

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Apologies not Wanted; the Navy Bean Asks for Restoration

By FORREST LORD

IF, MR. FARMER, you should receive tomorrow morning a bulletin, bearing the signature of the good old U. S. government, which read something like this, "Farmers are urged to buy the Boliver plow this year in preference to the Pierre. It is cheaper and just as good. The Boliver manufacturers have this year doubled their production in response to the government's request, and it is therefore your patriotic duty to help move this surplus," what would you do? The next time you had to buy a plow you'd get a Boliver.

Last winter practically every produce dealer,—jobber, wholesaler, retailer,—east of the Mississippi received a bulletin from the bean division of the food administration urging them to buy pinto beans and advertise their merits, both as a patriotic duty, and because the pintos were cheaper and just as good as the navy beans. And being for the most part, good citizens, these dealers proceeded to carry out the wishes of the bean division.

All this is ancient history. We repeat it here merely as introductory to our assertion and our proofs that what we said about the harmful effects of this propaganda upon the future of the navy bean market has already come to pass.

The condition of the navy bean market today is indisputable evidence that the efforts of the food administration to supplant the navy bean with the pinto have met with success.

For months market "specialists," dealers all along the line, producers, farm papers,—everybody interested in the navy bean industry has been guessing at the causes of the spineless condition of the navy bean market, and seeking a remedy, without avail. It was difficult to believe, harder to admit, but nevertheless bewilderingly conclusive that the navy bean was no longer wanted by those who were formerly its best friends. Elevators bought to their storage capacity and waited for orders. They came in dribbles. The retail demand was lacking. The public, it seemed, had quit eating navy beans.

We face another marketing season, and this year we have several million bushels more navy beans to dispose of than we had a year ago. The crop is not only larger, but the carry-over of the old crop is larger. The yield in Michigan is only slightly better than a year ago which means that farmers must have from \$6 to \$8 per bushel for their beans if they are to break even.

It is perfectly clear that unless the American public goes back to the old familiar navy bean, Michigan's great "fifty million dollar bean industry" stands in a fair way of being absolutely ruined for all time to come. We have the fact established that the Food Administration carried on an extensive propaganda to encourage the buying of pinto beans. Every grower knows well enough from his own experience that the price of beans, navy beans, from that time on steadily declined. We have market reports from all over the country to show that the demand for navy beans has been and continues very light, and we know that another large crop is soon to go onto the market. In the light of all these facts we can draw no other conclusion than that stated in the first sentence of this paragraph.

What is the remedy? We do not know. We had no hand in the deal that turned the navy bean markets of the east over to the pinto

growers. Having only a slight knowledge of the factors entering into this deed, we cannot suggest an intelligent method of undoing it. The re-establishment of the navy bean in the good graces of the public lies with the same agency that unseated it. No one else can right the wrong. If government publicity is to restore it, we do not know. But we see no other way, except by government purchase that the navy bean crop of 1918 can be taken off the growers' hands without entailing enormous losses.

This week the Michigan Bean Growers' Association meets at Saginaw. The writer will be present. So will Mr. K. P. Kimball, head of the bean division of the Food Administration, the man whose signature was appended to the bulletins that introduced the pinto bean into the east, and the man who can explain, if he so desires, why the pinto deal was ever put across. It is probable that Mr. Kimball will touch upon the matter. Perhaps, even, he may be able to suggest a means for undoing the mischief.

We were amused to note in a Lansing dis-

patch which appeared in a recent issue of the Detroit Free Press that Governor Sleeper had paid a personal visit to Mr. Hoover last spring and induced him to "lay off" on his pinto bean publicity. For the sake of veracity it may be well to remind our readers that the governor was appointed chairman of a committee of bean jobbers and elevator men who went to Washington and held a conference with Mr. Hoover. Whether the session was of the star chamber variety or whether the committee suffered stage fright when ushered into the presence of the Food Administrator, we do not know. Anyway, nobody knew anything more about the pinto deal after the committee returned than they did before the committee went. We recall that there was a hint of apology being made, and a semblance of a promise that no further publicity matter would be put out, but the subject of restitution and restoration was completely ignored.

Apologies count for nothing when the livelihood of thousands is at stake and when a great industry is threatened. A grievous mistake was made, an unpardonable discrimination was shown, when the bean division bought, sold, and advertised all over the United States the western pinto bean. We have said this before. It is worth repeating. The only

Prepare for the PINTO

A new bean that comes with Uncle Sam's endorsement

Every recipe tested in our own kitchen, Good Housekeeping Institute, and West 10th Street, New York City

AND now comes the pinto bean, one of the most ancient of our edible beans, yet coming as an innovation to several odd thousands of our northern and eastern housewives. Known as it has been, since the days of the early border Indians of Texas, it has had no true recognition of its merits until the present food crisis called upon the western producers for increased food supplies. In answer to which demands they have offered to us the speckled pinto.

Colorado's bean crop for the 1917 season numbered 100,000,000 pounds, of which ninety-five percent are pinto beans. Next to the potato this is Colorado's most important vegetable. There are altogether between sixty and seventy varieties of Mexican beans, of which the pinto is one. The name "pinto" is apparently from the Spanish word "pintoja," meaning "spotted, stained, mottled." Because of its drought-resisting qualities the pinto bean lends itself to a greater Colorado acreage than any other bean—a total acreage for 1917 of 175,000 acres.

As proof of their appreciation of the merits of the pinto, the Food Administration last spring purchased the bulk of the available supply, some forty or fifty million pounds of this bean, with the promise to the growers that its merits should be placed before the uninitiated and that a wider market should be created for this truly excellent food product.

Grown in the heat of the Mexican sun, the strength-giving powers of the pinto, long before such things as food values or calories had ever been considered, were attributed by the Indians to their Sun God under whose beneficent care the growing crop flourished.

The pinto bean ranks well with other beans in food value, as the following comparative chemical analyses show:

Variety	Water	Protein	Fat	Carbide	Asb	Calo
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Pinto bean	17.5	21.9	1.1	66.4	4.9	1034
Navy bean	17.5	21.9	1.1	66.4	4.9	1034
Black bean	16.2	14.6	1.6	63.7	4.7	1005

The high protein content of beans naturally makes their chief use that of a meat substitute. The United States Department of Agriculture compares beans and meat in the following way: "Two-



Herbert Hoover's message to you, Kitchen Soldier!

thirds of a pint of dry beans is equal to one pound of beef of average composition." It should be kept in mind that one pint of cooked beans has one-third the nutritive value of the dry bean because of its large increase in volume in cooking. Again, a portion of the protein of beans is not ordinarily utilized by the body. Even with these losses, however, beans remain a valuable source of vegetable protein.

The true pinto is a buff-colored bean slightly larger than the navy, nearly the shape of the kidney, and mottled with dark brown splashes or spots, the spotted appearance giving way to a smooth, velvety brown upon cooking. It is so distinctly marked that there is no reason why its name should be given to any inferior bean, as has been done in some sections to the decided detriment of the genuine pinto.

Prejudice against a colored bean, and more especially against a mottled bean like the pinto, has prevented the liberal use of this bean by the northern and eastern housewives. Accustomed to the white bean or navy, or to no more unattractive bean than the red kidney, the pinto has not held a very high position in her esteem.

Lack of knowledge as to the proper preparation of the pinto may also be held accountable for its seeming lack of popularity, for poorly cooked it has no place on the table of the fastidious. Properly prepared, it is in all respects the equal of the navy or lima beans selling at twenty cents per pound. Pintos can be purchased of the local grocer at from twelve to fifteen cents for the same quantity.

Experimenting in the preparation of the pinto for table use has shown that it possesses in addition to high food value both the quality and adaptability to the needs of the housewife which are essential to its continued popularity. The results of comparative cooking tests applied to a year-old crop of pinto, navy, and lima beans are of interest. In these preliminary cooking tests it was found that if the pinto beans were cooked in the water in which they had been soaked overnight the finished product was darker and of a stronger flavor. To some persons this proved to be a desirable characteristic. It should be added that the darker color resulting from the cooking is not in the least objectionable. After soaking for twelve hours it was found that the time required for boiling until tender enough to mash easily when pressed between the finger-tips was as follows: pinto beans, two hours; navy beans, three hours; lima beans, one and one-half hours. The following recipes will suggest to the housewife unaccustomed to the pinto bean how it may be served.

Pinto Bean Loaf

Mash slightly one pint of cold boiled pinto beans. Combine them with one egg well beaten, one tablespoonful of finely minced onion, one cupful of boiled rice, three tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Shape into a loaf, place two thin slices of bacon or its equivalent in some other fat on top, bake about a half-hour in a moderate oven, and serve with or without tomato sauce.

Pinto Bean Soufflé

Melt two tablespoonfuls of margarine, add two tablespoonfuls of white corn flour, and stir the mixture until it is thick and creamy. Necessary and may be omitted as a matter of war-time economy.

Mrs. J. R. Coganagh, Gretna, Colo.

The above is a reduced fac simile of a page in the October number of Good Housekeeping, one of the most widely circulated woman's magazines in the United States. Note that Colorado produced 100,000,000 pounds of pintos in 1917. Note that the author of the article lives in Colorado. The pinto bean interests are capitalizing upon the endorsement of the bean division to create a permanent demand for their product. We don't blame them, do you? But think of what a tremendous effect such an article, read by several hundred thousand housewives who never before heard of the pinto bean, must have upon the future demand for that article. And this is but one of the scores of articles of the same caliber that have appeared in national magazines during the past few months. Do you ask any longer, "What's the matter with the navy bean market?"

way that the bean division can atone for its error is by complete restoration. The burden of locating a profitable market for the navy bean rests no longer upon the shoulders of the bean growers or jobbers. They have done their part. They cannot revive a demand that a division of the federal government has destroyed. Either the government should undertake the marketing of the 1918 crop of navy beans as it undertook the marketing of the 1917 crop of pintos, or else it should take over the crop at profitable prices to the growers for its own uses.

Apologies avail nothing; restoration is what the bean growers of Michigan ask.

THE FARMERS MOB THE MOB-BERS AT BOISE, IDAHO

Out in Boise, Idaho, which is in the center of a very large irrigation tract, the farmers have been close students of the psychology of mobs.

A. C. Townley, national president of the Non-Partisan League; Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, and the League's nominee for the governorship of Idaho, H. F. Samuels, were all scheduled to speak at a big League rally recently held in the capital city. A few self-styled patriots, politicians and representatives of the Idaho power trust, clubbed together in a so-called "defense league" and issued a mandate that while two of the men on the program might speak, A. C. Townley should never speak in Boise. A spineless mayor and the police department assumed a nonchalant attitude in the face of threatened mob law.

The sheriff of the county, Emmet Pfost, happened to be a farmer's son, who was not actively seeking re-election. Twenty-four hours after the edict had been proclaimed by the "pie-counter" bunch that Townley should not speak, three hundred farmers, husky sons of toil, slipped into Boise very quietly and were sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

That night the largest theatre in town was packed. An overflow meeting in the nearby park was shut down by the police. Meanwhile the North Dakota governor and Mr. Samuels were wildly cheered by an inside crowd of over two thousand people. Townley was seen in the audience and was given an ovation. "We want Townley" was contagious. The theatre manager, however, refused to let him speak. The crowd unanimously voted to adjourn to the Capitol steps, one block away (which was outside of the jurisdiction of the city police) and give A. C. Townley the right of free speech. If he made a seditious speech they would stop him. If he were 100 per cent American they wanted to hear him.

A hundred and fifty would-be mobbers, the so-called "defense league" of politicians, quickly gathered on top of the Capitol steps. When Townley started to speak this mob formed a wedge like the old "flying V" of ancient football days, and started to clean up the Nonpartisan League. The long-looked-for happened. Until past midnight this group of 300 husky farmer deputies had been patiently waiting for just such a move.

These sturdy farmers had read about how their brothers in North Dakota had been told to "go home and slop the hogs." They had heard how a group of politicians had driven the Farmers' Equity Society out of Fargo, N. D. They knew of the Walla Walla outrage, where the Farmers' Grange State Convention had been expelled by a bunch of plug-uglies, directed by political henchmen. That was enough.

These Boise Valley farmers all agreed that no outrage like that would happen in their state capitol. In two minutes it was all over, including the shouting. The farmers "mobbed the mobbers." The deputies had Nonpartisan League buttons on and knew each other. Their muscles had been resting all day. Their blood was aroused. When the would-be mobbers woke up the county jail and courtyard and the heavenly stars, mingling with a new kind of stars, and aching heads, were all so confusing that they are still asking how it happened. It looked like a free-for-all, but there was a system in it which justifies organization. I have seen many a football game and college scrimmage, but I never saw better team work than that exhibited by that group of farmers fighting for free speech and in defense of the law.

A representative of the power trust, Karl Paine, the leader of the defense

league mob, was hustled off to jail; the son of an ex-governor and other politicians who led the mob were lined up against the stone banister by angry deputies and compelled to listen to one of the severest castigations from the lips of A. C. Townley ever heard in the city of Boise.

In two minutes everything was quiet and peaceful. The "big I. W. W.'s" as Townley said were resting in jail, the others slunk away in the crowd. The farmers fairly ate them raw. The mob vanished in thin air. Five thousand farmers and Boise citizens madly cheered the outcome and then for over two hours listened to a midnight patriotic speech by Townley, delivered on the State Capitol steps. Hundreds of citizens who came there skeptical, prejudiced by rumors and the kept press, learned for the first time what the Nonpartisan League really was. The farmer deputies had read Wilson's anti-mob proclamation, had read Secretary of War Baker's anti-class hatred appeal. These farmers were determined that Wilson and Baker should be obeyed. Free speech is quite logical and convincing where mobs flee from fear.

Mr. Townley is under no indictment; there is no warrant out for his arrest, and all these facts were well known before the meeting. But this typical mob determined the farmers should not have the right of free speech. They would override the law and every constitutional safeguard. This brilliant flanking success of "mobbing the mobbers" has caused all Idaho to laugh at the Boise bullies.

The next week in the election the Nonpartisan League drafted the sheriff for re-election. He was victorious by a three-to-one vote. The entire Nonpartisan state ticket was nominated. Even the county in which the state capitol is located went for the League by an overwhelming majority. "Mobbing the mobbers," from a Nonpartisan League standpoint, is good vote-getting propaganda. It is also destined to become a very popular agricultural diversion among these many Northwest farming states.

It might be well to add that at the democratic central committee meeting held the next week after the primaries, the Nonpartisan League captured the county organization. Like hungry wolves the state house politicians looked on uninvited. These farmers then passed a resolution with cheers, that because of the great problems taking years to solve, Woodrow Wilson be President again for another four years.—Ray McKaig, in *The Public*.

ROT, DUE TO FALL RAINS, DECREASES MAINE SPUD YIELD

Frost has stopped the growth of Maine potatoes but the yield will be about the same as last year. One field recently dug showed 12 per cent rotten. This was due to late heavy rains.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

TAX ON AUTOS IS CUT IN TWO.

The 10 per cent taxes fixed by the house on passenger automobiles and motorcycles were cut in half today by the senate finance committee, which made rapid progress in its revision of the war revenue bill.

Consideration of the amusement and club dues sections and half of the luxury tax schedule was completed.

In reducing the tax on passenger automobile and motorcycles to 5 per cent, the committee fixed the same impost on such vehicles as on automobile trucks and tractors. The ten per cent tax placed by the house on automobile tires and accessories also was reduced to 5 per cent.

House taxes of 10 per cent on sporting goods cameras and photographic supplies were accepted. The tax on chewing gum, which was made 6 per cent by the house, was reduced to 4 per cent, but the house levy of 10 per cent on candy was approved.

The house provisions levying taxes on firearms and ammunition when sold other than to the government were accepted as was the provision levying a 10 per cent tax on yachts and other pleasure boats selling for more than \$15.

The house section which would levy imposts on trunks costing more than \$50 was amended so as to fix this amount at \$25, while for valises and traveling bags, \$15 was made the minimum instead of \$25. The committee also agreed to the taxing of purses and hand bags costing more than \$5 instead of \$7.50 as fixed by the house.

All of the house provisions relative to men and women's wearing apparel were accepted unchanged. Under this schedule, men, women and boys will be permitted to pay \$50 for suits or overcoats without being subject to tax, while women's dresses costing less than \$40 will be exempted.

The house proposal to tax women's hats costing more than \$15 was accepted, but the provision placing the limitation of \$5 for men's and boys' hats and \$2 for caps were revised so as to make \$6 for the former and \$4 for the latter.

STORES TO RECEIVE WAR SHOES.—Progress in establishing the new maximum and minimum price schedule for shoes from \$12 to \$3, was announced today by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board. By November 1, it was stated, many stores will have on their shelves the new classified shoes in addition to present stocks at present prices.

"Orders now in the factory," the statement said, "are for spring delivery, so it follows that there will be a certain portion of the product offered for sale to the spring trade at a price in excess of \$12."

"To permit these articles to be cleaned out and also to permit the disposal of the present stocks priced above the top maximum, it has been agreed that those retailers specializing in high priced goods shall be given until June 1 to liquidate all their stocks above the class A (\$9 to \$12) maximum."

There is no restriction placed by the war industries board on sale or purchase of the high priced shoes. On the contrary it was made plain that those who can afford to buy will be co-operating in liquidating these stocks now on hand. If these stocks are not disposed of, the announcement said, it will work a great hardship to the trade.

310,000 MEN NEED OF WAR FACTORIES.—Emphasis on a proper understanding by the people of necessities of the war and shortage of labor was laid today by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board.

He pointed out that shipyards and ordnance plants alone are short 310,000 men and said the war industries board and the labor department's employment service are working on plans to tap the less essential industries for labor for work.

Mr. Baruch alluded to the number of private chauffeurs and suggested that a great number of these men could go into more essential employment. He said he was informed that there are more than 100,000 traveling salesmen and 100,000 hotel waiters, workers and buss boys and added that the occasion demands a transfer of men from such employment to essential war work.



—McCutocheon in Chicago Daily Tribune.

AT LAST—FARMERS GET A HEARING

Detroit Newspaper Begins Series of Articles
Giving People of Detroit Actual Facts
Regarding the Cost of Producing
and Marketing Foodstuffs

After a thorough investigation, the *Detroit News* Michigan's, if not the world's greatest newspaper, fully exonerates the farmers of all blame for the present high price of milk. In a remarkable article, by Mr. W. A. Ratigan, the first of what promises to be a remarkable series, the *News* places before the people of Detroit for the first time the actual facts with regard to the milk situation.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is particularly interested in the *News*' articles for the reason that they follow identically the same line of thought, present essentially the same facts and the same arguments, and draw the same conclusions as have been repeatedly expressed in these columns.

We know that our readers will want to read what the *News* has to say about this vital subject, so we present portions of the first of the series of articles herewith:

There has never been any doubt in the minds of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING as to what is responsible for the exorbitant prices that consumers have to pay for the necessities of life, particularly foodstuffs. We have discussed the subject exhaustively in these columns and have established beyond doubt that the farmer is not to blame.

When the Detroit milk commission granted the milk distributors the moral right to charge from seven to eight cents per quart for the mere service of bottling and delivering milk, we protested, NOT in behalf of the farmers whose interests were better taken care of by the commission than they ever had been before, but we protested in behalf of the poor people of Detroit whose children needed milk and who could not afford to pay 15 cents a quart for even so valuable a food. Of course, our protest fell on barren ground. Nobody could understand why a FARM newspaper should champion the interests of the people of the CITY, and when we discovered that the newspapers of Detroit, two of which were then controlled by men interested in the creamery business, took no apparent interest in the situation, we gave up in disgust. If the Detroit newspapers permitted their readers to suffer from the penalties of an absurd system of distribution when the great weapon of publicity might have brought about a remedy, why should we be concerned. Yet it did gail us to stand helplessly by while the consumer cursed the farmer as a profiteer as the price of milk went soaring. We wanted to shout out that the farmer was innocent; we wanted to show Detroit that the \$3.00 per hundred paid the farmer, was in reality only about six of the fourteen cents the consumer paid per quart; but there was none to carry our message to the consumer, so we quit.

Today the dairymen are supplying the city of Detroit with milk at a loss. The distributors are making their customary profits. This condition of affairs is certain to continue as long as the producer and the consumer will stand for it. And under the plan adopted for settling the differences between the three parties concerned, the farmer is always made the goat. If the cost of distribution rises, it comes out of the farmer; if consumption falls off, the farmer is penalized; but if the cost of production rises, the farmer has to put up a fight to get a high enough price for his product to meet those extra costs. And so it goes. The distributors will not engage in the milk business at a loss. No one expects them to. The consumer will not pay above a certain price for milk. They cannot afford to. But the farmer does and will produce milk at a loss and nothing is thought of it. It's an old story with him.

Now that the *News* is shedding light upon the production and distributing costs which, if the municipal government of Detroit has any conscience at all, should bring about an official investigation into the system of distributing milk, the farmers should be prepared for the inevitable results. Some day, perhaps in the near future, there will come a revolution in Detroit's milk distributing system that will not only mean cheaper milk for the consumer, but profitable prices for the farmer.

"In investigating the cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk today, 363 farms, representing 5,045 cows, were visited. Cows, based on the present price of food and labor, representing the seven months of

winter feeding, from Oct. 16, 1918, to May 15, 1919, will be:

Home grown grains, 10.5 lbs.; purchased grains 18.7 lbs.; at \$55 a ton	\$0.80
Hay, 45.6 lbs., at \$25 a ton	.58
Other dry forage, 21.7 lbs., at \$10 a ton	.11
Silage, 146.9 lbs.; other succulent feeds, 2.2 lbs. at \$7 a ton	.52
Bedding, 17.6 lbs., at \$7 a ton	.06
Human labor, 2.3 hours, at 30 cents an hour	.69
Horse labor, 12 hours at 15 cents an hour	.02
Hauling milk to station	.25
Taxes, interest and depreciation on cattle, \$110 at 12 per cent for seven months	.17
Taxes, interest and depreciation on buildings, \$117.38 at 10 per cent for 7 months	.16
Interest and depreciation on equipment \$12.09 at 18.61 per cent for 7 months	.03
Veterinary services and drugs	.01
Losses due to death	.03
Miscellaneous costs	.05
Add 10% for managerial ability, risks, etc.	.35
Credit for manure, 230 lbs., at \$2 a ton	.33
Net cost of production	\$3.60

That the prices quoted for feeds is moderate will be attested by anyone conversant with the market. The writer witnessed several sales of clover hay at a town northwest of Detroit recently, and the price paid was \$40 a ton. A fair average price would be \$30. The hay as well as the corn crop in Michigan has been a disappointment this year because of weather conditions. Labor, too, is high-priced, very scarce, and often inferior. A study of wages paid on 50 farms near Howell, the center of one of the chief districts from which Detroit buys milk, showed that the average paid was 36

Secretary Reed of Michigan Milk Producers, Issues Urgent Call to All Dairymen to Assist in Great Work of Co-Operation

"Can the Farmers Go It Alone?" is the Call
That Comes From the Office of Our
Organization at Washington.

In Washington right now there is a continuous hearing going on with the Food Administration upon the price to be paid for butter and butterfat for the next six months or a year ahead. This will be followed upon other milk products. The manufacturers and dealers are interested, organized, and on the job to look after their interests. They are protected by sure profits fixed by the government. The government is interested in getting these products at as low a price as is possible for the army and navy and for allied governments, thus leaving the grower of northern food products to stand the brunt of the low prices.

Our representatives at the seat of government, who have been struggling for a price that will give the farmers at least the cost of milk and butterfat, feel the need of a general organization of milk producers over the entire country.

Stop and think. Let up on your physical activity and think, as other business men do.

Think out a reason and a program for your work.

Think why other industries have attained so great success and such a recognition, while you have come so far from a price for your product that will equal the cost of production.

Stop and think why, in the last year, you have come from 10 per cent to 40 per cent nearer a price that equals the cost of production than ever before.

Think why the broadminded men of the nation are asserting that, as a result of our organized movement, you have received in the last year at least ten dollars increased income from each cow you own.

Think that men, from Hon. Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, down to the officer of your local, have been working to give you this profit and your business a respectable standing in the eyes of the world.

Then think again—now think *hard*, you up-state milk producers. Just think how much you have done in the last year for your own business along the only line that can work out a profit; namely, the organized movement. How much have you put into this? I would be ashamed to lay bare before the world the facts and figures of the financial support that the 7,000 up-state members have given the Michigan Milk Producers' Organization for the last year. Had it not been for the support of the Detroit area, the state organization could not have existed two months, and yet the advanced price on your milk has been determined largely by the Detroit Milk Commission establishing the price of milk for Detroit.

For days before the convening of this Commission the office of your secretary was besieged by up-state milk manufacturers to know what the findings of the Detroit Commission would be, and when this finding was made known the up-state price of the manufacturing plants was largely controlled by it. So your price is fixed largely by the Detroit Commission, which was created by the Michigan Milk Producers' Association; which has had the sanction of the governor of the state and the broadminded men who are interested in the stabilizing of this great industry.

cents an hour. The farmer and members of his family get only 9 cents. If, then, a farmer, a son and a daughter and one hired man operate his dairy, it takes the combined labor wage of the four to pay the salary of the hired man alone.

"The figures presented absolve the dairyman of the Detroit district of profiteering. In fact, they prove he is conducting his business at a loss.

"Why then does he continue in an unprofitable occupation? First of all, because he is patriotic and is content to make a bare living if not able to reap some gain from other sources, which are not many, as he is usually a one-crop man, from the product of his herds.

"In the last analysis, however, two things conspire to help him to carry on. The first is the devoted labor of his family, especially of the women and children, who tend the cattle, aid in the milking and work early in the dawn and long after sunset without payment in money. The second is the fact that the farmer is tied to the soil. He knows but one trade. Above all he loves his acres, often the heritage of generations.

"As 100 pounds of milk as a rule yield 47 quarts of milk, at \$3.40 a hundredweight, it is clear the farmer is receiving less than half of the 15 cents we are paying for each quart delivered in Detroit. Surely the distributor does not have to pay as much or more to bring the milk from the country station to the city table. If the creameries are not profiteering, then certainly some grave defect in the system of distribution is at fault."

The Detroit market is today the backbone of the Michigan milk market, and you are getting the benefit. Think this out and see what you owe to the organized movement.

I know of one place today, outside of Michigan, where there is no milk producers' association, and where milk is under contract until January 1st, 1919, for \$2 per hundred pounds.

Now think again. Use your head instead of your hands for a few minutes. Let your conscience have full sway in this matter and answer to yourself, to your family, to your best interests: Will you co-operate in this great movement or will you wait for somebody to hand you something without your help?

