

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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What will be the Future of the Michigan Navy Bean Indust'y?

THERE WILL be no set prices on Michigan's 1918 bean crop. The deliberations of the bean growers at Saginaw last week covered practically every phase of the bean problem in detail except that of selling price. Discussions bordered very closely at times upon the subject but in each case the deliberators veered successfully around that dangerous shoal and journeyed on in safer seas. Farmers congregating in little groups between sessions freely talked of the price they ought to have in order to make any money on the crop, and it seemed to be the general feeling that six dollars per bushel, based on an average yield of 9 bushels per acre would be about the lowest price at which farmers could sell their crop and make any money. As stated before, however, the meeting took no official action toward recommending or establishing a price.

In the first place, no reliable figures were available to show the cost of production. Manifestly, a body of men could not recommend a selling price until they knew the cost of production. In the second place, State Food Administrator Prescott, who attended the Friday session at the invitation of the growers, promptly declared that he could not and would not become a party to any price-fixing or price-recommending action. He did state privately to officers of the association that he would be glad to meet the committee (which is named on the following page) and discuss the matter of a selling price with them, and use his influence with the Food Administration to make that price a basic price for the entire country so that Michigan growers could be assured of a fair profit.

The upshot of the entire price-regulating matter was that State Market Director McBride was authorized to gather figures showing cost of production and to go to Washington and present them to the Food Administration. It will doubtless take a couple of weeks to compile these statistics and place them before the proper authorities. Whether the buying agencies of the government will consider it their duty to purchase Michigan beans at the price to be suggested when other beans may perhaps be bought cheaper is a matter for serious speculation. No assurances have been received that they will, yet it is the firm conviction of this publication and all others interested in Michigan's great bean industry that there is no other course by which the federal government can make amends for its discriminations of the past year against the navy bean than by an outright purchase of sufficient Michigan navy beans that will stabilize the commercial markets at profitable prices to the growers.

SPEAKING before the growers, Mr. K. P. Kimball, head of the bean division of the U. S. Food Administration, practically admitted that as a bean-growing state Michigan was a "back number." Those who expected Mr. Kimball to show alarm at the state of affairs existing in this state, and to plead

Bean Indust'y?

with the farmers for an increased planting of beans another year, were left gasping by his frank admissions that the nation has its stomach full of beans and that it were just as well that the farmers of Michigan turn to another and more profitable crop.

The remark came as a sequence to the discussions upon the price farmers should have for their 1918 crop. While Mr. Kimball had no censure for those who desired to fix a selling price on their crop, he astutely reminded the growers that so long as farmers in other states could grow beans at a smaller cost and were thereby able to sell for a lesser price,

The fact cannot be denied. The pinto has become a formidable rival of the Michigan navy bean.

WHAT is to be the future of the Michigan bean industry? A few years ago Michigan led all states in the production of this important food commodity. The value of the annual crop has averaged year in and year out from 30 to 50 million dollars and has been the leading cash crop for thousands of farmers whose soil is particularly adapted to growing the crop. But a succession of bean "failures" has brought the discouraging truth home to us that Michigan farms have been "beaned to death" as one farmer expressed it. True, three years of unfavorable growing conditions have contributed responsibility for these failures, but they have not been wholly to blame. Michigan's bean production has been gradually on the decline for several years, despite the slightly increased acreage from year to year.

The failure of the crop two years ago resulting in a nation-wide shortage that sent the price to record heights inspired thousands of farmers who had never thought of growing beans before into the game. The inevitable result has been a greatly augmented production that has already been reflected in sluggish markets and slowly lowering prices. Sooner or later this vastly increased yield must send the price of beans down to such low levels that the farmers of Michigan employing high-priced labor on high-priced lands cannot possibly compete with the western and the Oriental product grown under conditions less costly.

These have been our conclusions for some months. They have been substantiated in every respect by the developments of the growers' meeting. Proof conclusive of these deductions will come with the wind-up of the marketing of the 1918 crop. If the huge domestic crop of over 19 million bushels, together with many million pounds of Japanese beans that are coming into the United States this year, are consumed at prices somewhere near those prevailing at the present time, then our opinions are all wrong and there is still hope for the Michigan bean growers. If, however, this yield represents a production in excess of the needs, and prices inevitably drop to a much lower level, the Michigan bean grower must for the time being leave the field and engage in some other industry. Only years of exceptionally large production which cannot be depended upon any more will permit him to make any money out of beans at the old prices of \$2.00 and \$3.00 per bushel.

These are facts we find hard to face but they are inescapable. Most of the beet land can produce good sugar beets, and there is no food in greater demand now than sugar. Farmers who grow both beets and beans testify that they can make more money out of ten-dollar beets than they can out of six-dollar beans. If this be true in all sections of the state, the outcome of the bean situation may prove a blessing in disguise.

(Continued on pages 2 and 4)

MICHIGAN BEAN FACTS

As Gleaned From the Reports of Farmers Representing Fifteen Bean-Growing Counties:

1. The acreage this year was slightly below normal, probably about 95 per cent.
2. The yield will run from 6 to 25 bushels, with 8 or 10 bushels an approximate average for the entire state. If this is correct the total yield for the state should run better than 5,000,000 bushels.
3. The quality is excellent. The amount of wet beans will be negligible. Farmers have taken advantage of the fair weather to get their crop pulled and under shelter. Dry, uniform stock will have a good effect upon the market. This is one of the encouraging things about this year's bean deal.
4. Early beans were a much better crop than the late beans promise to be. The majority of early beans went better than 15 bushels to the acre, but early beans do not constitute the bulk of the Michigan crop.
5. Farmers will not be satisfied with a price less than \$6 per bushel. Figures on the cost of producing this year's crops showing a loss even at the price where the yield runs 9 bushels or less. If they are forced to sell their crop at a loss this year, many of them will quit growing beans altogether or at least cut their acreage fifty per cent.

the government and the individual buyer would naturally turn to the lower-priced bean.

Poor old Michigan. Peer for years of the navy bean industry, her name almost synonymous with the famous Boston baked article, she stands today a derelict among the ships of state that sail the pinto flag, fluttering in the breeze of public and governmental approval. She has weathered the storms of many a summer. Season in and season out adversity has come her way and laid her bean crop in ruins, but so long as pork and beans remained the favorite American dish the hopes of her farmers have been revived. But now the sad truth comes home. Beans as known to the average housewife are no longer beans. They are pintos. And they are raised on the newer ground of the west and tended by cheap Japanese and Indian labor. A year ago they were struggling in dark obscurity; now they prosper in the limelight,

WESTERN FARMERS FIX SPUD PRICE

**Yakima Potato Growers' Ass'n of Washington
Agree Not to Sell 1918 Crop for Less
Than \$1.20 per Bushel for
No. 1 Grade**

Again comes the old question, "What will I get for my potato crop?" There is no crop market that responds quite so quickly or completely to abnormal conditions as the potato market. We have known this market to drop 50 per cent in thirty days, only later in the same season or the following to advance an equal amount in as short a period of time. Because of the almost annual lack of stability to the market, potato growers find it very difficult to plan the marketing of their crop to secure the best returns.

The present year's market opened strong, and has held up exceptionally well considering the enormous shipments. To all appearances the market has hit bottom and a slight advance in price has already been noted. When the price at local warehouses anywhere in the United States goes less than \$1 per bushel, farmers stop selling, and the effect is immediately reflected in higher prices being offered.

No one will attempt to say what prices growers will receive for this year's crop. According to the government's estimate it is over 50,000,000 bushels less than the 1917 crop. As usual we may figure that this estimate is high. Another factor that must be considered in comparing the 1917 with the 1918 crop is that probably not a tenth of the front yards and city lots were planted to potatoes this year as in 1917, so that there should be a much larger number of prospective buyers. Basing our judgment on government figures and upon reports from all potato sections, we believe potato prices will be much higher later on. Nevertheless, we still believe, as always, that it is good business for farmers to market their crop gradually over the entire season. The chances of loss are much less and an even movement all winter long stabilizes prices, expedites shipments, and has a generally invigorating effect upon the market.

According to the *Produce News*, the farmers of Washington will not sell their potatoes for less than \$1.20 per bushel, members of the Yakima Potato Growers' Association, which is said to control about three-fourths of the valley's spud production, having agreed to stand by \$40 a ton as the minimum price for No. 1 Netted Gem potatoes and \$36 as a minimum for other varieties. The valley potato crop is variously estimated as from 40 to 65 per cent of the normal output, the decrease being due to the presence of a number of potato diseases and pests.

This is the first instance that has come to our attention of potato growers attempting to protect themselves from unprofitable prices by a minimum price agreement. It probably will not work, as the amount of potatoes grown in Washington is but a drop in the bucket to the total national production. Could two or three states like Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota come to some kind of an understanding as to the prices they should receive, undoubtedly they would eventually receive those prices. But again the Sherman anti-trust law rears up as an obstacle. Price-fixing, even though legalized, does not do the business unless the majority of growers abide by the agreement.

BASIC WHEAT PRICE FOR THIS STATE IS \$2.10 FOR No. 2 GRADE

Announcement issued by State Food Administrator Prescott to mills and elevators under date of Oct. 9th should have the effect, if enforced of raising the wheat price several cents per bushel in many sections of this state. The order reads as follows:

"In accordance with instructions received from the Grain Corporation of the United States Federal Food Administration, Philadelphia, you are hereby ordered to pay to farmers delivering wheat at your mill not less than on the following basis: \$2.13 per bushel for No. 1 and \$2.10 per bushel for No. 2 Red Winter Wheat, based upon Grand Rapids freight rate to seaboard, other grades according to differentials established by the Grain Corporation.

"You will understand that if your freight rate is above or below the Grand Rapids freight rate, you should increase or diminish this price in accordance with actual difference in freights."

MILL FEEDS

"Owing to the scarcity of mill feeds, your atten-

tion is called to Rule M. S. 31. The pledge provided for is mandatory and for your convenience in carrying out this rule, we have had printed Mr. Hoover's statement addressed to the farmers of the country, to which is attached the pledge you are required to have the farmer sign when delivering wheat mill feeds to him. This pledge must be kept on file in your office subject to the order of the Food Administration, and the statement should in all cases be delivered to the purchaser of the wheat mill feeds."—P. C.

For months after the wheat price was established elevators in the vicinity of Grand Rapids paid farmers but \$2.05 for No. 2 red wheat. As a result of complaints laid before the Grain Corporation, by M. B. F. the dealers in Grand Rapids were finally ordered to pay \$2.08, altho one of the biggest dealers in that city positively assured us that he could not pay so much and make profit on his transactions. Now, under the Prescott offer, he will be obliged to pay the farmers 2 cents more, which would make it appear that in the first instance he was making a clear 5 cents profit above his legitimate profit.

But Grand Rapids elevators have not been the only offenders as our readers well know, and we may believe that the Prescott order coming to the attention of the mills and elevators at this time will remind them that it may be policy to pay to farmers the full government price.

BEAN GROWERS PROMISE ONLY A HALF ACREAGE NEXT YEAR

(Continued from page 1)

Approximately 250 farmers from a¹ the important bean counties of the state were present at the opening meeting on Thursday. A roll call disclosed that the following counties were represented: Shiawassee, Bay, Saginaw, Huron, Gratiot, Genesee, Livingston, Tuscola, Isabella, Antrim, Gladwin, Montcalm, Midland, Kent, Ogemaw, Newaygo. An estimate was made of the 1918 acreage and crop yield from the reports of the farmers from the various counties. These reports showed that the acreage was normal or nearly so. Average yield runs from 6 and 7 bushels per acre in Livingston and Montcalm counties to 10 and 12 bushels in Isabella, Tuscola, Ogemaw and Newaygo. It must be remembered that very few of the late beans have been threshed, so these estimates are crude and incomplete, but enough information is available to predict with some degree of accuracy that the average yield for the entire state will be around 8 bushels per acre which is the figure given in these columns several weeks ago.

During the Thursday afternoon session several spirited discussions took place between the growers. One of these was upon the old, worn out subject of the bean pick. So many points were raised along this line that a committee of the county

Food Administration Asks Farmers to Hold Wheat until Shipping Congestion is Relieved and Mills can Grind for Local Consumption

(Editor's Note:—The following announcement from State Food Administrator Prescott covers a very important subject. We have warned our readers for several weeks past that the clogging up of terminal markets due to the lack of shipping bottoms would soon be felt at local shipping points. This effect has manifested itself sooner than we expected. The movement of wheat in this state has been very rapid, so rapid in fact, that millers have not been able to grind any considerable part of the offerings, but have been obliged to use freight cars that should be reserved for other purposes, to ship this wheat to other states where the milling has been done, and as a result the mill feeds lost to the farmers of this state, Michigan, as a big dairy state, needs every ton of mill feeds that can be manufactured within the state. It would be short-sighted and foolish for us to rush our wheat to market and force it to be shipped outside for milling, when withholding for a couple of months at the outside will relieve the situation. We ask our readers' careful attention to the full text of the following announcement, and hope that in all cases where possible, they will abide by the demands of the emergency.)

To the Farmers of Michigan:

The following telegram was received from Mr. Hoover under date of October 7th:

"Please give wide publicity to the following: Enlarged demands by General Pershing for material resulting from progress on the Western front has necessitated temporary diversion of grain ships to this service. This temporarily curtails wheat movement from seaboard and has filled our seaboard and terminal elevators and thus checks movement. It is reported that some farmers have become panicky and are selling wheat at less than government prices. No occasion for this if holders will have a little patience. Wheat will all be moved and full price assured to every grower."

