine, but yield will be light on account of dry weather. A plenty of rain at present. Dealers are paying \$1.40 for rye and \$2 to \$2.10 for wheat; 75c for oats. Cream station at Hesperia paying 60c for butterfat this week. Butter, 40c; eggs, 38c. Some of the farmers here hold their wheat at \$3 a bushel for seed and some are big enough to sell for just what they can get on the market. Those who want \$3 a bushel from their neighbors draw it 15 miles to market and take \$2.08. Come, Mr. Farmer, play fair with yourself and your neighbors, and help kill a Hun.—W. H. G., Hesperia.

Tuscola (East Central)—After three weeks of rainy weather we are having fine weather and the farmers are making good use of it harvesting beans and cutting corn and filling silos. Had a light frost last night but not enough to hurt corn and late potatoes, which promise to be fairly good crops.—C. B., Reese, Sept. 27.

St. Joseph (North Central)—Heavy frosts Sept. 25 and 26 have stopped growth of late potatoes. They are going to be a light crop in this vicinity. Not much corn cut yet, but most corn not damaged by frost. Seeding well along and threshing about done. Oats and rye made extra good yields in this section some rye going 41 bu. to the acre. Yesterday was tractor day at Centerville fair, eleven tractor companies were on the job, and the demonstration was very interesting to watch and to compare the different makes of tractors; the catpillar type attracted much attention and was about as active as a greased pig. The following quotations were made at Mendon this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats 60; rye \$1.50; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; dairy butter, 35; creamery butter, 50; eggs, 40; hogs, \$18.—H. A. H., Mendon, Sept. 28.

Weaford (Southwest)—Threshers are in this vicinity at present. Grain does not turn out as well as expected; some only getting three bushels per acre from their spring wheat. The grasshoppers seem to treat all people alike and all grain alike. Frost on Thursday night cooked most everything. The following prices were paid at Cadillac this week: Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.09; corn, \$3.85; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$25; potatoes, \$1.20; cabbage, 4c lb.; cucumbers, \$2.50 at factory; hens, 20 to 24; springers, 25 to 28; ducks, 21; geese, 12; Belgian hares, 12; butterfat, 62; eggs, 40; hogs, \$21 dressed; beef steers, \$14 to \$16; veal calves, \$15 to \$17; apples, 50c bu.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Sept. 27.

Branch (North)—Farmers cutting corn, sowing rye and filling silos; the weather is fine after hard frost; soil in good condition; wheat coming good and pastures growing fine for fall feed. Farmers selling some stock and grain. The following quotations at Union City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$17 to \$20; potatoes, \$1.60; hens, 24; springers, 24; butter, 45; butterfat, 54; sheep, \$9; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$17.—F. S., Union City, Sept. 28.

Gladwin (South)—Weather cold and cloudy, with some rain; light frost 26th, not much damage. Farmers are filling silos and pulling beans and sowing rye. Not much wheat sown here. Grain threshing nearly done, winter wheat averaged about 6 bu. to the acre, rye, 16 bu.; barley, 40 bu.; oats, 43 bu.; beans about third of a crop; sugar beets about 8 or 10 tons to the acre; potatoes about half crop. The following quotations were made here last week: oats, 64; rye, \$1.49; hay, \$22; eggs, 42; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$18.—R. J. B., Beaverton, Sept. 27.

Cheboygan (South)—Cutting corn and filling silos the order. Weather cold and cloudy; but very little frost. Late potato vines still green. Potato digging will start next week. Buckwheat and beans nearly all harvested. Following are some of the prices paid here: Wheat, \$2.12; rye, \$1.50; oats, 65 to 70; potatoes, \$1; apples, 50 to 60; butter, 50; eggs, 40.—Wolverine, September 28.

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for 10¢ each

Kills Stomach WORMS

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ENOUGH FOR 10 Sheep 125

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Parsons Tix-Ton Co.

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## this wonderful watch tells

Hours, minutes and seconds

Day of the week

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Has Radio Luminous Hands

which read as easily at night as they do by day!