If you will be counted with those who are striving for a legitimate basis for your business, then be with us at the annual meeting at the state capitol, Representative Hall, Lansing, October 22, at 11:00 a. m. Every local is entitled to four delegates. Be sure to have a good representation. We are proud to present the following program:

- 11:00 a. m.—Call to order. Address, "Past, Present, and Future of the Milk Producers' Association," Pres. N. P. Hull.
- 11:30 a. m.—Appointment of Committee on Nominations. Resolutions.
- 12:00 m.—Dinner.
- 1:00 p. m. (sharp)—Report of Auditors. Report of Treasurer. Report of Secretary.
- 1:30—"The Milk Producers' Association: What it has done for you. What you should do for it." Prof. A. C. Anderson. Prof. Anderson's investigations of milk production, manufacture, and distribution have brought credit to our college and our state from ocean to ocean. You cannot estimate the value his investigations are, and will be, to humanity thru coming ages.
- 2:00—"Michigan's share and influence in the National Milk Producers' Campaign." Hon. Milo D. Campbell, Pres. National Milk Producers' Federation. President Campbell has contributed more of means, time and ability, to put your business on a paying basis than any one thousand of the average milk producers of Michigan. You owe it to yourself and family to get the inspiration and stimulus from so great and patriotic a citizen as is Mr. Campbell. Do not fail to hear him.
- 2:30—"The Relation of the Government to the Organized Dairy Industry." Ex-Governor Fred M. Warner. Ex-Governor Warner has just returned from Washington and has the most comprehensive understanding of the entire dairy industry, including the possible action of the government to hold the price of our product down to the consumer. Mr. Warner's place in the hearts of the people of Michigan is well understood, for his service to them has indeed been great. You will be glad to meet him there.
- 2:50—"How can the Up-State Milk Producers be brought to understand their benefit from, and obligation to, the organized movement?" Five minute talks by M. L. Moon Jackson; W. H. Keddy, Fenton; Robert C. Blank, Maple Rapids. These broadminded milk producers will give their viewpoints from the field.
- 3:15—"How can we put the dairy industry on a permanent and profitable basis?" Hon. D. D. Aitken Pres. National Holstein-Friesian Association. In great business circles Mr. Aitken is considered one of the most constructive men of this age. His plan would result in multiplying the consumption of dairy products; in putting the dairy industry on a profitable basis; in keeping our boys on the farm; in making the country the most desirable place in which to live. Don't fail to hear Mr. Aitken.
- 3:45—Report of committee on Resolutions, nominations, election of officers.

Prices Fixed by Detroit Milk Commission

The Detroit Milk Commission, at its meeting on September 27th, fixed the price of milk in the country at \$3.40 per one hundred pounds for the Month of October.

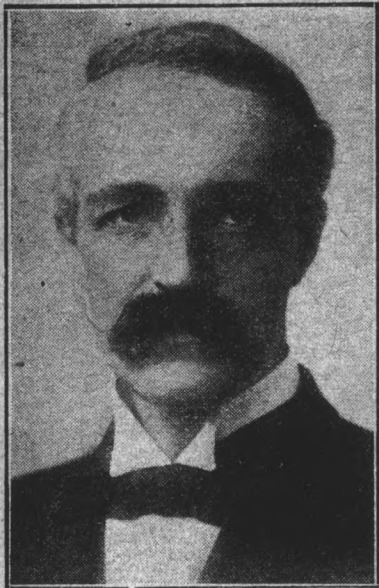
For the month of November, the price in the country will be \$3.55 per one hundred pounds. This applies to milk in the first freight zone, testing 3.5 per cent.

Send all communications to R. C. Reed, Selling Agent, Howell, Michigan.

The Government's Duty to American Farmer

FOOD has been our greatest contribution to the war, and it is likely to continue so. Heroic France is today actually so short of food that she has been obliged to cut down her consumption of wheat 25 per cent, her consumption of sugar 49 per cent and her consumption of fats 48 per cent. In spite of all we could do to help. That fact brings home the part the food we alone can supply has been playing and is to play in winning the war. Great Britain, also, is dependent still for 65 per cent of her essential foodstuffs on Canada and the United States.

Food is our greatest contribution to the war, and our greatest domestic problem as well. From March 1, 1916, to March 1, 1917, the reserve of the



Gifford Pinchot

not only faced with the duty which has been laid upon us to supply food to our Allies and to the neutral nations of the world, a duty which we must perform or lose the war, but also with the duty to restore our own reserve of grain to a point where a single bad crop cannot mean famine in the land. The food situation is serious, if any thing can be.

The amount of food available can be increased by producing more or by using less. Nine-tenths of our attention in the United States seems to have been given to saving what we had instead of to the vastly more fundamental question of producing more. If we had concentrated on the question of larger production a reasonable fraction of the attention, ingenuity, and effort that has been given to the conservation, there would have been far more food for our Allies and our own people, and much of the painful need for saving as well as the anxiety over supply would have disappeared. It would be hard to imagine a more grievous and unnecessary mistake. * * * *

Increase of crop production is mainly a question of dealing with men. To secure a larger crop is a matter of getting the farmers to produce more, and in order to do that we must deal with them as they are, and take measures such as will fit their circumstances, meet with their approval, and therefore produce results.

Officials Do Not Understand Farmer

One of the main difficulties in our food situation has been that the officials in control have not understood the farmer. We have had the city man's point of view in control of the food question, and not the point of view of the man who produces the food. The farmer is the man who grows the crop, and to get him to increase his crop you must reach his heart and his mind. But he can't be reached along the lines that appeal to the banker, or the merchant, or the brick-layer, or the hand in the factory, but only along lines that fit in with the ways of thinking and living of the man who actually walks in the furrow and milks the cow. And that has not been done.

One of the Biggest Blunders of the War

I am not going into the question of the mistakes that have been made. We are at war, and the past is valuable mainly as a warning. The thing to be done now is to provide for the next crop, leaving the story of what has already happened to be written afterward. When the story is told, the facts concerning the relation of our government to the farmers during our first year in the war will make the story of our blunders in aircraft

It is Necessary that Many Present Inequalities be Corrected if the Farmers are to Meet Successfully the Nations Food Needs

By GIFFORD PINCHOT

EDITOR'S NOTE

THE WRITER of the accompanying article is Mr. Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States.

In his strikingly clear and forceful language Mr. Pinchot discusses the essentials of the food program for the coming year, pointing out the mistakes that have been made by the government in its food program of the past year, and suggesting many important reforms. Readers will note a very great similarity between the points raised by Mr. Pinchot and those raised by Michigan Business Farming in its editorial comments upon the same subject. It is the criticism of such men as Mr. Pinchot and of such farm papers as M. B. F. that calls a halt to unwise measures and secures a remedy for existing evils.

production look small in comparison. If our farmers, in spite of the failure of the government in organization and understanding, in spite of the lack of labor, credit, and supplies, still increase or maintain the crop production of last year, it will be an achievement far beyond all praise, and it will have saved the nation from losing the war.

The farmer is a member of a highly skilled profession. There is no other man who works for as small wage who is as skilled a worker as the farmer, and there is no other man who requires as large a field of knowledge to be successful with the work he does. In talking recently to a body of farmers, I assumed that it takes about three years to make a skilled farm hand. Immediately a gray haired man in the audience spoke up and said "Ten." To make a farmer capable of directing the work of a farm of course takes very much longer. All this is not generally understood in town. I had occasion, the other day, to tell an energetic, robust and intelligent city man that he could not earn his keep on a farm. He was inclined to be hurt, and very much surprised. "Why," said he, "I supposed anybody could work on a farm." Said I, "A farmer wouldn't have you on his place," and it was true.

The Farmer's Risk

A farmer is not only a member of a highly specialized profession,—we must remember that he is also a business man in a business which involves taking larger risks than almost any other business. In addition to all the ordinary chances of business, he is subject to the weather to a degree that is otherwise practically unknown. More than that, he has his own way of thinking, and having reached a decision he is slower to change than the city man. Our city people are inclined to look down on the farmer. They sometimes think of him as being different from them, and therefore inferior. But this is very far from true.

When all is said and done the man who owns the land from which he makes his living is the backbone of the country. Furthermore, with his family he makes up one-third of the population. Even from the point of view of organization he is not to be despised, for our organized farmers are more in number than the whole membership of the American Federation of Labor.

The demands which will be made upon us for food in 1919 and 1920 will be enormous, and they will be made absolutely irrespective of whether the war ends or not. When victory comes we shall have more, and not less, people to feed than before, for the demands of half-starved Germany and Austria will be added. The ending of the war will produce no more food and no more ships. It will not bring the vast wheat stores of India or Argentina or Australia a mile nearer to London or Berlin. The demand on us in 1919 will be colossal whether the war ends or not.

What then must be done to reach the farmer, supply his indispensable needs, and make it possible for him to produce in 1919, when he would like to produce what the nation and the world vitally needs that he should produce, but what the bungling of men in high places bids fair to keep him from being able to produce this year?

First, wipe out the distinction, which has been held, and most harmfully held, between the production of food and the use of food. Our conservation measures have been directed on the theory

that the production of food was unchangeable, like the tides or the coming of day or night, and that nothing that was done with the food after it was grown could increase or decrease the growing of food. That theory is wholly mistaken. Very much to the contrary, everything that is done to conserve food, to regulate price, to restrict use, to promote saving, has its direct effect on production. Food is a commodity, and the law of supply and demand, when not repealed by monopoly, applies to food as it does to any other commodity. Conservation measures affect demand. Therefore they must influence supply, or production also. The farmer determines what he is going to grow next year, subject to the demands of his rotation, by the success he has had with the things he grew last year. He is in business to make money. Therefore, he will grow most of what pays best, and he cannot do otherwise.

Take the matter of milk, for example. Whatever reduces the consumption of milk tends to result in less milk for those who need it instead of more. The farmer must milk his cow daily. If, because of any "Save the Milk" campaign, the demand for his milk is cut off, in self-defense he must cut off the supply. He cannot produce milk at a loss. He cannot turn a tap, and hold his milk for a later market. So he reduces supply to the level of demand by selling the cow to the butcher. But if the demand increases at a living price, he will keep his cow and raise more. The more consumption of milk is stimulated, the greater will production be, and the more consumption is reduced, the less the supply of this best and cheapest of animal foods for all of us. A "Save the Milk" campaign is a blunder into which only a city mind could fall.

Chickens, potatoes, veal lamb, and other produce might likewise be cited to show how the conservation of a farm product has an immediate and direct influence on the production of it, and how wise and skillful a hand is needed to deal successfully with the amazingly sensitive and pervasive relation between agricultural production and the conservation of agricultural products.

The first thing to be done in preparing for a crop in 1919 large enough to meet our foreknown needs is then to wipe out the artificial wall which has been created between food production which has been assigned to the Department of Agriculture, the food conservation, which the Food Administration supervises and controls. If actual consolidation is impracticable, then at least such co-operation should be enforced between them as will effectually prevent the taking of any conservation measure until farm experts have considered and approved it in relation to production.

Give Farmers Assurance of Labor and Profits

The second thing is to see that the farmer has the means with which to produce. Of these, the most important is labor. Man power in agriculture has exactly the same value as man power in war. Since neither high school boys, nor failures from the slums, nor casuals from the streets, nor women on vacation can supply the year-long need of the American farmer for skilled labor, since even before the war began farm labor was probably 10 per cent short, since more than a quarter of our National Army is composed of skilled farm workers, and since it is not easy to grow more crops with less men, the labor situation is critical.

Normally, there is about one farm laborer to every two farms in the United States. We cannot feed our people and our allies without the farmer's hired man, but farm help is hard to find and hard to hold. As a rule, the farm laborer has small pay, long hours, complicated tools, and therefore, the necessity for very high skill in handling them. He does a great many different things, and he must do them with skill or not at all. Then he is often quite isolated; he suffers from exposure to heat and cold; he has no holidays and very few pleasures; and he can get better pay and easier hours elsewhere. It must be made profitable for farmhands to work the farm.

The government must give the farmer reasonable confidence that in 1919 he will have labor, that he will have seed, fertilizer, farm implements and credit,—all upon terms that will enable him to produce without loss. There is nothing so destructive of business enterprise as a lack of

confidence, and the American farmer has not had confidence this year. It was his patriotism, and nothing else, which led him to plant 42,000,000 acres of winter wheat.

The farmer knows as well as anyone that the price of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat was not fixed in order to guarantee him a high price. It was fixed in order to guarantee the city consumer against a higher price. The \$2.20 limit was not an effort to keep the price of wheat up, but a successful effort to keep the price of wheat down. Price-fixing of that kind does two things—it discourages production and it increases consumption, and these are just the two things that, in the face of scarcity, we cannot afford to have done. I have no doubt that our acreage of winter wheat this year would have been as large as the Department of Agriculture asked for, if it had not been for the knowledge of the farmers that the price they were getting was being held down by artificial restriction when the prices they were paying were rising at pleasure. As it was, the area planted to winter wheat, while very slightly larger than for 1914, was no less than five million acres smaller than the Department of Agriculture indicated as being necessary to meet the needs of this country and of our Allies. That is the essential figure—five million acres less than the Department of Agriculture asked for. Comparisons with normal times are meaningless or misleading now. The true standard of judgment is what we need now to win the war, not what we used to need in peace.

We Cannot Lose Money and go on Farming

The farmers raised a good crop last year, at the urging of the government. Many of them lost by their patriotic effort because the marketing facilities were not properly organized. Men who even sent their wives and daughters into the fields found themselves at the end of the season very much out of pocket. The point is not so much that they lost money, but that they cannot lose money and go on farming. The average farmer in this country gets only about \$400 in cash a year. He cannot keep on farming if he loses many acres of potatoes, as many and many a farmer did in Pennsylvania and other states,

when it costs him \$90 an acre to put those potatoes in.

The farmer sees that nearly every other producer of the things essential for carrying on the war is assured of a profit. He reads that at Hog Island the government is furnishing the money, putting up houses, finding labor, and then guaranteeing a definite percentage of return to the men who undertake the work. He reads of the same thing in other war industries. He has heard that the government is going to put billions of dollars into such industries at huge aggregate profits to their promoters. He does not want huge profits himself, well he knows he will not get them—but he does want reasonable business security, and it is fair and right that he should have it. At present it is denied to him, and to him almost alone.

Farmers Must be Taken Into Partnership

Finally—and this, I think, is the most essential need in the whole situation—the farmer must be taken into partnership in the handling of the war. So far as I know there has not been a representative of organized farmers in any position of high responsibility in any organization in Washington charged with the conduct of the war. A third of the people of the United States who have been producing food, the admitted first essential for the successful conduct of the war, have been denied a voice in dealing with the great questions, even the farm questions, which concern the war. It does not amount to representation for a third of the people of this country to occasionally call a few farmers to Washington for a few days, there to tell them what has been done and secure their approval.

The treatment of the organized farmers may well be contrasted with the proper recognition that has been given to organized labor. A special branch of the Council of National Defence was established to represent it, and organized labor has from the beginning been properly recognized and continuously called into consultation. All I ask is that the enormous body of organized farmers, representing the largest single element among our people, supplying a more essential ingredient for the success of the war than any other,

should themselves have that proper consideration, which is admittedly proper in the case of organized workers of the farm, and certainly is no less proper in the case of organized workers on the farm.

The farmer feels deeply that he has been left out. Again and again, through the Federal board of Farm Organizations, he has offered his services; again and again he has asked for a working partnership in the war; urgently and repeatedly he has called attention to his lack of necessities without which it would be impossible for him to carry out as fully as he would like to do the duty which the war has imposed upon him. Grudging and merely ostensible recognition, and officially inspired reproof have been substantially the only results. Now is the time, well in advance of the crop of 1919, to call the producers of this country into consultation, to see to it that the farmer's point of view is fairly represented in dealing with farm questions, that matters which are within the knowledge and the competence of this highly trained class of men should no longer be dealt with as they have been dealt with hitherto—almost purely from the point of view of men who were ignorant of the farmer's mind, and apparently altogether out of touch with the conditions under which the farmer does his work.

This is my last word. Remember that farmers are just as different from city men as city men are different from seamen, and that in dealing with farmers, as in dealing with any other highly trained and specialized body of men, success depends on the use of methods which they understand. This fact the city mind seems wholly unable to grasp, and it is the city mind which is in charge of this war. The one thing most needful in order to secure for the world in 1919 a crop equal to the need we know is coming, is to make the farmers of the United States cease to feel that they are outsiders in the war, exhorted and preached at by men who do not understand them, and to take them into a really effective and equal working partnership, and to see that they are recognized as partners on that basis in the winning of this war for human liberty.

—By Gifford Pinchot, LL.D., Milford, Pa.

Henry Ford, the Man

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

Waterpower Saves Coal and Beats It

THERE is enough water power running to waste to turn every wheel in the world and provide all the light and heat the world needs. We are going to operate our Mexican tractor plant with water power, we shall build water power plants in several places in the United States. I have been demonstrating what can be done with water power right here at my own home. The River Rouge, which runs through my farm, close to my house, is not a very large stream and has but an eight foot fall, but I am obtaining 200 horsepower the year around, which lights my house and operates all sorts of electrical conveniences and which is coupled up with the steam plant at the tractor plant, so that we are really making tractors now partly by water power.

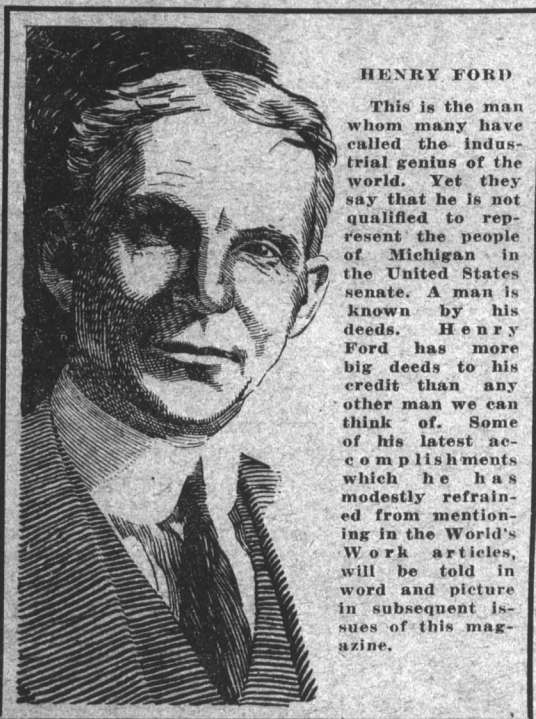
We must develop water power because it is not only more economical than steam power, but we ought to save the rest of the world's coal supply for chemical use. There is nothing we now do with coal, aside from its chemical products that we can not do with water power electrically transmitted, most things we can do better with water power.

One of my first demonstration plants will be on the upper Hudson between Albany and Troy, where I have acquired several hundred acres adjoining the government dam which develops a large amount of power, and intend to begin construction of a plant to make tractor parts at once. As it is a navigable stream there are some War Department questions that must be settled before the actual power development can begin. Another plant will be located at Hamilton, Ohio, where the water of the Miami River will be utilized for power. Plans for this are in course of preparation and we expect to begin building very soon.

Other water power rights have been acquired in various parts of the country, and will be developed by us.

We can get good iron from the Lake Champlain mines at Port Henry, and make parts in my Hudson River plant that will fit with parts made a thousand miles away, and we can give employment in this plant to a large number of workers who can live on farms for a long distance around. They can work in this plant and earn \$5 a day and upward, and get enough out of their winter's labor to pay for their farms; some will undoubtedly

Third and Final Installment of Henry Ford's Story as told by himself in the World's Work



HENRY FORD

This is the man whom many have called the industrial genius of the world. Yet they say that he is not qualified to represent the people of Michigan in the United States senate. A man is known by his deeds. Henry Ford has more big deeds to his credit than any other man we can think of. Some of his latest accomplishments which he has modestly refrained from mentioning in the *World's Work* articles, will be told in word and picture in subsequent issues of this magazine.

ly work in the factory the year around; some may want to live on the farms all winter and motor back and forth to work, others will live in one of the cities in the winter. Some whole families, doubtless, will want to work in the plant; in some cases only one member of a family may desire to.

It is my intention to try to make this plant a demonstration center for the rebuilding of the abandoned farms of New England and Northern New York. I motored through that country recently, from Oswego east, and I was amazed at the amount of valuable farm land lying idle.

I have outlined the way in which I believe we can give everyone an opportunity to get the most out of life, to achieve independence and comfort and at least a chance at happiness. To provide these opportunities is not enough, however; the people must be shown that they exist, convinced

that they are opportunities, and taught how to utilize them to the best advantage. For this education I shall use motion pictures.

Whole World Can be Taught by "Movies"

THE Ford Motor Company is now one of the largest if not the largest distributors of motion picture films. We send out every week, I believe, more prints of our weekly educational films than are made by any other motion picture concern. Originally the motion picture was used merely to advertise the Ford car. It developed into something much bigger than an advertising method, a long time ago. Through the motion picture it is possible, I believe, to teach the lesson of modern, efficient agriculture, to every body in the world. We can teach Mexico and Russia with moving pictures.

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

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

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.)

WHITE FLINT CORN AS A HUSKING CROP FOR MICHIGAN FARMERS

What do you think of white flint corn for a husking crop for Michigan?—*Subscriber, Fowlerville, Michigan.*

Chemical analysis shows but little if any difference in the food value between white corn and yellow corn whether it be of the dent or the flint variety. Practical feeding tests also substantiate this analysis by the food chemist.

Some people prefer yellow corn to white corn simply because they like the color better, and again, another will prefer white corn to yellow corn for the same reason. So far as careful observation and experiments have been made there seems to be no difference in the hardness of white corn and yellow corn. The difference is all in the color. Of course, some yellow flint corn is earlier than other varieties of yellow flint and the same can be said of the white flint.

There is less risk in growing flint corn in Michigan than there is in growing dent because flint corn, either white or yellow, is earlier and in almost any year will properly mature, whereas dent corn, especially many varieties, will not mature unless there is a very favorable season. I don't think anyone would make a mistake in getting white flint or yellow flint corn. It yields well and is hardy. Flint corn when kept for any length of time gets pretty hard and for feeding hogs it ought to be ground or soaked because it is so hard that it makes their teeth sore, especially young growing pigs. The stalks or foliage of flint corn will make splendid fodder. They are not as brittle as dent corn and all kinds of livestock relish them better, I think, than they do the fodder from the dent variety.

It is the consensus of opinion among farmers that ordinarily you can get more corn to the acre with the dent variety than you can with the flint. The argument is that an ear of dent corn contains more food than an ear of flint corn; the kernels are much longer and you can grow just as many stalks of dent corn and just as well eared as you can of flint, therefore the actual yield in food nutrients of dent corn will be greater than flint corn. But it is always safe to grow the flint variety because it always matures in Michigan.—*Colon C. Lillie.*

CORRECT PORTION OF OIL MEAL AS A FEED FOR CALVES

Will you please tell me thru your paper, how oil meal is prepared for calves and the amount fed in each quart of milk per calf?—*Subscriber, Fowlerville.*

If you wish to use oil meal entirely, it may be prepared by scalding the same in hot water, using a surplus of water, so that the entire mass, when completed and cooled, will form a thick jelly. Of this jelly, you will have to use your judgment as to the amount to be used for each individual calf fed, depending first, upon the amount of milk which is supplied to the calf, and second, upon the age and appetite of the calf to be fed.

If you have from six to ten pounds of milk per day for each calf, you could get quite as good results by using the following mixture of grain and feeding the same dry after the milk has been consumed. Three pounds corn meal, 3 lbs. ground oats, 3 lbs. wheat bran, 2 lbs. linseed meal. The amount of each fed to depend upon daily needs of the calf.—*A. C. Anderson, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.*

ELEVATORS MUST PAY THE GUARANTEED PRICE FOR WHEAT

Am writing to you in regard to prices elevators are paying for wheat in St. Joseph county. The Mendon elevator is only paying \$2.05 for wheat and has sold middlings at \$50 per ton for six months. The Leonidas elevator is also paying \$2.05 for wheat. John Creed is proprietor of the Mendon elevator and White Bros. are proprietors of the Leonidas elevator. Can you please inform me where to enter complaint against pro-Germans? Trusting you will wake up these elevator men. I see by last M. B. F. that wheat should bring \$2.10½ at Mendon.—*H. H., Mendon, Mich.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—We are advising the Grain Corporation and Food Administrator Prescott of the practices of the elevators in your section of St. Joseph county. You may expect an increase in the wheat price and possibly a reduction in their

charges for middlings, altho of the latter we are not sure. Unfriendly actions of pro-Germans may be reported to the U. S. Department of Justice, Detroit.]

ANY FARMER CAN ORDER CARLOAD OF FEED FOR HIMSELF

Are there any rules, regulations, or restrictions to prevent or hinder a farmer from ordering feed in car lots for himself and his neighbors?—*G. S., Kalamazoo.*

There are no rules, regulations, or restrictions that would prevent a farmer from ordering feed in carloads for himself and his neighbors. Any mill should sell a carload to a farmer just the same as to a dealer when they have the feed for sale, and if we should get information of any mill that refused to sell to a farmer when they had carload lots for sale, we will take the proper action.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.*

EPSOM SALTS AS A LAXATIVE COMPARED TO CASTOR OIL

What amount of Epsom salts is equivalent to one ounce of castor oil.—*Subscriber, Fowlerville.*

If the information you seek is in connection with raising and caring for calves, I would suggest that from two to four ounces of Epsom salts given freely in warm water would serve as an equivalent to one ounce of castor oil. Epsom salts has a greater degree of irritability than castor oil and is considered less suitable as a laxative for young animals.—*R. P. Lyman, Dean, Veterinary of Medicine, M. A. C.*

WHO HAS A FARM TO RENT TO THIS FARMER?

We have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for 5 years, and we think it is the best farm paper we ever read. Do you know of a good farm with tools and stock furnished that is for rent on shares—one that has comfortable buildings? We have been here 5 years, but as it is a very light land we can barely raise enough to keep the family. We have two boys in the service now and 5 more at home, the oldest is 16. We want to get a farm where there is plenty of hay and where one can get something besides a living for our work.—*Subscriber, Shelby, Mich.*

In the fall of 1915 I built a Natco tile silo, 14x42, and it has proven satisfactory in every way, as the loss from frozen silage is absolutely nothing, and in saving of feed I find that I can feed the same amount of stock on a third of the amount as I did before I fed silage, besides it is much better feed and gives the stock an appetite to clean up roughage. From this size silo I feed 9 cows. My silo has really paid for itself in the three years which I have used it by the increase in the milk and butterfat, in the quick fattening of cattle and in the great saving of feed. Besides this the tile silo is a distinguished work of beauty and adds a great deal to the appearance and value of the farm.—*Earl C. Walters, LeRoy, Michigan.*

I can say that M. B. F. is the best farm paper we ever took and we receive five or six different papers. If the farmers had had a paper like it five years ago they would be better off today. Please keep it coming.—*E. M. F., Ogemaw Co.*

BACTERIA IS ESSENTIAL IN THE GROWING OF LEGUMES

For the most successful growth of Alfalfa, Clover, beans, peas, and other leguminous crops the proper kinds of bacteria should be abundant in the soil. When new legumes are grown for the first time in a locality the soil should be inoculated with the proper bacteria by artificial inoculation. In some regions soils are already supplied with the proper soil organisms; for example, in many southern localities artificial inoculation for cowpeas is unnecessary and in sections of the Middle West alfalfa which thrive on the roots of clover and alfalfa are already present.

Artificial inoculation can be accomplished by spreading soil from a well-established field, where the particular legume which is to be grown has been successful, upon the new land to be planted with that legume, and also by the use of pure cultures of the proper bacteria. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply enough of the pure culture to inoculate one bushel of seed, and this culture can be obtained in bottles which contain complete directions for use. Application blanks for these cultures may be obtained from the Department at Washington, D. C. Pure culture can also be obtained, either free or at small cost, from the Michigan College of Agriculture, East Lansing, Mich.