The state Food Administration is aware of the fact that the marketing of wheat in Michigan has

agent present was appointed to gather information as to the practices of the elevators in picking and paying for beans. Farmers can't get the idea out of their heads that the elevators are "soaking" them in the picking of beans. They are probably more than half right. So long as the picking and grading of beans are left to the elevators, the elevators will abuse the privilege in some way or other, and the farmer will foot the bill. As it was repeatedly pointed out during the course of the meeting, no matter what decision the farmers made as to the legitimacy of the picking practices, the only real remedy and protection lay in co-operative enterprises in which the farmers themselves performed the function of bringing their beans up to a clean-hand-picked basis.

The question of prices on the 1918 crop was discussed to some extent, but figures on the cost of production, as compiled by the state marketing department were not presented until the next day. A committee was named, however, to confer with Food Administrator Prescott upon the prices farmers should have for their 1918 beans, and it seemed the consensus of opinion that the price determined upon should meet with the approval of the Food Administrator. Constituting this committee were the following: A. B. Cook, Shiawassee county; Miles King, Montcalm county; Jas. N. McBride, State Market Director, Shiawassee county; F. A. Lord, of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mount Clemens; Wm. Hill, Gratiot county.

A resolutions committee consisting of County Agent McVittie of Tuscola county, I. R. Waterbury of Detroit; Elmer McKinly of Newaygo county; W. H. Keddy of Genesee county, was also appointed.

The bean situation was discussed from a to izzard, and the farmers made it very plain that a financial loss on their 1918 crop would force them into some other industry. Providing those present expressed the sentiment of the localities from which they came, the bean acreage will undoubtedly be less next year. Three years of low yield, high labor and unprofitable prices are too much for even the most courageous and optimistic.

NEW LEADER OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK APPOINTED

Ray M. Turner, formerly in charge of club work in Hillsdale county, has been appointed by the state board of agriculture at M. A. C. to take up the duties laid down by E. C. Lindemann, state leader of boys and girls clubs. As did Mr. Lindemann, Mr. Turner will have direction of the work of the 35,000 Michigan youngsters who are members of the junior gardening, canning, livestock and other clubs in the state. Mr. Lindemann has entered war service for the Y. M. C. A.

been unusually free this fall and that local mills and elevators have not been able to hold the wheat thus offered them. Michigan has only about 50 percent of the normal crop and if this movement continues, Michigan mills will be compelled to run on short time and many of them will close down entirely.

The shipping out of the state of Michigan wheat will result in a serious shortage of mill feeds and consequent higher prices, resulting from the shipment of mill feeds from western points. These out-going shipments are requiring the use of thousands of cars under present congested traffic conditions and if the mills of Michigan are to operate after the first of January, thousands of other cars will be required to ship wheat in under unfavorable weather conditions.

An appeal is therefore issued that Michigan farmers, where they are financially able to do so, hold their wheat until a later date, thus assuring the grinding of this wheat by local mills and retaining the mill feeds, to a very great extent, for use in the state. This will work to the advantage of the farmer in two ways, he will secure a higher price for wheat than is now ruling and will be able to purchase his mill feeds at the low price established in the Fair Price schedule for mills.

Do not market your wheat faster than Michigan mills can mill it, otherwise much of it will be shipped out of the state, thus increasing the shortage of mill feeds. The Food Administration of Michigan does not want this to happen and the Michigan farmer cannot afford to have it happen. A bulletin has been issued to all mills and elevators in Michigan establishing a price for No. 2 red winter wheat of \$2.10 per bushel, based on Grand Rapids freight rates to seaboard.

Your hearty co-operation in this matter will result in the mutual advantage of the farmer as well as the milling interests.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



CAN THE DAIRY FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY GO IT ALONE?

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 year ahead. This will be followed upon other milk products.

The manufacturers and dealers are interested, organized and on deck to look after their interests. They are protected by sure profits fixed by the government, but are chiefly interested in the amount of business they will do—lower prices, giving them a larger volume of business and consequently greater profits. The government is interested in getting these products as low as possible for the army and navy and for allied governments, thus leaving the farmer to stand the brunt of low prices.

The farmers, except thru their organizations, are not represented at these hearings.

The government maintains that because farmers have not gone out of business during the last year, therefore, their business has been prosperous and that last year's price should prevail notwithstanding recent advances. The government maintains that feed is cheaper and conditions no worse for dairying, etc.

The representatives of milk producers who are here and who have been struggling for a price that will give to farmers at least their cost for milk and butterfat, feel the need of a general organization of milk producers over the entire country.

If the industry is to succeed or survive it must organize. Farmers can no longer "go it alone" in these days. The National Milk Producers' Federation now comprising all the greater associations of the country with hundreds of thousands of members, covering every branch of the industry from New England to the Pacific coast, propose to extend these organizations for the protection of all of their members, and if possible, preserve the industry.

They believe that farmers should form locals everywhere, no matter whether they sell whole milk, cream, butter or cheese. Milk producers should send to the National Milk Producers' Association for a form for organization and get into the game. This is not a money-making scheme; it is solely protective.

The National Milk Producers' Federation is attempting to save farmers from the evils that are being inflicted upon them through the sale of worthless and deleterious products which are mixed with feeds and are being sold at excessively high prices by certain mixed feed dealers. It strongly favors the enactment of suitable legislation to remedy this situation.

This organization is acting in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in making its plans for further organization.

Secretary-treasurer is George Brown, Sycamore, Illinois. All communications should be addressed to Charles A. Lyman, Assistant Secretary, 615 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.—Milo D. Campbell, President, also Member National Agricultural Advisory Committee.

HELPS IN THE ATTACK ON ANIMAL TUBERCULOSIS

The 1919 agricultural appropriation bill just passed by Congress contains an item expected to be of great importance in the Federal and State campaign to eradicate tuberculosis among cattle and swine. It provides that the Federal government shall pay indemnity to owners whose cattle are slaughtered because they have been found infected with tuberculosis.

The department of agriculture is to pay one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the cattle and the salvage value of the slaughtered animals, provided that the State, county or municipality in which the cattle are owned and kept is co-operating in the tuberculosis work and pays at least an equal amount to the owner. In no case is the Federal government to pay more to the owner than is paid by the State, county or municipality. No payment by the Federal government is to be more than \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any pure-bred animal, and no payment is to be made unless the owner has complied with all quarantine regulations.

This provision is expected to remove much of the opposition among cattle owners that has hin-

dered tuberculosis eradication work. Through it the Federal government, the State, county or municipal governments and the owners of cattle will share in the loss resulting from slaughtering infected animals for the protection of other animals not infected.

ILLINOIS DEFENSE COUNCIL RECOMMENDS HUSKING PRICES

In co-operation with the U. S. Department of Labor the Illinois state council of defense has recommended a scale of prices for husking the 1918 crop of corn. These are not fixed prices but farmers and corn huskers are urged to follow them as closely as possible. The prices recommended are six cents a bushel with board and seven cents where the man boards himself. The prices are based on good standing corn. The man who has poor, down, or very weedy corn will probably have to pay little higher price to get huskers.

It is especially urged that farmers with good corn do not bid against each other for help, and that huskers do not hold out against these prices in the hope of getting more. The suggested wage scale is fair to both farmer and hired man. It is in proportion to the price of corn, and an average husker will be able to make somewhat more than harvest time wages, and at a season of the year when working conditions are better than at harvest time.

WHAT YOUR LOCAL MILL MAY CHARGE FOR GRINDING WHEAT

The wheat miller who receives wheat from farmers' wagons and grinds such wheat on a toll or exchange basis shall not charge more than 35 cents per bushel for each 60 pounds of cleaned wheat. This must be paid in cash, but there is no objection to the farmer selling some portion of his wheat at an agreed price and using the purchase price to cancel the charge per bushel made for milling. The miller is also required to return to the farmer flour and feed in accordance with a specified schedule. —From Milling Regulations issued to elevators by Food Administration.

M. A. C. URGES CAUTION IN PLANTING THE SPRING WHEAT CROP

The discovery by field men of M. A. C. that many farmers have omitted to plant winter wheat this fall because they expect to put in spring wheat next season, has brought a warning from the department of farm crops cautioning against over-indulgence in the spring-sown varieties.

"We have no intention of discouraging the production of spring wheat among those who have repeatedly tried it out and are satisfied with the results obtained," the statement from the college declares, "but merely suggest that those who are contemplating an increase in acreage, or are sowing this crop for the first time, be careful to consider the limiting factors."

"Now and then, as during the past summer, good yields of spring wheat have been obtained, but the ten year average for the two crops, shows that fall sown wheat has been far superior. Spring wheat seems to be more of a gamble than such crops as fall sown wheat, or spring sown barley or oats. Individuals who desire to raise this crop, however, should bear in mind the following points:

"Obtain good, plump seed of the Marquis variety. Look out for wild oats and other noxious weeds and sow just as early in the spring as the soil and weather will permit. Home grown seed should give good results this coming season and can be more easily examined for weeds before purchasing than can the imported varieties."

REDUCTION IN DANISH CATTLE AND BUTTER FIGURES

Due chiefly to shortage of feed the number of cows in Denmark is expected to decrease by about 100,000 within the next six months. The present estimated number of cows in that country is 950,000, which is about 200,000 less than in the summer of 1917. According to reliable reports received by the U. S. Food Administration the reduction in Denmark's butter supply will exceed 2,000,000 pounds during the coming year.

Facts like these should remind United States dairymen of the growing dependence of foreign populations on American dairy products. In previous years Denmark exported butter to the British Isles which now must look to other sources of supply.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER FIRST, 1918

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

Crop.	Oct. 1 1918 Ind'c's	Dec. Price Est'm'te 1917	Oct. 1 1918 Cnts	Oct. 1 1917 Cnts
Winter Wheat, bu.	555,725	418,070		
Spring Wheat, bu.	363,195	232,758		
All Wheat, bu.	918,920	650,828	205.8	200.6
Corn, bu.	2,717,775	3,159,494	159.5	175.1
Oats, bu.	1,535,297	1,587,286	71.0	62.3
Barley, bu.	236,505	208,975	95.5	113.9
Rye, bu.	76,687	60,145	154.0	169.8
Buckwheat, bu.	19,473	17,460	180.0	154.4
White Potatoes, bu.	391,279	442,536	143.6	122.1
Sweet Potatoes, bu.	85,473	87,141	160.6	116.1
Flax, bu.	15,606	8,473	380.9	308.5
Rice, bu.	41,918	36,278		
Tobacco, lbs.	1,265,362	1,196,451		
Cotton, bales	11,818	11,302	31.8	23.3
Peaches, bu.	40,185	45,066	185.3	143.8
Pears, bu.	10,194	13,281	157.8	125.0
Apples, total crop, bu.	198,389	174,608	133.5	106.8
Apples, com'l crop, bbls.	24,400	22,519	411.3	319.8
Hay (tame) tons	71,555	79,528	18.45	13.83
Hay (wild) tons	14,699	15,402		
Sugar beets, tons	6,458	5,980		
Kaifrs, bu.	72,650	75,866		
Beans, bu.	17,802	14,967	\$5.67	\$6.69

POTATOES

State	Oct. 1 1918 Ind'c's	Dec. Price Est. 1917	Year Avg.	Price Oct. 1 1918	Oct. 1 1917
Maine	24,246	20,250	28.561	129	120
New York	32,646	38,000	32.485	164	123
Pennsylvania	23,034	29,532	23.909	177	123
Ohio	11,284	16,000	12.834	193	130
Illinois	11,574	13,500	9.627	164	137
Michigan	30,237	35,910	30.140	146	104
Wisconsin	31,379	34,998	28.865	96	83
Minnesota	32,031	33,600	28.223	91	87
Iowa	10,539	13,110	11.248	137	112
Nebraska	8,961	12,495	8.752	138	122
Colorado	8,140	9,310	7.466	116	87
California	11,904	15,225	9.859	130	146
United States	391,279	442,536	361.753	143.6	122.1

* Thousands of bushels, i.e. 000 omitted.

CHICAGO MILK PRICES FOR OCT. \$3.32; DETROIT PRICE, \$3.40

That farmers who are members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n may appreciate the full value of that organization's efforts to secure better prices for their milk, we are glad to show a comparison of October prices that are received by Illinois farmers supplying Chicago and Michigan farmers supplying Detroit. The price of October milk in the Chicago district has been fixed at \$3.32; the price of October milk in the Detroit district at \$3.40. Farmers of this state, we are told are receiving as high prices for whole milk as in any other section of the country. This is another good argument as to why farmers of Michigan should organize, and having organized, STAND by their associations.

AMOUNT OF RETURNABLE PRODUCTS FROM 1 BUSHEL OF WHEAT

Several farmers have reported instances where millers have not only charged for grinding wheat but have retained part or all of the by-products. This is strictly contrary to the federal rule, as shown by the following statement:

Custom and exchange grinding. The wheat miller who receives wheat from farmers' wagons and grinds such wheat on a toll basis, or exchanges such wheat for flour and feed, may charge not to exceed 35 cents per bushel for each 60 pounds of cleaned wheat so received, and on such basis he shall return to the farmer flour and feed in accordance with the following schedule:

Test Wt. of Wheat per bu.	Pounds Flour Returnable	Pounds Hard Wheat Feed Returnable	Pounds Soft Wheat Feed Returnable
58 lbs. or heavier	44	15	14
57 lbs.	43½	15½	14½
56 lbs.	42½	16½	15½
55 lbs.	42	17	16
54 lbs.	41½	17½	16½
53 lbs.	40½	18½	17½
52 lbs.	39½	19½	18½
51 lbs.	39	20	19

Nothing in this rule requires a miller to operate on an exchange basis. He may, if he so desires, purchase the wheat and sell flour and wheat at the prescribed margins or less. Toll is payable in cash only.