Also an unbreakable Crystal and

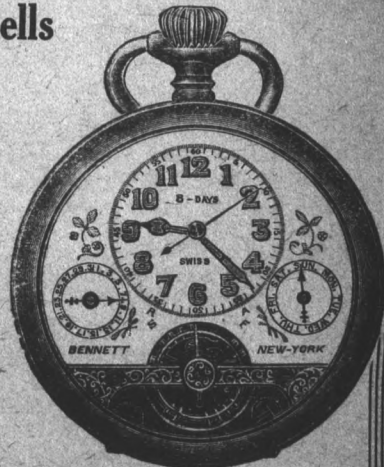
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Can you beat it? I'll bet there isn't a man or boy who reads this weekly but would give his eye-tooth to have a watch like this to carry—YET I'LL MAKE YOU A PRESENT OF IT!

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You'll be surprised how easy it is to get subscriptions for M. B. F., because farmers everywhere are waiting for our agent to come and ask for their subscription. You pass out the free samples we send you and next week go around and get the subscriptions, that's all there is to it! Will you try? Write me a postal today and tell me you want to earn the Wonder Watch. I'll send you samples and everything necessary free by return mail. Address, The Circulation Manager, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.







# THE FARM HOME

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



## "Mere Man" Enters the Sanctuary

**D**EAR PENELOPE:—Could you let a "mere man" enter the sanctuary of your page to say just a few "right" words on "woman's rights?"

Because farm houses are far apart, and the tired and over-worked housewife has, in rare instances taken pen in hand and "had it out" with some paper running a free column instead of talking it over with the friend next door, attention has been drawn to the terribly unhappy lot of the farmer's wife.

You have a great opportunity through your association with a farm paper, to spread the peace that comes in the light of understanding by applying a few principles of common sense and truth to the analysis of this question.

Do the conveniences of farm homes compare favorably with those of the city? They do not. Is this due to a greater consideration and love for wife and family on the part of the city dweller? Emphatically no! To prove this I call your attention to the vice dens of the city, which are by no means entirely supported by the unmarried, and the very few dollars of the honest-to-goodness farmers that help in their maintenance.

Conveniences are found in city homes not because city men are better providers, but because of the fact that many of the so-called conveniences are installed to comply with the sanitary laws of the city. In the city, houses that are built to sell or to rent, planning, finishing of woodwork, and installing of modern conveniences is merely a matter of good business, as the renter pays for these at a good round figure. True, the renter wants the best he can get for his money, and it was the man after the money who originated that camouflage, "oak finished throughout."

The owners of rented farms are doing the same thing. Neither town men who own farms and lease them or own apartment houses to rent, are investing their money for charity's sake. They are trying to make their money produce more money. It is this that creates opportunity, and it is opportunity rather than charity that we want.

As farm renters, too, are looking for the most for their money, and they must consider soil, barns, water supply, fences, silos, etc. first, as the farm rented must furnish salary as well as shelter. It is these things that men, investing in farms to lease, put their money into as an inducement to good farm tenants. Many rented farms have beautiful barns, cement basement steel stanchions for stock, water sent to the barns, where the house is just a shelter.

You know the city men must make salary their first consideration, for out of this they buy their shelter month by month.

Nine of every ten farm renters have an ambition to become farm owners. When they become farm owners, most of them shoulder a big debt which they will be half of their life in paying. To my mind there are two kinds of people, those who live for today alone, and those who are merely staying here nights and are slaving the days away trying to realize their aim, and planning to really live tomorrow. This last class are miserable beasts to live with, so my better-half says, but you will agree that it is their efforts that make the world worth living in for all. I have always found a successful man a generous and conservative one. What I mean by success is finding ones self a little nearer the realization of one's aim in life as time goes by. Your selfish farmer or city man for that matter, is one who has missed this satisfaction, and it won't do Mary or Fannie any good to step on John's empty purse or unrealized ambitions, thereby doubling the load. Better advise her to get her heart in this farming game. Two heads are better than one always if they are going the same way. Tell her to try to advise him that his efforts may bring better results. Tell her to really help that he may realize his life's aim, and become one of the really successful citizens of his neighborhood. This is the surest help for a grouch that I know of. You can't blame a man for not being interested in something for the kitchen when if he does not get around and pay that mortgage and interest, wife and the kiddies won't even have the kitchen. Then who will they blame?