The Publisher's Desk

STOCK SELLING SCHEMES.—Letters are coming to my desk which seem to indicate that there are various stock-selling schemes being foisted on many good citizens of Michigan under various guises. Foxy get-rich-quick Wallingfords are infesting the highways and byways selling ground floor stock in all kinds of propositions from making motor trucks to far Canadian gold fields, taking advantage of the extra money which is unquestionably floating around during these war times, altho some of us seldom see any of it.

The strange thing about the stock-selling scheme is that it usually comes in sheep's clothing, not seldom under the guardianship of a trusting fellow citizen who innocently introduces it to his friends because he has been completely hoodwinked by the crafty stranger. "Well if it's good enough for you, John, I'll take as much stock as you did." And so it goes, until the list itself of influential and otherwise conservative and successful citizens is enough to sell the stock to any one, without even going into the wonderful details. Like a snow-ball it rolls up and as soon as the first "influential local citizen" takes an interest the wise stock salesman can pass on to greener pastures, certain that the lambs in the town he leaves will follow their "tell-e-we."

Stock-selling schemes in normal times are at least within moral and legal rights and many a good company has had to go outside of its corporate limits to sell its stock, but always it is for the "buyer-be-ware." But in actual war times when even so wealthy a country as the United States is begging for every dollar her people can loan her and promising high interest, sure return and absolute security as she is in the Liberty bonds, these men who are trying to pass off worthless or questionable stocks ought to be classed as traitors and put to pounding stone at Leavenworth.

There are indications that several stock salesmen are loose in the rural districts of Michigan. If you know the lair of one; if one has called on you or your neighbor recently, let's hunt him out. Write me about him and if you say so, I'll keep your name absolutely confidential, but let's show the fakir what the bright light of a little publicity will do to this perishable product.

AFTER THE WAR?—I stood in front of a war bulletin board on Fort street yesterday as the words "Bulgaria begs for peace," were hastily chalked across its face. Besides me stood a policeman. "Well, they've squealed," he said. "I never saw one crook spill the bean yet that we didn't get the whole gang without any trouble, our boys might as well ring for the wagon, they'll get the Kaiser next." On the other side stood a dirty little newsboy; he was waiting for his bundle of papers which would come a minute later when the good news was flashed across the first page of an extra, that had already begun to roll from the big grinding rotaries in the basement. "Gee Whitickers," he said, "what'da ya tink o' dat, dey've got dem Bulgars down on der knees a beggin' for peace—an' my big brudder Sylvester just got over a couple of weeks ago!" he added with a knowing smile. On the corner from a fruit wagon I bought a big juicy Jonathan from a little weasened-faced woman with a shawl tied around her head, and a gaudy bar-pin with a service flag and one star holding it together in front. "What it say?" she asked, pointing to the sign. I tried to tell her and she understood me only when I had made Bulgaria plain to her and made all the signs of begging that I knew how. When she understood a great light lit up her face, "the end will soon be," she said and her eyes welled up with those priceless mother's tears as only a mother's can. The newsboy had gotten his papers and was tearing by, "extry, extry, all about de end of de war!" and then I thought of what it will mean to the people of the world when the real day comes, that Germany acknowledges in no uncertain terms that she is a beaten nation ready to overthrow her monarchy, disclaim her kaiser and his mad rule, and enter a league of nations, which will act as a court forever to prevent another war.

HAVING ANY TROUBLE?—Apparently not, for you have not written the desk about your problem of getting G. Graft & Co. to tell you where your money on the farm stuff you sent them went. We are not looking for a job, and surly as the service of this department is absolutely free to our readers you can hardly accuse me of trying to profiteer, but we would like to have you pass some of your worry along to us. Did you ever notice how hard it is to worry over the other fellow's troubles?—*G. M. S.*

HOW TO ORGANIZE A THRESHING ASS'N

Farmers Who Have Paid High Prices for Grain Threshing May Do Their Own Threshing at Smaller Cost Thru Co-Operative Association

When the threshermen got their heads together at the opening of the threshing season and boosted prices, it set some farmers to thinking and figuring. Some reported that they could show thresherman's profits running all the way from \$20 to \$50 per day and that there was no excuse for the increased charge.

In several instances, the farmers got together and organized a threshing association, the results of one of which are shown herewith, proving that farmers can just as well thresh grain as to grow it. Threshing associations are numerous in the grain sections of the west where the average farmer will harvest from 1,000 to 5,000 or more bushels of wheat a year. In Michigan a number of associations have recently come into existence and have operated with satisfaction and profit to its members.

The request from a reader for a pattern of the by-laws for organizing a co-operative threshing association "tread" us temporarily. We wrote to the Agricultural College, and Mr. Baldwin, head of the extension department, advised that the farmers could organize under the state Co-operative law, but that he did not know where sample by-laws could be obtained. Later, Farm, Stock and Home of Des Moines published the following by-laws in its columns and we are glad to present them to our readers herewith hoping that they will avail themselves of them to organize co-operatively in the threshing of their grain.

A number of us farmers in this neighborhood have bought out a threshing outfit. Would like a set of rules and by-laws which have been found to cover the ground in other localities.—W. K., Bad Axe, Michigan.

By-Laws of a Co-Operative Threshing Outfit

Article 1—Made, concluded and signed this—day of—, 191—, by and between—, all of the state of—.

Article 2—Whereas, it is the purpose of the said parties to form a partnership for the purpose of buying a threshing outfit, chiefly for doing their own threshing, for which purpose they have agreed on the following terms and articles of agreement, to the faithful performance of which they mutually bind and engage themselves each to the other, his heirs, executors or assigns.

Article 3—The style or name of this partnership shall be the—; its place of business—.

Article 4—The—Threshing Company shall be continued for a period of— years, or such time as may be determined by a three-fourths vote of its members.

Article 5—Any members of this Co. who shall hereafter move away from the territory herein-after mapped out may sell to the person taking his place, if agreeable to three-fourths of the company; if not he shall sell his share to the—Threshing Company. If for any reason they cannot agree upon the price, the matter shall be settled by arbitration.

Article 6—The regular annual meeting of this company shall be held at—, on the— of each year.

Article 7—Special meetings of this company may be called by the president at any time, or upon a written request to the secretary by one-half of the members of the company.

Article 8—For the adoption of any motion or proposition, an affirmative vote of more than one-half of the members of the company is required.

Article 9—A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of more than one-half of the members of this company.

Article 10—The secretary shall notify all members of this company five days before any meeting and shall keep a true record of all meetings.

Article 11—No money shall be paid out except on order drawn on treasurer and signed by the president and secretary.

Article 12—The officers of this company shall consist of president, secretary, treasurer and three directors to be chosen from its members at the annual meeting, and to hold office for one year or until removed by more than one-half of the vote of said company.

Article 13—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings, to preserve order, and regulate discussions according to parliamentary law.

Article 14—It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings of the company, and keep in a substantial book for that purpose a true record of the proceedings of all such meetings. He shall have charge of books, documents and papers which belong to the company. He shall keep a

permanent record of the number of bushels threshed for each man each season, and a correct account of all receipts and expenditures, and as soon as may be practicable after the threshing has been done each season, at a meeting called by the president, he shall have prepared an itemized statement of each season's earnings and expenditures, and the number of bushels threshed for each man and the amount each man owes the company, the indebtedness or surplus of the company before the season's run, and the indebtedness or surplus of the company after the season's expenses have all been paid and the net earning shall have been applied. He shall, if required by any member, make a report at each annual meeting, of the receipts and expenditures and the financial condition of the company. He shall conduct the company's correspondence, and preserve all necessary documents and papers, which, together with the books and accounts, shall be open to the inspection of any member of the company at all reasonable times. He shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver to his successor all books, papers, records, and documents of the company in his possession, and shall perform such other duties as commonly belong to his office.

Article 15—Duties of the Directors—The machinery shall be under their control; they shall buy all machinery and necessary repairs and supplies, hire all necessary labor for running the machinery, and designate who shall be the foreman in taking immediate charge of the machine and running it; have charge of the threshing outfit of the company, and all other things pertaining to the business or the machinery, including shed for same. Provided, that in case of disagreement between the directors, the matter shall be left to vote of the company.

Article 16—All contracts and obligations, when signed by the company's president and secretary,

Saved Threshing Costs for Farmers

I want to drop you these few lines to assure you that I do not want to miss a single copy of M. B. F., for you are fighting a great battle for the farmers. Please find enclosed my check for \$1 for renewal. I have a statement of our threshing experience this year which may help some others if you care to publish it. Being dissatisfied with the prices of 5, 6, 7 cents per bushel the threshers set for 1918, our community organized a company of eighty members and bought a complete outfit and threshed for 4, 5 and 6 cents per bu. We threshed 32,150 bushels of grain which came to \$1,359.98 at a cost of \$324.75, leaving cleared \$1,035.23, and saved the farmers \$321.25. Wishing you success with your good work.

—J. W. Kelley, Lake City, Michigan

shall be legal and binding on the members thereof.

Article 17—Any person shall upon signing these articles of agreement become a member of the—Threshing Company.

Article 18—All threshing shall be done at the customary price.

Article 19—Each member shall pay the treasurer of this company, on or before October 1st of each year, the amount due as shown by the secretary's statement. All threshing outside of the company shall be contracted to be paid for on or before same date.

Article 20—Each member of the company shall pay the company an equal share of the running expenses of the machine.

Article 21—The company, may by vote, set apart any surplus as a reserve fund, which shall be available in buying repairs or paying the ordinary expenses of the company.

Article 22—Any surplus not set aside as a reserve fund that will have remained on hand after the running expenses and cost of repairs, if any, have been paid, shall be annually divided equally among the members of the company.

Article 23—The threshing route of the—Threshing Company shall be indicated by the following map, and any person living in the house that is now or may be hereafter situated within one-half mile of the threshing route, shall be considered as living on said route, and his turn shall come at that place on the route.

Article 24—The machine will start at— and thresh members' grain in the order in which it comes to their places of residence on both sides of the road on the threshing route.

Article 25—The machine shall start each succeeding year at the—job ahead of the previous starting point, counting by the previous year's jobs.

Article 26—These articles of agreement, being somewhat in the nature of a contract, can not be altered or changed after adoption except by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of this company at the time of the proposed

change, and the signature of each member shall appear on the minutes endorsing such change or alteration, which, when so signed, shall be valid and binding on the members of the company.

Witness our signatures to the foregoing articles of agreement this—day of—, 191—.



Your Uncle Rube usually most always fights kinda shy of anything smellin' or tastin' like politics, but we've been readin' quite a lot about it lately an' so jest want to express ourself in regard to matters an' things pertainin' to the comin' election.

I understand Henry Ford of Detroit is runnin' on the democratic ticket for U. S. senator—an' when I say runnin' I guess that jest about expresses it, for he sure ain't standin' still, not by a dum sight. Henry Ford is a right good man, accordin' to my way of thinkin', a man who has done more for the laborin' class of people than any man I know of, an' he haint made no great big holler about it either, jest went right on an' sawed wood an' said nothin'. He is a successful business man, a good citizen an' darned if I can see why he shouldn't make a good senator.

A feller named Osborn—Chase Osborn, I think his name is—says: "A vote for Ford is a vote for the Kaiser," an' tries to sling a scare into folks that way; but good land, Chase is jest up to his old tricks shootin' hot air, and a spell ago was tryin' to make us all believe that he was about the only man livin' that could save the country an' was askin' men to vote for him for senator, an' cause he didn't git the nomination why, of course, he jest natcherly feels a little sore an' is liable to say most anything.

But people know Chase, an' because they do know him he is one of the most harmless things tha' is. His talk can't hurt anybody nor do 'em much good, an' when a man like that throws slurs at a man like Hank Ford, why, people only laugh and feel a little mite sorry for poor Chase.

Now, Mr. Ford ain't spendin' much money in this campaign an' tha' ain't no one spendin' money for him either—he is jest goin' in on his reputation an' takin' a chance, lettin' folks think the matter out for themselves, an' darned if I don't believe that's a purty good way to do too, jest let the people use their own judgment.

If a man has ever done anything worth while for his state, nation or people, b'gosh it don't seem to me as tho it would be necessary to spend a hundred an' seventy-six thousand dollars to tell folks about it; they ought to know it, it seems to me. An' a hundred an' seventy-six thousand dollars would buy a tidy lot of Liberty bonds, now wouldn't it?

Then we hear some of the fellers that want to keep Ford out of the senate say that he is needed in Detroit to tend to his business interests, an' they can give a lot of bum reasons why Hank shouldn't be elected, all of which said reasons amount to about as much as Chase Osborn's twaddle of pro-German an' things like that.

Of course, it's true that Henry Ford has large interests in Detroit, an' he has men to look after 'em too his son bein' one of them, which is perfectly right an' proper; he can probably do more there than he could in the army, but takin' the argument as it stands, that Mr. Ford is more needed in Detroit than in Washington, then what about the other candidate, Mr. Newberry? Now, Truman is in the army or navy, or something, an' some of that hundred an' seventy-six thousand bucks was spent to let folks know he was there—an officer, I believe. Well, that's a mighty good place to be; no one denies it, but if he is as good a soldier as we were told in the beautiful little article (paid for) that we read in the papers all summer, then by crismus, his place is in France an' he's needed there as much as Ford is needed in Detroit, an' about the nicest way to settle the whole dum business would be to elect Chase Osborn, who don't seem to be needed anywhere, and let Mr. Ford an' Mr. Newberry stick to the jobs they're at.

Kinda seems as if th' must be a nigger in the fence somewhere, when so much money is used jest to git one man nominated for office, an' especially at a time like this, when we are all bein' urged to buy bonds, an' help the Red Cross an' everything an' voters are goin' to ask several questions about that \$176,000, an' will want to know what interests furnished the money, an' why, an' most of 'em are goin' to vote for the man who needed no advertisin' because he was known an' that man will be Henry Ford.—Uncle Rube.

DRAFT BOARD AGRICULTURAL ADVISORS FOR MICH. APPOINTED

The Department of Agriculture today announced the appointment of the following men to act with the district draft boards of Michigan as advisers regarding agricultural needs:

C. L. Brody, Port Huron, Mich.—Agricultural advisor to district board (Eastern), Division No. 2, with headquarters at 2130 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.—Agricultural advisor to district board (Eastern), Division No. 3, with headquarters in the Federal Building, Lansing, Mich.

T. F. Marston, Bay City, Mich.—Agricultural advisor to district board (Eastern), Division No. 4, with headquarters in Eastern City Hall, Bay City, Mich.

James J. Jokway, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Agricultural advisor to district board (Western) Division No. 1, with headquarters at 406 Peck Building, Kalamazoo, Mich.

R. D. Graham, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Agricultural advisor to district board (Western), Division No. 2, with headquarters in the City Hall, Grand Rapids, Mich.

F. H. Vandebloom, Marquette, Mich.—Agricultural advisor to district board (Western), Division No. 3, with headquarters at the Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.

The agricultural advisors are not to be members of the district boards, but are to furnish to the boards facts relative to farm-labor requirements, not only of their own districts but of the entire country. Such information will be supplied to the advisors by the Department of Agriculture. The advisors also may concern themselves with individual cases before the district board. County agents of the Department of Agriculture have been supplied with questionnaires to be sent out for the purpose of securing facts about the farm-labor needs in the counties.

Farmers and Fourth Liberty Loan

By Secretary of Agriculture Houston

THE Fourth Liberty Loan will not fail for lack of support of American farmers. That is the answer I am giving to those who ask me what the response of the American farmer will be. I am making this confident assertion in the face of the fact that the American people are now being asked to make a colossal contribution to Liberty six billion dollars.

American farmers have demonstrated their patriotic support of the nation's great war loans. One of the most striking features of the 3rd Liberty loan was the support given you by the farming and rural populations. Not only did farmers purchase liberally of the bonds, but the rural communities as a rule were more prompt in completing their quotas than the larger cities. More than twenty thousand communities in the United States subscribed or oversubscribed their quotas, many of them on the first day of the campaign.

The majority of these were not cities, but country districts. I was, a typical agricultural state, was the first to subscribe its quota.

But we now have a greater effort to make. Our largest war loan has been launched. It will tax our determination to defend our liberty and our republic at all costs. Our armies in the field are fighting victoriously. The forces at home are now in an offensive that must not fail. Let us buy liberally that we may attain our objectives, a righteous and lasting world peace.

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—As we read the above appeal we could not help comparing the fine tribute Sec'y Houston pays to the farmers, with the slurs of one Lamb in his "Play Fair, Mr. Farmer," which were spread about the country like so much German poison gas, during the third loan campaign.]

M. B. F. MAINE REPORTER SAYS LITTLE GRADING IS BEING DONE

West Paris, Maine, Oct. 7.—The conditions for harvesting the bean and potato crops are not of the best here in Maine; the heavy rains have made the ground too wet for digging potatoes in many places and on some farms they are rotting badly. The yield is not as good as had been expected from the heavy growth of vines, the tubers average small; in most places the average yield will not exceed 200 bu. per acre. To make matters still worse the price paid is much below cost of production, and labor impossible to get at any price.

The bean crop will be light as in many places the June frost killed them and where planted again the September frost killed them again and many outside the frost belt failed to ripen fully, and the excessive rainy weather gives them little chance to dry when pulled and stacked. Not many potatoes are being sold at the present price which is only \$1.25 per bu. Many farmers will feed them to stock unless the price is higher. There is much righteous indignation about the grading law, in fact not much grading is being done. R. L. Herrick, West Paris, Maine.

NO FARMER NEED SELL BELOW THE GUARANTEED PRICE

Reports reach the Food Administration that some farmers are selling their wheat at less than the guaranteed price because of the railway embargoes placed in parts of the country against wheat shipment. While the elevators are temporarily overstocked because seaboard movement has not kept pace with internal movement, this condition should be improved during the next thirty or sixty days. No farmer who will have patience until the situation improves need sell below the guaranteed price, for the Government will buy all wheat as fast as it can be moved.

Table of Basic Prices of Wheat Mill Feeds at Principal Cities and Villages in Michigan

NOTE: To determine exact price which millers are entitled to charge you for wheat and mill feeds, add the following charges: On flour add \$1.20 per barrel. On mill feeds add \$2 per ton in car lots, \$4 in less than car lots. If your miller is manufacturing these feeds himself the total of these prices should be his selling price. If he is shipping in mill feeds from the west, he may be entitled to add anywhere from .4 to .6 more.

Station	Flour Barrel	Bran Ton	Mixed Feed Ton	Middlings, Shorts Red Dog Ton	Station	Flour Barrel	Bran Ton	Mixed Feed Ton	Middlings, Shorts Red Dog Ton	Station	Flour Barrel	Bran Ton	Mixed Feed Ton	Middlings, Shorts Red Dog Ton	Station	Flour Barrel	Bran Ton	Mixed Feed Ton	Middlings, Shorts Red Dog Ton
Ada	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Constantine	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Howell	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	No. Adams	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Addison	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Coopersville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Hubbards'n	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	No. Branch	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Adrian	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Capac	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Hudson	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Northville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Albion	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Copemish	10.41	28.26	29.51	30.26	Ida	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Orion-Rudds	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Algonac Twp.	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Corunna	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Imlay	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Ortonville	10.52	28.76	30.01	30.76
Allegan	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Crosswell	10.43	28.16	29.41	30.16	Ionia	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Omer	10.48	28.66	29.91	30.66
Allendale	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Custer	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Ionia	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Osseo	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Alma	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Dansville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Ionia Twp.	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Ovid	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Almena	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Debreit	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Iron River	10.56	29.56	30.81	31.56	Owosso	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Almont	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Detroit	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Ithaca	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Oxford	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Alpena	10.47	28.86	30.11	30.86	Dexter	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Jackson	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Parishville	10.41	28.16	29.41	30.16
Amy	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Diamondale	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Jenison	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Parshaville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Ann Arbor	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Dowagiac	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Jonesville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Paw Paw	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Argentine	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Downington	10.43	28.16	28.41	30.16	Kalamazoo	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Petoskey	10.42	28.66	29.91	30.66
Armada	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Dundee	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Kaleva	10.30	27.26	28.51	29.26	Pickford	10.65	27.46	28.71	29.46
Athens	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Durand	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Kalkaska	10.41	28.06	29.31	30.06	Pigeon	10.44	28.26	29.51	30.26
Augusta	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	E. China T.	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Kinde	10.43	28.16	29.41	30.16	Plainville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Avoca	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	E. Jordan	10.49	26.66	27.91	28.66	Laingsburg	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Plymouth	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Bad Axe	10.43	28.16	29.41	30.16	E. Lansing	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lake Odessa	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Pontiac	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Bailey, R.I.	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Eaton Rpsds	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lakeville	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Port Hope	10.43	28.16	29.41	30.16
Bangor	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Edmore	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lansing	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Pt. Huron	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Baroda	10.32	27.06	28.31	29.06	Elkton	10.43	28.16	29.41	30.16	Lapeer	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Portland	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Battle Crk.	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Elmwood T.	10.41	28.26	29.51	30.26	Lawrence	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Posen	10.47	28.86	30.11	30.86
Bay City	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Elsie	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lawton	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Posen (Vilg)	10.47	28.86	30.11	30.86
Bear Lake	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Farmington	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Leonidas	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Prairie Ronde	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Bedford	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Fenton	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Liberty	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Quincy	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Belding	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Fennville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Linden	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Reading	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Belle River	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Flat Rock	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Litchfield	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Reed City	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06
Belleville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Flint	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lakeland	10.33	26.86	28.11	28.86	Richmond	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Bellevue	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Flowerfield	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lk. Odessa	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Rogers City	10.47	28.36	30.11	30.86
Big Rapids	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Flushing	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lowell	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Romeo	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Birmingham	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Fostoria	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lakeville	10.44	28.26	29.51	30.26	Rose City	10.48	28.66	29.91	30.66
Blanchard	10.37	28.06	29.31	30.06	Fowler	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lakeview	10.51	25.36	26.61	27.36	Saginaw	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Blissfield	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Fowlerville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Lakeville	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Saline	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Bloomdale	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Frankenm'h	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Ludington	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Saranac	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Boyer Falls	10.42	28.66	29.91	30.66	Freeland	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Manchester	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Scotts	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Breedsville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Fremont	10.34	27.56	28.81	29.56	Manistee	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Scottville	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06
Bridgewater	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Gagetown	10.45	28.26	29.51	30.26	Maple Val. T.	10.39	27.06	28.31	29.06	Sebewaing	10.42	28.06	29.31	30.06
Brighton	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Galesburg	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Marcellus	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Shelby	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06
Bronson	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Gallen	10.32	27.06	28.31	29.06	Marlette	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Shepherd	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06
Brown City	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Girard	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Morley	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Sherman	10.41	28.26	29.51	30.26
Brutus	10.47	28.86	30.11	30.86	Gladstone	10.65	27.46	28.71	29.46	Marshall	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Smyrna	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Buchanan	10.32	27.06	28.31	29.06	Gladwin	10.42	28.66	29.91	30.66	Mason	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Snover	10.44	28.26	29.51	30.26
Cadillac	10.41	28.26	29.51	30.26	Glen Arbor T.	10.42	28.66	29.91	30.66	Mabee	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	S. Brdman	10.41	28.26	29.51	30.26
Caledonia	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Goodrich	10.52	28.76	30.01	30.76	Mayville	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	S. R'wood	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Camden	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	G'd Ledge	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Middleville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Standish	10.42	28.66	29.91	30.66
Carleton	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	G'd Rapids	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Memphis	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	St. Charles	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Carson City	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Greenville	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Milan	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	St. Clair	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Cass City	10.44	28.26	29.51	30.26	Hadley	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Moline	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	St. Johns	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Cassopolis	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Hamilton	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Monroe	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	St. Joseph	10.32	27.06	28.31	29.06
Cedar Crk.	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Harbor B'ch	10.43	28.16	29.41	30.16	Montague	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	St. Louis	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Charlevoix	10.42	28.66	29.91	30.66	Harrisville	10.47	28.86	30.11	30.86	Montrose	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Sumner	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46
Charlotte	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Hart	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Morenci	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Sunfield	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Cheboygan	10.47	28.86	30.11	30.86	Hartford	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Morrice	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Suttons Bay	10.42	28.66	29.91	30.66
Chelsea	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Hartland	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Mosherville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Talmadge T.	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Chesaning	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Highland	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Mt. Clemens	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Tawas City	10.48	28.66	29.91	30.66
Clare	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Hillman	10.47	28.86	30.11	30.86	Mt. Pleasant	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Tecumseh	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Cleveland T.	10.42	28.66	29.91	30.66	Hillsdale	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Muir	10.37	27.46	28.71	29.46	Tekonsha	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Climax	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Holland	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Mulliken	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Three Oaks	10.32	27.06	28.31	29.06
Clinton	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Holly	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Nashville	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Three Rivers	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Coldwater	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Homer	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Newaygo	10.36	28.06	29.31	30.06	Trav. City	10.41	28.26	29.51	30.26
Colon	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Hopkins	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	New Boston	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46	Union City	10.31	27.46	28.71	29.46
Columblav'e	10.37	27.46	28.71																



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



SOME INTERESTING FOOD DEVELOPMENTS FROM ABROAD

To assist farmers of the United States to plan for increased production to meet Allied requirements, the U. S. Food Administration announces these recent developments in foreign agriculture:

Rigid Swiss Control of Egg Trade.—Under regulations published by the Berne Cantonal Government, egg merchants must have a special trade permit from the Food Supply Office, Justice and Police Departments. The maximum retail price of eggs has been fixed at seven cents apiece and small eggs must be sold at lower rates. Infraction of the regulations are punishable by fines varying from \$40 to \$2,000 or by 60 days' imprisonment.

Russian Sugar Prices.—The price of sugar in Petrograd during July 1918 ranged from \$3.31 to \$3.55 per pound, according to information lately secured by the Food Administration through sources considered reliable. Sugar prices were approximately three times as great as butter prices.

Holland Requisitions Many Farm Products.—The government of Holland has requisitioned the following crops: Winter and summer wheat, rye, winter and summer barley, rape seed, linseed, oats, beans, peas, buckwheat and seeds.

Germany Estimates Drying Resources.—According to German estimates, the use of all drying apparatus in that country would dehydrate about 184,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The German potato harvest, which this year is fairly satisfactory, constitutes one of the principal food resources.

Cereal Exports Pledged to Allies.—Under the agreement of the U. S. Food Administration with the food controllers of the Allied nations, our breadstuffs export program for the coming year will aggregate 409,320,000 bushels, which is equivalent to more than 60 bushels for every farm in the United States.

The program calls principally for wheat, but from 100,000,000 to 165,000,000 bushels may be other cereals including rye, barley and corn.

ACRE POTATO YIELD INCREASES THIRTY-SIX PER CENT IN 20 YEARS

The yield of potatoes per acre is gradually increasing in this country, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. During 1866-1874 the average annual yield per acre was 91 bushels but the average markedly declined to 71.3 bushels in 1885-1894. Perceptible recovery was made in the following ten-year period and a much larger recovery, rising to a new high-water mark, was reached in 1905-1914, with its average yield of 97 bushels per acre.