SOUTH AFRICA FOLLOWS ALLIED COUNTRIES IN CONSERVING WHEAT

The far-reaching effects of war on remote parts of the world, may be seen in efforts to safeguard the wheat supply of South Africa. According to the Wheat Conservation Act, recently enacted, standard flour is to contain not less than 75 per cent of the wheat berry, and 83 per cent of standard flour is to be mixed with 17 per cent of meal, barley rye or other regulation substitute.

This South African ratio is noticeably similar to the 80-20 plan of wheat conservation now in force here in America and in the Allied countries.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President has replied in full to the German peace advances, and in his remarkably clear exposition of the aims of the allied governments he undoubtedly expresses the sentiment of the American people as a whole. Those who, from partisan motives, have criticized the president for even taking under advisement the peace proposals of the enemy, will find no food for further criticism in the President's reply. Mr. Wilson has summarized the aims of the allied nations in a masterpiece of English brevity and clarity, and we are so sure readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will want to know the government's reasons for refusing to concede to an armistice at this time, that we are republishing the President's reply in full below:

"Sir: In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th instant, which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood process of evacuation and conditions of armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of military advisors of the government of the United States and Allied governments, and the President of the United States feels it his duty to say no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field.

ASSUMES ALL ALLIED NATIONS WILL AGREE

"He feels confident he can safely assume this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments.

"The president feels it is also his duty to add neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in. At the very time the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which always has been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants.

"The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued, which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

REITERATES WORLD PEACE MUST BE ASSURED

"It is necessary also, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, the President should very solemnly call attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to vital impotency."

"The power which hitherto has controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable the governments associated against

Germany should know beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing.

The President will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin,

"Charge d'affaires, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

GASLESS SUNDAY ORDER IS STILL IN FORCE SAYS FUEL HEAD

Rumors that the gasless Sunday request is about to be rescinded apparently have no foundation. While it is true that thousands of gallons of gasoline have been saved and the situation relieved to a considerable extent, the fuel administration is not yet sure that the saving has been sufficient to insure against future shortages in the military supply. This is the all-important thing. The Fuel Administration feels certain that gasless Sunday is only temporary, but makes no promise as to when the restriction will be removed. In case further investigation reveals the need of further conservation, it is thought that a ration system will be inaugurated which will permit auto owners to use their gas supply when they choose. But for the time being, don't plan any distant Sunday picnics, or you may be hauled in to court as a Sunday Speeder.



Missouri will build 7,500 farm silos next year. Siberians are 90 per cent of Russian origin. England is opening schools for factory workers. England reports decrease in cases of insanity. Philippine Islands have a mildly tropical climate.

Bell metal is made of 77 parts of copper and 23 of tin.

Seven Hundred British subjects are yearly born at sea.

Minnesota by drainage will reclaim 2,000 acres of land near Ithaca this year.

The reindeer has been known to pull 200 pounds at ten miles an hour for twelve hours.

Cleveland is to have a big factory for making farm tractors.

The war department is studying ancient armor with a view to its use by our soldiers as a protection against leg and arm wounds.

Manager Teall of the Onondaga (N. Y.) Farm Bureau says that 778 men in that county left the farms last season to work in industries in the city.

A shipment of Italian cheese was made by express from Middleburg, N. Y., recently, the value of which was \$3,125. It was made at the Blenheim factory and retails at \$1 per pound.

RECIPROCITY

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THEY'VE BEEN GIVING YOU A LOT TO CHEER ABOUT.



Now Give Them Something to Cheer About.

—McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune.

FARMERS GET \$5.00 FOR BEANS WHILE CONSUMER PAYS \$10.00

We have frequently commented in these columns upon the wide "spread" between prices farmers receive for their products and prices consumers have to pay for the same articles. We have laid it naturally to excess "middlemen" and to profiteering. Under the "system" of marketing farm crops, when the farmer receives a compensatory price for his products, the consumer is forced to pay so high a price that he reduces his consumption. This apparently is one of the things that is happening in the bean situation. People are not eating as many beans as formerly. The farmer is NOT getting too high a price for the article, in fact not what he should have, but the consumer is paying more than he can really afford to pay. The trouble lies in "between."

But since the Food Administration has complete control over the agencies of distribution, some may perhaps wonder why the expense of distribution continues so high.

A glimpse at the charges authorized by the Food Administration for these services soon clears up the matter but does not vindicate the "system" or help the farmer to get more money. Assuming that the farmer is receiving \$5 per bushel, or \$8.33 per hundred for his beans, we find the following charges added to his crop on its devious way to the consumer's hands:

Farmer receives	\$8.33
Elevator, 12 per cent	1.00
Jobber	.45
Freight	.45
Bag	.34
Wholesaler, 12 per cent	1.26
Retailer, (estimated) 5c per pound	5.00

Total, per cwt. \$16.83
or \$10.10 per bushel.

Let us analyze these figures. Freight and bag are fixed charges regardless of the selling price of beans. The elevator's charge and his profit, as well as those of the jobber and wholesaler automatically rise or fall as the market rises and falls. In other words, if farmers should receive \$8 per bushel instead of \$5 or \$13.33 per hundred, elevators would receive \$1.59 for their services. Cost of operation would be very little more, amounting only to interest on slightly increased investment. The same would be true of both jobber's and wholesaler's services.

Now let's take a look at the retailer. We have supposed that he would charge 5 cents a pound for his services, which includes the risk on his investment, the cost of paper bag, the labor expended in selling the beans in small quantities of from one-half to several pounds at a time. That he is taking a toll of not 5 cents per pound, but in most instances of 7 and 8 cents a pound is shown by the fact that the prevailing retail price of beans is still 18 cents a pound. Last year when farmers were receiving half as much for their beans as they are now, the retail price ranged around 18 and 20 cents. If retailers were making a "fair" profit then, what can we call the profit they are taking now?

WHAT U. S. ARMY FOOD COSTS GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — The office of Quartermaster General passes on all purchases for the army amounting to more than \$5,000, audited bills for the week ending Sept. 28 as follows:

Tomatoes, \$1,736,163; evaporated milk, \$328,400; hard bread, \$1,169,375; salmon, \$269,274; flour, \$701,069; sugar, \$84,186; lard substitutes, \$28,079; jam, \$41,702; fresh beef, \$3,255,758; pork, \$176,147; sirup, \$25,500; rice, \$22,144; dehydrated vegetables, \$15,750; coffee, \$115,199; candy, \$19,250; canned beans, \$206,953.

Purchase of forage for horses included: Oats, \$1,123,850; bran, rye and barley, \$42,823, and hay, \$619,386.00.

Soap purchases to the amount of \$264,539 were also made during the same period of time.

Plow shallow; roll and harrow; disc-harrow and cultivate at intervals. Keep down all growth until autumn.

In autumn plow thoroughly and as deeply as the plant food will allow. Grain sown on land prepared as above will give a full crop. Grain sowed on fall or spring plowed sod will give half a crop.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

CAN TENANT CLAIM A SHARE OF THE ROUGHAGE ON FARM?

We rented a farm for two years, on a third. Our two years are up next March. We were to have a third of everything we raised, and we were to feed the roughage. We had worked for this man two years before we rented this farm. Last year our beans were poor, our corn was soft, so we had to feed nearly all of it. We had a good crop of potatoes but never sold enough to pay expenses for hired help. Now this year crops do not seem to be any better, and after the crops are in I want my husband to get work in the city somewhere, as we do not make enough out of the crops to feed and clothe us. We are new to the country and we are trying hard to get a few things in the home. We have three children, a boy 11, a girl 10 and a boy 6, and everything is so high. Now, when we rented the farm my husband wanted a contract; the man we rented of said he didn't know how to draw one up and said my husband's word was as good as his, or something like that. Now, if my husband goes to the city to work shall I be compelled to keep the team around here all winter. We raised three calves, our first year. The man we rented of bought three to go with them. Now can we claim our calf and a share of what the others are worth after the purchase money is taken out? We raised two colts; can we claim our share of them? Is hay considered a roughage? Can we claim our share of the hay. This fall the man who owns the farm came and put rye in without saying anything to us. When my husband asked him what he intended doing he said he was going to put in all the grain himself. This is a 53-acre farm. He said we could raise beans and potatoes. This is heavy land and will not raise good potatoes. He sold the cows in the spring just before they came in, so we have raised no calves this spring. We raised some oats this year; can we claim or sell our share of the straw, the hay, the bean pods, corn stalks, and are we entitled to stay in the house until spring, when our two years are up. We are doing what we can to help Uncle Sam. We are going to buy a bond this fall; we've pledged for two W. S. S.; the children have saved and got 20 Thrift stamps; we try hard to do our best.

The M. B. F. is a dandy paper. We would not be without it for anything.—*An Anxious Mother.* Hay is not a "roughage" and the tenant can claim and sell his share unless he has agreed to feed a portion of it. The tenant is entitled to one of the three calves raised and is entitled to one third of the increase value of the other three placed on the farm and is also entitled to one third of the value of the two colts raised. If the team belongs to the tenant he can do as he pleases with it. Keep it on the farm, sell it or send it elsewhere to work. Unless the tenant agreed to feed the straw or roughage he is entitled to sell his share of straw and bean pods and cornstalks. If the lease does not expire until March the tenant or his family may occupy the house on the premises until the expiration of the lease.—*Wm. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS

Will you please tell me thru the columns of your paper the names and addresses of brick and tile manufacturers, who probably would like to buy some good clay ground, extra good for the making of brick and tile. The clay is free from gravel or stones, and the deeper you go the better the clay. There is no brick or tile factory very near by. The right kind of a man could make money here as most everybody could use tile or brick here, and all of the brick and tile that is wanted here has to be shipped in. My place is located a half mile north of Eau Claire, on the stone road. I am a reader of your most valuable paper; it is a paper we would certainly miss if we were to be without it a week. Wishing you and your paper the greatest success.—*A. A. K., Eau Claire, Michigan.*

Following is a list of Detroit brick and tile manufacturers. We cannot vouch for their responsibility, but in case you succeed in interesting any of them in your proposition we will gladly do what we can to ascertain their honesty and reliability:

Ajax Brick Co., Western & M-C R. R.; Geo. H. Clippert & Bros., Dewey and Southern avenue; Delta Brick and Tile Company, Anspach and Jefferson Ave.; John S. Haggerty, Dime Bank Bldg.; Michigan Pressed Brick Co., Lawton and M. C. R. R.; Puritan Brick & Tile Co., 710 Farwell Bldg.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE MICHIGAN BEAN GROWERS' ASS'N

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that Mr. Graves, of the Farm Management bur-

eau, be requested to collect and summarize data on the cost of bean production in this state, and that the president of this organization and the State Market Director be requested to present this data to the United States Food Administration and the army purchasing board, with the request that the market be stabilized on a fair production cost basis.

We reaffirm our patriotic purpose to continue the production of foodstuffs to the limit of our ability so long as this may be essential to the proper support of our boys at the front and the maintenance of our people and the people of our European allies and the winning of the war for universal liberty and a just and lasting peace.

Resolved, that we commend the work of the United States Food Administration and hereby express our appreciation and thanks to Mr. K. P. Kimball of the U. S. Food Administration and Hon. Geo. A. Prescott state food administrator, for attendance at this meeting.

WHEREAS, the exigencies of war have clearly demonstrated the need of a medium for the collection and dissemination of information relating to agriculture and particularly to production costs of foodstuffs grown upon American farms as a means of directing public opinion and government control along fair, just and equitable lines, and

WHEREAS, in the period of reconstruction following the war, the need of a public information service of this character will be immeasurably greater in view of the necessary determination of public policies which will be as vital to the future of American agriculture as to American industry, be it therefore

Resolved, that the bean growers of Michigan here assembled favor the organization of a national chamber of agriculture to be an affiliation of state organizations of like character, said state organizations to be based on the county farm bureaus as local units. Be it further

Resolved, that a committee composed of the president of this organization and four members to be selected by him be appointed to aid in the promotion of such an organization in this state.

The officers of this association are hereby instructed to lay before the Federal Trade Commission and Food Administration the methods and practices of those engaged in buying beans whereby the whole cost of picking beans is based upon the labor end of the machine work without regard to the saving that ensues by machine work over that paid for hand labor, and in addition retain all the cull beans which have a value of at least 2 cents a pound.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR OCT. POTATOES AT \$2.68 PER CWT.

It appears from the government contract that the army is paying \$2.68 per hundred for potatoes to be furnished it during the month of October. Yet these potatoes are being purchased from the farmers from \$1.25 per hundred up. Naturally, most people are wondering why the government does not attempt to make arrangements to deal more directly with the producer and most of the producers would be willing, at least through their own organization, to deal with the government at greatly increased savings to the government and somewhat better prices for the producers if the endless red tape could be eliminated.

We find, for instance, that in order to have this contract made with the government it is necessary that a great deal of red tape will have to be gone through before bids are finally accepted and O. K'd. After a dealer gets a contract he then has to deliver in certain specified manner and finally after he is all through with his work, has to wait from thirty to ninety days before he obtains his money. All this is more or less unnecessary, but since it is being conducted in that way, it requires the investment of larger amounts of money than would ordinarily be necessary, and since money costs money the dealer has to consider all these contingencies and of course charges it all to the government.

For that reason, while the farmer is obtaining an altogether too low price for his potatoes at the present time, the government is really paying a hold-up price.

A special committee ought to take this matter in hand and arrange to deal with the different farmers' organizations direct and if this would be done there would be a great saving and more general satisfaction on the part of the producer.—*Organized Farming.*

WISCONSIN REPORTS A SMALL YIELD OF POTATOES

Digging in Wisconsin has started and the potato yield will be less than expected, about two-thirds of a crop. Early potatoes were a failure. The quality of the late varieties is fair.