That we, who have started on rented farms or heavily in debt, have let our families live without the conveniences found in more modern and all city homes, is all too true, but we don't like to

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

be reminded of it when we pick up a farm paper for a few minutes after a hard day's work. I have never yet read an article in any farm paper that tried to explain in the least the difference between the city and country living conditions.

A man may be a successful mechanic, or carpenter, may make a success of any number of trades in the city and never save a cent. A farmer can't do this. He must stand the breakage, insurance, taxes, etc., of his individual food factory, have money or credit to replace horses that may die in the busiest season, keep the wheels rolling all the time, or step out of the game a failure with all his former savings lost. Farming is a game in which there is no "barrow-off," as the children say.

Just a word about the real rights and privileges of the farmer's wife: She knows where her small children are; knows that they are safe from the many dangers children confront in the city. She knows where to find her husband at work any time of the day. His business associates may be her's too, and she can share his every "trade secret." If these blessings do not compensate for the lack of a few conveniences in the house until a time when they can afford to own and not rent them, then I advise Mary or Fannie to talk in glowing terms to John or Bill or Henry

## On Flanders Fields

*ON Flanders fields where poppies blow  
Are heroes' graves there, row on row.  
But God in heaven alone does know  
When nations will cease their deathly reel,  
And let peace sleep, on Flanders field.*

*On Flanders fields the poppies grow  
And nod in breezes to and fro—  
Of fairer days they seem to know,  
So midst the carnage, softly steal  
To hide the hell-torn Flanders field.*

*To bleeding France the world will go—  
To France and Flanders where poppies grow  
And learn its lesson so all may know  
Through centuries coming what truth did  
yield,  
When democracy triumphed on Flanders  
field.*

*In hallowed remembrance through time, I  
trav,  
All earth will revere the modest blow  
Of the flowers and land where poppies grow,  
Then will God bless with love He wields,  
The whole of earth and Flanders fields.*  
—G. A. RANDALL, Beaverton, Mich.

of the shorter days and better wages afforded by the city and to move him there. But, before she takes this step let me say to the farmers' wives:

It is you who have given to the every industry of city or country its best men. It is your sons and husbands who stand as a class for equal suffrage and a single standard of morals, and whose lives are consistent with their beliefs.

These are a few of the conveniences, both ancient and modern, of farm life. I am, yours in their furtherance.—A Subscriber.

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**W**ELCOME, mere man, to the sanctuary. We admit that discussions between the "females of the species," if prolonged, eventually become colorless and pointless. It takes the strong masculine intellect to lend color and new purpose to the argument. Hence, I say again, welcome, thrice welcome.

Yet, I give you friendly warning that you know not the way you are going. You are like a disabled boat on an uncharted sea. I fear lest you shall shortly lose yourself amid the flounders and petticoats of the femininity that protects this sanctuary and be forced to beg for quarter. For I warn you now that we women will have the last word.

Your arguments are all good; we agree with them; we have, in fact, presented the same arguments in these columns. No doubt that was before you became so devoted a reader of our page. We have the printed word to prove that we have preached optimism, hope, faith, charity, contentment, love, duty to husband and home,—all the worth-while virtues,—that should help the farm woman to become a better companion and part-

ner. You are decidedly wrong, mere man, to assume that a single word has ever been printed on this page that had for its purpose, or resulted in, the arousing of discontent among our readers.

Now, mere man, be good enough to get your strong masculine intellect centered on certain facts and please don't let it wander. We have been discussing home "conveniences," not "luxuries," as you seem to think. For the most part these conveniences consist of such simple little steps and labor-savers as the average man of the house can make with a few tools. We have purposely refrained from dwelling at any length upon the conveniences that require a considerable outlay of money, such as running water, electric lights, the bath, the flush toilet, the furnace, and many others, lest we arouse in the hearts of those readers who are struggling to pay off the mortgage, an unholy desire to possess these things and dissatisfaction as a result of their financial inability to do so. We have been very careful to avoid the very things you have accused us of doing.