In 20 years the productivity of the average potato acre increased 36 per cent. This increase is due to various causes, among which are greater specialization of production, more intensive treatment, and higher fertility of the soil. The ten-year average yield of 97 bushels per acre in 1905-1914 was followed by 96.3 bushels in 1915, 80.5 bushels in the very low year 1916, and 100.8 bushels in 1917.

Compared with population, the yield of potatoes per acre declined from 1866-1874 to 1905-1914. The gain of production per capita in recent years has been more because of increased acreage than because of increased production per acre.

NEW YORK POTATOES AND BUCKWHEAT ARE LIGHT

Digging of potatoes has just begun in New York and the crop will be about half of last year's. The quality is fine. Buckwheat will be 40 per cent of last year. Apples will be 50 per cent of normal and beans 70 per cent.

CALIFORNIA BEAN CROP SHORT; HIGHER PRICE IS EXPECTED

According to G. A. Turner, president of the California Bean Growers' Ass'n, the state's bean crop outlook has been cut 25 per cent by the recent rainstorm, but its quality has not been seriously impaired. After a thorough canvass of the territory covered by the association in its crop report of August 15, which gave the bean crop estimate at from 80 to 90 per cent of last year's production, he now reports that, as a result of the storms, the 1918 crop will be at least 25 per cent less than the Aug. forecast. Final reports from the Salinas district indicate a loss ex-

ceeding 40 per cent. The product of this district is almost entirely small white beans.

On the price outlook Turner said: "The indications are that prices of beans will be higher than they were last year, but no figures are yet obtainable. Last year, the Government commandeered white beans on a basis of 11½¢, and it is not reasonable to imagine that this price was arbitrarily fixed."

NEW YORK FARMERS SELL CLIP THROUGH WOOL POOL

Through information furnished by the farm bureaus, 23 counties in New York State marketed 456,766 pounds of wool co-operatively through county wool associations at full government prices. Farmers say they have saved from 5 to 7 cents a pound by pooling their wool, and it is that possible that next year the county associations will federate into a state organization, with all the wool being sold through a single committee. Official government graders visited the counties and fixed in the minds of the farmers a standard toward which to work, as well as demonstrating the value of keeping high-grade stock.

Farmers in Michigan who are having difficulty in securing the full government price for their 1918 clip would do well to follow the example of these New York farmers. The government makes it easy for farmers to sell their wool direct.

ADVISES CLOSE WATCH AGAINST THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

"Public officials, veterinarians and stock owners should be on guard to report immediately any cases of foot-and-mouth disease that may appear

in this country, according to a statement by Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Mohler said:

"Recent cable news announces an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in England which brings to mind the serious outbreaks of that disease which have been experienced in the United States.

"Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in England from time to time, as it has done in the United States. In both countries the past outbreaks have been promptly controlled and eradicated and no cases have occurred in the United States since 1916. Nevertheless the disease makes its appearance at irregular intervals. In this country we may expect its return at any time although every precaution is being taken by the Federal authorities to prevent the introduction of the disease, especially from the present outbreak in England. So long as communication is maintained with other countries the danger of the reintroduction of the disease must be acknowledged.

"It is of the greatest importance that a sharp watch be maintained by all officials, by practicing veterinarians, and by stock owners in order that the very first cases may be discovered and the spread of the disease prevented. It would be a great misfortune to the United States if foot-and-mouth disease should occur under present conditions or become firmly established in the country, as has been the case in many of the stock-raising nations of Continental Europe. Early discovery of the disease, followed by prompt elimination of infected centers, is the only way to prevent the United States from becoming permanently infected."

How the United States Hopes to Make its Agriculture Independent of German Potash, by Utilizing Portland Cement Waste

That enough potash to make us forever independent of Germany in this important particular may be obtained as a by-product of our present manufacture of Portland cement, and that our government should encourage the cement men to put in plants for this purpose, or possibly take up this branch of industry itself is some way, are the theses of an open letter to President Wilson written by Richard H. Edmonds and printed in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, August 29), of which he is editor. Mr. Edmonds tells us that the cement industry is, in fact, the logged-for source of potash for which government and private experts have been seeking for years. It has now been found, but not in a way that was expected. He goes on:

"We have not found any great bed of potash from which we can draw our supplies, but we have found that potash can be produced as a by-product in the manufacture of Portland cement, in the making of pig iron, and in a number of other industries."

"A few years ago a Portland cement company in California found that it was feasible to save a considerable amount of potash as a by-product in the making of cement. A Maryland company sent experts to California, and their investigations were so satisfactory that this company spent \$100,000 in putting up a by-product potash plant. This has now been in operation for several years and has been so successful in making potash that a large number of other cement companies are preparing to establish by-product potash plants in connection with cement making. It has also been proved that potash can be recovered as a by-product in the manufacture of pig iron."

"If every Portland cement plant and every pig iron furnace in the country could establish, in connection with their present plants, potash-recovery systems, we would be able to make ourselves entirely independent forever of Germany's potash. In doing this we would give new impetus to all the agricultural interests of the country and fundamentally stimulate the production of foodstuffs."

"In thus becoming absolutely independent of Germany's potash we would take from that country the power which it thinks it now holds to trade and barter in the final peace terms, with its potash as a dominant power."

"We would be able to make ourselves wholly independent, as I have said, of German potash and forever establish an industry which would increase in proportion as we increased our output of cement and iron. The establishment of this industry on so large a scale would at the same time stimulate the utilization of the waste materials in other industries for potash production."

"But there are difficulties in the way. A few days ago Secretary Lane, in a letter to Congressman Kitchin, pointed out that one cement plant which had expected to spend \$100,000 on the establishment of a potash by-product system had been unable to do so because the proposed income-tax bill would make the margin of safety too narrow to justify the investment of new capital. Mr. Lane very strongly urged that in the creation of new industries of this kind they should be free from heavy taxation on profits until their net profits enabled them to amortize their capital thus invested. The suggestion is certainly a wise one."

"It can hardly be expected that new capital will go into enterprises of this kind, taking the chances of the uncertainties of after-war conditions, unless there is some assurance that the capital thus invested can be amortized before heavy taxation is laid upon its earnings, or unless assurance can be given that industries such, for instance as that of potash will after the war be protected against the inroads which Germany would seek to make by breaking down the market for American potash."

"It is possible to bring about the development of a potash industry which would make us entirely independent of German potash, and thus take from Germany the club which it now holds over the agricultural world in the possession of vast potash resources. The matter is one of such tremendous moment, involving our agricultural independence, our freedom from any power of the German potash monopoly and our ability to make peace terms without for a moment having to consider German potash, that I feel justified in bringing this matter directly to your attention in this way."

"If assurance could be given by you to all of the Portland cement makers and to the iron producers of the country that the establishment of by-product potash plants would have the heartiest encouragement by the Administration and would be regarded as vitally important to the United States now and hereafter, I am sure you would be rendering a service of inestimable value to all civilization."

"It is quite possible that the government itself should take hold of this potash development, and on some satisfactory basis establish by-product plants at all the Portland cement plants and all the iron furnaces, or at least at every furnace where the test of the raw materials shows that potash can be recovered as a by-product. In the aggregate, an immense amount of capital would be involved, but the Government could well afford to co-operate with individual concerns in establishing such plants on a basis which would be fair to the government, fair to the owners of existing plants, and which would give to the farmers of America an abundant supply of potash and forever protect them and this country from the power of the German potash industry.—*Literary Digest*.



MARKET FLASHES



BUREAU OF MARKETS NOW CHARGE FOR INSPECTION

The Bureau of Markets has issued the following bulletin:

"The Agricultural Appropriation Bill, approved October 1st, 1918, provides that a fee shall be charged by the Food Products Inspection Service of the Bureau of Markets after the date of the bill's approval.

"Accordingly, beginning with October 2nd the following rates will be charged for making commercial inspections of fruits and vegetables: Carlot, \$2.50; less than 1/2 carlot, \$1.50.

"This service is now open to shippers and receivers alike, and requests from either of these sources or their agents will be handled promptly.

"The fee for this service is to be paid by the person requesting the inspection, and for the present you are requested to forward your check, payable to the Disbursing Clerk, U. S. Department of Agriculture, with the written application or pay same to the inspector at the time of the inspection."



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

No changes in the wheat situation. Terminal markets are still clogged. Embargoes are still on. If the situation gets much worse, farmers may have to wait several months before getting their money out of their wheat unless the government takes some measure to protect them. The peace feelers of Germany which have affected other markets so unfavorably does not, of course, have any effect upon the wheat market. The price for next year's crop has been fixed, war or no war, and patriotic farmers are planning another bumper acreage of winter wheat. We cannot take a chance on the war's ending before another harvest by failing to do our duty in this respect.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.35	1.53	1.75
No. 3 Yellow	1.30	1.45	1.67
No. 4 Yellow	1.30	1.35	1.67

If corn market has followed a skyrocketing career, in reverse order, the past week. Of all the grains to be hit by the war news, corn suffered the worst. Scarcely a day passed during the week ending Oct. 5th, that the corn market did not decline a few cents. And as we go to press it is quoted on the Detroit market at \$1.30 as compared with \$1.45 a week ago. Dealers were sure that the bottom of the market had been reached last week, but their judgment was bad. The market is decidedly weak at the present time, and nothing but the bullish kind of war news can strengthen it.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	73	72	.85
No. 3 White	72 1-2	70 1-2	.84
No. 4 White	71 1-2	69	.81

Oats have withstood the onslaught of the bearish influences without much change. Government purchases and export trade continue to take enormous amounts off the market, leaving only enough for the private buyers. This has had the effect of stabilizing the price and the market is firm, the demand good, and prices only about a half-cent off from a week ago.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT.—Hay market in good condition, as farmers are not rushing to market. Prices hold firm.
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Acute weakness which developed corn market today came entirely from news of fresh military successes.
CHICAGO.—Oats showed a decline of 1 1/2c on today's market.
DETROIT.—Beans on today's market were quoted at \$9.25 per cwt.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Bean market unsettled; both dealers and farmers wary of initial market.



RYE & BARLEY

The efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to educate dairymen to the value and comparatively cheapness of barley as a stock food is going to have a big effect in keeping the market at a fairly high level when the distillers are forced out of the market, and growers of barley should feel no apprehension whatever that they will have any difficulty in disposing of the product at fairly good prices. There is such a tremendous shortage in feeding stuffs of all kinds that the barley grower can be assured of a market for his product for many years to come.

Rye is about "so-so." The demand is none too good, but at no time this fall have the receipts been plentiful, and as a result of this balance the price has ruled steady. Rye is now quoted on the Detroit market at \$1.62.



HAY

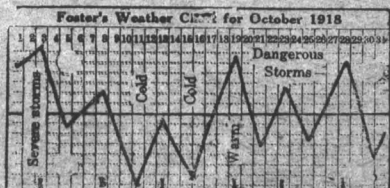
Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	29 50 30 00	28 50 29 00	27 50 28 00
Chicago	33 00 35 00	30 00 32 00	30 00 31 50
Cincinnati	32 50 33 00	32 00 32 50	31 00 31 50
Pittsburgh	30 50 31 00	30 00 30 50	29 00 30 00
New York	41 00 41 50	40 00 41 00	39 00 41 00
Richmond			

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	31 50 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	36 00 37 00	35 00 37 00	34 00 36 00
Richmond			

Receipts of hay are showing a little increase, but have not yet affected the values. Hay the past week has sold as high as \$41 per ton for the best grades, an unheard-of price. It is claimed that peace is now the main factor in determining the future of the hay market. Should the war cease, buyers believe hay prices would drop, as the crop is rather large for the present prices to continue providing it must all be consumed commercially. This is the talk among the buyers, but don't let it scare you.

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. 11 to 15 and 17 to 21, warm waves 10 to 14 and 16 to 20, cool waves 13 to 17 and 19 to 23. This weather period will start with cooler than usual and temperatures will go to higher degrees near Oct. 19. Not much precipitation. Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Oct. 20 and 25 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Oct. 21 and 26; plains sections 22 and 27, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 23 and 28, eastern sections 24 and 29, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near Oct. 25 and 30. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Even the peace should be declared tomorrow, it would be another sixty days before demobilization could be under way and it would be many months before the government would cease to be an important buyer. But peace won't be declared tomorrow nor next day nor this year. So feel pretty well satisfied that prices will not go much lower. There is little chance either, that they will go higher, and the farmer who has hay for sale should now get it onto the market at his earliest opportunity.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	9.25	10.50	12.50
Prime	8.00	9.50	11.50
Red Kidney	7.00	10.00	12.50

The same old story, and we've told it so much that we're getting tired. Market is inactive. No demand. Some dealers claim they anticipate better demand later on, but it takes a lot of faith to believe that the market will recover its old-time "pop." All we can say to our readers who have beans to sell is to keep both eyes on the market the next thirty days. Something ought to stir by that time.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	2.10 cwt.	2.00 cwt.
Chicago	1.95	1.75
Cincinnati	2.40	2.30
New York	3.00	2.85
Pittsburgh	2.65	2.50

It looks as if the downward trend of the potato market has stopped. Receipts have fallen off at the primary markets, and the demand is good. For about a week shipments were the heaviest in several years, running as high as one thousand cars a day. Shipments have now declined to between 800 and 900 cars which is not too much for the market to absorb. Demand is considerable better today than a year ago when people bought their winter supply in small amounts, convinced as a result of the govern-

ment estimate of a bumper crop that prices would go much lower. Indications that the 1918 crop is considerable short of a normal crop is having a strengthening effect upon the market, and there should be no reason why prices should go lower.

We note that Maine potatoes are suffering from rot, and that early frosts cut the yield in practically all states outside of Michigan. The government estimate for October is not out yet, but we expect to see a greatly decreased estimate for potatoes. The crest of the fall movement has about been reached. Farmers are not quite so eager to sell at the prices now offered by county dealers. It is well. The market should now have a chance to readjust itself, and if the farmers market their crop gradually, we have every reason to believe that the price will go well above the dollar mark before spring. Any farmer can at least afford to wait another sixty days to see what developments take place. A tendency toward higher levels should show in that time.



BUTTER

Butter is lower, the stampede that was made a couple of weeks ago by the storage merchants which sent the price soaring, apparently having ceased to some extent. Fresh creamery firsts are quoted on the Detroit market at 54 cents, and creamery extras at 55 cents.

New York Butter Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

New York, Oct. 5, 1918.—The pendulum is now swinging backward, somewhat slowly but surely. During the past week values have dropped two cents and the market at present is very weak with indications that a still further decline may be expected. The market has been influenced largely by the consuming public refusing to pay such extremely high prices for butter. It prefers to buy substitutes. Another factor which has tended to weaken the market is the use of storage butter. Holders of such butter consider that now is the time to dispose of their 40% holdings, or a part of them, and in consequence fresh holdings have met severe competition. Many dealers, rather than allow an accumulation of stocks of fresh butter, have sold all that they could under existing conditions for lower prices. Declines in other butter markets have also influenced this market to a considerable extent.

The week started out strong, and Monday showed extras quoted at 62c with every indication of an active market. On Tuesday signs of weakness developed but the price remained the same although very little butter moved. On Wednesday there was a decline of one cent on all grades of butter and Friday followed with a decline of another cent. The market is very weak and we may look forward to a marked decline in prices in the near future. Unsalted butter, which has been in strong demand, has suffered a reversal and very little is moving at present. At the close on Friday quotations on salted butter were as follows: Extras, 60c; higher scoring than extras, 60 1/2 to 61c; firsts, 57 1/2 to 59 1/2c; and seconds, 54 to 57c. Unsalted butter is quoted at the usual differential above the corresponding grades of salted, but, as stated above, the demand is at low ebb.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	3-32	33-34	28-30
Ducks	29-30	22-24	29-30
Geese	20-24	21-22	24-25
Springers	25-26	25-26	22-27
Hens	25-26	26-27	23-28

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The demand for poultry is light, and the market is a trifle lower than a week ago. At present prices, poultry

W. T. Foster

try is as cheap a meat as can be bought, and while receipts are plentiful right now, many farmers are getting rid of their flocks entirely rather than carry them over the winter, and market is bound to show a tightening in the near future.



EGGS

The egg market is steady for the present week, but much higher prices are looked for very soon. All important markets report a decrease in supplies and a well-sustained demand. Farmers who have the kind of chickens that lay an egg every day during the winter, Sundays included, can spend next summer in Alaska if they want to.

Feed

The feed situation is not the least bit encouraging. Dealers generally seem to be observing the government regulations on wheat feeds, but they are so limited as to be scarcely obtainable in many sections. Detroit prices are, bran, \$35 to \$35.50; standard middlings, \$37 to \$37.50; coarse cornmeal, \$60; cracked corn, \$61.



LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1918.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 200 cars, including 60 cars of Canadians and 11 cars left over from last week's trade. Trade opened 15 to 25c higher on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in very light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold steady; fat cows and heifers were in moderate supply, sold steady; bulls of all classes sold steady; canners and cutters were in heavy supply, sold steady; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold from \$5 to \$10 per head higher; stockers and feeders were in very heavy supply, sold from 15 to 25c lower than last week; yearlings were in very light supply, sold 25c higher.

With 20 cars of cattle on sale Tuesday, which included 10 cars held over from Monday, the market was steady on all grades.

Receipts of hogs Monday totaled around 16,000 or 100 double decks. The market opened 50c lower, with the bulk of the hogs that sold early selling at \$18.75; pigs, 18.25; roughs, \$16; stags, \$12 to \$15. After the first round it was impossible to move any hogs. Yet at the close there were a few hogs sold at \$18.50. About 30 cars of hogs went over unsold.

With 50 cars of hogs on sale Tuesday, including 30 cars held over from Monday, which were not yarded until 8:30 or 9:00 o'clock Monday morning, our market opened generally 25c lower. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$18.50; a few lighter ones sold at \$18.25 to \$18.35; a few choice heavy decks sold up to \$18.60; pig weights sold at \$18; roughs, \$16; packers, \$16.25 to \$16.50; stags, \$13 to \$15. At the close there were a number of decks unsold. The prospects are that the market will not go much lower, as we understand the government has fixed the price on an \$18 per cwt. basis in Chicago for this month.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Monday totaled 7,500 head. Best lambs sold from \$16.25 to \$16.50, which was 15 to 25c higher than Saturday's close; culls, \$13 to \$14. Yearlings and sheep were slow and sold lower. Yearlings sold from \$11 to \$13; wethers, \$11 to \$11.75; ewes, \$9 to \$10.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Tuesday were ten cars. Trade was slow on all grades. Best lambs sold from \$16 to \$16.50; cull lambs, \$13 to \$14; yearlings, \$11 to \$12; wethers, \$10.50 to \$11.50; ewes, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

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 weight 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; 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 medium fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, and common 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 wt. 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 grades 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.

Detroit Live Stock Market

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets Wire)

Detroit, Oct. 8.—Cattle: Market is strong; best heavy steers, \$12-\$14.25; best handy wt. butcher steers, \$11 to \$11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.50 to \$10; handy light butchers, \$8 to \$8.75; light butchers, \$7.50 to \$8; best cows, \$8.50 to \$9; butcher cows, \$7.50 to \$8.25; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$6 to \$6.50; best heavy bulls, \$8.75 to \$9; bologna bulls, \$8 to \$8.50; stock bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; feeders, \$8 to \$10; stockers, \$8 to \$8.75; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$135. Veal calves: Market steady; best, \$18 to \$18.50; others, \$7 to \$14. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; best lambs \$15.25 to \$15.50; fair lambs, \$14 to \$14.75; light to common lambs, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good sheep, \$9.50 to \$10; culls and common, \$5 to \$7. Hogs: Market 20 to 25c lower; pigs, \$17.65; mixed hogs, \$18.10 to \$18.20.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Hogs: Receipts, 25,000; market active at early decline of 15 to 25c; late top, \$18.90; butchers, \$18.40 to \$18.85; light, \$18 to \$18.50; packing, \$17.60 to \$18.25; roughs, \$17.25 to \$17.50; pigs, good to choice, \$16 to \$17. Cattle: Receipts, 23,000; best natives and western steers steady; medium and common kind mostly 15 to 25c lower; butcher cattle weak; canners are steady; calves are weak to 25c lower; beef cattle good, choice and prime \$15.25 to \$19.50, good and medium \$10 to \$15.35; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$7.35 to \$13.75; can-

ners and cutters, \$6.65 to \$7.50; 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; western range, beef steers, \$14 to \$17.75; cows and heifers, \$8.75 to \$13. Sheep and lambs: Receipts,

43,000; sheep strong; fat lambs unevenly higher, mostly 15 to 25c up; feeders more active, fully steady; lambs, choice and prime, \$16 to \$16.35; medium and good, \$13.75 to \$16; culls, \$8 to \$12.50; ewes, choice and prime, \$10 to \$10.50; medium and good, \$9 to \$10; culls, \$3.50 to \$7.

U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Prices to Jobbers and Shipments
for the U. S. for the Period

October 1st to 7th

Inclusive

Celery

The condition of celery Sept. 15 in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan officially reported 79 compared with 77 on Sept. 1, and 82 on Sept. 15 last year. The crop movement seems to have passed the high point.

Onions

The condition of onions on Sept. 15 and Sept. 1, 1918, and Sept. 1, 1917, respectively in fourteen principal states is reported to the Bureau of Crop Estimates 81 per cent, 84 per cent, 71 per cent. Indicated yield 406 bushels per acre. The market continues dull and weak with gradual declines in nearly all sections. Eastern and middlewestern yellow stock followed a wider and weaker range at \$1.55 to \$2.25 per cwt. Rochester, N. Y., quoted 10 to 20c lower closing at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per cwt., sacked f.o.b.

Potatoes

The potato crop of Canada officially reported apparently above that of last year with heavy increases in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba and fair to good yields elsewhere. Supplies are still liberal as the result of the heavy movement of the past few weeks, but shipments appear to have reached high point and are declining with 5,726 cars this week compared with 6,897, nearly one

thousand cars a day, last week. Prices averaged lower than last week, the decline having extended to eastern markets. Prices at some points are not far from those prevailing at the corresponding time last year. Minnesota and Wisconsin sacked white stock lost 5 to 10c in carlot markets, closing at \$1.90 to \$1.95 per cwt. sacked in Chicago. Moorehead, Minnesota, quoted Red River Ohio firm at \$2 to \$2.05 per cwt. f.o.b. and Waupaca, Wis. quoted \$1.80 to \$1.90 per cwt. sacked.

Cabbage

The official cabbage estimate for 9 principal states Sept. 30 is 541,065 tons compared with 475,220 last year; 252,310 in 1916, and 670,631 in 1915. Prices declined further in various eastern markets. New York domestic cabbage ranged \$13 to \$15 per ton in bulk f.o.b. Rochester, and ranged \$15 to \$30 per ton in consuming markets. Colorado shipping points quoted steady at \$1 per cwt. trackside. Wisconsin stock ran \$40 to \$46 in eastern and middlewestern markets. Colorado stock ranged \$2.75 to \$3.75 per cwt. for sales in small lots in southern markets. The total shipments were 1,229 cars compared with 1,023 last week.

Apples

Exports of apples since July 1 to Sept. 10 were 47,167 barrels, chiefly to Canada. No. 1 Wealthy apples October 3 were quoted \$5.50 to \$6 per bbl. in Montreal and Toronto. Price changes during the week were mostly in the downward direction, but values in general were fairly well maintained. Baldwins still ruled \$4.50 per bbl. f.o.b. Rochester N. Y., and sold at \$4.90 f.o.b. Benton Harbor, Mich. Ben Davis ranged steady at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bbl., cash f.o.b. Winchester, Va., and tended upward at Rogers, Ark., closing at \$4.65 to \$4.75 per bulk. Greenings and other standard varieties A's ranged generally \$4 to \$4.50 at Rochester. In consuming markets New York and Michigan Wealthies ranged about steady at \$5 to \$6.75 per bbl., and Virginia Yorks \$4.50 to \$5.25. Fancy Illinois Jonathans exceeded \$9 in a few middlewestern markets. Extra fancy northwestern boxed Jonathans ranged \$1.85 to \$2.15 at northwestern shipping points, and \$3 to \$3.50 in consuming markets. Extra fancy Colorado boxed Jonathans ranged \$2.25 to \$2.40 f.o.b. shipping points and sagged to \$2.75 at Denver. Apple shipments are increasing faster than for the corresponding time last year. The week's movement was 4,858 cars compared with 3,682 last week and 3,968 for the corresponding week last year.

Grapes

The grape crop in the Niagara section of Ontario may not exceed sixty per cent of an average yield. Michigan Concord advanced, reaching 35 to 37c per 4-qt. basket f.o.b. Benton Harbor. They sold at 35 to 45c in leading distributing markets advancing fully 5c in various cities. New York Concord reached 35c f.o.b. cash track Westfield, closing at this figure. Shipments were 2,076 cars compared with 2,836 last week.

Peaches

The peach movement declined very sharply with only 79 cars compared with 264 last week. At this time last year the movement, 2,170 cars, was very heavy from northern producing sections. The decline this year is owing partly to the comparative failure of the northern crop and partly to its earlier maturity.

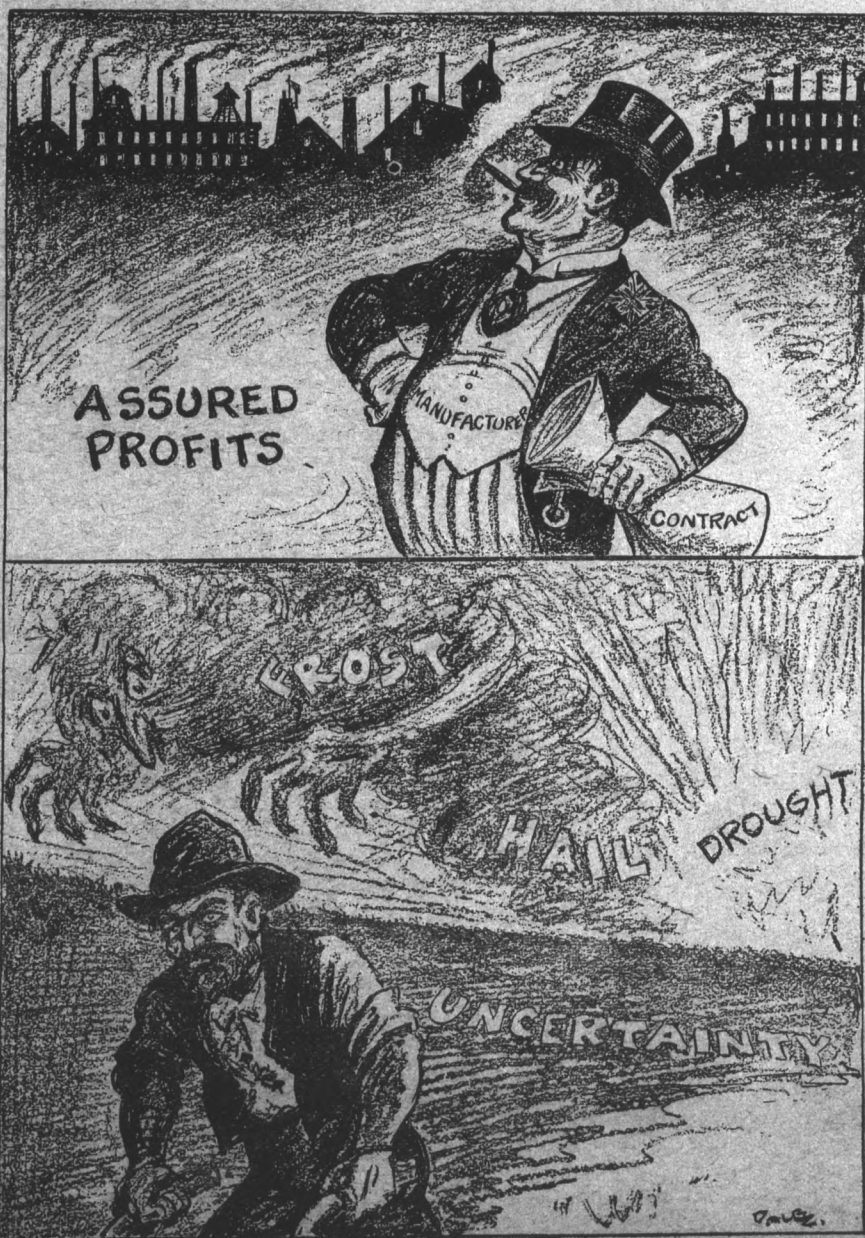
Tomatoes

Tomatoes declined to 441 cars compared with 615 last week.