The owner of a dairy farm near Cobleskill, N. Y., recently refused an offer of \$50,000 cash for the farm stock and tools. It is understood that his milk checks for the past year have averaged \$3,200 monthly.

The Publisher's Desk

PEACE IN SIGHT?—What will it mean to the farmers of Michigan if a general peace should come within the next few weeks or even days, for it is quite generally conceded that the war will be brought to a close as quickly as it was fanned to white heat in August, 1914.

This is a thought which we can well entertain and discuss just as the business men of every other line of endeavor are now weighing it. In my own opinion it can only mean a continuation of the prices which are now being paid for all farm commodities, not only because the price of a staple like wheat has been fixed for the present crop and the one now being put in the soil, but because the demand will only be greater when great markets in enemy land today are opened for our product to their half-starved populace.

It will unquestionably require upwards of two years to bring all of our boys back from France; we are already in our second year of taking them over at full speed, with all of our available boats and the boats of our allies straining every effort to get our fighting men to the work at hand. Will England, France, Italy and the neutrals from whom we have leased a great amount of tonnage be as willing that we should use her boats when the war is at an end?

The encouraging sign is that the ships will return to France loaded with American products from our farms and factories. Now, while the boys are being carried over, our boats return light because Europe has nothing except a few luxuries like perfumes, wines and olive oil to send us.

Our farmers, therefore, will have these returning ships to fill with farm products and the emaciated peoples who have been living on sawdust bread, acorn coffee, saccharine sugar and horseflesh from the battlefields, will have an opportunity to enjoy a full meal of real food raised for them by the farmers of old Michigan, some few thousand miles away.

And who knows how many Tommies or Poilous will go back home demanding of their Sallies or M'cherries, some buckwheat cakes and maple syrup or some corn fritters with pork sausage? This bringing together of the peoples of the world has cultivated a lot of new appetites which will have to be satisfied when we return to normal peace-times living and our markets for strictly American products like corn, which has never been used in Europe, will be enlarged as few of us can appreciate today.

ANOTHER AFTER-THE-WAR THOT.—I was in France, Germany and England in 1912 and the great war was still two years off. Everywhere there seemed to be people with plenty of money to satisfy their wants. Windows in every city were crowded with luxuries. The European goes in for jewelry much more than we here in America do; it seemed in France as if every other store was given up to the fancies of dress. Today, if I read the reports from these countries right, there has been a great evening process going on, as Charles Schwab, the multimillionaire steel king and present head of the emergency fleet corporation hopes to see in America, "bringing the top and the bottom of society nearer together." Labor, what is left, has been well paid. Pianos, violas, jewelry all sell at high prices and are gobbled up as soon as they appear on the market. The non-combatant in Europe can get everything except what he wants to eat! And as I see it, on the one point hangs a great prosperity for the American farmer, who will be given the pleasure of supplying a half-starved world of civilians who have not had a good square meal in going on five years with the white flour, the sugar, the big juicy steaks and the pork products which they have been deprived of. Let our American luxury manufacturers beware, when the war is over, the folks over there are going to pass the jewel and the music-box by in a hurry when they see the makings of a real old-fashioned goulash such as we farmers are going to place on the European market. Uncle Sam has provided the market wagon, in the shape of a great merchant marine and we farmers of America are going to see that the nations of the world can enjoy all the food our billion acre market-garden can raise for them, providing they pay us a fair price. Then, thank you, we'll keep the bathroom fixtures, the furnace the electric-light plant, the washing machine and even the music box for dad and some of the jewelry for mother and the girls, over here.—*G. M. S.*

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

—for all the farmers of Michigan.
A Farm, Home and Market Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

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Why We Should Treat With Germany

THOSE WHO oppose all peace discussions at this time overlook a very important consideration. Germany yet occupies many thousand square miles of allied territory. The native inhabitants of these sections are subjected to all kinds of indignities, their industries are ruined, their rights as a free people violated and life for them is one of daily misery and apprehension.

Human justice demands that those who have taken up the strife in her behalf first turn their attention to the territories in which she has suffered the worst. These are the sections of Belgium, Poland and France still occupied by the German armies. The sufferings of these people have been almost beyond description, and so long as the German hand holds sway, the reign of terrorism, vassalism, and murder will continue and grow more unbearable. We can think of no greater responsibility resting upon the allied armies for immediate fulfillment than the slashing of the bonds of these stricken people.

In the last two months the victorious advance of the Allied armies has released millions of these people from the cruel hand of Germany. We may imagine the rejoicing on every side as the Hun has retreated from the land he has oppressed for four long years. Families reunited, civil government restored, fear and suffering banished. Truly, the Allies have come as deliverers from heaven.

But what of those who yet bow unwilling knee to the oppressor? They must be freed, and at the earliest possible moment. Eventually, within a few months at the outside they will be freed. Nothing can stem the victorious march of the allied armies. It is sweeping on like an ocean wave, gathering strength and force with every fresh victory. But the winter waits only a little way off. Can the allies drive the German from every foot of their territory before winter sets in and stops the great offensive? It is doubtful. If the emancipation of the occupied territories is to be effected before winter, it must be thru some other force than the military. And here enters diplomacy.

Suppose the President had done what Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lodge are criticising him for not doing,—ignored the German peace advances? Germany would have been puzzled, but would have kept on fighting. But fortunately for the United States, and fortunately for the cause of human rights everywhere, President Wilson sensibly seized the opportunity to reiterate his peace terms.

Talk peace with you? Yes, but not so long as your armies occupy a single square foot of alien territory. Take your armies out of France, Belgium and Poland; restore the people of those countries to their natural rights, and then you are fit to discuss peace. There is no comprising, no equivocation. In the simplest language afforded by the English tongue, the President tells the enemy

what he MUST do before peace negotiations can even be discussed.

What is the result? Consternation reigns; for once the stupid Prussian mind grasps the full meaning of the President's peace terms. Six months ago, the enemy would have scornfully rejected such an ultimatum. Today they seriously consider it. There are evidences that Germany is planning to evacuate certain occupied sections, and when the full import of the President's mind sinks into her consciousness, we have reason to believe that a general withdrawal will take place.

If so, President Wilson will have won the greatest bloodless victory of the war. To induce the enemy by word of mouth to do the thing that the military would spend thousands of lives in forcing them to do, would be an achievement that even the most partisan enemies of the administration could not help but applaud. For despite the apparent ease with which the Allies are forcing the enemy back, it cannot be gainsaid that the utter expulsion of German troops from occupied territories is going to cost the allies many men, and the people and property of the stricken sections additional injury which they should be spared if possible.

The pen is still mightier than the sword. Let it be used.

Let Her Vote

IT SEEMS ALMOST an insult to the farmer's intelligence and his sense of justice to assume that he needs any direction upon the way he should cast his ballot on the equal suffrage amendment that is to be submitted to the voters of Michigan on Nov. 5th.

It is not the farmer who opposes woman suffrage. It is the ward politician, the wharf rat, the saloon roustabout, the brewery gang and all others whose occupations and habits are of a questionable character. They fear the purifying influence of woman upon the ballot. Men whose family life is nothing more than a sex relation, who deny their wives a voice in all things pertaining to the marital relation excepting the bringing up of the children, would no more think of giving their wives the ballot than they would of elevating the breeding sow from the sty to the parlor.

There is no man in the world who places greater trust in his wife and greater faith in her ability to think and act independently than the farmer. Many farmers do not think of closing a business transaction without first consulting their wives. The affairs of the average farm household are usually and wholly at the disposal of the wife. And as a natural result of this interchange of confidences and this sharing of responsibilities the farmer concedes his wife to be upon an equal plane with himself. To deny her the right to vote, or to question the wisdom of giving her that power, would be utterly incompatible with his natural respect for her mental abilities and her judgment.

We feel safe in assuring the women of Michigan that the farmer does not need to be converted to equal suffrage. If those engaged in the state's industrial and mercantile businesses will give to equal suffrage the same measure of support that the farmers will give, the amendment will receive an overwhelming majority. Are we right, Mr. Farmer?

Farm Wages and Crop Prices

A COMPARISON of reports made by farmers at the bean growers' meeting in Saginaw last week, showed that the average farm hand wages in Michigan during the present harvesting season is about \$3 per day and board, which is easily the equivalent of \$4.

Farmers who a few years ago paid \$1 a day and board for good farm hands need no argument to show that the prices they must receive for their products this year must be far in excess of prices received in previous years, else the balance will be on the wrong side of the ledger when the year's business is figured up.

Those who compare the prices the farmer is getting today with the prices he received a

few years ago, invariably overlook many of the important items of cost which enter into production. But the farmer doesn't overlook them. He would, if he could, but not a day goes by that does not remind him of the increased cost of everything entering into the production of his crops. Unorganized, without voice in the national policies, the farmer was never more helpless than he is today. If prices are high he may win; but if they are low, he is sure to lose, and the loss today is far greater than the olden days when labor could be bought for a song, and it didn't take half the wheat crop to pay for the binder twine.

Which Will You Choose?

THERE IS a clear, clean-cut, unmistakable line between aristocracy and democracy. Aristocracy is only one door from autocracy, and autocracy is doomed.

Aristocracy snubs its nose at the man who works; soiled hands are never clasped by the soft-tipt, highly manicured fingers of the aristocrat.

The disciple of aristocracy and the disciple of democracy speak a different language; walk in different paths; think different thoughts. There is no more in common between them than there is between a street urchin and a Kaiser.

A nation's capitalists, with a few exceptions, are a nation's aristocrats. Wall street is America's most popular rendezvous for the breed.

A nation's farmers are disciples, for the most part, of pure democracy. In their eyes all men are equal and none entitled to special privileges.

Truman Newberry and the promoters of his senatorial aspirations are the bellwethers of Detroit's aristocracy. We do not doubt Mr. Newberry's patriotism. His Americanism is above reproach. He is an able man. But by birth, training, education and environment he is at heart and soul an aristocrat, and as such positively BLIND to the needs of the common people among whom we are proud to class the farmer.

Henry Ford is not at home among the aristocrats. He came up from the ranks. Fifteen years ago his hands were soiled and calloused from manual labor. He still uses them. Mr. Ford's patriotism is not the kind that TALKS; it is the kind that DOES. Gigantic industrial institutions, great social projects for the betterment of mankind, charitable enterprises of vast proportions,—all speak volumes for his rare ability, ideals and generosity. Mr. Ford is OF the common people and FOR them. That is why he is admirably qualified to represent the farmers and the workers of Michigan in the United States senate.

Be not misled by the voice of the siren who whispers "peace" in your ear. While it is true that the world is nearer to peace today than at any time since the great war began, it does not follow that that peace is waiting just around the corner for our open arms. There are many corners yet to turn, many obstacles yet to be surmounted, many lives yet to be lost, many humiliations yet to be visited upon Germany before we shall find the peace we seek. Germany's armies are being broken, but the German military spirit yet lives. To believe that proud and arrogant militarism after four years of brilliant military achievements would yield completely to the reverses of a paltry three months is to admit ignorance of the iron will of Germany and to underestimate her ability to suffer as she has made others suffer.

Any person who walks or rides the public highways frequented by automobiles, without carrying a light at night, takes his life in his own hands. Spare yourself an early death by carrying a lantern the next time you walk down the road at night to call on Neighbor Jones.

Need a farm hand to help with the fall work? Plenty of Camp Custer "conscientious objectors" are now available, probably the best and cheapest help obtainable.

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.)

Getting Close to the Remedy

Congressman Kelley of Pennsylvania, recently introduced a bill in congress providing for the public ownership of coal, oil, mineral, timber and water resources. He wants the government to take over these natural resources and "administer" them so as to conserve the supply, control the distribution and establish reasonable prices. In a hearing on the bill Mr. Kelley argued that it is absolutely impossible, as has been proven by each and every nation now engaged in the war, to fix a reasonable price where the natural resources are in control of private firms and individuals. The anthracite coal industry, he declared, was the most iron-bound monopoly in the history of the world. The last reports of the Federal Trade Commission and the United States Geological Survey show that practically all of the anthracite coal in America is contained in a small tract of 500 square miles and that in the final analysis that tract is absolutely in the control of one man. The anthracite coal is held by three or four railroad companies and they fix the prices to suit themselves. They not only take the profit out of digging coal, but take a profit out of transporting it, and they take a profit out of selling it. The retail agencies are in their hands and no man, under their system, can tell what it costs to transport it, or what it costs to sell it. They put the price on what the traffic will bear and the consumer is paying the bill. Thus the coal trust forced the price up to \$10 a ton last winter, and when the fuel administration undertook to "fix" the price at what they considered a "reasonable" figure the coal operators stopped production as their own resolutions show. The price was not high enough to suit them; they were not making as much profit as they would like out of the people.

"We have introduced this measure," said Mr. Kelley, "providing that the government shall take over their natural resources and operate them and sell the product to the people at cost as the only possible solution. We must come to it. I know of no way of getting reasonable prices except thru government ownership and operation."

—S. H. S., Harrietta, Michigan.

Wants Squirrel Law Abolished

I see that many papers, farm papers and others, are starting a propaganda to rid the country of rats. This is a most excellent idea. I know from sad experience the destructive nature of rats and mice too. Now that I have a few cats they are disappearing. But I in common with many other farmers in this section, have a pest which is fully as destructive as the rat, namely, the fox squirrel. Just a few words before you say it can't be: This spring I planted \$10 per bu. seed corn and the rascals dug up five of the ten acres. They have a nose for it, being able to find the exact spot even when dragged immediately after planting. Whenever I am out with my farmer friends I hear the same complaint. Just today a man from a town who is a country distributor of goods, said that they are even making it hard to raise a garden in the towns. Now I say they dug out the corn; then when it grows to roasting ears and on to ripening ears, on the hill, in the shock, and the crib, still they take it. They trouble other grains also.