Did it ever occur to you, mere man, that not all women's husbands are as kind and as considerate as your wife's husband? You have been in farm homes, I am sure, where the woman of the house was the slave of the house. The husband a brute; the wife his vassal to bear his children, wash his clothes, cook his meals, work out in the fields, or perform any other labor at the command of her lord and master. Oh, to be sure, the same is true in many city homes. But, remember, we are not discussing city homes; we are discussing country homes. Now own up, mere man, don't you think the cruel, the selfish, the thoughtless and the indifferent, should have an occasional prod? I repeat right here that if there's a farm woman who has to carry slops or walk half way to the barnyard for a pail of water, two or three times a day, she ought to set her foot down and demand a sink and a pump either in the kitchen or very close to it, and I'll be willing to leave the verdict as to the justice of that demand with the very folks who read M. B. F.

I'll tell you what I think every farm house ought to have, I don't care how poor in the world's goods the owner may be. Here's a partial list:

1. A well-filled wood-box,—filled by someone beside the woman who burns the wood. And the wood should be dry and split medium fine so that it burns quickly and the wife may have the dinner ready on time.

2. A kitchen sink and a cistern pump beside it. If there is no other way to drain the sink a pipe can be laid on top of the ground leading off toward the barn yard. That's not the best way, but it will suffice at least during the summer months.

3. A sanitary closet. It costs \$8 or \$10. The time has passed when the women of the house should be obliged to leave her warm kitchen and tramp off three or four rods thru the snow-drifts to an unsightly, unsanitary privy full of cracks and knot-holes that invite the blasts and snow to enter. If any farmer wants to remove the most prolific cause of colds and pneumonia, let him chop down the old privy for kindling wood and put a sanitary closet in some corner of the house.

4. Wash day helps. A good substantial bench for the tubs, built exactly the right height for the woman who has got to use it. If there's anything that's back-breaking, it's trying to wash clothes in a tub that's either too low or too high. A suction washer helps to beat out the dirt and saves hands and labor. Any farmer can make one.

Now these are a few of the simple and inexpensive conveniences that cost little but accomplish much for the woman of the house. Others could be mentioned, but I presume there are many women who would be grateful for these few.

I do not think, mere man, that the average farm woman in Michigan needs to be told what her duties are. I know from my observations in Michigan farm homes that it is rarely the wife who fails to carry her end of the load. You know that, too. In nine cases out of ten the wife takes infinitely more interest in her husband's work than he does in hers. She is all sympathy when he is tired and discouraged; she is forebearing when he is cross and out of sorts. Tell me, how often does the husband ask his wife about her work, whether she is tired, how things have gone for the day, whether she needs anything, or makes any comments that would lead her to think that he had any interest whatever in the affairs of



the household. You know that as a general rule, he does not. Of course, there are exceptions.

Truly, mere man, I am glad you have written us this letter. You have given us all some new ideas. We folks who write and read this page all have the same hope, the same purpose, in mind,—to better living conditions on the farm, to make farm men and women more happy, to serve our fellow-beings a little more. We each and all are familiar with the discouragements of life. My heart goes out to those who start out in the morning of life with hopes high and determination strong, who vow to work and win, but are beaten down by the winds of life, and come to the sunset bent and old from the struggle, yet after all happy in the consciousness that they have done their best. The courage with which farm men and women bear their shattered hopes from year to year and retain the fortitude to plan and go ahead again is a constant revelation. Surely there must be harmony between husband and wife, each must share the other's hopes and disappointments, each must be willing to give and take. If the farm does not prosper, the home cannot prosper. And I have unbounded confidence that the average farm woman of today will continue to do her duty as a loyal partner, even tho it may mean hard work and sacrifice. But I make a plea that if the farm woman does her part uncomplainingly during the lean years, friend husband will show his appreciation when success finally comes by introducing a few home conveniences that will make the housework a little easier and more pleasant. —PENELOPE.

## LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns.

No. 8988.—Girls' one-piece dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A very pretty style for the young girl's school dress is here shown. It is simple to make, hanging straight from the shoulders with a loosely-fitted belt and very little trimming is needed. The long reverses and inset vest give the effect of the waistcoat so popular in mother's clothes, and the large round collar rolls high at the back of the neck. Large patch pockets may be placed on both sides of the front. A shepherd plaid or any pretty plaid or figured wool and cotton make the most serviceable school clothes.

No. 8975.—Girl's Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Here is one of the most striking styles for young girls I have ever seen. I only wish my little girls were large enough to wear it. There is something so quaint and yet so girlish about the way the fronts cross in surplice and the prettily shaped collar forming a V in the neck with deep points which give an effect of a fichu. The long

sleeves are finished with cuffs which match the collar as do also the fancy patch pockets. A soft wool or silk material would make up attractively in this style. White organdy might be used for collar and cuffs, edged with narrow ruffles or lace, or if preferred, white linen or pique would look well. Silk has been considered rather extravagant for children's clothes, but today it is really economy, and much cheaper than wool. Silk poplin, pongee and messaline are among the best wearing silks, particularly the poplin.

No. 8977.—Ladies' shirtwaist. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The back extends over the shoulders in yoke effect, and the fronts are gathered. The collar is the distinguishing note of this blouse, showing a soft roll collar with graduated ruffles attached, and forming the center fronts, closing with small fancy buttons. Hem-stitching finishing the edge of this collar and ruffles adds greatly to the appearance of the blouse. Crepe de chine or crepe meteor are among the most popular blouse materials for winter.

No. 9003.—Ladies' Slip-on apron. The ever-welcome bungalow apron is here

shown with a fitted collar, making it more serviceable for cool days. Deeper cuffs may also be added. The apron is open to the waistline in the center front, so that it is easily slipped on. The belt is formed by stitching a straight piece of material onto the wrong side at the waistline and inserting a narrow elastic tape. Two lengths of any 36 inch material will be sufficient for this apron if the pockets, collar and cuffs are made of a contrasting material.

No. 8979.—Ladies' straight gathered skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. A plain panel front is inset, with the skirt gathered all around to the slightly raised waistline. A narrow belt, with fancy bow effect as fastening, finishes the skirt.

No. 9000.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is panel front, with the gore gathered onto the belt which extends around the back. The waist has the surplice effect, given by two tabs sections of the fronts, crossing and fastening onto the belt. A small inset, gathered, tucker forms a square neck with the roll collar. This style is especially good for the stout figure, only I would suggest a stripe or plain rather than figured material.

## AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR BOYS and girls: I was so proud of what my youngsters have been doing to earn and save money for buying thrift stamps that I couldn't help telling Uncle Sam about it. I thought that he is interested in the boys and girls and that it would give him a lot of pleasure to know that they are working for him and helping to win the war. And I was right. I mailed copies of your letters telling how you were buying Thrift Stamps to Mr. McAdoo, who has charge of the United States treasury where all the money that is received from taxes, bonds and Thrift Stamps is kept until paid out for the expenses of the government. Mr. Mc-

Adoo is a very busy man, so he turned your letters over to the assistant secretary who read them. I can imagine him saying, "Good for the boys and girls of Michigan. If all the children of the United States would do as much, we wouldn't have much trouble getting rid of the Thrift Stamps." Anyway, whether he said that or not, I know he thought it for he immediately wrote your Aunt Penelope the following letter:

Michigan Business Farming.

Mount Clemens, Michigan.

For the Secretary of the Treasury permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 16th, enclosing clipping of letters submitted by

the young people of Michigan in the War Savings Campaign.

The Department deeply appreciates the splendid work of these young people in promoting the cause of War Savings and would be glad to have you tell them that the Department is counting on every one of them for the continuance of their earnest endeavor in this important cause.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Now aren't you glad that you bought those Thrift Stamps and that you told your Aunt Penelope about it? Why, I feel just as if the secretary had thanked us each personally, don't you? And it makes us feel all the more proud because we really didn't expect any praise for what we thought was our duty to our country. You are all buying Thrift Stamps and War-Savings Stamps because Uncle Sam has asked you to, and because you know that it is helping to win the war. For the same reasons, I hope you will continue to save your pennies and during your spare hours out of school to do what little odd jobs that come your way to earn more money.