Pears

Pears declined to 591 cars compared with 641 last week.

Citrus fruits continued at fairly steady combined volume.



EACH DOING HIS BIT—A CONTRAST

for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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What Would the Militarists Do?

READERS OF THE G. O. P. forces in Washington, who are expected as a matter of course and politics, to disagree with the President on everything, profess to find in President Wilson's reply to the late German peace note a too eager desire to open peace discussions which they assert are dangerous at this time.

"The way has been opened," says an Ohio congressman, "for Germany to save herself by withdrawing her armies within her own borders rather than by retreat under fire as she has been forced to do the past few weeks."

The American people want to see Germany whipped. Many of them didn't when we first entered the war. Events that have transpired since then, however, have shown us all individually and collectively as a nation that the peace and security of the future lies only in the absolute defeat of Prussia.

The question arises, "how badly do we want to whip Germany?" Do we want to give her the same bath of blood that she prepared for Belgium? Do we want to destroy her towns and her treasures and murder her helpless civilians as she destroyed and murdered in France and Belgium?

Yes, yes, yes, a thousand times, yes, if there is no other way that Germany can be brought to her senses. Reprisal for reprisal's sake has been Germany's game, but it will never be the game of America. Reprisal upon an enemy that knows no honor, that ruthlessly, cruelly, wantonly destroys for the fun of destroying, may be the only means of whipping Germany into submission. If it is, then God forbid that our hands should be stayed until the bloody task is done.

To drive the Prussians back to their borders will cost many American lives. To fight the Prussian upon his own soil will double up the casualty list. But if it must be so, we shall pay the price.

"We should not enter into peace discussion at this time when boys are dying at the front to crush militarism," says Senator Lodge.

Nonsense—drivel—madness.

We might expect this kind of talk from a munition manufacturer, but not from a Massachusetts senator. A man is as much a traitor to his country who opposes peace measures as he who opposes war measures. In both cases the honor of the country, the lives of its citizens are at stake.

Germany wants peace. How greatly she wants it no one knows. That is what the President wants to find out. Her allies are dropping from her; the morale of her army and civilian population is badly shaken; winter is coming on. Germany may be willing to meet every condition imposed by the Allies. If so, shall Senator Lodge or any other sane man argue that we should reject her admissions and her guaranteed promise of amends, and for the sake of pure vengeance push on to Berlin?

There need be no fear that the American people will conclude a dishonorable peace. They will fight until the day of doom to crush German militarism. But while they fight, they should be willing for the sake of the lives of their fighters to entertain any reasonable peace proposal put forth by Germany. To do this, there need be no cessation of hostilities, no hint that the American people are anxious for peace.

The effect of an exchange of peace views at this time will give us the opportunity to repeat and emphasize again in no unmistakable terms, exactly what Germany MUST do to end the war. And while our diplomats are laying down their terms to the enemy, Allied soldiers will be dictating 'terms' to Hindenburg on the western front. Let the peace parley proceed.

Where Does the Country Weekly Stand?

A NUMBER of the country weekly papers are accusing M. B. F. of "covertly endorsing the Non-Partisan League." They are wrong. We deny the allegation. But suppose we admitted it, then what? Would we be convicted of disloyalty, 'pro-Germanism, anti-Americanism by our country contemporaries?

To believe one-half that is written in the daily press against the Non-Partisan League at the instigation of Wall Street would be an injustice to the farmers comprising that organization. The League has been able to disprove most of the charges against it. It is not disloyal; it is not unpatriotic; it has put no stumbling blocks in the way of the government. The states in which it is strongest have lead all other states in their loans and contributions to the government. Should any better evidence than this be required to show how groundless and ulterior are the charges of its enemies?

We may defend the farmers of the west against the false imputations of commercial autocracy that is trying to kill their organization, without endorsing the aims and policies of their League. And we DO defend them because they ARE farmers and because they HAVE aroused the opposition of the politicians and Wall street. We defend them because we know that this opposition is NOT directed, as it is made to appear, against their leader, Townley, on the flimsy ground of disloyalty, but against the farmers themselves. It is to kill all desire, all opportunity for organization among farmers everywhere that the selfish interests are trying to crush the Non-Partisan League.

Could we lend a hand to any such nefarious program as that? No! We believe it is the privilege,—it is the duty,—of farmers to organize socially, industrially, yes, and politically if necessary to secure the recognition that is due them.

We shall have much more to say in later issues not only upon the Non-Partisan League but upon the needs of the farmers of Michigan to satisfy which it may be found necessary to organize along the same lines as have the farmers of the west. In the event of which we wonder where our country newspaper friends would stand?

A Startling Comparison

TALKING WITH R. C. Reed, secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, on the milk situation a few days ago we learned some surprising facts regarding the relative advances in the cost of milk to the consumer and in the cost of producing that milk. "In fourteen months' time," said Mr. Reed, "the cost of milk to the Detroit consumer has advanced 3 cents per quart. In the same length of time the cost of a pair of overalls has advanced from 75 cents to \$3."

We've never had it put quite so strongly or clearly as that before. When it is argued that the farmer's production costs has increased, the average person vaguely wonders what costs the farmer has. The popular opinion is that the farmer as a producer does little purchasing; that he performs most of the labor of the farm with his own hands; that he raises his beasts of burden and grows enough foodstuffs to feed his family. How then can the high cost of living affect the farmer?

We presume that the average city resident would be astonished to learn that the farmer as a class, is today one of the greatest purchasers in the entire country. To successfully conduct his farm, he must buy implements, in the manufacture of which enter steel, iron, copper, brass and many other metals. He must buy lumber. He must buy clothes. There is scarcely an essential article of wear or utility that the farmers of the nation do not buy. It follows that an advance in the price of the raw material from which these articles are made, causes a corresponding increase in the farmer's production costs.

It is amusing to read the oft-repeated statement that the farmers, having received wartime prices for their produce, are making a great deal of money. Nothing could be further from the truth. The prices received by farmers for their produce positively HAVE NOT advanced in proportion to the increase in the cost of his raw materials.

Some day when farmers are admitted into the councils and treated like human beings, the world may know something of their problems and struggles, but for the time being there seems to be nothing to do but suffer.

Turning on the Light

"SEEMS KINDA quiet about the old state this week, doncha think so, pardner? Politics sorta dead; noboddy cussing Mr. Ford, and nobody white-washing Mr. Newberry. Wonder what's up?"

'Why, don't you know, all the Newberry politicians have gone to New York this week. They're goin' to explain to Uncle Sam why Mr. Newberry, being Mr. Newberry, y'understand, was perfectly within his rights when he busted Michigan's primary law all to smash by spending about a hundred times as much as the law allowed him to to get himself nominated for the senate. Yes, and Luren D. Dickinson, the lieutenant governor of the old state, who has got enough lime in his back-bone to lend a bit to some of the other prominent feller citizens I might mention and never miss it at all, and who is the proud parent of the primary law and naturally feels kinda peeved when somebody shows they haven't got any respect for it, has gone down to New York too, with his dander up and coat-tails flying. Mr. Dickinson says there ain't no doubt, whatever, but what the Newberry fellers trampled all over the primary law, and they knew perfectly well they were doin' it at the time. Well, I hope that court has got enough respect for law to show the Newberry politicians that they can't get away with anything like that. If it hasn't the Lord help Michigan. It's offices will be bartered off like steers at an auction sale."

The Farmers Are Doing Their Share

WHILE THE city of Detroit is lagging in its Liberty loan campaign, and is yet ten to twenty millions short of its quota, agricultural districts are going 'over the top' way ahead of schedule.

This is not at all surprising. The average city business man puts his spare change into Liberty bonds. The farmer sacrifices, saves and borrows, and he usually goes his limit when he buys bonds. In the last two loans he has made up the deficit resulting from the default of the city man with ready cash.

It will be necessary in this fourth Liberty loan for the farmers of the nation to subscribe more than their quota if the entire issue is to be sold. The cities are not 'coming across' as expected. They are slackers in the strictest meaning of that term. Their men of wealth are not willing to make the sacrifices that are a part of the farmer's life. When the record of the fourth Liberty loan is made, the farmer's name shall lead all the rest as one who loved his country best and is willing to sacrifice for her.

Do your Christmas shopping early. Those who hoped Santa Claus would present the world with the great gift of Peace this coming Christmas, declare the old gentleman will have to get a hustle on himself.

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.)

What a Woman Thinks About Henry Ford

I am sending herewith an excerpt which was published in the *Saginaw News-Courier* this past week. The article drops off with the criticism of Mr. Osborn's action in supporting Mr. Newberry. I think there is a call to say something of Mr. Ford in the same article, and am therefore sending it for your consideration, to use if you see fit.

"I have noted in your columns the letter of Hon. Chase S. Osborn to Mr. Newberry, and it seems to me so contradictory of Mr. Osborn's straightforward, honest reputation that he would offer support to the man he has in the same epistle so sorely scored as a law-breaker. Does he think he is showing proper respect to the people of Michigan in assisting to place in so responsible a position as senator a man who has shown so little regard for the law, and for right, that he should buy his way into power? If 'big business' has put up this large sum for Mr. Newberry he is the 'hired man' of 'big business,' and the plain people of Michigan have no representative. Such deals as this practiced for ages are largely responsible for the present world upheaval—truth forever on the scaffold. Wrong forever on the throne is coming to an end; the future demands honor and justice."—R. L. M.

We are so pleased with the M. B. F. Its fearlessness in standing for right and justice is an inspiration and a hope to the farming class who have always been relegated to the "under dog" position in the economic systems of the world. The first page article for the past week is worth the price of the paper for a year, to arouse the people who are subject to the rule of selfish political cliques, both little and big.

In regard to Mr. Osborn's strictures of Mr. Ford, it seems impossible that Mr. Osborn cannot see that he is hitting himself harder than he is Mr. Ford. His grounds are so flimsy for charging Mr. Ford with favoring the Kaiser. Great men change their minds as conditions change. No one in this nation realized the full aims of Germany when this awful war broke out, or that her tentacles were already spread to grip every nation on earth. While it seemed possible that kindness could conciliate and peace and good will could be made the ruling principle to save the awful devastation and suffering of war, Mr. Ford put forth his best efforts to that end, sparing no expense, for which he did not ask to be rewarded. When developments disclosed the true intent of Germany, he changed his mind and sprang to the rescue of Liberty, not only in this country, but for all the world, putting the same generous efforts forth for the prosecution of the war, "war to the knife, and from the knife to the hilt," thereby emulating one of the greatest characters which shines in the history of this republic—Benjamin Franklin—who in the incipency of the Revolution declared his hatred of war and argued for peace, but who when he realized that the grip of King George was at the throat of liberty, forsook his peace theories, and flung himself into the combat heart and soul. So calumny can never dim the lustre of Henry Ford's great work.—R. L. M., St. Charles, Michigan.

Non-Partisan League is Correct in Principle

You show wonderful courage in giving the Non-Partisan League a fair show. We have heard that the "ward politician" is a dangerous man. He gets his orders from the same men as do the ignorant men in the country who hold influence over the common farmer. The "ward politicians" know how to make money, but the country healer is well satisfied if he can get a dollar-and-a-half job "fixing a culvert." Many a meritorious reform has been quered by the sneers or wise looks of one of these ignorant crossroads "heelers." You and I know where the influence comes from. The Non-Partisan League is correct in principle. I am of good old American stock and revolutionary ancestry and it grieves me to see undoubted pro-Germans handling patriotic funds and shouting against such men as Townley.—R. H. Wood, M. D., Heathwood Farm, Lewiston, Michigan.

The Fight on Henry Ford

The effort to defeat Henry Ford for the United States Senatorship in Michigan has reached a red hot point and gives every indication of getting warmer. Certain big interests throughout the country are very anxious that a radical such as Ford shall be kept from the United States Senate.

The voters are being told that Ford is really pro-German because he wanted to end the war more than two years ago, at a time when all decent people were hoping it could be ended with some appearance of justice. He is described as a Socialist because he is a believer in public ownership of natural monopolies. He is a near Anarchist because he supports the proposition that the vast mineral lands still remaining in the ownership of the United States should be exploited for the welfare of all the people and not for the enrichment of speculators.

Three years ago Henry Ford found that owing to the great efficiency of his shops the profit on his cars had gone beyond a reasonable mark, and he promptly declared a dividend of \$50 to every farmer who had purchased a Ford car within a year. He also reduced the price of his cars to all consumers and raised wages. Only a wild-eyed Anarchist would have done this. A great cor-

poration finding its dividends going mountain-high would not have reduced the price of its commodity. It would first have declared an extra dividend and then issued several million shares of extra stock as a bonus to all shareholders and would also have paid dividends on this water. This is exactly what was done by corporation after corporation in this country while the prices of their goods went steadily up.

They want no such Christian man as Henry Ford with his disturbing ideas in the United States senate. He could be bribed neither by wealth nor influence. He would have the courage to see that all honest reforms in the law were not blocked by hidden influences.

This is the real reason that all the corporation newspapers from New York to the Pacific Coast find Ford to be a dangerous man whose lack of patriotism has a German lining.—Providence New.

Thinks M. B. F. is on the Right Track

I have been a subscriber to your paper for some years, and am also a stockholder in two of the farmer elevators in this county and a director in one. I have intended a great many times to write you and tell you of my appreciation of the manner in which you have worked for the interests of the actual working farmer.

Your interests may possibly be as selfish as your best enemies say, though I do not believe it, but anyway your paper is the only one that I know of, alleged farm paper or any other, which has anything to say about the price that the farmer should receive for his labor and produce. All others try to induce the farmer to raise larger crops without making any provision for the price at which they shall be sold, either not knowing or trying to conceal the fact that a great many of the biggest crops ever raised were an actual loss to many farmers, and that many times two-thirds of an average crop if it was fairly distributed gave the men who worked for it more profit than some of the bumper crops.

And I can see no reason why it is all right to guarantee a manufacturer a sale for his goods and a profit thereon and deny the same to the farmer. It seems to be very praiseworthy and patriotic to give organized labor and capital anything that they ask for, but if the farmer asks for a little of the same treatment he is a slacker.

And while you are about the price matter why should the northern farmer have a price fixed on his wheat and the southern farmer have no limit on the price of his cotton? They have had this advantage and have used it for nearly two years, and now when people are beginning to wake up and make inquiries they ask that the price be fixed at thirty-five cents a pound, which is about four times what it was worth in 1914, before the war, and wheat is a trifle over twice as much as it was at the same time. And as the Government requires all the wool that is raised in the north we are compelled to buy cotton goods at quadruple prices with crops raised at double prices, and tools at about the same ratio as cotton.

I do not live on a farm just at present but have spent a good part of my life there, and my sympathies are all there, as they seem to be about the only important part of our inhabitants who are not organized, or who always had someone else fix the price upon what they produced. Wishing you more success, I am—B. L. Case, Clerk of Gratiot County, Ithaca, Mich.

"You Have Lived Up to Your Promise"

I consider I have received many times the subscription price worth of good from the advice given in your paper during the year, and I, for one, have found the paper has lived up to its promise, and more, and if my little one dollar can do any good I am glad. I only wish it was more. I say bravo! Grab some more of them by the neck and haul them up. Too long has the farmer been the stepping stone for the money makers. A man in Benton Harbor bought a ton of hay a few days ago and paid \$30 for it. Oh, my, didn't he howl! "The farmers were getting to be millionaires; they were making too much; didn't see what people were coming to," and a lot more on those lines, and when asked why he didn't get out on a farm, he said "well, you see, I ain't what you would call a farmer; I am in business and can't very well leave it." Keep right after them, M. B. F.—Mrs. L. E. S., Coloma, Michigan.

Thanks, Veteran Friend

I am a staunch friend of the paper and its editors. In my opinion they dare to do right in spite of opposition. I am quite an old boy, and according to old Gen. Sherman's version of it, I have some little idea of what hell is like. I often wish the good old General might come back to earth once more to tell us what would be a proper name for what is going on overseas nowadays. I like to read your paper.—H. B. C., Dighton.

Some of the farmers here hold their wheat at \$3.00 a bushel for seed and some are big enough to sell for just what they can get on the market. Those who want \$3.00 per bushel from their neighbors draw it 15 miles to market and take \$2.08 a bushel. Come, Mr. Farmer, play fair with yourself and your neighbor and help kill the Hun.—W. H. G., Hesperia, Michigan.



SENSE AND NONSENSE



CAUSE OF DIVORCE

"There will be fewer divorces," she said to a reporter, "when men treat women as their equals."

SHE CERTAINLY IS

"Do you know the kind of wife my ideal is?" a married man once said to me.

"Of course I do," said I. Your ideal wife is the kind that's tickled to death over a birthday present of a bag of flour."—Washington Star.

BETRAYED

The other night
I went to the theater
With a low-brow friend,
And the orchestra played
"The Little Brown Jug."
And he thought
It was the national anthem
And stood up,
And I did too.
Darn him.

CLEVER MOTHER

A visitor to a certain Brooklyn household was duly amazed by the wonderful likeness between twins.

"Why," she gasped, "I never saw two children look so much alike! How does your mother tell you apart?"

"Well," explained Tommy, "she finds out by spanking us. Clarence hollers louder than I do."—Oakland Enquirer.

WAS HE?

Mamma—"Now, Freddy, mind what I say. I don't want you to go over into the next garden to play with that Binks boy; he's very rude."

Freddy (heard a few moments afterwards calling over the wall)—"Say, Binks ma says I'm not to go in your garden because you're rude; but you come over here into my garden—I ain't rude."

BETTER REMEDY

The new girl in the counting room of a daily newspaper was from the country. An elderly gentleman walked up to her and said:

"I would like to get copies of your paper for a week back."

She replied: "Auntie has one, too; you had better try porous plasters. You can get them just across the street."

IT WOULD HELP SOME

He was a professional conjurer.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," he said, with a wave of the hand, "this is the magic cabinet. I invite any lady in the audience to enter this cabinet. I will then close the door, and when it shall be opened again the lady will have disappeared, leaving no trace."

There was an impressive silence until a little, under-sized man in the second row turned to an enormous woman, who sat by him, and breathed eagerly:—

"Maria, dear, won't you oblige the gentleman?"

"It's no use talking," said Jackson dejectedly. "It's impossible to make a woman understand the first principles of finance."

"What's the matter now?" enquired his friend.

"Matter!" ejaculated Jackson. "Why, when I was away yesterday, the baby swallowed a penny! And what does my wife do but call in a doctor and pay him two dollars for getting the penny back."

A FIFTY-FIFTY IRISHMAN

In his book, "From Gallipoli to Bagdad," "Padre" William Ewing tells the story of a burly Irishman brought into the field hospital suffering from many wounds.

"What are you?" asked the doctor.

"Sure, I'm half an Irishman."

"And what's the other half?"

"Holes and bandages."

WRONG END UP

The wife of a clergyman warned him as he went off to officiate at a funeral on a rainy day: "Now, John, don't stand with your bare head on the damp ground."

HE COULDN'T BELIEVE IT

The lieutenant at the Marine recruiting station was examining a husky farmer for enlistment in the marines. The man, it was found, had bad eyesight and could not read letters an inch high at twenty feet. He could not understand why that should keep him out of service.

"You've got to have good eyesight to pick off those Huns," he was told.

"You don't mean to tell me," he said earnestly, "that the Huns are that small?"



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Here's a Fine Farm Home

MRS. J's letter which follows, is one of the most helpfully suggestive that I have received. It tells the story of the average farm home under average conditions. It is not a story of wealth and ease; neither is it a story of poverty and struggle. It tells how she and her husband tho in only moderate circumstances installed in a house built forty years ago the conveniences that are today as much a part of the modern city home as the doors and windows. It shows how many farmers, who perhaps consider themselves too poor to equip the farm home with these conveniences, may by the use of a little ingenuity and at a nominal expense make the living conditions in their homes fully as desirable as in the homes of the more affluent.

In all cases the cost of making farm home improvements is inconsiderable compared with the immense satisfaction derived from them. Not so many farmers, I am glad to say, as there used to be, but still a few, cling to the old idea that what served the purpose in father's and grandfather's time will serve the purpose today. But that is only partly true. What served the purpose in grandfather's time because there was no substitute drives the children from the farm home of the twentieth century into more congenial and comfortable surroundings, particularly if they know their father can afford these conveniences but refuses to buy them because of his good old-fashioned ideas.

I think there is a growing tendency among farmers to take more pride in their homes. Farm folks visit more today than they used to. The settling up of the country, the community meetings, the automobile have been large factors in developing the farmer's social nature. It is a matter of pride with nearly everyone to have their homes looking neat and attractive and comfortable when company comes. It is only natural that when Farmer Jones suddenly decides to put running water and a bath in his house that Farmer Smith immediately upon his first visit to the Jones home after the improvements have been made, should vow that the Joneses should never have anything better than the Smiths, and go and do likewise.

The average prosperous farmer of today boasts of a home that is replete with the conveniences we have discussed in these columns. True, thousands of prosperous farm homes do not have them and never will have them. Quite true also that thousands of farmers, struggling along now to free their farms of indebtedness and as a result are quite unable to invest in these conveniences at this time, will some day as the farm business progresses, make them a part of their homes. Such as these, who have ambition to do, courage to sacrifice, faith to keep going, will find no hardship in having to do without all but the most essential of farm home appurtenances. For the dreams of the future and the anticipation of the comforts that success may buy, reconcile us all to present conditions of living which for the time being we cannot remedy.

I have received letters from several farm women telling how they earn their pin money, but I wish I might have many more. Almost every woman should be able to contribute something along this line which will serve as a suggestion to some other reader. Please do not hesitate to tell us about your chickens, your last summer's garden, or whatever the source of your "pin money" income. Then we'll compare notes and see who has the best and most successful plan. Affectionately, PENELOPE.

DEAR PENELOPE:—As the subject of farm home conveniences has come up again, I will say something. First, I want to ask, Penelope, if the woman who carries swill, as a rule is the kind who will set her foot and keep it "set?" Now, don't think I never carry a pail of swill; far from it, but I don't make a business of it.

Two years ago we installed a gravity water system, a 1½ horsepower gas engine and power washer. We had acetylene gas, so we put in a plate of two burners. Our house was built forty years ago, with two uprights and a wing added some years later, then the kitchen was taken for a dining room, and the pantry left without a door from the added kitchen—many steps were wasted going around thru the dining room. We cut a door to the pantry from the kitchen, took six feet out of one corner of the large kitchen and two out of

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

the woodshed and made a bathroom, turned the woodshed into a washroom, which also contained separator, and engine, and built a new woodshed and porch. Words cannot express what a difference this made in my work.

A moist air furnace was put in at the same time, in the largest cellar, that we thought we could hardly spare, but we have hardly missed it. So the dirt and ashes are a thing of the past. The engine pumps the soft water up to the attic over the bathroom. (The pump is in the washroom also) and turns the separator at the same time, we use the same pulley that runs the separator for the churn, so that I usually do my churning when I wash, or in the morning when I am doing up the milk dishes. The floor in the washroom is cement, sloping toward a sink in the floor which drains to the sewer, a septic tank made of cement that all the water from the bathroom and the kitchen sink also runs to. A hard water pump is at the right of the kitchen sink, so we pump hard water by hand, as it is always fresh then. Another very handy thing is a cupboard between the dining room and kitchen with doors on both sides.

This all cost at the time it was installed about \$1,000, besides what we did ourselves. We hired all plumbing and carpenter work but did most of the cement work. A mason was hired to lay the

What's the Use?

WHAT'S the use to worry.

You've not got long to stay—

Why not take things easy

As you pass along Life's way?

'Twill do no good to worry

If things are going wrong;

You may as well be pleasant—

Meet reverses with a smile and song

What's the use to criticise,

What's the use to knock;

What's the use to ridicule,

Or at some to throw a rock?

Don't appoint yourself a censor,

No matter what you do—

This great big world was never made

For just a chosen few.

There's none of us that's perfect,

There's a few of us that stay

And never stray or wander

From the straight and narrow way.

So when you start to hammer

Some poor fool who's gone astray,

'Twill do no harm to pause and think

You may lose your grip some day.

chimney and do the plastering. It was ceiled so we put on plasterboard and pulp plaster.

Now, last but not least I want to speak of my screened porch. It is the greatest blessing I have. Very few flies, and it is such a nice place to sit and get vegetables ready. It is toward the garden, and the water is just a step in the door, so very little dirt is carried in.

The M. A. C. sent us a man to lay out the septic tank, and it is surely a success.

With help so scarce and so expensive, I most believe it would pay to do it now, even if it cost \$1,500, altho I hardly think it would cost that.

Well, it is growing colder. One boy will soon be gone to college and army training, and we will be left with the last boy, 17 years old, to do the work of three a year ago. He has good courage and thinks he and dad can handle 175 acres with a tractor, and a few more double hitches. If only we can keep him and his courage, it will mean much. For the boys that are gone must be fed.

Well, that's enough of that, so I will tell you about a few makeshifts I have. I needed a table for my pantry, so I used my incubator with an oilcloth on top, it serves the purpose. Before starting the furnace fire, we move the couch into the kitchen, eat on the kitchen table, and in fact, we live there. Unless company comes, which is quite frequent, we are there most of the time—it's my sunniest room.

To save sugar when canning plums but a teaspoon of soda to a quart of blanching water; it helps remove the tart. I shall try it with sour apples. When I use substitute I use it alone, and the same with flour. I like sour milk and soda better than yeast for the substitute. Soda is not hard for housekeepers of the old school to manage; they do not take as kindly to baking powder, a

little of which, if added with the substitute will make jems lighter.

I want to say a bit about the ballot. It surely is coming, and I hope every mother and daughter will step up and take her place, and not be a slacker. It's a duty we owe our country to study the questions of the day and be ready to vote.—Mrs. J. L. J., St. Johns, Michigan.