It is a great source of discontent to know that we have no means of ridding ourselves of the pest because the law protects the miserable little scamps. We can't understand why the fox squirrel should be saved. Our forefathers spent many watchful waiting hours ridding the country of them because they destroyed so much of their scant crops.

We would like to know what is to be done with them after they are saved? What are they good for? Of course they can be eaten, but it is a small return for the great destruction they do. They have destroyed enough corn in this township to feed a regiment of soldiers. I don't think I exaggerate one bit. Wouldn't it be a good idea now, when there is such need for food, to have the law protecting squirrels repealed at once before another season? Could you, as a friend of the farmer, get this matter before the proper authorities?—J. C. H., Dowagiac.

Is the Man a Slacker

I read with interest the article by C. H. L. in regard to how much we should subscribe for Liberty bonds, and will tell you of an experience I have had just lately, and perhaps I can get a little advice from you. One year ago I bought 60 acres and went into debt quite heavily, and on top of that, owing to scarcity of help, I have had to buy some new machinery, which we all know is very high, and to tell the truth we need every cent we can make to pay these debts and live. But not wishing to be called a slacker or even to be solicited, I sold some hogs which should have been fed longer, so as to buy a \$50 bond, and went to the bank for that purpose, where they told me

that the war board had fixed my quota at \$100, and they would not accept anything less. I told them it was impossible, I could not do it, and had to pocket my \$50 and go home feeling disappointed. What am I to do? When my neighbor with eighty acres and out of debt, has the same amount fixed for him to pay. And now, just another thing. A few weeks ago I was solicited by one of my neighbors, who told me that the war board had assessed me \$15 on every \$1,000 valuation, and that I would have to pledge myself to buy War Savings Stamps to that amount, which I supposed I had to do, and did do. Now can they force me to buy if I can not afford to? I know there are others in the same boat, and your answer thru the M. B. F. will help them as well as myself. We think the M. B. F. is fine, and do not want to be without it.—M. C. B., Pompeii.

If this reader has stated ALL the facts in his case, he is perfectly justified in ignoring the allotment fixed by the war board. In making this statement, we want every reader to understand that we do not for a minute countenance the shifting of one's share of the war burdens to another shoulders. Patriots WILL subscribe their SHARE; slackers MUST. But at the same time we know very well that many farmers have been assessed a higher quota of Liberty bonds than they can really afford to buy, and we protest here and now against any Prussian-inspired method that will force them to buy bonds in excess of their financial ability to do so.

As long as you have already pledged yourself to buy a certain number of war-savings stamps,

Be a Volunteer

V is for vantage the Yankees have taken.
O is for onward till Berlin is shaken;
L is our loyalty pure and true.
U is our unity no man can undo.
N is for now is the time to buy bonds.
T is our trust in our boys o'er the pond.
E stands for evil which they will blot out
E is "enough" Kaiser Wilhelm will shout.
R is for right is our cause and the Allies.
Which taken together is a word Huns despise
We'll prove to the Kaiser our aim is sincere
And we'll gladly proclaim, "we're a loan
volunteer."

For "somewhere in France," our soldiers so true,
Are waiting our help, Uncle Sam begs of you
Shall we lay by the way 'till they sink in
despair?

If you can't be a V why, at least do your
share,
Buy a Liberty Bond, or a War Savings Stamp
And Thrift Stamps as well; till the Allies
shall tramp

In the highways to Berlin with the Huns in
the lead,
And proclaim to the world democracy's
freed!

Let us give, lend and save for the country
we love,
And honor its flag all others above.
There is no time for slickers and slackers
and such;

Shall the Kaiser be victor? I guess so, not
much.
Our Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall
wave.

Seeking not to destroy, but Freedom to
save.

—C. S. D.

we think it would be policy to go thru with your agreement, even if it does mean a little extra pinching here and there. The amount collected each month on these stamps is not large, and if any month you are unable to meet your payment tell your mail carrier so and have him bring the stamps at some other time.

We must impress upon our readers who feel that they are being coerced into buying more government securities than they can afford, that the methods employed by local war boards are not sanctioned by the United States government, and that there is no legal process by which any man can be made to buy a single bond or stamp if he doesn't want to. But if he can afford to subscribe and does not, he should be shunned as a slacker.

Local war boards who place the stigma of unpatriotism and pro-Germanism upon those whose means are too limited to permit them to buy the quota which the board has fixed for them should be instantly reported to the federal authorities. True Americans will not stand for that kind of treatment, and MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING would be ashamed to stand by and see such an injustice perpetrated. We want our readers to report to us any instance of this kind, and if after an investigation we are convinced that the complainant has been unfairly dealt with, we will use every influence at our command to punish the guilty parties and relieve the victim from the stain of slackerism.



SENSE AND NONSENSE



MISPLACED CONFIDENCE

A certain farmer had always led his bull around by kindness and moral suasion. It was a big bull and it had a front line trench look in its eyes, and up to date there had been no trouble.

"Better get a nose-staff for that boy," warned a neighbor. "he'll turn on ye one uv these days and gore ye into the middle of next year."

"Don't ye worry," was the self-confident answer, "that bull knows me—we're friends."

And the next afternoon the critter happened to have a slight touch of indigestion from too much spring grass and he chased his owner over a five-acre lot, finally chasing him up a tree.

"Thought you knewed that bull," said the neighbor.

"I do," was the reply, "but we was temporarily estranged."

Moral—Better not trust the bull.

It's easy enough to be pleasant,
When your automobile is in trim,
But the man worth while
Is the one that will smile
When he has to ride home on the rim.

RURAL PHILOSOPHY

"Edward, my son," said a farmer who was mixing the milk and water, "you see what I am doing?" "Yes, father," replied Edward. "You're pouring water into the milk." "No, I'm not, Edward. I'm pouring milk into the water. So if anybody asks you if I put water into the milk, you can tell 'em no. Always stick to the truth, Edward. Cheating is bad enough, but lying is worse."

NOT HIS FUNCTION

"I want to know," said the grim-faced woman, "how much money my husband drew out of the bank last week."

"I cannot give you that information, madam," answered the man in the cage.

"You're the paying teller, aren't you?"

"Yes, but I'm not the telling payer."

Why is Germany like Holland? Because it's a low lying country, damned on all sides.

VIEWS CHANGED

"I'm afraid some bad fortune is in store for you. I see a large number of dark objects lying in your path."

"Well, it will be darned good fortune if they're the ton of coal I ordered today."

We have noticed that any man who can think up a plan to rescue the farmers can make a good living explaining it.—Topeka Capital.

REAL GIVING

There is no special charm or bliss
In giving what you'll never miss.
The only gift worth while and real
Is that your pocketbook will feel.

An educated man is a man who can do what he ought to do when he ought to do it whether he wants to do it or not.—Nicholas M. Butler.

HAY IN EXPLOSIVES

The statement has been made by a representative of the government that 5,000,000 tons of coarse and grassy hay will be required this year in the production of a filler in the manufacture of high explosives. This hay is thoroughly macerated, and 20 per cent of the bulk of the explosive is said to be made of the resultant fibre, replacing the cotton formerly used. There are many places where such coarse, mixed hay can be grown, but where hay suitable for feed is difficult to produce.—Scientific American.

A SAFE MEASURE

At a meeting of the Earlville, N. Y., branch of the Dairymen's League, held last week, it was unanimously voted to have all members use butter for a period of one year, and any member found using a substitute will be fined \$10. This will help use up the surplus milk which is now on the market on account of a shortage of shipping facilities abroad.—Standard.

Mr. Rockefeller has the distinction of being the only man who pays one day's expenses of the great war.—Concord Monitor.

In a parlor there were three,
A maid, a parlor lamp, and he,
Two are company without a doubt,
And so the parlor lamp went out.

Cow test associations are far more important today than in peace times.—B. H. Rawl, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

Knicker—What does the German teacher teach? Bocker—Sedition, abstraction, stultification and division.—New York Sun.



MARKET FLASHES



WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Gist of Information Gathered from Far and Near for the Benefit of Farmers Having Crops to Sell

The week ending Tuesday, October 15th saw little activity in any lines of farm products. Grains had a tendency upwards; dairy products were firm; live stock lower; and vegetables easy and in several instances lower. Undoubtedly the peace news, which was of the most bearish nature since the war began, has been partly to blame for the slightly "off" condition of the markets, altho it failed to influence grains which are usually the first affected, because of large export shipments. However, it is not to be supposed that domestic purchasers will buy eagerly or largely of any products that are to be held over for any period of time as long as the peace question is in such a state of uncertainty. The end of the war may see higher prices or it may see lower prices. No one can tell what the exact effect will be. Therefore, it is not hard to understand why during the periods of peace negotiations, the markets usually take a slump.

It is the judgment of those who have carefully studied the situation that the end of the war and the establishment of peace will not cause any material lowering of the demand for or in the prices of farm products. The curtailment of buying in one instance will be offset by stimulated buying in other instances. Whether fighting or at peace, the peoples of the world must have food and when we understand that there is a world-wide shortage of this commodity, we can also understand why the coming of peace should make little difference in the demand, at least for a year or two. We would advise our readers to plan the marketing of their crops in precisely the same manner as usual.



WHEAT

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

The visible supply of wheat for the week ending Oct. 9th was the largest on record, over 100,000,000 bushels, or a tenth of the total production being in storage or transit. Shipping conditions are improving and the huge surplus that has been awaiting for ships at export markets is gradually being moved. Peace rumors do not, of course, have any effect upon the wheat market, so far as the farmer is concerned. The week the peace news was most plentiful, dealers sold considerable wheat at an advance over the government price.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.45	1.47	1.68
No. 3 Yellow	1.40	1.42	1.54
No. 4 Yellow	1.32	1.27	1.50

The decline in corn values that has been going on for nearly three weeks suddenly stopped on Monday of this week and the market started on a most phenomenal up-grade climb. Efforts of the government to facilitate the movement of corn, and the announcement that the government would be a large purchaser of the cereal and held responsible for the sudden strength of the market. The Chicago market was affected the most by these influences, but the Detroit market showed additional stren-

LAST MINUTE WIRE

DETROIT.—Corn higher; oats steady; potatoes steady; beans inactive.
CHICAGO.—All grains firm and higher; potatoes lower. Cattle slow; hogs stronger.
NEW YORK.—Hay much higher; potatoes trifle lower, but demand good.

gth on Monday and again on Tuesday when the price advanced 5 cents per bushel. No crop responds so freely to foreign disturbances as corn, so the future of this market cannot be even suggested. Further peace discussions may send the price to the lowest levels of the year, and a continuation of the conflict thru the year may advance the price above the high price of the past year.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	.78	.71	.79
No. 3 White	.72 1-2	.70 1-2	.78
No. 4 White	.71 1-2	.69	.76

There is no change in the oat prices! The market has been up and down during the past week. Some days buyers were numerous and trading active. Other days there has been little doing. Receipts have been only moderate. The most important supporting influences upon the oat market continue to be the government, and export demand. Prices today are about 11 cents higher than a year ago.



RYE & BARLEY

Rye and barley have been dull, although rye took an advance of a half cent per bushel on the Detroit market Tuesday. The general tone of the rye market seems to be somewhat better and buyers think trading may become more active as the season advances. There is no indication that the price will go any lower. Tuesday rye was quoted on the Detroit market at \$1.62½, a half cent higher than a week ago.

The planting of rye in Michigan is on the increase according to the reports of our county reporters. Farmers have found this a good paying crop, year in and year out, and the state promises to become a leader in the production of this cereal. We think it a much safer crop than wheat for Michigan, especially for the reconstruction period that is to follow the war, when wheat will be a drug on the market.

Barley is quiet, buyers on the Chicago market last week paying from 95

to \$1.04 per bushel according to the quality. The Detroit market Tuesday showed barley quoted at \$1.95 to \$2.05.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	29 50	30 00	28 50
Chicago	33 00	35 00	30 00
Cincinnati	34 00	34 50	33 00
Pittsburgh	33 00	34 00	31 00
New York	45 00	47 00	44 00
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28 50	29 00	24 50
Chicago	31 00	32 50	31 00
Cincinnati	31 50	32 00	31 00
Pittsburgh	31 00	32 00	28 50
New York	42 00	44 00	40 00
Richmond			

Despite the active demand and the scarcity of supplies, the hay prices on the Detroit market continue even. Other markets toward the east show a much stronger tone, and on the New York market there is a great famine which has sent hay prices to new high-record levels. The best grades of hay on the New York market sold last week as high as \$47 a ton, and some buyers taking advantage of the scarcity of the article have been holding for \$50. With winter coming on with attendant congestion of freight, it begins to look as if hay will continue to advance or at least hold to present prices.