I thought you would be more interested this week in the assistant secretary's letter than you would in the Doo Dads, so we'll leave them until next week. Let's have some more Thrift Stamp letters that will show our other boys and girls how easy it is to earn and save money. With love from AUNT PENELOPE.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—We have a dairy of seven cows, grade Holsteins, which produce 225 pounds of milk per day. We haven't a milking machine. We sell our milk to the condensary, the Eckenburg Company. You will find enclosed the picture of the cow, and her name will be Flossie. Good bye.—Stanley Weir, St. Johns, Michigan.

## Taking Off the Lid

by the U. S. Food Administration does not mean one may buy pure wheat flour and waste any part of it.

It does mean the Food Administration appreciated the splendid loyalty of the American Housewife in living up to the wheat flour regulations during the past eight months, and shows an abiding faith in her.

You may now buy either pure wheat flour and substitutes, or flour already mixed called VICTORY FLOUR, whichever you prefer, and buy in sufficient quantity to provide for normal requirements.

If you buy pure wheat flour ask for

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Every bushel of wheat used in the manufacture of LILY WHITE FLOUR is cleaned three times, scoured twice and actually washed, steamed and tempered before going on to the rolls for the first break.

That is one reason why LILY WHITE FLOUR is so good, and why it has given and is giving such splendid satisfaction.

You can conserve wheat flour by using LILY WHITE because every atom of it is good flour, and spoiled bakings will not occur.

LILY WHITE FLOUR is sold on the guarantee that if it does not give satisfaction the purchase price will be returned. YOUR DEALER is instructed accordingly.

## VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



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



# Don't Fail to Attend MICHIGAN'S GREATEST SHORTHORN SALE

AT  
EAST LANSING, MICH.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9th

Consisting of  
75 head of Scotch and Scotch  
Topped. 10 bulls and 65 fe-  
males. A great many cows  
with calves by side.

Consigned by such Breeders as  
C. R. Hoeric, Hart, Mich.  
C. H. Prescott & Son, Tawas City  
M. Wagner, Fremont, Ohio  
and other Michigan Breeders

Auctioneers:  
C. M. Jones  
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Andy Adams

Send for Catalogue to  
W. W. KNAPP, Mgr.  
Howell, Michigan



## LIVE STOCK HINTS



### PREVENTING DISASTROUS FORAGE POISONING

A conference was held at Huron, S. D., in September to consider the epidemic of forage poisoning which has killed about 500 horses in certain parts of the state, those taking part being members of the state livestock sanitary board, field veterinarians, extension veterinarian and college veterinarian from state college. The conference adopted the following rules for the guidance of horse owners in preventing forage poisoning:

Take horses out of pastures and feed cured hay and grains only. As a result of observations in the field by the above men, it appears that fully 95 per cent of affected horses contract the disease from pasture vegetation.

Clean and disinfect barn and stalls before placing horses therein. This precaution is necessary because excreta from diseased horses carries the causative organism of this disease. If the manure from sick animals contaminates the feed eaten by other horses it is likely to transmit the disease to them also.

Other domestic animals, such as cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., are not subject to this disease.

Forage poisoning is not a contagious nor is it an infectious disease. Horses contract the disease by eating pasture vegetation, bearing the causative organism which may be a fungous mould or bacterium. The disease does not spread from one animal to another.

Vaccination is positively worthless. If animals are fed dried feed, or cured hay and oats, there is little danger of them contracting the disease on any farm. Work horses should be kept checked up.

So far this disease has killed about 500 horses. Spink, Hand and Beadle counties have been the most severely infected, but the disease has been found also in Jerauld, Sanborn, Kingsbury, Brown, Edmunds and Faulk counties.