The Kitchen Korner

DEAR PENELOPE:—I am one of your readers who do not like to use a recipe that I am not sure has been tried and proven good. I am always afraid my material may be wasted, and among those government recipes, in particular, so many call for such large quantities and make dishes far too large for my small family.—Mrs. S., Kent County.

I shall be only too willing to send you some of my recipes which I know are economical and good, and I am sure others will be glad to do the same, for I believe the average farm woman is proud of her cooking ability and is always anxious to exchange her recipes. Here is a recipe for peppersauce, which may be made up in a short time, is not expensive and makes an excellent relish for cold meats. This may also be used as a sandwich filling for the lunch box:

Chop 4 red peppers, 1 large cabbage, 2 cups of onions and 2 cups of celery; add 3 cups of brown sugar, 3 tablespoons salt, 1 quart of vinegar and 5cts worth of white mustard seed. Mix and can cold.

Another dish we are particularly fond of is escalloped squash:

Boil and mash the squash, let it cool, beat the yolks of two eggs, and when squash is nearly cold whip these into it with 3 tablespoons of milk, one of butter rolled in flour and melted in milk; pepper and salt to taste, pour into a greased baked dish, cover with bread crumbs and bake to a light brown in a quick oven.

CREAMED SALMON OR TUNA FISH

One can of salmon, one teaspoon of lemon juice, salt, one bunch of celery chopped, one cup of bread crumbs, one egg. Stir all up well, place in baking dish and pour over it one and a half cups of hot milk. Bake from 15 to 20 minutes, or until a good brown.

Whenever I come across a new dish I shall try and send it to you.—Mrs. M. C. L., Macomb Co.

A Few Helpful Suggestions on Fall Styles

The skirts will be longer but very narrow this year. The peg top or full hip is not as popular, tho many of the suit skirts are draped.

Suit pockets are getting longer. Some of the latest reach nearly to the knee, and are strictly tailored.

Serge and jersey are the predominating materials for one-piece frocks. They are trimmed with buttons, colored embroidery motifs chenille, and the newest idea is fringe. White linen, organdy, silk or georgette collars are worn with these dresses. They are separate in order that they may be easily laundered.

The poke bonnet effect in millinery is seen a great deal, especially for misses and young women.

High draped crowns on the sailor style hat makes a most attractive model for street wear.

The aviator cap is worn by both little boys and girls and their older sisters. The small sizes in wool are selling at \$1.50; large size, \$2.00. In satin they are \$1.00.

Alice blue and old rose is one of the most popular combinations for both children and grown-ups' clothes. An Alice blue coat with hat of old rose is charming for little girls.

Old Dresses Need Not Shine

MANY a good woolen dress or suit has been reluctantly laid aside by its wearer because the skirt had acquired a shine that stubbornly refused to come off. In these days, when every discarded woolen garment is being called back to service, the housewife will welcome the following suggestions from the home economics workers at Iowa State College for removing shine from woollens:

Press wool material through a wet woolen cloth. The nap of the pressing cloth will pull up the nap of the garment.

Press wool material with a piece of wet crinoline over it (White for white materials, black for dark materials). The crinoline will stick to the wool and will pull up the nap.

Press wool material thru heavy wet cotton cloth. Iron until cotton cloth is dry, wet the cloth again, place it over the material, rub the iron over it. This removes the shine, but does not take out the press.

SO TURPENTINE WON'T BLISTER

Use one-third the quantity of lard.

TO PREVENT GASOLINE ODOR

When cleaning clothing with gasoline, add a few drops of sassafras oil. This will take away the disagreeable odor.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 8976.—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, but more appropriate for the girls of 10 and 12 years. The dress is made with a simple waist separate from the straight, gored skirt. The waist has a plain back, but the fronts are gathered in at the belt, allowing the prettily shaped inset vest. The trimmings on this simple little frock are what really make the dress. The collar is cut square in the back, extending down the sides of the vest, giving the effect of reverses. Fancy, three-cornered pockets are placed on both sides of the skirt, and a crush girde is held together with narrow facings which are laced thru eyelets in the girde and tied. A cotton poplin or some silk-finished material would make up admirably in such a style and could be trimmed with a stripped or figured wash silk or velvet. A delf blue, trimmed in pongee or old rose in cream or black are becoming color combinations for girls.

No. 8986.—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. A style for both play and dress suits for the little boy. The trousers are straight at lower edge, knee length. The blouse is in coat style, double-breasted, with shaped left side front, making a pretty closing, and is held in place either with a belt of the material or a leather belt. Narrow turn-back cuffs finish the long or short fitted sleeves. The shops show such good looking repp, Boy Blue cloth and heavy percales for boys' suits, one can easily find something to suit. The percales are no doubt the most practical, on account of laundering so often, but the other materials make smart little suits, and for the child indoors the cotton suits are usually warm enough. If a dress suit is desired and one that will be warm and suitable for all winter wear, try a piece of cotton corduroy or velveteen. It will wear many seasons and may be steamed and cleaned easily.

No. 8980.—Ladies' Blouse. A soft, graceful style for the suit blouse is here shown. The yoke effect is given by the back extending over the shoulders and the square-cut shawl collar has deep frills gathered underneath and joining the shirred inset vest. Long, full sleeves are softly banded in at the wrist, with narrow corresponding frills falling over the hand. The suit blouse of today is generally made to match the color of the suit and toned with white or a harmonizing color. A navy blue suit with a navy blue Georgette blouse make a most attractive costume. The blouse may be beaded with a few bright beads or embroidered to give it a little color, but if made of all blue a simple white Georgette collar may be used to relieve the sameness. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 8997.—Misses' and Small Women's Long-Waisted Dress. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This style is always becoming to small people and now that it is so popular girls of all sizes are wearing it. This particular style is adapted to conservation measures. An old suit or coat might easily be converted into this dress. The waist is straight-line, shirtwaist style to the hip line, and the skirt section is two-piece, with straight lower edge and gathered all around to the waist. The sash laces thru bound slits made in the waist and

ties in the back. The sleeves are long and fitted. On a plain serge or any soft cotton and wool material one may use a knitted collar and sash and have a dress strictly up to the minute. I have seen the wool knitted collar used on a white pique dress in this style that was very good, but on a wool or heavy mixed goods nothing is prettier than the knitted collar and sash. On a dark blue use a khaki or sand shade of wool.

No. 8993.—Ladies' four-gored gathered skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. This style will particularly appeal to the short waisted woman who likes the separate skirt, but feels they divide her height. This idea shown in cut, has a yoke across the front only, onto which the front gore is gathered, with the remaining gores gathered to the slightly raised waistline, and finished with a narrow belt.

No. 8968.—Ladies' one-piece dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The waist is simply a shirt-waist with a panel both front and back, made together with the waist. From the waistline the panel may hang separate, giving the popular apron effect. The kimono sleeves are also shown on many of the new fall frocks. They are finished with bands of the material and for panels and narrow roll collar.

Top Shelf Reserves

FRUIT LEATHER

Now is the time to revive such old-fashioned delights as fruit "leather" and fruit paste. "Leather" may be made from berries, cherries, figs, apricots, peaches, and blue plums. Over-ripe peaches and apricots are best for leather and all fruits should be thoroly ripe. Mash to a pulp, spread on lightly oiled platters and dry in the sun or the dryer. When dry, sprinkle with sugar, roll up like a jelly roll, cut in slices, sprinkle with sugar and pack

away in jars or very tight boxes lined with wax paper.

Peaches, or half-and-half peaches and figs make delicious leather and need only a sprinkling of sugar.

Serve this leather in winter instead of candy or with cream cheese and nuts for dessert. Fruit leather may be soaked in water and used for pies, shortcake, puddings and sauces. When intended for this purpose omit the sugar.

FRUIT PASTE

Fruit paster are made by boiling down fruit pulp, adding sugar and drying out slightly. Practically all fruits can be used in making this paste. Mixing the fruits improves the flavor.

CHERRY PASTE

Select ripe, sweet cherries, place in kettle with two tablespoons of water, cover tightly and steam slowly until enough water forms to allow them to cook slowly without burning. Boil until soft, rub pulp through sieve, return to fire and cook slowly until very thick. Weigh pulp, add half its weight in sugar, let it dissolve, return to the fire and boil until the paste is so thick that when a spoon is passed thru it the mass does not run together immediately.

Pour fruit in half-inch layer in flat dishes rubbed lightly with salad oil and dry in a draft for two days. Cut in squares or fancy shapes, place in wax paper, springle with granulated sugar, leave in draft two days, dip in sugar and pack in tin or wooden boxes lined with paper and with paper between the layers of pastes.

Another method of preparing the paste is to dry slowly in the dryer and pack away in jars without sprinkling with sugar.

State Democrats and Republicans Endorse Woman Suffrage

"In accordance with the pledge of the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in June, 1916, we commend to the voters of Michigan the granting of suffrage to women on the same terms as men by this state at the approaching November election.

"Confident of the rectitude of our purposes and the patriotism of our program of political action, we call upon all right thinking men of Michigan to rally to a support of the Democratic ticket at this election.—*Resolution passed unanimously by Democratic State Convention at Detroit, September 25th, 1918.*

"We believe the time has come when Michigan should extend the right of suffrage to women on equal terms with men, and we endorse the Constitutional Amendment looking toward that end, to be voted upon at the November election, and call upon the voters of the state to adopt it by emphatic majority.

"We further favor the immediate submission to the several states of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution granting suffrage to women, and we call upon the legislature of Michigan to ratify such amendment when so submitted."—*The Republican State Convention September 26th, 1918, embodied in their platform.*

The List of Substitutes

is a long one so that every housewife will be able to select the ones best suited to the tastes of herself and family.

Corn Meal, Corn Flour, Barley Flour, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Oat Flour, Rice Flour, Potato Flour, Sweet Potato Flour, Peanut Flour, Bean Flour, Kaffir Flour, Milo Flour and Feterita Flour and Meals may be purchased as substitutes.

All of the above, except Rye Flour, must be used on the basis of at least 1 pound of substitute to every 4 pounds of pure wheat flour. Rye Flour must be used on the basis of at least 2 pounds to every 3 pounds of pure wheat flour.

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

is a 100% pure wheat flour, so is necessary to buy substitutes with it on the above basis.

However, Lily White is so well milled and of such splendid quality you will not experience difficulties in using substitutes with it on the basis given by the Food Administration.

In fact, you will be delighted with the splendid baking results you will be able to obtain from the use of LILY WHITE FLOUR and the substitutes.

Your dealer is instructed to sell you LILY WHITE FLOUR on the Guarantee of perfect baking satisfaction or the return of your money.

Our Domestic Science Department furnishes recipes and canning charts upon request and will aid you to solve any other kitchen problems you may have from time to time. Public demonstrations also arranged. Address your letters to our Domestic Science Department.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



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



An Hour With Our Boys and Girls

Address all Letters to Aunt Penelope, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

DEAR boys and girls:—October is surely here and old Jack Frost is slipping around nights when we are all fast asleep and nipping the last bud and blossom; but even so, October has its pleasures, for you all remember I am sure, what a holiday of fun and pranks comes in this month. No doubt many of you have your plans all made for a Halloween celebration. Perhaps some are going to have parties in your homes, others will meet on the corner for a corn roast and then out for a lark—but whatever you have planned to do don't you think it would be a splendid idea to tell some of the other children in different parts of the state and exchange your ideas. The same old games may be new to someone else, and theirs new to you.

How I wish you would, this week and next, sit down and write me any suggestions you may have on a successful Halloween party. If you know any real good games to play, explain how to play them—or you may have a little contest that would be appropriate. Tell us what you will serve for refreshments. Of course, my suggestions would be old-fashioned, for it was so long ago that I was a little girl, but I will try to think of some too. Be sure to mail your letter before the 19th or it will be too late to be used. Lovingly—AUNT PENELOPE.

THE NEW GARDEN SONG

Johnnie get your hoe, get your hoe,
get your hoe;

Mary dig your row, dig your row, dig
your row;

Down to business, girls and boys,
Learn to know the gardener's joys!
Uncle Sam in need, pull the weed,
plant the seed;

While the sunbeams lurk do not shrink
Get to work.

All the lads must spade the ground,
All the girls must hustle round.

Chorus

Over there, over there!

Send the word, send the word over
there—

That the lads are hoeing, the lads are
hoeing,

The girls are showing ev'rywhere.

Each a garden to prepare.

Do your bit so that we can all share
With the boys, with the boys, the
brave boys,

Who will not come back till it's over
over there!

(Written to the tune of "Over There.")

Save the Peach Stones and Serve your Country

DO NOT have to ask my boys and girls if they love their country or if they would like to do something to help win the war. Every letter I get from you breathes patriotism and a desire to do something that is worth while. I have tried to show you ways in which money could be earned to buy Thrift stamps or how you could help your parents with the light work about the farm so that they may turn their attention to the larger and more important duties. Some of you have found it easy to earn and save to buy stamps, but others have found it difficult.

But please don't feel badly about that. Here's a way that every child from baby up to big grown-up brother can do a most valuable service to their country. Save peach stones. Now that may seem a strange suggestion, but it isn't. I'll tell you why.

Not long after Germany started this terrible war, her men of science discovered a gas that could be spread in huge quantities and for a great distance out upon the battlefields. This gas was poisonous and for soldiers to breathe it into their lungs meant death or at least a long illness. To protect the soldiers from the gas, the other nations made a "mask" which covered the nose and the mouth of the soldier and when the Germans let the gas loose, the soldier puts on his mask and breathes the air from an air tank which he carries, instead of the poisoned outside air.

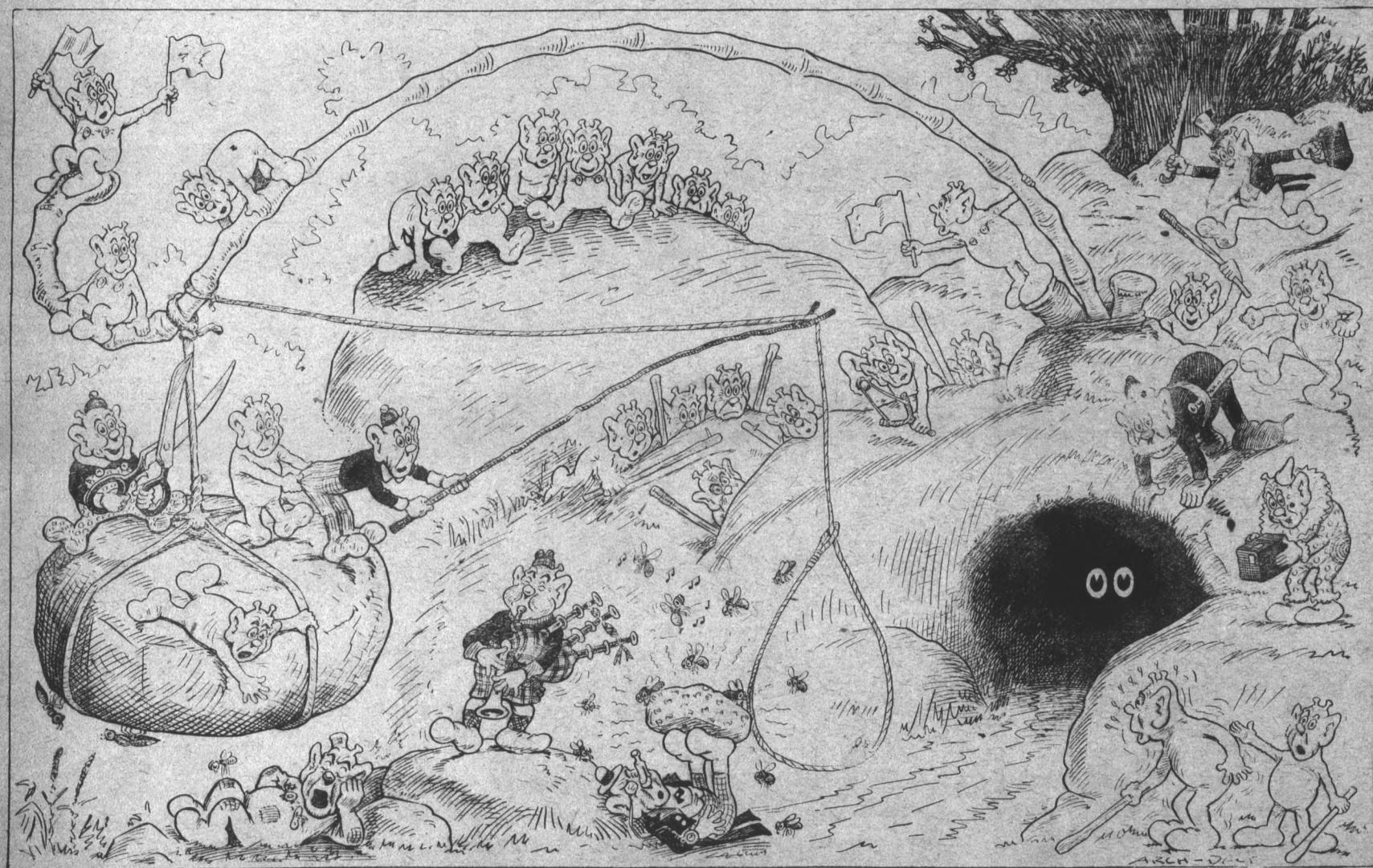
But what has that got to do with peach stones? you ask. Everything. In the making of gas masks large quantities of charcoal is made from various kinds of material, but the only charcoal that can be used for making gas masks is secured from

the pits of certain fruits and the shells of certain nuts.

The Red Cross is making a collection of these pits and shells for the American army and a call has been issued to all boys and girls in America to lend a hand in gathering them. The only pits that can be used are of peach, plum, prune, apricot, olive, cherry and date; and the shells of Brazil nuts, walnuts, butternuts and hickorynuts. Now do you see the connection between gas masks and peach stones?

I want every boy and girl who reads this page to join in this great campaign for saving the lives of soldiers in France. Gather all the peach stones that you can find. Save all the shells from the nuts you crack. Have a show and charge all the children from 25 to 50 fruit pits for admission. Do anything you can think of to gather these stones. Get your playmates to help. Organize a club and adopt a "Peach Pit Pledge," and I would like to see you marching proudly up to the rooms of your local Red Cross, with pockets and baskets bulging with the result of your pledge.

I want to make this a great campaign in which all of my nieces and nephews will take part. In order to encourage you, I have decided to give FOUR Thrift stamps to the boy or girl who writes me the best letter on their plan of gathering these pits and shells. And to the one who reports the largest number of peach



The Doo Dads are having the biggest adventure of their lives. Never before has there been so much excitement in the Wonderland of Doo. And no wonder. Do you see that terrible looking pair of eyes glaring out of the dark cave? They belong to the Gazooka; a fierce animal that may eat some of the poor little Doo Dads up if they do not capture it. But the brave little fellows are bound that they will capture it. See what a wonderful affair they have rigged up. It was lucky for them that the artist lost his bamboo walking stick on his last trip to the Wonderland of

The Doo Dads Try to Capture the Gazooka

Doo. First they fastened it onto the ground above a cave. Then they pulled it over with a rope and fastened that big stone to it. Next they attached the rope with a noose at the end to it. But the biggest joke of all is to get the Gazooka to come out. They were at a loss to know what to do till Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, offered to hold the bait. Here he is on his back, holding a piece of strong cheese up on his feet. He has a

clothes pin on his nose to keep from suffocating from the odor of the cheese. Sandy, the Piper, is helping to entice the Gazooka out with sweet music of his bag pipes. Roly is holding the lasso out and as soon as the Gazooka gets its head through the noose Poly will cut the rope with his big shears and the cane will swing up. Then the terrible animal will be snared, and will never more terrify the Doo Dads. But will the Gazooka

come out? That is what is puzzling the Doo Dads. Flannelfeet the cop is watching. If he don't look out that young rascal will push him over into the Gazooka's den. Smiles, the clown, is ready to get a snap-shot of the Gazooka when it comes out. But what have we here? If it isn't Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, snoozing away right under the big stone! If Poly cuts the rope before that little fellow can get him awake he will surely be crushed to death. Don't you hope the Doo Dads can capture the Gazooka without getting hurt?

stones saved before Nov. 1st, I will also give FOUR Thrift stamps.

Now get busy, M. B. F. boys and girls. Just show Uncle Sam what you can do.—AUNT PENELOPE.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I thought I would try and write upon the subject "My Home." I live on an 80 acre farm, our house has seven rooms, five of which are down stairs and two upstairs. The house is painted white. We have quite a large barn and some small out buildings. We have 5 cows, 4 calves and 6 horses. The cattle's names are Rose, Reddy, Bunny, Topsy, Cherry, Star, Smuty, Nellie and Wilson. The horse's names are Ford, Topsy, Mountain, Eli, Colonel and Queen. There is no woods on our farm, only a few trees. We have a small orchard, we have 10 yellow transparent trees all of which have apples on, 4 are loaded. We also have a few flowers which are Tiger Lillies, Easter lillies and roses. We sowed some Asters, Sweet Peas and Sweet Williams this year, I wish they were in bloom now as there is nothing I love better than flowers. The fields on our farm vary greatly in size, some being 5 acre fields, some 8 and 10 acres, one which is 28 and another 15 and still another 12 acres. We have 9 acres of oats, 2 1/2 acres of corn, 2 1/2 acres of barley, 32 acres of beans, some potatoes and pasture land. We also had 18 acres of hay. There isn't any brook on our farm but there is a river about a half mile from here which is called "The Salt River." It seems to be quite a resort for the young folks near by. The lake nearest our place is Stevenson Lake, about 10 miles distant. Will close for this time.—Cora Mitchell, Clare, Mich. R. 7.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I saw in the M. B. F. that you wanted the children to write on the subject "My Home." Well my home is a large old style frame house. From the time we get up in the morning till night we can hear the birds singing which makes it very pleasant. Our home has a service flag in the window for a dear brother who is soon going over sea. Our hopes are that he will return when victory is won, he is now at Washington D. C. Co. B. 68 Engineers. We have over 100 fruit trees, a row of maple trees along the road and a big willow tree in the yard. We have a row of currant bushes and two rows of grapes. There are roses, lilacs, gladiolas and house plants and the dear old Sun-Flowers. We have 13 head of cattle, 5 head of horses, one little colt and 5 pigs. I live on an 80 acre farm. I have \$1.75 in thrift stamps now, but I am afraid that I will not win one from you, so I guess that I will have to get around and earn them some other way.—Sylvia McCarron, Gagetown.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—My father takes the M. B. F. We like it very much. We like to read the little letters in it. We go to school every day. I am 12 and in the 8th grade. My sister Helen is 10 and in the 6th grade. Here are some verses she and I made up. I hope you will like them.—Ruth and Helen Dunham, Beaverton, Michigan.

Bring the good old Yankee boys,
We'll sing another song.
Sing it with a spirit
That will help the war along;
Sing it as we used to sing
With fifty thousand strong,
While we go marching to Berlin.

(Chorus)

Hurrah! Hurrah! say the Yanks un-
to the Hun.
Hurrah! Hurrah! You will hear our
great big gun.
And when we "can" the Kaiser,
We will certainly have some fun,
While we go marching to Berlin.

"Pershing's dashing Yankee boys
Will never reach Berlin."
So the saucy German said,
And never thought of it again.
Had they not forgot, alas,
Their ranks were getting thin,
While we go marching to Berlin.

So we'll make a thoroughfare
For democracy and her train,
Sixty miles in latitude,
Three hundred to the main.
Prussians fled before us
For resistance was in vain,
While we go marching to Berlin.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have never written to you before, I am a boy 12 years old. I am living on a 120-acre farm for the winter, and think next summer, my real home is in Kalamazoo. The people I am staying with take the M. B. F. and enjoy reading the boys' and girls' letters and poems. We have, of course, cows, horses, hogs and chickens. I have thought of two names that might be used for our page they are "Builders of Democracy" and "Sons and daughters of Uncle Sam." School will start tomorrow morning and so I will close now. You see I don't want to be a lazy bones the first day.—George MacDonald, Sand Lake, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have never written to you before, but I like to read the letters from other children. I have one War Savings Stamp. I think they are a good thing to help Uncle Sam in this war. I have no real close relation in this war, but there are two or three boys from this neighborhood who have gone. We have a span of mules, a mare and two colts; their names are Prince, Thunder, Doll, Snip and Trixie. My parents take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I have two brothers and three sisters. I am 12 years old and will be in the eighth grade. I am trying to help win this war. I hope the end is not far away. I hope they get the Kaiser canned and sealed so he will never get out again. I live on a 40-acre farm two and a half miles from town; it is on a main travelled road. We haven't a car

yet but would like one very much. I like riddles and rhymes best; here is a riddle or two: How is a peacock and the number 9 alike? Answer: Take off the tail and there is nothing left. What is the first thing a man sets in his garden? Answer: His foot. Well, this is all I will write this time. Hoping to see this in the paper soon.—Dorothy Mina Lockwood, Concord, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 12 years old and will be 13 the 25th of August. I am in the 7th grade. I will tell you how I am trying to help win the war. We eat lots of substitutes. I don't eat much bread, and not any cake or cookies. My papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have been reading the letters ever since you started our page and like the Doo Dads very much. The letters are real nice, too. I am a great hand to read. We have two oxen, their names are Tom and Dick, but we are going to sell them this week. We have two cows and a calf. The cows' names are Flora and Daisy. The calf's name is Lady. We are expecting Daisy to come fresh soon. I milk Flora just about all the time. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have two brothers, Albert and Otis. Well, I have written quite a letter.—Effie M. Barton, Kalkaska, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have been reading the M. B. F. letters so I thought I would write one. I am a little girl 12 years old. I live on a 120 acre farm. I have two brothers, their names are Harry and Grant. Harry is 22 years old and is a soldier in France. Grant is 15 years old. We have four cows and one heifer; their names are Becky, Cheery, Dutch, Molly and Queen. We have two horses and two colts; their names are Sam, Molly, June and Prince. We have one pig. I feed the chickens and pig and wash dishes. I had a garden of my own this summer. My school starts tomorrow. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Wright. I have to go one mile and 40 rods to my school. My pets are three cats, their names are Tipple, Timmy and Nancy. We have three dogs, their names are Rip, Buster and Jack. Well I will close for this time, will write again.—Iva F. Hunt, Red Oak, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a little girl eight years old. My papa has a 100 acre farm. My brother and I go after the cows every night and morning. My sister and I have a kitten. We have five cows and five calves, their names are Daisy, Cherry, Polly-Ann, Molly, Mary. We have six horses and one colt. Their names are Dan, Clyde, Prince, Bob, Barney, Star and Nelly. We have forty sheep and twenty-nine lambs. My little brother has a dog. I have two thrift stamps, my sister and brothers each have three, and each of us have one war saving stamp. My papa takes M. B. F. and thinks it is the best paper we get.—Your friend, Doris Wheaton, Mason, Mich. R. F. D. No. 3.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I will write and tell you what things are like around my home. My school did not let out until the last day of May, and when I got home I helped mamma to do things around home. We live on a farm which is one mile from a village. There is an orchard around our house. There are lots of other trees and flowers too. Mamma has lots of chickens and I like to help her feed them. Papa has three cows; he milks them in the morning and evening. I am eleven years old and am in the fifth grade at school. I am buying Thrift Stamps. I have bought eighteen. I am going to save all of my money and keep on buying them. I am going to help mamma in lots of things this summer.—Inez Smith, Freeland, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I was reading in the Michigan Business Farming the letters to you and I thought I would like to write also. We live on a farm. We have two cows and two calves. We have 9 ducks and chicken one horse which we call George. I have 3 brothers and 8 sisters, one is dead. I am 10 years old and am in the 6th grade. My little brother has 2 lambs. One's name is Dick, the other is Free-and-Equal. I have two tame pigs. I have lots of fun on the farm.—Very truly Yours, Phyllis Wills, Capac, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 11 years old. I live on a 124 acre farm. I go to school every day and am in the sixth grade. We have two pets, a colt and a dog. The colt's name is Prince and the dog's name is Rowdy. I like to read the letters the girls write in the M. B. F. I have three brothers and two sisters the boys names are Dale, Delbert and Royal, my sisters names are Frances and May. Our oldest brother had to go and register. I will have close with love.—Isabel A. Stevens, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a girl 11 years old. I live on a farm of 120 acres. We have 7 cows that we milk. I milk two of them and two of my other sisters milk the other ones. I have two sisters older than I am and three brothers younger. I have a twin sister and brother, their names are Lois and Louis. The rest of them are Edith, Hilda, Fred Philip, and Beatrice. The twins were 5 months old a week ago Sunday. Well I will have to close now, good by from Jessie Blough, Saranac, Mich.