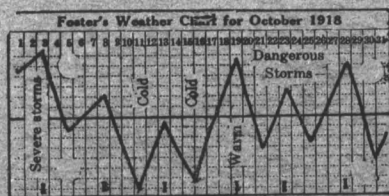
BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H.P.	9.25	10.50	12.50
Prime	8.00	9.50	11.50
Red Kidney	12.00	10.00	12.50

Beans are steady and inactive. Prices on the California crop have taken a slump the past week which will be felt farther east sooner or later, providing the demand for eastern beans does not pick up. Very few of the late crop of Michigan beans have been threshed. Elevators throughout the state are paying \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred, and not buying any larger quantities than they have orders for. Bean dealers lost a great deal of money last year; they do not intend to get caught this year. The truth about the bean situation may come when the entire crop is harvested and threshed.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1918.
 Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Oct. 21 to 25, and 26 to 30, warm waves 20 to 24, and 25 to 29, cool waves 23 to 27 and 28 to Nov. 1. This will cover a period of severe storms. Temperatures are not expected to go so low as in the previous storm period. Rains will be normal in amount and near the same localities as for the past 30 days. Storms are expected to be most severe near Oct. 24. I expect winter grain to be at its best at end of November. Drought conditions in large sections will continue at least 30 days. November temperatures and precipitation will be about normal; highest

temperatures near 10 and 27, lowest near 7 and 24; most severe storms and most precipitation during week centering on 21; most precipitation on northeast half of continent east of Rockies.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Nov. 1 and temperatures will rise on all Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 2, plains sections 3, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 4, eastern sections 5, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near Nov. 6. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This period will average colder than usual; not much precipitation; storm intensities a little greater than usual. One of the high temperature dates follows this storm period and dry weather will become more extensive.

W. T. Foster

but certainly not before then. Farmers who can make money on their crop at present prices would do well to market at least a part of their crop.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	2.10 cwt.	2.00 cwt.
Chicago	1.70	1.65
Cincinnati	2.50	2.30
New York	2.70	2.60
Pittsburgh	2.35	2.25

Potatoes were a little lower the first of the week. The abnormal receipts since October 1st naturally sent the price down, but not soon enough to affect several thousand cars then in transit, which have since reached the market and brought about still lower prices. Farmers are not marketing in such large quantities as they were, and inasmuch as country dealers have been shipping as fast as they could secure cars, the supply out of the farmers' hands will be rapidly consumed. We may confidently look for a stiffening of the market within a very few days.

Reports from primary markets show that grading rules are not being followed very carefully. Practically all of the Pennsylvania stock as last year is being shipped into New York and Pittsburgh, ungraded. While prices paid for this kind of stock are not quite so high as those paid for stock graded strictly in accordance with the regulations, the difference is not great. For instance, 165-lb. bags of ungraded stock sold for \$4.30 to \$4.40, while closely graded stock brought only 10 cents more a bushel. We learn also from these reports that Michigan stock is not being graded as closely as the rules require.

The government October estimate is out. Contrary to general opinion the estimate suggests a slightly larger yield than shown by the September estimate. At the time of the compilation of that estimate, however, very few potatoes had been dug. The December final estimate will be the figure upon which farmers should base their opinions as to the future of the market.

The Michigan yield, particularly in the northern sections, is running somewhat better than normal. In drought-afflicted districts of the more southern portions the yield is very light.



BUTTER

The butter market is looking up. The first of the week just closed saw the end of the decline in butter values and the recovery has been rapid, particularly on the Chicago and New York markets. The Detroit market is one to two cents higher than a week ago. Fresh creamery firsts are quoted at 55½ to 56c; fresh creamery extras at 56 to 56½ cents per pound.

New York Butter Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

New York, Oct. 12.—Last week the pendulum was swinging backward. This week it is reversed. It is swinging forward seemingly with acceleration. Last Friday extras were quoted at 60c but on Saturday the price dropped 1½c. That was followed by a further decline of 1½c on Monday and the low water mark of 57c on extras was reached that day. The situation looked bad Monday morning. Many predicted that we would see 50c butter before many days. However, many large dealers began stocking up that afternoon and on Tuesday the market was strong and quotations on all grades of butter advanced a full cent. On Wednesday there was a further advance of half a cent, which was followed by an advance of a half cent on Thursday and a cent on Friday. At the close on Friday quotations were practically as on the previous Friday.

Many dealers feel that for the interest of both the creamery and the

market it would be best for prices to go no higher than they are at present. While there is a good movement of butter when the prices remain within reason, as soon as the 60c mark is reached the consumer limits the amount he buys. In consequence stock piles up and prices go down thereby causing an undesirable condition. At present supplies of fresh stocks are barely sufficient to meet the demand. Many dealers who have retained their accumulations since the prices declined are placing some of them on the market at present. Quotations at the close on Friday were as follows: Extras, 60c; higher scoring than extras, 60½ to 61c; firsts, 57½ to 59½c; and seconds, 54 to 57c. Unsalted butter is not in strong demand and is quoted at a differential of about one cent above corresponding grades of salted butter.



EGGS

The egg market is quiet but firm. Country shipments are still plentiful and will doubtless continue so to the end of the present month at least. The demand is good for fancy grades; poorer grades are not disposed of easily, dealers as a rule preferring the storage article. New York prices a week ago were: Fresh gathered extra firsts, 57 to 58; extra firsts, 54 to 56; firsts, 52 to 53; seconds, 49 to 51. Chicago prices about 10c less. Detroit market on Tuesday, Oct. 15 for Michigan candled was 47½c.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	30-32	33-34	28-30
Ducks	28-31	21-23	29-30
Geese	20-22	21-22	24-25
Springers	26-27	24-25	22-27
Hens	27-28	25-26	23-28

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Poultry is a little higher than a week ago on the Detroit market. The New York market was active all last week but the Chicago market was unable to take care of all receipts without a falling off in price. The natural trend of the poultry market from now on should be upward. Fancy chickens and heavy fowls are in especial demand, frequently bringing higher than quotations, but medium grades do not move readily.



LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1918.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 240 cars, including 90 cars of Canadians and 25 cars left from last week's trade. The trade opened 50 to 75c lower on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in moderate supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 25 to 50c lower; fat cows and heifers were in heavy supply, sold 50c lower; bulls of all classes were in heavy supply, sold 25 to 50c lower; canners and cutters were in moderate supply sold 15 to 25c higher than last week; fresh cows and springers were in moderate supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in very heavy supply, sold 50c lower than last week; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady.

With 13,400 hogs on sale Monday the market opened 25c lower, or steady with last Friday and steady with last Monday. All grades sold at \$18.75; pigs, \$18.25; roughs, \$16.25; stags, \$12 to \$14.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were 7,000. The lamb market opened strong and 15 to 25c higher on choice lambs which sold from \$17.25 to \$17.40. A few choice bunches sold up to \$17.50. There was a good inquiry for cull lambs which sold from \$14 to \$14.50; yearlings, \$12 to \$13; wethers, \$11.00 to \$11.50; ewes, \$9 to \$9.50; and a few fancy ones sold up to \$10.

Receipts of cattle Tuesday, ten cars fresh and 7 cars held over from Monday's trade. The market was very dull, and a quarter lower on all grades.

Receipts of hogs Tuesday were 8,840. There were about 12 decks of

heavy hogs that sold at \$18.90 which was 15c higher than Monday, but there were no such hogs on the market Monday. Other hogs sold 10 to 15c lower, selling from \$18.60 to \$18.65; pigs were generally 50c lower, selling at \$17.75; roughs, \$16.25; stags, \$12 to \$14. The prospects are that we will have a steady to lower market for the balance of the week.

With about 1600 sheep and lambs on sale Tuesday best lambs sold at \$17 down; culls, \$14 to \$14.50; yearlings were quoted from \$12 to \$13; wethers, \$10 to \$11; ewes, \$9 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 to \$14.50; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, \$12 to \$12.50; choice to prime yearlings, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good yearlings, \$14 to \$14.50; medium to good butcher steers, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to medium butcher steers, \$10 to \$10.50; good butcher heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$9.50 to \$10; good to choice fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; 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 weight sausage bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; light and thin bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$9.50 to \$10; medium 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. 15.—Cattle: Prime steers for war orders steady; all others very dull and fully 25c lower than Monday, or 75c lower than last week's close; best heavy steers, \$12 to \$13.75; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10 to \$10.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.50 to \$9; handy light butchers, \$7.50 to \$8; light butchers, \$6.50 to \$7; best cows, \$8.50 to \$9; butcher cows, \$7 to \$7.75; cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.25; canners, \$5 to \$5.50; best heavy bulls, \$8.75 to \$9; bologna bulls, \$7.75 to \$8; stock bulls, \$6 to \$6.50; feeders, \$9 to \$10; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$125.

Veal calves: Market dull; best, \$17.50 to \$18; others, \$7 to \$14.

Sheep and lambs: Market steady; best lambs, \$16; fair lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.25; light to common lambs, \$10 to \$13.75; fair to good sheep, \$9.50 to \$10; culls and common, \$5 to \$7.

Hogs: Pigs, 35 to 40c lower, selling at \$17.25; yorkers and heavy, 10c higher, \$17.75 to \$17.90.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Hogs: Receipts 27,000; market on butcher and light hogs, 10 to 25c higher; packing grades steady to strong; butchers, \$18.40 to \$18.75; light, \$17.75 to \$18.65; packing, \$16.85 to \$18.10; roughs, \$16.50 to \$16.75; pigs, good to choice, \$15.50 to \$16.75.

Cattle: Receipts, 20,000; beef and butcher cattle unevenly steady to 25c lower; steers with weight selling upward, from \$13 holding up best; stockers and feeders neglected; beef cattle good, choice and prime, \$14.25 to \$19.25; common and medium, \$9 to \$14.25; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$6.50 to \$13; canners and cutters, \$5.60 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$10.25 to \$13.25; inferior, common and medium

Prices shown below are those at which grain and hay of the grades given were offered f.o.b. cars in principal markets tributary to this territory after close of business October 8, 1918:

Commodity	Corn		Oats		Hay	
	No. 3 White	No. 3 Yellow	No. 2 White	Str'ds	No. 3 Timothy	No. 1 Timothy
Chicago	\$1.45	\$1.42	—	\$.72½	\$.72	\$33.00
Cairo	1.70	1.70	.73½	.72½	—	32.00
Cincinnati	1.53-1.58	1.46-1.48	.75	.74½	.74	33.75-34.00
Toledo	1.47	1.40	.74	.72½	.72-72½	32.00
Indianapolis	1.48	1.43	—	.70½	.70½	30.00
Peoria	1.45	1.40	.71	.70½	.69½	28.00
Milwaukee	1.43	1.40	.72	.71½	.71	31.00
Louisville	1.55	1.45	.75½	.75	.74	33.00
Minneapolis	1.44	1.30	.68	.66	.65	29.50
Kansas City	1.56	1.44	—	.71	.71½	30.00
Memphis	—	1.45	.73½	—	.73	35.00
Cleveland	—	1.50	.76	.75½	.75	33.50
Terre Haute	—	—	—	—	.69½	30.00
St. Louis	1.60	1.64	.74	.73	.72½	35.00

\$7 to \$10.25. Veal calves: Good and choice, \$15.75 to \$16.75; western range beef steers, \$13.25 to \$17; cows and heifers, \$8 to \$12.25.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 31,000; fat sheep steady; others and lambs weak to unevenly lower; many fat lambs selling 25 to 40c down; lambs, choice and prime, \$15.25 to \$15.75; medium and good, \$13.25 to \$15.25; culls, \$7.50 to \$12; ewes, choice and prime, \$10 to \$10.25; medium and good, \$8.75 to \$10; culls, \$3.50 to \$7.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER OF BUREAU OF MARKETS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1918.—Review of market conditions on grain, hay and ground feeds and prices at which those commodities were being traded in at close or market on October 8, 1918. Information received from wire reports.

Washington, D. C.—Corn: Stocks fair. Receipts light. Demand moderate. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 3 white, \$1.69¼; No. 4 white, \$1.61¼; No. 3 yellow, \$1.61½; No. 4 yellow, \$1.54½.

Oats: Stocks fair. Receipts adequate. Demand moderate. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 2 white, 80c; standards, 79½c; No. 3 white, 79½c; No. 2 mixed, 78c.

Ground feeds: Stocks adequate. Receipts fair. Demand increasing.

U. S. MARKET REVIEW OCTOBER 15

Potatoes

Detroit market opening prices Oct. 15, sales to jobbers: 3 Michigan, 1 Wisconsin arrived; 42 on track; 11 cars unloaded, 1 diverted. Supplies liberal. Demand and movement slow, little change in prices. Quality and condition generally good; many poorly graded, few scabby. Michigan long and round whites, 150 lb. sacks, best, \$3 to \$3.15; bulk per cwt., \$2 to \$2.10, mostly \$2. Some poorly graded, and slightly scabby, \$1.75 to \$1.95.

Carlot shipments Monday, Oct. 14: Maine, 7; New Hampshire, 3; Long Island, 33; other N. Y., 38; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 18; Michigan, 49; Wisconsin, 163; Minnesota, 99; N. Dakota, 70; S. Dakota, 20; Nebraska, 13; Iowa, 11; Montana, 3; Idaho, 49; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 8; Colorado, 60; Nevada, 1; California, 34; California, boat, 24; N. Mexico, 1. Total, 713.

Summary of Monday's markets: Western markets lower. Carlots Minnesota and Wisconsin white stock declined 5c at Chicago, ranging \$1.60 to \$1.70 per cwt. sacked. Quotations at Waupaca, Wis., declined sharply, ruling \$1.50 per cwt. sacked for cash and \$1.60 to \$1.75 f.o.b. usual terms. Colorado shipping points weakened to \$1.35 to \$1.50 per cwt. sacked. Idaho Falls quoted much lower, ruling \$1.15 f.o.b. cash. Eastern markets were fairly steady. Maine Green Mountains were quoted unchanged at \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl.; bulk from wagons trackside, and steady in consuming markets at \$2.50 to \$2.70 per cwt. sacked. Carlot movement decreased slightly.

Onions

Opening prices Oct. 15, sales to jobbers: No arrivals; 10 cars on track. Supplies liberal. Demand poor, movement draggy. All sales in small lots. Indiana and Michigan yellows 100 lb. sacks, quality condition generally good mostly \$1.60 to \$1.75.