### CLOSE SILO TIGHT TO PREVENT SPOILAGE

Several methods of closing the silo until the feeding period begins are in use. The blanket that is to keep the top layer from spoiling should be heavy and moist to shut out the air. Quite often weeds are run through the cutter as a finishing layer, or the last few loads of corn stalks from which the ears have been jerked may be used. In the latter case no grain would be lost. If spoiling is to be prevented entirely, C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, recommends the use of tar paper. A single thickness cut to fit snugly over the top of the silage will exclude the air effectively and keep the silage in good condition for many months.

At intervals of two or three days for a period of two weeks or more, it will be advisable to tramp the silage around the edges. As the mass settles, it draws away from the sides of the silo. If the silo is not yet filled, this difficulty may be prevented to some extent by changing the form of the surface layer as the mass nears the top. Where the surface is kept saucer-shaped at first, it should be gradually changed into an inverted saucer by the time the silo is full.

The immediate use of silage is not recommended. If not allowed to stand for at least ten days, the mass is neither green corn nor ensilage, and cattle do not relish it. A period longer than this is desirable.

### SOME HELPFUL FALL POULTRY POINTERS

Now that the crops are out of the way, it is a good plan to give the hens free swing wherever they have a mind to. They will keep on laying better and be in better condition to go into winter quarters for this lease of liberty.

As the days grow colder we may give the biddies a little heavier food,

say some more corn. This will help to make heat to keep the body warm.

On some good warm day fill a barrel or two with dust from the road for the biddies to rustle in later when dust is at a premium. They will enjoy such a bath then as much as you do a plunge into a creek on a warm summer day.

The best hen you have on the farm is a young one. Just watch her and see if she be not the one that puts most eggs into your basket. Old hens may spurt up pretty good for a little while, but their pond soon runs out, and the race is left to the pullet.

Look about you and see if you cannot buy a flock of pullets of some good strain at a reasonable price. These will be the ones to bring you the money next winter.

Chopping bone with a hatchet is not quite as handy as doing it with a good cutter, but you can do it until you can afford to buy a regular machine. Some way the chicks must have bone.

### BULLETIN TELLS ABOUT RAISING RABBITS

The present shortage of farm livestock throughout the country is one that cannot be remedied quickly. In the Belgian hare and other domesticated rabbits we have animals that breed rapidly, mature early, and furnish a palatable and highly nutritious meat. The supply can be increased enormously within a few months, without using space that might be needed for the production of crops. Rabbit meat can be produced in almost unlimited quantities at a less cost than that of any other meat, not excepting poultry.

The business of growing rabbits on farms and on village lots affords opportunity for an agreeable change in the family diet, for cutting down the cost of living, and for conserving the meat supply of the country. Though not always yielding large profits, it is a reasonable remunerative adjunct to other pursuits, and, with a favorable market, may be expanded into a commercially successful vocation. It is especially suited to young people.

Farmers' Bulletin 496, issued free by the National Department of Agricultural at Washington, D. C., will be helpful to many who will engage in a work that should be of great importance at this time, especially if the rabbits are grown for home use.

### SOME DECLINE IN STOCK ON THE FARMS

On about 5,000 representative farms scattered throughout the United States reporting to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the decline in the number of cattle was 0.8 per cent from last July 1 to August 1, 2.9 per cent in hogs, and 3.3 per cent in sheep.

### SUBSCRIBER GIVES TREAT- MENT FOR SWEENEY

I would like to give C. I. Cadillac, in last week's M. B. F., a treatment I have used for sweeney. I had a valuable mare that went lame in right hind leg. I took her to two different veterinarians and neither one could locate any trouble, but in a very short time I had a well-developed case of sweeney. The next thing was a cure. I had an old piece of a fork handle which I cut about 18 inches long and went to using that by tapping lightly first and increasing the blows until there was danger of retaliation. I would give from thirty to forty strokes and then wait about three days before repeating the treatment. This was kept up until all lameness had gone and the shrunken part had filled out in fine shape. I know of no reason why this would not work as well on the shoulder as on the hip.—A. P., Ellwell, Mich.



## 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. Musolff 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 Pietertje. These calves are nicely marked and light in color and are fine individuals. Write for prices and pedigrees. Fattle 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 ¾ white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually. Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

**HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM**  
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