Aunt Penelope: I am a girl fourteen years of age and have one war saving stamp. I am going to tell you how I am trying to do my bit. In the last draft they took our hired man and now I have to work in the field. I can shock wheat, oats and rye. I pick berries and help in the house to scrub floors wash dishes, sweep the floors and make beds. I can hoe and cut thistles. I have cut that cow out and I think "Beautiful Eyes" would be her name. Lots of love good-by. Your Niece, Wilma Sundbeck, Manistee, Mich.

SAVING TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST OF THE DITCH

On July 18th I was present at the blasting of 75 rods of the Lucas drain, two miles outside of Gladwin, Mich. The work was done by Huggar Brothers, who are the contractors having the work in charge. The shooting of a ditch being a new method in this section, it was advertised as a demonstration and about 150 people were present.

The survey for this ditch at this place called for a width at top of about 14 feet with about a 6-foot bottom and a depth of from four to five feet. The ditch both below and above this 75 rods had been dug with teams and scrapers some time ago but this section which was soft muck about five feet deep under which was a layer of marl, could not be dug on account of its softness and the impossibility of getting teams onto it. This section had prevented the completion of the ditch and one of the Huggar boys stated that had they been able to dig this ditch last fall it would have been worth \$1,500 to them. After seeing a small demonstration of ditch blasting, they bought a ton of 50 per cent straight dynamite and arranged to shoot this 75 rods in one afternoon.

One cartridge of the above grade dynamite (1-2 pound) was loaded in each hole. The holes were made with a pointed iron bar and were 18 inches apart in a straight line on the center line of the ditch and 18 inches deep. The cartridges were not tamped because there was enough water in the hole to cover them. The last two shots which were the best were about 20 rods in length and each was fired from the center hole which was the only one that contained cap and fuse. A few extra cartridges were placed in these long charges that contained a cap but no fuse. These were not regarded as necessary but used as an additional precaution to insure perfect detonation.

A perfect 75 rods of ditch was blown with 325 pounds of dynamite and the whole cost of this length ditch was just \$110.00. The cost of digging by hand was estimated at \$375.00. Where the contractors expected to lose money on this stretch of the ditch, they made a nice profit. They had spent about \$2.00 per rod on clearing the wide right-of-way shown in the pictures. They would not have had this expense at all had they known that they would find dynamite so efficient since it does not require the right-of-way to be cleared.

The first picture shows the team-dug ditch above the muck and the head of water that had backed up in it. Straight down the center the small white specks is a number of spectators and the men at work loading the dynamite. The second picture was taken from the same place and shows the completed ditch the next morning after the final shot. That the demonstration and the ditch were a success may be understood when it is stated that 1000 pounds of this grade of dynamite was sold in Gladwin the next day for use by farmers who were present at the demonstration.

We are informed by representatives of the explosive manufacturers that they themselves were surprised at the remarkably small amount of dynamite required for this size ditch and they are concentrating their energies on the demonstration of this muck ditching because of the great need of it in some parts of the state and because in this particular line they can give the customer more for his money than in any other and at the same time render a service to the country in speeding up the digging of needed ditches and making it possible for the small farmer to dig his own ditch without the purchase of expensive equipment which he no longer needs after the ditch is dug.

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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.

PURE ROSEN RYE \$2.00 per bu. Send your bags for what you want to Ira B. Baldwin, Hastings, Michigan.

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This is how the stencil that prints the yellow address label on the front cover of your paper each week looks. To be sure of getting your paper every week and on Saturday, be sure that it reads correctly and gives your full address with rural route. Then watch the second line, it shows the last month you will receive M. B. F. Why not renew now and save future bother?

Monroe (Eastern)—The first of this week we had a killing frost. Most of the corn is cut and most of the wheat and rye sowing done. Some is up good. We need some more rain for wheat. Some orchards have lots of apples. The following prices were quoted at Monroe: Wheat, \$2.15; Corn, \$1.25-\$1.60; Oats, 68c; Rye, \$1.50; Cabbage, 20c lb; Hens, 22c-24c; Springers, 24c-25c; Butter, 45c-50c; Eggs, 50c-52c; Sheep, 9c-10c; Lambs, 13c-15c; Hogs, 18c-19c, live, 22c-24c, dressed; beef, \$6.00 to \$12.00; veal calves, 16c-17 1-2c, live, 23c-24c, dressed; Apples, 75c-\$1.00.—*E. H. M. Monroe, Oct. 4th.*

Huron (West)—Three frosts this week caught the Government corn. Silo filling started in full. A great army started to harvest sugar beets. Beans are about all bunched. Some have been hauled in the barns. Early sown wheat looks fine. Farmers are buying bonds. Prices quoted at Elkton are: Wheat, white, \$2.07, red, \$2.08; oats, 64; rye, \$1.40; hay, 15-18; Beans, \$8.50; Barley, \$1.85 cwt; Peas, \$2.25 bu; Butterfat, 58c; Eggs, 42c; Hogs, \$18.00; Beef, \$8.00-\$9.00.—*G. W. Elkton, Oct., 4th.*

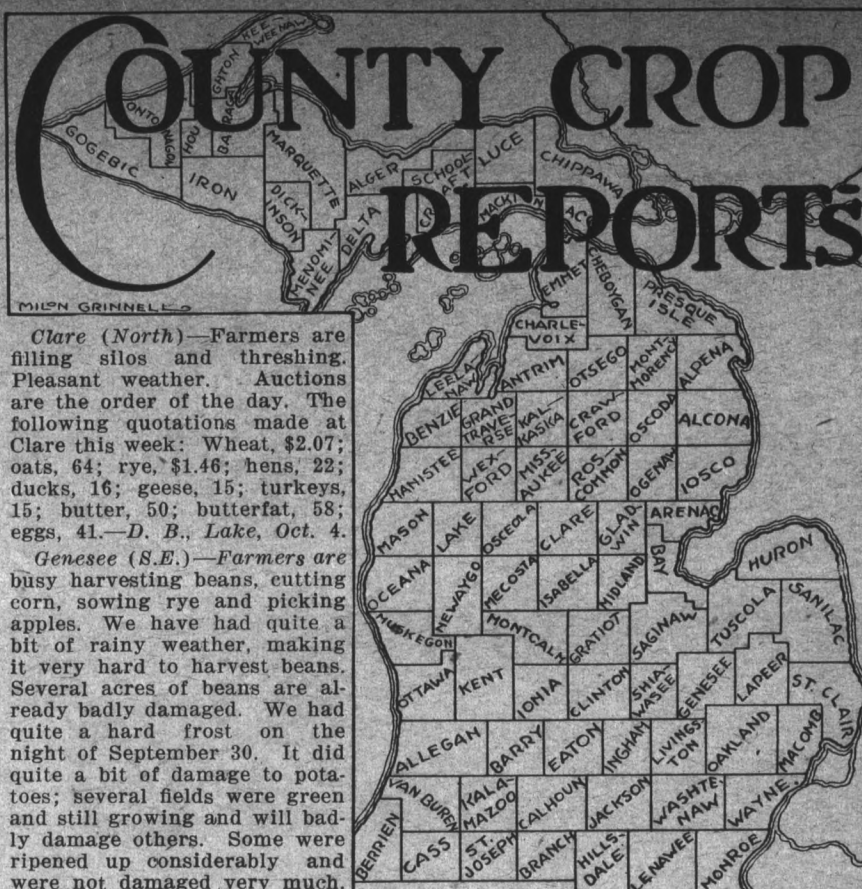
Livingston (N. E.)—The weather the past week has been very good. Farmers are improving their opportunity and are getting in their beans. Late beans are frosted and farmers are letting them stand to cure. It has been an excellent time for filling silos and most of them will be filled by the last of next week. The ensilage this year is of excellent quality and farmers are going to have a feed for their stock that will be hard to beat.—*F. H. Linden, Oct. 4th.*

Calhoun (Northeast)—Farmers are about done with seeding. Weather is fine. Soil is in fine condition. Farmers are not moving much now. Prices offered at Battle Creek are: Wheat, \$2.15; Oats, 70c; Rye, \$1.50; Potatoes, \$2.00; Onions, \$1.50; Butter, 50c; Eggs, 50c; Lambs, 14c; Hogs, 18c; Beef Steers, 7c; Beef cows, 6c; Veal calves, 11c.—*C. E. B., Battle Creek, Oct. 4.*

Tuscola (N. E.)—Farmers are harvesting beans and corn. Those who have silos are filling them. Late corn has been damaged by frost. Apples are plentiful and a good sample but no market for them. Some are selling oats and barley. Many farmers are building silos this fall to save late corn. Potatoes are a good crop but a small acreage. The weather is fine for farm work. Prices at Cass City are: Wheat, \$2.08; Oats, 65c; Rye, \$1.50; Barley, \$2.00; Beans, \$8.50; Potatoes, \$1.25; Onions, \$1.50; Hens, 23c; Ducks, 20c-22c; Geese, 10c; Turkeys, 20c-22c; Butter, 45c; Butterfat, 58c; Eggs, 42c; Sheep, 7c-8c; Lambs, 11c-12c; Hogs, 17c-18c; Beef steers, 9c; Beef cows, 6c-7c; Veal calves, 12c-14c;—*S. S., Cass City, Oct., 4th.*

Tuscola (Central)—Every thing is fit to harvest now. After the big frost of last Monday night farmers are pulling beans and cutting Buckwheat and some are fall plowing. A little rye to put in yet. Oats are going 40 to 60 bushels per acre; rye, 25 to 30 bu.; barley, 30 to 35. Weather is better than last week but cool, soil getting quite hard again. Farmers are selling apples and pears, still taking them to outside cities, for there is no market here, farmers are holding rye for higher prices. Prices offered at Caro, October 4, Wheat, 2.10; Corn, 1.90; oats, 65; rye, 1.50; barley, 1.85; hay, No. 1 Timothy, 25.00; no. 1 light mixed, 24.00; buckwheat, 3.00; straw, 10.00; beans, 8.25; potatoes, 1.25; onions, 75 to 1.00; apples, 25 to 75c; peaches, 3.50 to 4.00; pears, 1.75 to 2.00; grapes, 75 to 1.00; hens, 22; roosters, 15; springers, 25-28; ducks 18-22; geese, 18c; turkeys, 23; butter, 50c; butterfat, 59; eggs, 44c; sheep, 6 to 10; lambs, 12½; hogs 15 to 17; beef steers, 9½; beef cows, 4 to 5; veal 13 to 15.—*R. B. C. Caro, October 4.*

Ingham (NE) Quite a good many farmers attended the Fowlerville fair this week. Silo filling is about done. Digging potatoes, husking corn and threshing clover seed is the order of the day. Prices offered at Williamston on Oct. 4: wheat, 2.05; oats, 64; rye, 1.48; hay, 23.00; beans, 8.00 potatoes, 1.75; onions, 5c; apples, 75c; hens, 28c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 45; hogs, \$17.25; apples, 75c;—*A. N., Williamston, Oct. 4.*



Clare (North)—Farmers are filling silos and threshing. Pleasant weather. Auctions are the order of the day. The following quotations made at Clare this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 64; rye, \$1.46; hens, 22; ducks, 16; geese, 15; turkeys, 15; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 41.—*D. B., Lake, Oct. 4.*

Genesee (S.E.)—Farmers are busy harvesting beans, cutting corn, sowing rye and picking apples. We have had quite a bit of rainy weather, making it very hard to harvest beans. Several acres of beans are already badly damaged. We had quite a hard frost on the night of September 30. It did quite a bit of damage to potatoes; several fields were green and still growing and will badly damage others. Some were ripened up considerably and were not damaged very much. The soil is in fine shape for fitting. Farmers are selling all kinds of grain and are also selling some livestock. There seems to be an increase in the acreage of wheat sowed this fall, compared to last year. Bean and potato yields will be poor this year. Grain threshing is nearly all done. Some beans have been threshed, but it will be a few weeks before bean threshing begins in general. The majority of the beans are still standing in the fields, they are very uneven in ripening this year, some vines being over-ripe while others are still green. Most of the corn crop has already been put in the silos in good shape. The following prices were paid at Flint this week: Wheat, white, \$2.11; red, \$2.13; corn, \$1.70; oats, 67; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20 to \$25; beans, \$8; red kidney beans, \$9; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2; onions, \$1.25 to \$1.40; cabbage, 1c lb; cucumbers, 30c doz; hens, 25c; springers, 32c to 40c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 19; turkeys, 24 to 25; creamery butter, 58; dairy butter, 53 to 55; eggs, 45; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$14 to \$15; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$10 to \$12; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$11; wool, 67; apples, 50 to \$1; pears, \$3 to \$3.75.—*C. W. S., Fenton, Oct. 3.*

Monroe (West Central)—We are having fine weather here. Wheat is looking good, some of the later is not up yet. Corn is about all cut, most of it was frosted. Potatoes are a very poor crop here, some not worth the time to dig them. Several new silos were put up this fall and the farmers filled them with the late corn, thus making a good feed for winter. Prices offered at Petersburg are: Wheat, red, \$2.12, white, \$2.10; Corn, \$1.75; Oats, 67c; Rye, \$1.50; Hay, \$15.00; Barley, \$2.00 cwt; Buckwheat, \$3.00 cwt; Hens, 25c; Springers, 35c; Ducks, 25c; Geese, 22c; Turkeys, 20c; Butter, 45c; Eggs, 43c; Hogs, dressed, \$20.00, live, \$16.00; Veal calves, \$15.00.—*W. H. L. Dundee, Oct., 5th.*

Ionia (N. E.) The fall work is up in very good shape in this locality, the corn is all cut, beans gathered and all the rye and wheat sown, and up making a good growth at present. We have had two weeks of fine weather which helped in speeding up our work. There is quite a large cutting of June cloverseed which seems to be very well filled. The buckwheat crop is good and about all of it is cut. The late potatoes which made a good grow-

th in the last three weeks were hit by a killing frost on the 1st of October and digging will start next week, the early crop is all harvested. A few Auction sale dates have appeared. The following prices are offered at Muir: Wheat, \$2.10; Corn, \$1.70; Oats, 65c; Rye, \$1.50; Beans, \$8.50; Potatoes, \$1.50; Hens, 25c; Butter, 60c; Butterfat, 60c; Eggs, 40c; Sheep, 9c; Lambs, 14c; Hogs, 18c; Beef steers, 11c; Beef cows 7c.—*J. L. S. Ionia, Oct., 5th.*

Oakland (North)—Wheat seeding over with. Corn most all cut and silos filled. Most of the beans are out yet, to much rain for them. More cloverseed being cut than has been for a long time. The frost has killed the potato vines so potatoes will soon be ready to dig, it looks like a fair crop of potatoes. Live stock is going to market in trucks instead of railroad cars. I think most of the potatoes and apples will go the same way this fall. Not much produce going to market yet. Prices at Clarkston are: Eggs, 50c; Hogs, 17c-18c; Apples, 50c.—*E. F. Clarkston, Oct., 4th.*

Bay (S. E.)—Silo filling about finished. Beet harvest in full swing and the weather ideal for beet work. Beans mostly taken care of. Wheat growing nicely. Corn mostly all cut and some husking done. Farmers too busy to have much plowing done yet. Help scarce and farmers working hard. Only light frosts so far. Corn mostly ripened, only the very late kind. The following prices were quoted at Bay City: Wheat, \$2.10; Corn, \$1.40; Oats, 68c; Rye, \$1.50; Hay, (timothy) \$20.00, (light mixed) \$17-\$18; Straw, \$6.00; Beans, \$8.50; Potatoes, \$1.75; Onions, \$2.75; Cabbage, 2c-3c; Hens, 22c; Springers, 24c; Butter, 65c-70c; Butterfat, 60c; Eggs, 48c; Sheep, 14c-15c; Lambs, 19c-20c; Hogs, 23c-24c; Beef steers, 19c-20c; Beef cows, 15c-16c; Veal calves, 22c; Apples \$1.00-\$1.25; Peaches, \$3.75-\$4.00; Plums \$3.00-\$4.00; Pears, \$2.50.—*J. C. A. Munger, Oct., 4th.*

Ionia (West)—A killing frost visited this section Sept. 30th. Farmers are getting along nicely with their work. Silo filling about over. Several hauling cloverseed which is good. Native corn is fair, average probably 60 or 70 bushels per acre. The Jersey and Western corn which many farmers planted last spring is too late for maturity. At the auction sales all stock, except horses, are selling high. Potatoes were killed by frost and will be a light crop.—*A. W. G. Saranac, Oct. 3rd.*

Emmet (Northern)—Potato digging is the order of the day and nearly every body is at work. Many complain that the crop is not so good as expected. Many patches being damaged by blight and the potato louse. Most crops are much better in this locality than they were last year. Prices offered at Harbor Springs are: Oats, 70c; Hay, (light mixed) \$3; Potatoes, \$2.00 cwt; Onions, \$1.50; Butterfat, 67c; Eggs, 45c; Sheep, 20c; Beef steers, 55c; Apples, \$1.00 cwt; Peaches, \$5.00.—*O. L. G. Cross Village, Oct., 3rd.*

Branch—Farmers are busy sowing rye, filling silos, cutting corn and digging potatoes. Weather fine. Soil getting dry and in need of rain. Farmers selling general run of produce, holding till the work is caught up to haul to market. Several good sales this and next week. Following prices are offered at Union City: Wheat, \$2.10; Oats, 60c; Rye, \$1.50; Hay, \$16-\$20; Potatoes, \$1.25; Onions, \$2.00 cwt; Hens, 23c; Springers, 23c; Butter, 55c; Butterfat, 59c; Eggs, 45c; Sheep, 6c-9c; Lambs, 15c; Hogs, 17-12c; Beef steers, 8c-9c; Beef cows, 6c-7c; Veal calves, 15c-16c.—*F. S. Union City, Oct. 5th.*

St. Joseph (North Central)—Wheat seeding about finished but a lot of rye to be sown yet. Potatoes were badly hit by frost, but it was probably a good thing, as they will ripen up some. They are going to be green in 10 days from now. Don't know how farmers will get help enough to harvest them. Everything at farm auctions bringing good prices excepting horses. Feed is high, hay selling at \$23 to \$27 in barn. The following quotations were made at Mendon this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 62; rye, \$1.50; potatoes, \$2 per cwt.; butter, 40; eggs, 43; hogs, \$17.—*H. A. H., Minden City, Oct. 4.*

Montcalm (West)—Farmers are still putting in rye and digging pota-

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toes. A recent heavy frost killed all growing crops here. Potatoes are going to market but the green stuff has brought the price down. Some beans are being threshed and they are not turning out very good, one man had 20 acres and threshed 78 bu., they will pick heavy this year. The following quotations were made at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.08; corn, shelled, \$1.70; oats, 65; rye, \$1.48; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.95; cucumbers, \$2.50; hens, 20; springers, 30; butter, 50-52; butterfat, 62; eggs, 42-43; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$7 to \$9; veal calves, \$9 to \$11; apples, 65; grapes, 3c per lb.—E. W., Coral, Oct. 1.

Sanilac (Central)—Farmers are busy baling hay and threshing. Oats and barley are turning out well, from 30 to 60 bu. to the acre. Some acres of wheat sown. What wheat was sown early is up and doing well. Quite a lot of rain the first of the month, which put the ground in good shape to work, but the last of the month has not seen much rain and it has been cool for good growth. Fall feed is rather short, some farmers have to feed hay or corn fodder. Some have their silos filled. There seems to be a good crop of ensilage corn. The following prices were paid at Sandusky this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 64; hay, \$21; butter, 45; butterfat, 60; eggs, 44.—A. B., Sandusky, Sept. 30.

Kent (Northeast)—Farmers very busy yet finishing up their corn fields and some fields have been put into silos. Corn is fair to good. Not all rye is sown yet, but wheat seeding was finished last week. Cloverseed being harvested. Beans pretty well taken care of, some even threshed. Quality fine. Yield for best fields 10 to 12 bu. Weather damp and frosty alternately. Soil dry. Potatoes are hardening up, and making very little growth past two weeks. They run small and a large number in hill. The yield will be just fair for the best of them, counting medium and small. Lots of potatoes have been trucked to Grand Rapids the past three weeks, where they have been sold for from \$2 to \$2.25 per bu.—G. M. W., Greenville, Sept. 24.

Calhoun (North Central)—Silo filling and sowing rye the order of the past week. Corn that is ripe is all cut. Weather has been cloudy, very little rain; wheat needs rain. Following prices were paid at Olivet this week: Wheat, \$2.08; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.75; hens, 25; springers, 26; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 42; hogs, \$17.50; beef steers, \$10.—G. R., Olivet, Sept. 29.

Allegan (South)—Farmers in this section have finished sowing wheat and rye and most of them have their corn cut and silos filled. Weather fine with cool nights and occasional frosts. Standing corn badly frozen, but potatoes just touched a little, will make fair crop with a week or ten days' more of good weather. The following prices were paid at Allegan this week: Wheat, \$2.10; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$30; beans, new, \$6; potatoes, \$2; eggs, 36; apples, \$1.25.—W. F., Otsego, September 30.

Iosco (East)—The weather has been fine for a few days and the farmers have been very busy getting out potatoes and beans, but there are a lot to take out yet. Beans and potatoes are about 60 per cent of a crop. Silo filling the order of the day and all farmers are getting full silos as there is lots of ensilage corn. Nothing much going to market except a few potatoes and some apples. The following prices were paid at Tawas City this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 65; rye, \$1.43; hay, \$20; potatoes, \$1.00; per bu.; butterfat, 62; eggs, 40; sheep, 14; lambs, 14; hogs, 12; beef steers, 8; apples, \$1.—A. L., Tawas City, Oct. 4.

Presque Isle (Central)—The weather has been fine for a week but a drizzly rain has set in. Everybody who had beans has got them in; there were lots of late ones that got frosted and are no good. Lots of plowing being done. Most everyone has dug some potatoes and sold them; they are green and no good, but the buyers get them started on the green stuff at \$1 per bu., and when they get them coming freely they dropped to 75c and lots of them took their green potatoes home. It looks as though the market would be glutted the rest of the fall with the poor green stock and they will want to buy the good potatoes at the same price, but the farm-

er with good potatoes wants to say no. The following prices were quoted at Onaway this week: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 70; rye, \$1.35; hay, \$20; wheat-oat straw, \$9; potatoes, 75; butterfat, 60; eggs, 42; lambs, \$9 to \$11; hogs, dressed, 20; apples, \$1.—D. D. S., Millersburg, Oct. 4.

Berrien (West)—Weather is fine. Wheat about all in, some rye sown. Some farmers will sow rye on their potato ground after digging potatoes. Late potatoes are badly hurt by the recent frost. Several farm auctions in this vicinity. Everything bringing a good price; oats 71c bu.; corn, 90c to \$1 per shock in field; good farm horses, \$175 to \$250; cows from \$90 to \$100. Many farmers here raised sugar cane but it is very poor quality, lacking in sap owing to the summer drouth, but farmers are not discouraged and are planning to plant larger acreage next year. Most farmers are getting winter supply of fuel. Apple growers harvesting their apples; No. 1 grade bringing \$2 per bu in the orchard; most of No. 2 grade going to canning factory. Following quotations were made at St. Joseph this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 70; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$25 to \$30; rye straw, \$6; wheat-oat straw, \$7; potatoes, \$2; hens, 20c; springers, 20c; butter, 42; butterfat, 60; eggs, 41; dressed beef, \$12 to \$16; veal calves, dressed, \$22; apples, \$2; peaches, \$3; pears, \$1.00; grapes, 35c 5 1/2 lbs.—O. C. Y., Baroda, October 4.

Arenac (East)—Well, Jack Frost has gone and done it again, and has fixed things up for the balance of this year. Oats yielding good; spring wheat good also but fall wheat and rye about half crop. Beans being harvested but just a fair yield is predicted. Sugar beets a bumper crop. Seeding going on. Following prices quoted at Twining this week: oats, 64; beans, \$8; butter, 50; butterfat, 62; eggs, 42; lambs, 12; hogs, 15 to 16 1/2; apples, 50.—M. B. R., Twining, October 4.

Jackson (West)—Farmers harvesting beans and sowing rye. Beans will go from nothing to five bu. per acre; many acres will not be harvested at all. Following prices quoted at Jackson this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.55; oats, 66; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$23 to \$26; rye straw, \$9 to \$10; wheat straw, \$8 to \$9; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$3 cwt.; onions, \$1.50 bu.; cabbage, \$1.25 bu.; cucumbers, 25c doz.; hens, 22c; springers, 26; butter, 63; butterfat, 60; eggs, 45; sheep, 10; lambs, 15 1/2; hogs, 17; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 8; veal calves, 17; apples, \$1.50 per bu.—B. T., Parma, Oct. 5.

Ingham (Central)—Quite cold and not much rain; frost several nights this week; late potatoes, beans and all late crops killed. Winds have shaken off apples not picked; farmers hustling fall work. Pastures coming good. Stock looking good. Threshing completed except some late beans and buckwheat. Not much change in the prices since last report.—C. I. M., Mason, Oct. 5.

Saginaw (West)—We have had two hard frosts that killed all late crops. The farmers are hustling to cut their corn and fill silos. There are a lot of beans to harvest. Late potatoes will be a fair crop. There has been a large acreage sown to wheat this fall. Lots of apples here. The following quotations at this place this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.50; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 42; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$7 to \$9; beef cows, \$6 to \$7; veal calves, \$15.—G. L., St. Charles, Oct. 4.

Monroe (N.E.)—Farmers husking corn and lifting beets. Fair weather; the soil is moist and most all wheat up higher now than last year when it froze up. Are not selling much. Apples plentiful and many are making cider. The following prices were offered at Carleton this week: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 67; rye, \$1.50; potatoes, \$2; hens, 22; springers, 22; butter, 50; eggs, 48; hogs, \$17 to \$18; veal calves, \$16; apples, \$1.—R. H., Oct. 4.