Carlot shipments, Monday, October 14, 1918: Massachusetts, 21; New York, 2; Michigan, 7; Wisconsin, 5; Illinois, 4; Indiana, 3; Ohio, 8; Minnesota, 4; Iowa, 10; Oregon, 1; Col-

Practically no wheat feeds being offered.

Hay: Stocks light. Receipts light. Demand good. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 1 timothy \$37; No. 2 timothy, \$36; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$36; No. 3 timothy, \$33.

Richmond, Va.—Corn: Stocks and receipts light. Practically no demand. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 3 white \$1.70; No. 3 yellow, \$1.60.

Oats: Stocks heavy. Receipts light. Demand moderate. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 3 white, 78½c; No. 2 mixed, 77c.

Ground feeds: Stocks normal. Receipts increasing. Demand limited. Wheat feeds continue scarce.

Hay: Stocks and receipts light. Demand good. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 1 timothy, \$35; No. 2 timothy, \$34.

Philadelphia.—Corn: Market very quiet. Limited amount. Poor grades offered at \$1.57 to \$1.60. Better grades not offered.

Oats: Stocks fair. Market weak. No inquiry. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 2 white, 80½c; standards, 80c; No. 3 white, 79c.

Ground feeds: No wheat feeds offered. Substitute offerings small. Better grades Alfalfa feeds, \$56; scratch feeds, \$75.

Hay: Market firm, account light offerings. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 1 timothy, \$36.50; No. 2

orado, 2; California, 13, boat, 11. Total, 101.

Summary of Monday's markets: Markets generally weak. Rochester, N. Y., quoted sacked, Yellow stock, at a wide range of \$1.30 to \$1.60 f.o.b., and North Hampton, Mass., quoted \$1.30 to \$1.35. Eastern yellow stock ranged \$1.50 to \$1.75, in leading Eastern consuming markets, and Middle-western stock followed a general range of \$1.50 to \$2. California stock held steady at shipping point. Carlot movement moderate.

Apples

Opening prices Oct. 15, sales to jobbers: 3 New York, 2 Washington, 1 Michigan arrived; 33 cars on track; 3 cars unloaded. Homegrown receipts liberal. Supplies liberal; demand poor; movement slow; little change in prices. Michigan bu. crate, Jonathans quality and condition generally good, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Wagoners, and other various varieties, some quality condition inferior, wide range prices, 75c to \$1.50; bulk cwt., various varieties, orchard run, culls out, quality and condition, fair, some wormy, \$1.50 to \$1.50; few Baldwins, \$1.75.

Markets continue nearly steady. Michigan Baldwins ranged steady at Chicago at \$5 to \$5.50. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Jonathans and Winesaps ranged \$1.85 to \$2 f.o.b. shipping points.

CANADA REPORTED TO HAVE GOOD POTATO CROP

While it is somewhat early to form an opinion as to what the potato crop will be, it would appear from present indications that the quantity will be above that of 1917, according to the October report of the Department of Agriculture of Canada. Reports received from New Brunswick give an estimated yield of 8,650,000 bushels as against an estimated yield last year of 5,000,000 bushels; Prince Edward Island gives promise of a better yield than last year although the acreage is slightly less; Nova Scotia has a large acreage with prospects for a good crop; Quebec also promises a large crop of potatoes and all kinds of vegetables. In some parts of Ontario the prolonged hot, dry weather of July and August, checked the growth of tubers. For that reason the crop may not be as large as last year, but there is still a possibility of a fairly good yield.

Coming to the western provinces, it appears that Manitoba will have the largest crop of potatoes in her history, which is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels. This is 1,000,000 bushels more than the large crop of 1916. Manitoba also reports a bumper crop of cabbage, carrots, turnips, and all kinds of vegetables. Potatoes in some parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta were heavily frosted early in the season, but it is expected that a fairly good crop will be harvested in other sections. In British Columbia the prospects point to a good average yield.

Mecosta (S. E.)—Bean pulling about done, poor crop, the dry weather partly ripened them and then the rains started them again and there is a lot of green pods and leaves. Many have begun to dig potatoes which are fair to good. The late rains and no frost until last Tuesday night gave late potatoes a great boost. Have had fine weather the past week. Buckwheat is a total failure. I have just finished plowing under an acre and many others are doing the same. We have just started digging potatoes. They are fine quality and will go 125 bushels per acre. Liberty Loan is in full swing and farmers are subscribing liberally. Broomfield Township in Isabella County just over the line went over the top. Prices offered at Millbrook are: Wheat, \$2.05; Corn, \$3.00 per cwt; Oats, 60c; Rye, \$1.43; Hay, \$20; Beans, \$7-8; Potatoes, \$1.60 cwt; Butter, 45c-50; Butterfat, 60c; Eggs, 35c; Hogs, \$16-\$18; Beef steers, 7c; Beef cows, 5c-7c; Apples, \$1.50 cwt.—*F. M. E., Millbrook, Oct. 4.*

Grand Traverse (N.E.)—Farmers are very busy cutting corn and buckwheat; some beans yet to pull. Some threshing being done, also silo filling. Jack Frost visited here last week and fixed the potatoes so they will soon be ready to dig. Fine weather for taking care of crops. One farmer in this neighborhood got 1200 lbs. of radishes from an acre. The following quotations were made at Traverse City this week: Wheat, \$2.07; corn, \$1.50; oats, 75; rye, new, \$1.40; beans, \$4.50; potatoes, \$2 cwt.; butter, 28 to 42; butterfat, 61; eggs, 45 to 47c.—*C. L. B., Williamsburg, Oct. 4.*

Ionia (N. E.)—Corn husking is well under way with an exceptionally good crop where our native seed was used. There is a lot of good seed corn in this vicinity that is being saved. Some late potatoes have been dug, but the most of the growers will start next week. The wheat and rye seedings are looking fine, and we are having good weather for it to make further growth. Following prices were offered at Muir: Wheat, 2.10; corn, 1.60; Rye, \$1.50; Beans, \$8.50; Potatoes, \$1.25; Hens, 20c; Butter, 57c; Butterfat, 58c; Eggs, 42c.—*J. L. S., Ionia, Oct. 10th.*

Missaukee (North)—Farmers are sowing all the rye they can to help win the war. Weather dry and cool, with frost to kill potatoes; digging will begin next week with yield very light. A number of auction sales being held and everything bringing a good price except horses; hay bringing from \$30 to \$35 a ton. The following prices were paid at Lake City this week: Wheat, \$1.80 to \$2; oats, 70; rye, \$1.40; rye straw, \$12; wheat straw, \$14; butter, 55; butterfat, 60; eggs, 42; hogs, 12 to 17.—*H. E. N., Cutcheon, Oct. 5.*

Huron (Cent. I.)—Good weather is on this week. Silo filling in full blast and beans all taken care of. Bean threshing to start next week. Oats and barley going to market, and some live stock. The following prices were paid at Elkton this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 63; rye, \$1.42; beans, \$8.50; butterfat, 54; eggs, 42.—*G. W., Elkton, Oct. 12.*

Genesee (Central)—Farmers busy harvesting beans, sowing rye, husking corn and picking apples. Silo filling finished and most of the corn is cut. Several farmers did not have enough corn to fill their silos this fall. Most of the farmers have their beans piled up in the fields. Some have their beans harvested and a few have not started yet, but the majority of the beans are still piled up in the fields. The bean crop is poor this year and several farmers are not going to raise any next year unless they are assured of a good market and good prices. The weather has been O.K. for the last few days and altho we have had numerous showers during the past few weeks the soil is getting quite dry and hard to work. The following prices were paid at Flint this week: Wheat, white, \$2.12; red, \$2.14; corn, \$1.55; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$18 to \$25; beans, \$8.25; red kidney, \$9; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2; onions, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bu.; cabbage, 1c lb.; cucumbers, 30c doz; hens, 25; springers, 32 to 40; ducks, 28 to 30; geese, 18 to 19; turkeys, 24 to 25; creamery butter, 57; dairy butter, 50 to 55; eggs, 45; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$14 to \$15; hogs, \$16.50 to \$17; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$11; wool, 67; apples, 50c to \$1 bu.; pears, \$3 to \$3.75.—*C. S., Fenton, Oct. 11.*

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Emmet (North)—Most of the farmers of this section are filling their silos now. The corn is mostly silo corn which has very few matured ears. However, as hay is so high-priced, it seems advisable to save every bit of the rough feed. Many are disappointed in the potato crop, as the yields are not generally coming up to the expectations of the farmers. The following prices were paid at Harbor Springs this week: Hay, \$25; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.50 bu.; cabbage, \$3 cwt.; butter, 50; butterfat, 67; eggs, 60; hogs, 22; beef steers, \$7; beef cows, \$6; apples, \$1 per cwt.—*C. L. G., Cross Village, Oct. 10.*

Clare (Central)—Potato digging is in progress, with a fair crop generally, altho on account of dry weather lots of them are small. Have been having excellent weather for harvesting crops. Silos are nearly all filled, and most of the beans pulled; beans are way ahead of last year and as good or better than the average. The farmers here are putting in a larger yield than ever of rye this fall, some are sowing yet. The following quotations were made at Harrison this week: Wheat, \$2; oats, 65; rye, \$1.44; hay, \$24; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, 90c bu.; hens, 19; butter, 45; butterfat, 54; eggs, 41; hogs, dressed \$20; apples, 35 to 50c.—*V. W., Harrison, October 10.*

Tuscola (Central)—Farmers are pulling beans, digging potatoes, husking corn and getting things in shape for winter. Weather is warm and most too dry now to plow, but good bean weather. We are selling rye and what little we have, but wheat is a short crop here. Rye went from 18 to 30 bu. per acre. Farmers are holding nothing that will sell, for we will need the money to buy Liberty bonds and pay taxes. The following prices paid at Caro this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.90; oats, 64; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$25; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat straw, \$10; beans, \$8.25; hens, 20; springers, 20; ducks, 18 to 22; geese, 18; turkeys,

23; butter, 50; butterfat, 59; eggs, 45; sheep, 6-10; lambs, 4-12; hogs, 15 to 16; beef steers, 9-12; beef cows, 4; veal calves, 13-15; apples, 75 to \$1.00; peaches, \$4.50; plums, \$4.50; pears, \$1.50 to \$2; grapes, \$1.00.—*R. B. C., Caro, Oct. 11.*

Ottawa (Northwest)—Silo filling is over and some have started their fall plowing. Early planted corn yielded pretty good, but the late did not amount to much. Potatoes are rather a light crop on account of so much dry weather this year. The following prices were offered at Coopersville this week: Wheat, \$2.07; corn, \$1.50; oats, 70; rye, \$1.30; hay, \$30; wheat-oat straw, \$14; beans, \$8 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; onions, 60c bu.; cabbage, 60c bu.; hens, 23; springers, 22; ducks, 20; butter, dairy, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 43; beef steers, dressed, 15; beef cows, 6 to 7; veal calves, 20; apples, \$1.25 bu.—*J. P., Coopersville, Oct. 11.*

St. Clair (S.E.)—We are having ideal weather for doing fall work. Corn husking and fall plowing progressing. Threshing is about done, and hay pressing started with a large amount to press. The following quotations were made at St. Clair this

week: Wheat, white, \$2.12; red, \$2.14; hay, \$20 to \$22; potatoes, \$1.80; butter, 55; eggs, 50; beef steers, 10 to 11; beef cows, 9 to 10.—*E. J., St. Clair, Oct. 11.*

Mecosta (Central)—Farmers busy digging potatoes; many are drawing to market. The crop is very good here. Beans are nearly all harvested, some threshed; the crop is about an average here. The following prices were paid here this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 62; rye, \$1.44; hay, \$18 to \$23; beans, \$8.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.35 cwt.—*L. M., Hersey, Oct. 11.*

Calhoun (S.W.)—Very fine weather, dry for seeding, but wheat and rye looking fine, a very large amount of rye being sown this fall. Some potatoes dug, not turning out very good and price is not very high, buying car lots at \$1.25 to \$1.40 bu. Corn husking has commenced, most of it is good around here. Beans are very poor. Some wheat and rye being marketed. Following prices paid here this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 58; rye, \$1.48; hens, 22; butter, 55; butterfat, 58; eggs, 45; hogs, 17.—*E. B. H., Athens, Oct. 11.*

Branch (Northern)—Farmers are finishing cutting corn, filling silos and sowing rye. The weather has been dry, too dry for wheat. Selling some grain and stock. The following prices offered at Union City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, 2c lb.; hens, 22; springers, 22; butter, 48; eggs, 46; sheep, 6 to 9; lambs, 14-12; hogs, 16-12; beef steers, 8 to 9; beef cows, 6 to 7; veal calves, 16 to 17.—*F. S., Union City, Oct. 12.*

Iosco (S.E.)—Weather has been nice this week and farmers have been busy getting out potatoes and beans, which are about 60 per cent of crop. Silo filling is most all done and most all farmers have a full silo for feed this winter. Potatoes have taken a drop at Tawas, also butterfat and beef. Rye that was sown early looks fine. Some winter barley was sown and it looks good; don't know much about it for it is the first sown in this county. Some of the farmers are picking apples and others are fall plowing which is hard work as the ground is dry. There is a little seed corn this year, of the white flint and bloody butcher varieties, but no dent of any kind got ripe before the frost. The following prices were offered at Tawas City this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 65; rye, \$1.42; hay, \$20; potatoes, 90c bu.; butterfat, 55; eggs, 40; sheep, 12 to 13.—*A. B. L., Tawas City, Oct. 11.*