Branch (West Central)—Farmers are finishing up cutting corn and sowing rye. Weather has been fine for past two weeks; getting dr., wheat needs rain. Selling grain and some stock. Quite a few farm sales. Following are quotations at Bronson: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 64; rye, \$1.50; hens, 20; butterfat, 58; eggs, 47c.—D. M. H., Bronson, Oct. 7.



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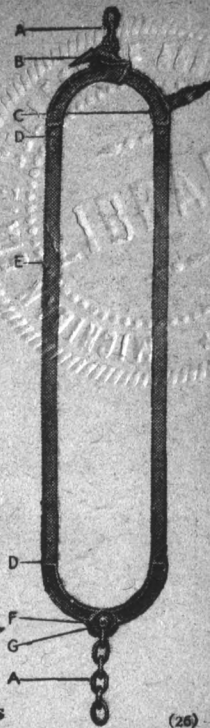
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GOOD INVESTMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME

It is rather regrettable that while the outgoing movement of stockers and feeders has shown some increase the past few weeks over the corresponding period of a year ago, it has not kept pace with the increase in receipts. This is not due so much to a lack of feed as a lack of confidence. It is a well-known fact that a vast number of cattle put in last fall lost money, but this was due to the meat-eating restrictions, none of which are in force now, and so far as we know will not be put into effect again. With every prospect, therefore, of a continuance of high prices, we firmly believe young cattle at their present cost to be an excellent investment. A cessation of the war does not mean a lower price by any means, because the troops will still have to be fed and this country will be called upon to supply the cattle deficiency which Europe is experiencing. It is a pretty safe assertion that when we have unrestricted sea travel exports of meats and of livestock will increase, and instead of what we now term an extraordinary demand decreasing it is likely to be of even more insistent nature.

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Although it takes over 4,000,000 lbs. of food to supply the American army each day overseas, comprising 1,000,000 lbs. bread, 875,000 lbs. fresh beef, 875,000 lbs. of potatoes, 200,000 lbs. sugar and 125,000 lbs. of tomatoes as well as other additions to these staples, the statement has been made by officers of the Army Quartermaster Department in France that there are supplies on hand sufficient for three months. Nevertheless this huge reserve will be supplemented regularly during the coming winter. In addition to the task of getting these stores under cover of suitable warehouses, of which we are told there are miles upon miles, their transport to the troops in field and trenches is an undertaking involving an immense amount of work and careful planning. Each man must be supplied with his ration no matter where he is and supplying 4,000,000 lbs. of food to the interior of France daily so that each man is provided for, in addition to keeping the emergency ration of each man re-ved, rather staggers the imagination.

BARLEY MARKET LOOKING UP, SAYS TRADE PAPER

The barley market has been exhibiting more activity within the past few days and it is evident that government buying for export is responsible. This buying in all probability is to apply on the shipment officially announced between 100,000,000 and 165,000,000 bushels of grain other than wheat which America has pledged her-

self to send overseas. California advances to the contrary admit of no export demand and a great slackening of domestic demand. Barley and oats are about on a parity and barley is expected to be a close competitor of that feed grain, as feeders become better acquainted with its advantages when ground. The maltsters being out of the market, it is expected that feed interests will turn to this grain as never before.—Price Current Grain Reporter.

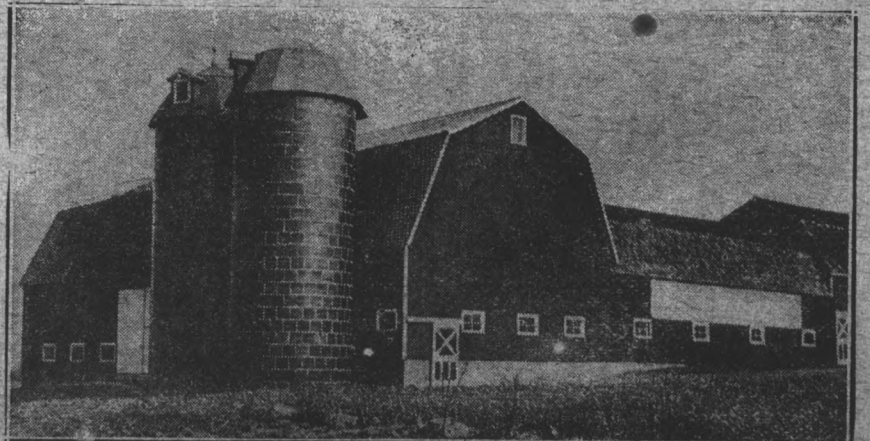
County Crop Reports

Newaygo (East)—Weather conditions very good the past week for harvesting fall crops. Many fields of beans are of little worth due to late replanting after June frost killing the first planting. Husking a normal crop of corn. The following quotations at Big Rapids this week: Wheat, \$2.13; dry shelled corn, \$1.65; new oats, 66; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$30; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.40 cwt.; hens, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 40; hogs, 22; veal, live, \$7 to \$12.—F. S., Big Rapids, October 4.

Montcalm (S.W.)—Farmers continue working at their fall work which consists mostly of husking corn, the majority being rather poor. The potatoes were heavily damaged by frost last week in all parts of the county, and on account of this many have begun to dig. The grain which was sown this fall is in fine condition, there was a large acreage sown. Buckwheat all cut and the late sown is filled good although a small yield is expected on account of the dry weather. Grain is moving slower than usual, as the quotations are lower. The following prices were paid at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.08; corn, \$1.75; oats, 65; rye, \$1.48; butter, 53 to 55; eggs, 43; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 17 to 18; beef cows, 6 to 8; veal calves, 9 to 11.—W. L., Greenville, October 5.

Osceola (North)—The Osceola Potato Ass'n was organized this week with 80 or 85 charter members. Digging potatoes the order of the day. Potato buyers seem to be getting uneasy over the stand the farmers are taking in their own behalf. Farmers about all done sowing fall grain here. The following quotations at Marion this week: Wheat, \$1.90 to \$2.05; corn, \$1.50; oats, 56; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$25; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, 70; hens, 25; butter, 50; butterfat, 53; eggs, 40.—W. A. S., Marion, Oct. 5.

Allegan (S. E.)—Corn is all cut and some farmers have commenced husking; potatoes are all killed by heavy frost. Quite a large acreage of Rosen rye sown around here this fall; the wheat acreage is not diminished. The most of the wheat is up and looking good. Soil is quite dry. \$3.35 is being paid at the Allegan condensary for October milk. The following prices were paid at Allegan this week: Oats, 65; wheat, \$2.10; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$30 to \$32; beans, \$6; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.75; onions, \$1 to \$1.25; cabbage, 2½c; hens, 20 to 22; springers, 20 to 22; butter, 52; butterfat, 55; eggs, 40; sheep, 10; lambs, 13 to 15; hogs, 16 to 19; beef steers, 6 to 10; beef cows, 5 to 6; veal calves, 13 to 15; apples, \$1.75 per cwt.; pears, \$1.25 to \$2.00.—W. F., Otsego, Oct. 5.



This picture, showing a fine pair of dairy barns and Lansing vitrified tile silos, happens to have been taken in Iowa. The man who sent it in said, "you haven't anything in Michigan that will beat it!" We told him we had seen many that would. "Not on a real farmer's farm," he said, meaning, of course, that many wealthy Detroiters have show farms with huge silo installations. So now it's up to some good reader to send us a silo and barn picture on a real farmer's farm here in Michigan that will beat this proud Iowan's. We like to show up that state once in awhile! By the way, if you ever run across an Iowa booster and want to shut him up quick, ask him if he knows that while nearly 80 per cent of the 200,000 farms in old Michigan are farmed by the men who own them, Iowa has more farm tenants than farm owners. Come again, Mr. Iowan.

FOLLOW OUR VICTORIOUS BOYS IN FRANCE!

THE most interesting thing in the world today for every man, woman or child with a drop of American blood is the battle lines where our boys are pushing the Hun back to Germany!

The greatest game that man ever witnessed is drawing near the finish! The American flag again victorious in a righteous cause—think what it means for you and I to be alive in these history-making days!

Yesterday a representative of one of New York's largest map publishers came into my office almost out of breath—"Mr. Sloeum," he said, "I know you do not give away maps as premiums with your paper, and I know you have never liked any of the big, cumbersome, hard-to-read war-maps, but look at these proofs they have sent me special delivery from New York!" And I watched him, with only passing interest, unfold a large book, but in five minutes I had to admit that it was just the kind of a map we have all been looking for, and he could not get out of my office for an hour, while we traced town by town the advance which the victorious allies and our own American boys were making on the great western front.

Then and there, I decided that if there was any way that we could get these maps out to the friends of our paper, I wanted to find that way and I have—so if you want one, read this page and then use your coupon below quickly so that I can get one into your hands right away. Nothing you own will give you more pleasure and satisfaction during the next few weeks or months than this wonderful set of maps.

Sincerely, your publisher,

John W. Sloeum



Red Line Shows Battle Front in France to-day!

(Oct. 8th. 1918)

This shows just a two mile section from the four Five-Mile Scale Maps every one printed in type as large as shown above! In addition there are sixteen maps including map of Western Front, Complete World Map, Russia in Europe, Siberia, Asia and Japan, Complete European Map, Map of Italian Front, Map of Submarine Barred Zones, Asia, Palestine, etc.,—the most complete, compact and practical set of war maps ever published.

THE MAPS are printed in colors on sixteen pages of enameled paper, size 28 x 39 inches, securely bound together and folded so you can lay them on the ordinary reading table. You do not have to cover up half the wall of a room or stand on your head to read the type with a magnifying glass—the towns, forts, rivers etc., are printed in type as large as shown in the small section of one of these maps of the battle line today, reproduced above.

This applies to the maps of the western front. The maps of all other war-areas are reproduced in colors, plenty large enough to meet all of your needs and form a ready reference to the daily progress of our boys wherever they may be called.

These maps cannot be purchased through the stores today and it may be months before the publishers can catch up with the orders from every part of the country.

We will not give more than one set of maps to one paid-up subscriber to M. B. F., but the new subscriber you add, may in turn secure a copy of the maps by securing one more new name for our list as you are asked to do.

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Send us \$2, for which we will renew your own subscription to Michigan Business Farming for one year from date of expiration now shown on your label and ask some friend or neighboring farmer to subscribe for our weekly for one year for which he will gladly hand you a dollar and thank you for the opportunity of getting this live market weekly which farmers all over the state are talking about! Or you can make some one a present of our weekly for a year. The set of maps is given you not for renewing your own subscription, but for adding a new name to our list, so if you are already paid-up for a year in advance, you can add two names to our list if you prefer and we will send the map, free for your services to you, just the same.

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FILL YOUR SILO
SAW YOUR WOOD
SHELL YOUR CORN
PUMP YOUR WATER
ELEVATE YOUR GRAIN



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for 10¢ each **Tix-Ton Drench Balls** for Lambs & Sheep. Kills Stomach WORMS. ENOUGH FOR 10 Sheep \$1.25 50 " \$2.50 50 " \$4.00. Write for Club Offer and booklet on Care and Breeding of Sheep or send \$1.00 for a ten-sheep trial package. By Parcel Post. **Parsons Tix-Ton Co.** Grand Ledge, Michigan

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LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE

DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

HOGGING DOWN CORN PRACTICE NOW COMMON

Marketing the corn crop, by hogging it down appeals to the average farmer as being especially advantageous, now that he must continue farm operations without sufficient help. And it is. After the silos are filled and enough corn to feed the cattle, sheep, and work animals has been set aside, the hogs may harvest the rest. They will eat practically everything but the stalks and thus market the crop with very little waste and at a minimum labor cost.

The hogs should have access to only a small part of the field at a time, the part having been fenced off with a temporary fence. When it is cleaned up the fence is moved to take in another small part of the field. In this way the hogs clean up everything as they go. A very good temporary fence may be made by weaving ordinary hog wire in between the stalks along a row of corn, with posts driven at the corners and the wire tied every rod or so to the corn stalks.

Before turning the hogs into the corn field they should be fed green corn in gradually increasing amounts. It is sometimes necessary in turning young shoats in the field for the first time to break down a few stalks for them until they learn to do it for themselves, or to turn a few heavier hogs in with them for a while to teach them how. Some farmers follow the shoats with the sows and pigs. This reduces waste to the lowest possible degree.

A protein supplement of some kind should be fed when corn is hogged down. This may be partly supplied by cowpeas planted with the corn or by having an adjoining field of alfalfa, clover, or rape for the hogs to run on. Shorts and tankage or linseed oil meal in a self-feeder where they can have access to it at all times is probably the best way of supplying the protein feed to the hogs. Be sure there is plenty of good fresh water

available at all times. For cheap gains, water is an important factor and it is likely to be neglected when the hogs are running in the cornfield. A good barrel waterer does very well in the absence of running water.

The University of Missouri College of Agriculture Extension Service Circular 37 is free and gives detailed information on this subject.

HOGS DO NOT LIKE THE CRUDE "MARMALADE"

With the increased understanding of garbage utilization and the means of getting more out of the garbage pail although less is put in, many cities have lately modified pre-war regulations. Disposal of garbage by dumping, burning or other means is being supplanted by feeding it to hogs or by processes which recover from it such products as grease, alcohol, glycerine and fertilizer.

Among the changes in garbage disposal methods hastened by war-time economies is the tendency to with

JOHN H. WINN, INC.
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Roscommon, Mich., Sept. 18, 1918
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Enclosed please find check for \$1.00 for which send your paper and we will look it over for a while and decide as to what we will do as to taking some space. Of course if we start with you we will want to run our ad. yearly, and as our herd increases we will use more space. We have had you in mind, but were not ready. We like the punch you put in your paper and will help you grow all we can.
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By John H. Winn, Gen. Mgr.

draw local regulations requiring city garbage to be cooked before being fed to swine. Cooking ordinary garbage causes the acids in fruit peelings, rinds and similar kitchen waste to form a crude "marmalade." Although hogs may at first eat the mixture eagerly, apparently attracted by the new taste, the appetite for this unnatural feed frequently falls in a short time. Unthriftiness and intestinal disorder may follow. The injurious effects are aggravated by the frequent presence of soap which spreads throughout the cooked mixture.

On the other hand fresh raw garbage enables hogs to select the nourishing and palatable portions and leave the remainder. Sterilization by cooking does not appear to be objectionable when the quality of garbage can be controlled, but in ordinary methods of collection, its classification is difficult. Most of the garbage now being fed in the United States is uncooked and there is no evidence that garbage-fed hogs are more likely to be diseased than hogs fed grain or other feeds.

AUGUST REPORT OF COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Report for month of August, 1918. Oceana Co-operative Cow Testing Association of Michigan. Sent Sept. 23, 1918, by Clement McLouth, Hart, Michigan. Number of cows tested during month, 241; number of cows producing over 40 lbs. fat, 10; name and address of owner of cow producing most fat, Hendrickson Bros., Shelby, Mich.; name of cow, Dollie May of Elmhurst; breed, Reg. Jersey; age, 9 years; number of months since fresh, 9. Month's record: Milk, 949 lbs.; fat, 54.1 lbs. Owner of herd having highest average fat production, Hendrickson Bros., Shelby, Mich. Number of cows in herd, 8; average production, milk, 5230 lbs.; fat, 306.3 lbs.; breed, Reg. Jersey. What improvement in way of weeding out unprofit-

able cows, increasing production, buying of purebred bulls, better feeding, co-operative buying of feed, etc., have been accomplished? All the bulls now owned by persons in the association are purebred. The farmers in Claybanks township are doing the best work in the co-operative buying of feed. Cottonseed, cornflakes, etc., are ordered through W. F. Taylor of New Era, in carload lots.

BARLEY, A CHEAP AND VALUABLE STOCK FOOD

With the closing of breweries in the United States after December 1, any temporary dislocation in the barley market should cause producers little concern. Barley is an excellent livestock and poultry feed, and also it will be used to a larger extent than heretofore in making flour. New methods of milling this grain yield an excellent flour for which there is active demand.

The country will easily absorb the entire barley crop, according to Food Administration calculations, and the barley formerly used for brewing will it is hoped, result in increased amounts of milk, meats, flour, poultry products and other important foods.

When barley is to be fed livestock, the grain should be crushed. Owing to the hard exterior of barley kernels, farm animals do not otherwise secure the greatest nourishment from it. The single exception is in feeding barley to poultry. When provided with ample grit, fowls derive full nourishment from the whole grain. This year's crop should assist materially in relieving the feed situation and the high level of prices for animal products makes the feeding of barley in excess of market demands both profitable and patriotic.

PERCHERON SOCIETY TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

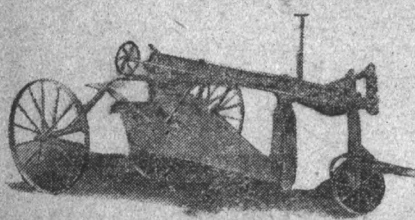
The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Percheron Society of America will be held in the Florentine Room, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., at 8 p. m. Monday, Dec. 2, 1918.

The future of draft horse interests is especially bright. Shortage of men is compelling greater utilization of horse power. Six and eight horse teams will be as common within the next two years as four horse teams have been in the past. The use of more heavy horses will increase the daily work done by each man on our farms by 50 to 100 per cent. Eight and ten horse teams have been common for years on the Pacific Coast. Fifty acres plowing per week is the average per man. As horsemen and farmers, we must learn to use these larger units of horse power effectively, thereby increasing the demand for good Percheron horses.

YOU SHOULD FATTEN FOWLS IN PENS

Fattening poultry should be confined in a small pen or crate. Exercise produces hard muscles, which means tough meat, while non-exercise leads to a softness of the muscles which are tender when cooked. Soft feed should be fed as a lack of exercise interferes with the proper digestion of whole grain. The feed should be finely ground and mixed with water, milk or buttermilk. The following proportions have been found very satisfactory: Half finely ground corn, one-fourth shorts, and one-fourth ground oats. Use the foods that are reasonable in price. Corn is rich in fat-forming elements, but barley and good plump oats can form a larger part of the ration where they can be secured cheaper. The fattening period should last not over two weeks, if continued longer there will be a loss of vigor in fowls without exercise. This fattening will increase the weight considerably as well as improve the quality.

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EDW. JESCHKE

414 Lynne St., Bellevue, Ohio.

5th ANNUAL SALE HOWELL SALES COMPANY of LIVINGSTON COUNTY at Sales Pavilion, Howell, Mich. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918 90 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Mostly fresh cows or cows soon to freshen and a few good heifers and calves; also three good bulls.

WE WILL SELL

A 27.64 lb. Jr. four year old.
A 26.78 lb. three year old and her two year old daughter sired by Beauty Walker Pietertje Prince 2nd. Two 24 lb. cows.
Six others with good records.

REFERENCE Sires

A son of a 45.18 lb. cow & sired by a 32 lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.
A son of King of the Black and Whites and a 28 lb. cow.
A son of King of Pontiacs and a 31 lb. cow.
A son of King Segis Champion Model and a son of a 32 lb. cow.
A son of a 29 lb. granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

All cattle are consigned by Livingston County breeders and are tuberculin tested by federal veterinarians or state approved veterinarians.

MACK and PERRY, Auctioneers Send for Catalogue
JAY B. TOOLEY, Secretary, Howell, Michigan

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming?—They are friends of our paper, too!

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



**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.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

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

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 Pieterje. These calves are nicely marked and light in color and are fine individuals. Write for prices and pedigrees. **Pattie Creek, Mich., R. 2.**

EXCHANGE

Two well bred Registered Holstein cows bred to a 27-lb. bull for 1917. Dodge Roadster or Ford touring, must be in A1 condition. Address Box HS, Care Michigan Business Farming.

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 37.75 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows 3/4 white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually. **Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.**

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

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

ARWIN KOLLINGER,
Fowlerville, Michigan.

FOR SALE Eleven head of Holstein cows and heifers. Three yearlings not bred, the rest to freshen this fall and winter. A good start reasonable for some one. Write, **W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Michigan.**

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

**PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.**

DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.
R. F. D. No. 1



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

Registered Holstein Bull one year old for sale. Good type. Dam giving now from 60 to 65 lbs. of 3.7 milk daily. Price \$90 crated. Also young bull calves cheap. **C. L. Hulet & Son, Okemos, Mich.**

One Car-load Registered Holsteins Yearlings sired by 30 pound bull and from heavy-producing cows. Also some choice Duroc open gilts. **J. Hubert Brown, Byron, Michigan.**

JERSEY

The Jersey

Dollars in profit go with Jerseys. They actually "milk money." They feed less. They look real value. Jerseys are a gilt-edge investment for the one-cow home or the hundred-cow dairy farm. There are a thousand proofs of Superiority. Write to Breeders for prices and pedigrees. Let us send you "Jersey Facts", free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, 367 West 23rd St. New York City

SHORTHORN

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. **C. W. Crum, Secretary Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.**

FOR SALE, pure bred Shorthorns and O. I. C. pigs. Five young bulls, 7 to 9 months. \$125 to \$150 each. **Ray Warner, R. No. 3, Almont, Michigan.**

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS. Bulls, heifers and spring pigs, either sex, for sale, at farmers' prices. **F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Michigan.**

SHORTHORNS have been kept upon Maple Ridge Farm since 1867 and are Bates bred. Two red heifers for sale. **J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Mich.**

Bates

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

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEYS WE HAVE A FEW Heifers and cows for sale, also a number of well bred young bulls—write for breeding. **Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.**

For Sale YOUNG REGISTERED GUERNSEY cow, popular blood lines, also young bull Golden Noble II breeding. **Loren A. Dygert, Alto, Michigan.**

HEREFORD

Herefords 8 bull calves Prince Donald and Farmer Breeding. **ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.**

FOR SALE—Hereford registered bull 3 yrs. old. **Samuel P. Hertzter, Glennie, Michigan.**

HORSES**SHETLAND PONIES**

SHETLAND PONIES For Sale. Write for description & prices. **Mark B. Curdy, Howell, Mich.**

HOGS**O. I. C.**

Bred Gilts and Serviceable Boars
J. Carl Jewett, Mason, Mich.

LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring pigs pairs and trios. Gilts bred for fall farrow, at prices that will please. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

DUROC

For Sale Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. Yearling and spring boars of quality, also bred sow, Aug. and Sept. farrow. Spring gilts. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **L. J. Underhill, Salem, Mich.**

DUROC BOARS Big, long, tall, growthy males that will add size and growth to your herd. Biggest March farrowed pigs in the country. 200 lbs. and not fat. **Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.**

For Sale PURE Duroc Jersey pigs either sex; long, big bone; prolific kind; ready for shipment about Oct. 15th. \$10.00 each. **B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Michigan.**

For Sale at a Bargain Five Registered GUERNSEY BULLS

One aged three years; one twenty months; two seven months; one five months. All May Rose, and Langwater strain. Phone Main 2655.

G. W. Dickinson

502 Bowles Bldg.,

Detroit, Michigan

POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS and gilts ready to ship. They are from Peter Moun herd in Iowa and sired by Grand Superba. Come and see or write for prices. **C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.**

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

Large Type Poland China Swine

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

HAMPSHIRE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS now ready. A bargain in boar pigs. **John W. Snyder, R. No. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

SHEEP**SHROPSHIRE**

SHROPSHIRE REGISTERED Shropshire ewes. Write for prices or come to the farm. **Dan Booher, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.**

FOR AUGUST DELIVERY 50 Registered Shropshire Yearling ewes and 30 Registered Yearling Rams of extra quality and breeding. Flock established 1890. **C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.**

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

DELAINE

IMPROVED Black Top Delaines. Sixty Reg. Rams to choose from. **Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich.** Farm situated four miles south of Middleton.

A. M. and DELAINE MERINOS, large size, long, staple, well covered, heavy shearers. Rams that please. Write **S. H. Sanders, Ashtabula, Ohio.**

FOR SALE—Registered yearling Rams. Improved Black Top Delaine Merino. **Frank Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Mich.**

FOR SALE REGISTERED IMPROVED Black Top Delaine Merino Rams. **V. A. Backus & Son, Pottersville, Michigan. Citizens' Phone.**

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

One PURE BRED Black Top Delaine Ram. **William H. Meier, Byron, Michigan, P. O. Box 116.**

RAMBOUILLET

30 PURE-BRED Rambouillet Ewes. Priced for quick sale. **Eugene W. Meier, Byron, Mich., P. O. Box 123**



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

POULTRY**WYANDOTTE**

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

LEGHORN

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

CHICKS

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

TURKEYS

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Big boned young thoroughbreds. Booking orders now at early fall prices. Buy early and save money. **N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Michigan.**

HATCHING EGGS**PLYMOUTH ROCK**

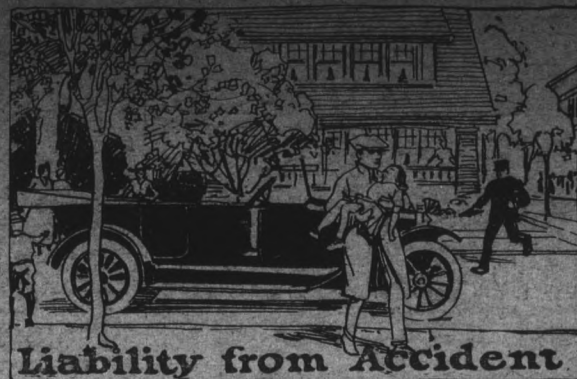
Barred Rock Eggs From strain with records to 290 eggs per year. \$2.00 per 15 Prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. **Fred Astling, Constantine, Michigan.**

FERRETS

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

ONLY RELIABLE BREEDERS ARE FOUND HERE

Write them as you would to a friend, we know everyone to be honest, fair and square. No amount of money would tempt us to insert the name or ad of a man we did not trust in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.



AUTOMOBILE LOSSES RUIN MANY MEN

The following Buick Cars have been Stolen and paid for this Fall:

A. L. Arnold, Owosso	Buick Roadster	Factory No.	243528
G. L. Hahn, Pontiac	" "	" "	300136
Paul Marienthal, Saginaw	" "	" "	299974
N. B. Wheeler, Kalamazoo	" "	" "	247522
J. L. Cohn, Romeo	" "	" "	297474
S. R. Anderson, Muskegon	" "	" "	156446

Claims paid in 1918	Fire, 102	Amount Paid \$25,423,19	Total \$69,620,18
	Theft, 132	Amount Paid \$19,297,41	
	Liability, 217	Amount Paid \$24,899,58	

Fire Losses occur many times in the public garage, and as cars grow old there is greater danger of a back fire or a short circuit.

A few days ago one of our members driving his car away from home left it standing; another driver accidentally bumped into the gas tank, setting the car on fire and burning it.

No man can afford to go without insurance at this time.

The government expects everyone to keep well protected. They encourage insurance of all kinds especially for those who are poor or in moderate circumstances. A small amount paid makes you safe. When the committee for Liberty Bonds comes, it is a poor excuse to say that your automobile burned or was stolen or that you have a big lawsuit to defend, and can not buy. You can keep yourself safe by carrying automobile insurance, as the cost is only about 2c per day.

Keep Insured In The BIG MUTUAL
Able To Stand The Shock of Serious Losses.
W. E. Robb, Secretary.

**CITIZENS MUTUAL
AUTO INSURANCE CO.**

Howell, Michigan

35,000
Members

\$70,000
Surplus