Newaygo (Eastern)—Beans and buckwheat threshing on. Beans average 8 bu. per acre, about 70 per cent for quality. Buckwheat good yield and large acreage. Potatoes 60 per cent acreage compared with 1917; the yield 90 bu. per acre. The following quotations made at Woodville and Big Rapids: Wheat, \$2.13; corn, shelled, \$1.30; oats, 70; rye, \$1.45; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.40; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 40; hogs, \$20; beef steers, 5 to 7 live; veal calves, 7 to 12.—*F. S., Big Rapids, Oct. 12.*

Ingham (N.E.)—Farmers threshing beans, digging potatoes and husking corn. Wheat and rye doing fine. It is rather dry for husking corn; nice quality, but not turning out very well, about 50 bu. to the acre. Quite a crop of cider apples; a good many making cider for vinegar. The following prices quoted at Williamston this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, 50 to 75; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; potatoes, \$1.50; onions, \$3 cwt.; hens, 22; springers, 28; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 44; hogs, 18.25; apples, 75.—*A. N., Williamston, Oct. 11.*

Monroe (West Central)—Weather is fine but too dry for husking corn. Those who raised sugar beets are busy hauling them to the cars; the crop is good. Some grain being sold. Some buckwheat going to market; good quality, fair crop. The following prices were paid at Petersburg this week: Wheat, red, \$2.12; white, \$2.10; corn, \$1.75; old, 63; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$15 to \$18; buckwheat, per cwt., \$3; barley, \$2; hens, 20; springers, 25c; ducks, 25; geese, 22; turkeys, 20; dairy butter, 45; butterfat, 57; eggs, 48; hogs, \$20, dressed; \$16 live; veal calves, \$15.—*W. H. L., Dundee, Oct. 12.*

Bay (North)—Farmers are harvesting beets. Bean pulling is about finished. Fall wheat is looking good, not sufficient moisture in the soil for plowing. Some hay is being sold at from \$21 to \$23 per ton. There will be considerable red clover seed. Corn is fair but too dry for husking. The following prices were paid at Bay City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.25;

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oats, 68; rye, \$1.47; hay, \$23; beans, \$8.50; potatoes, \$1.25; hens, 20; springers, 22; butter, 52; eggs, 45; sheep, \$12.50; lambs, 18; hogs, 16; beef steers, 18; beef cows, 15; veal calves, 15.—G. G., *Linwood*, Oct. 12.

VanBuren (South)—Grape harvest about over. A few loads are coming in on a one hundred dollar market. The crop has been light but quality and price good. The Welch Juice Co., locating here has about doubled the prices. The price at the juice factories has not yet been established. Corn, beans and potatoes are light crop. Some rye is being marketed at \$1.50 per bu.—V. T. G., *Mattawan*, Oct. 11.

Bay (S.E.)—Silo filling done; sugar beet harvest on and the crop is a fair average. Weather has been very favorable for taking out beets and everyone is doing all they can to get them out. Prices on products about the same as last week.—J. C. A., *Munger*, October 11.

Tuscola (N.E.)—Weather fine for doing farm work. Some farmers are still cutting corn and filling silos; some have beans to harvest yet; some are picking apples while others are digging potatoes. The following prices were paid at Cass City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 64; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.50; hens, 18 to 20; ducks, 18 to 22; geese, 10; turkeys, 20 to 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 45; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 14 to 15; beef steers, 8 to 9; beef cows, 6 to 7; veal calves, 12 to 14; apples, 45.—S. S., *Cass City*, October 12.

Berrien (West)—Farmers husking corn, digging potatoes, picking apples and pears; most of the pears are going to the canning factory at \$1 per bu. for firsts; culls go to cider mill. Several farmers are still sowing Rosen rye; the Rosen is a new variety thru here and is being extensively sown this fall. Many farmers who have their fall work well in hand are doing road work for the township. Most of the schools and churches thru the country are closed on account of influenza; a great many cases reported, but few have been fatal thus far. Weather fine. Gleaners at Baroda have just finished unloading their fourth load of coal, which went like "hot cakes." Quite a number of farm sales listed; everything selling very high at these sales. The following quotations made at St. Joseph this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 70; rye, \$1.40; potatoes, \$2; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 42; eggs, 41; veal, 22.—O. C. Y., *Baroda*, Oct. 11.

St. Clair (Central)—Farmers harvesting fall crops, sowing rye, fall plowing and hauling pressed hay to market. The weather is fine; the soil in good condition for all crops. The roads are in good shape for teaming, and all kinds of work is being rushed at the present time. Threshing nearly all done. A great many fields of beans are not pulled yet owing to the extra growth, or second growth of foliage and green pods; beans are in many stages of growth, some green, some ripe all on the same stalk, but the last frost has finished all but harvesting. Some corn is not cut yet but most of it is in the shock or in the silo. The following quotations at Smith's Creek this week: Wheat, \$2.15; oats, 65; rye, \$1.55; hay, \$20 to \$22; beans, \$7 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2; onions, \$1.25 to \$1.50; hens, 20 to 22; springers, 22; ducks, 25; geese, 18 to 20; butter, 50 to 55; butterfat, 57; eggs, 40 to 45; sheep, 8 to 10; lambs, 13 to 15; hogs, 17 to 18; beef steers, 7 to 10; beef cows, 6 to 8; veal calves, 15 to 18; apples, 50 to \$1; pears, \$1.50.—I. J., *Smith's Creek*, Oct. 12.

St. Joseph (West)—Farmers are digging and selling potatoes; some are putting in late rye. Potatoes not generally very good, once in awhile a good piece, the frost causing part of the trouble and green lice also. Weather fine for this time of year. Sales are slow on most things, horses selling very low; hogs and cattle and sheep going high. Most crops looking good, had a little rain that will help lots.—W. W., *Colon*, Oct. 14.

Allegan (South)—Quite a few farmers are husking corn. Potato digging will begin soon. Ideal fall weather the past week. Ground quite dry. Wheat looking fine. The following quotations at Allegan this week: oats, 65 to 80; wheat, \$2.10; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$30; beans, \$6; potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; onions, \$1.25; cabbage, 2c; hens, 22; springers, 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 43; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$16 to \$18; beef steers, \$8 to

\$10; beef cows, \$5 to \$7; veal calves, \$13 to \$15; apples, \$1.25 to \$1.75; pears, 1.25 to \$2.—W. F., *Oscego*, October 12.

St. Joseph (North Central)—Heavy dews and light showers have delayed clover hulling; seeding all done except some rye that will be sown after potatoes are dug. Farmers have not commenced harvesting potatoes yet as they are too green; buyers are not anxious to buy unless you give them the potatoes and pay the difference as soon as you can get the money. Help is scarce and if the war lasts another year the help problem will be a hard one to crack, but farmers always have some such problem to solve so are quite used to them. Following quotations at Mendon this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$24 to \$26; sheep, \$9 to \$11; hogs, \$16 to 17; apples, \$1.50 to \$2; pears, \$1.50 to \$3.—H. A. H., *Mendon*, Oct. 12.

Kent (N.E.)—Some farmers have threshed beans and buckwheat and are selling beans; best beans are bringing \$8.40 at Harvard, Kent Co. Weather is warm and soil dry, nice for digging potatoes, some fields have been dug, others just started; best fields yielding 125 to 140, nearly one-half of which are seconds and culls at \$1 per cwt. Writer's beans are threshed; they were extra good; early ones went 15 bu. to acre; late ones, 8. Buckwheat yielding from 2 to 6 bu. to acre. The following quotations made at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.08; corn, \$1.50; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8.25 to \$8.35; potatoes, \$1.65; hens, 20; butter, 48; eggs, 43 to 44; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 18; veal calves, 9 to 11.—G. M. W., *Greenville*, Oct. 12.

Montcalm (S.W.)—Most farmers are busy husking corn. Small acreage of potatoes being dug and on account of the rain that came a short time ago quality poor and the average about the same as last year. Beans are being threshed and average poor altho quality good. Farmers holding grain for higher prices as quotations continue to be low. Weather warm and soil very dry.—W. L., *Greenville*, October 12.

Don't Send a Penny

These Len-Mort work and outdoor shoes are such wonderful value that we will gladly send them, no money down. You will find them so well made and so stylish and such a big money-saving bargain that you will surely keep them. So don't hesitate. Just fill out and mail the coupon. We will send a pair of your size. No need for you to pay higher prices when you can buy direct from us—and know what you are getting before you pay even a penny. Why pay \$5 and \$6 for shoes when you can get these for only \$3.85? Act now. Mail coupon today while this special offer holds good.

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FORD PAYS \$5 PER DAY.—You can make Ford wages building Perry Brooders for your neighbors. They'll all want one next spring. I give you exclusive rights free. Write me today. E. O. Perry, 37 Henry St., Detroit, Mich.

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

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THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



The Renter's Wife Heard From

THE LETTER that follows is from the wife of a farm renter. We are glad to have her viewpoint. What she says about the unappreciativeness of many husbands is correct. The lack of understanding, of sympathy, of co-operation is not wholly, or usually upon the wife's side, despite "Mere Man's" attempt to place it there. But we have discussed that point thoroughly and will pass it by.

I am impressed by what this reader says about the condition of the houses that many farm owners expect their tenants to live in. I do not know as this situation is general in Michigan, but I do know that there are many tenant houses in this state that are not fit for human habitation. How people can live under some of the conditions they are obliged to and still keep cheerful and smiling, is more than I can understand.

Comfort, I think, is the greatest requisite of the home. We may forego, without complaint, the lack of nice carpets, of modern furniture of prettily-papered walls, if the house is, first, warm in winter time, cool and well ventilated in summer time. I have a dread of cold houses, and I have visited homes where despite roaring fires, stuffed windows and keyholes, and plugged door cracks, the wind whined its way inside and made everyone shivery and miserable. A warm house, tho it be as barren inside as a barn, will do much to keep the folks who have to live there cheerful and happy.

Once more the fall frosts and winds have stripped the trees of their foliage and caution us against the approach of winter. While yet the sun smiles from cloudless skies, making out of door work still possible, each farm woman should induce friend husband the very first day he can spare from his farm work, to repair the broken down places where the wind crept in last winter. We are all hoping that the coming winter may not be as cold as the past, yet we would be very foolish not to prepare for the coldest of days that winter is liable to present us with. I address this admonishment particularly to the wives of the men who are renting their farms and whose tenant houses are not in the best of condition. I am sure they are interested in keeping their tenants comfortable and at a very little expense the coldest of houses may be made as "snug as a bug in a rug."

I believe one of the reasons why tenant farming is so unsatisfactory to both parties concerned is because each takes no interest in the welfare of the other. The tenant feels that the owner has no interest except that of getting the largest possible number of dollars out of the labor of his tenant. The owner, on the other hand, is always certain that the tenant has no interest except draining the land of its fertility in order to produce maximum crops. If each were to concede a little to the other, I am sure that farm tenancy would not be the curse that it is today, and that owner and tenant would conserve the respective interests of each other the while they are working for their own. If other of our readers have any ideas on the farm tenancy question, particularly as it affects the wife and mother, I shall be very glad to have them express themselves thru these columns.

Below is our first letter upon "How I earn my Pin Money." I thank Mrs. G. B. A. for her contribution, and hope that after the rest of my readers have read of Mrs. G. B. A.'s experience they too, will take the time to tell us how they manage to earn spending money in addition to what their husbands give them.—PENELOPE.

DEAR PENELOPE:—May a mere woman enter your sanctuary? I was very much interested in Mr. Man's story, and must say that in some things I heartily agree with him. There are both sides to the question, however, and there are good women and careless, fault-finding women, and also the same with men. Perhaps this man is discouraged, and feels that he hasn't the needed help he ought to have. On the other hand, perhaps his wife is doing all she can in her way to help and encourage him, but some men are always blinded to their wives' efforts. And as I know by bitter experience, she may do all she possibly can, and think she is helping him and perhaps make some little mistake and all she gets is harsh words and unkind treatment. And I know that the more a woman will do, especially out of doors on the farm besides her own duties, the more some men want them

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

to do, thinking that is what the women are for, never offering at night, when the woman has worked hard out of doors all day, besides doing her household duties, to see if he could help to lighten her burden at night, when she has to make up for lost time; but he will get that paper as Mere Man says, and don't want to be bothered by what wife has to do yet. When he gets through he can go to bed. I know how that tired, heart-sick feeling leaves a woman, if she sees her husband appreciates what she is trying to do, and speaks a kind word or comes with an offer to help. We surely can be thankful that there are men who are interested in their wives' affairs and who do all in their power to make life happy. The wife feels then as tho she could figure and plan with her husband to get that little home of their own. And I find nine times out of ten that if the woman is allowed to have her say, she has better and more advanced ideas than the man, although that is not always the case, as the man who was brought right up with those things and understands better than the woman, especially if she came from the city. And then, too, if all a woman thinks about is spending money and just having a good time going somewhere continually, and husband finds her gone half the time, while he is working hard, and trying to get a home, you can't blame him if he does get nervous, discouraged and fretful, for he feels he has to bear the burden on both sides, and it is hard.

Now just a word in regard to rented farms and I will close, for I know a woman never knows

Reply to "In Flanders Fields"

SLEEP on, ye dead, in Flanders fields
Until the haughty foe shall yield.
Huge man-made birds shall sail on high,
Thy faithful comrades, watchful eye,
Till we shall bury sword and shield.
In Flanders fields.

Wake not for yet a mighty blow
Shall fell this day the savage foe,
And prove ye did not die in vain
On Flanders fields.

Your trust we keep, could ye but know
The foe lies near you, row on row,
And Liberty shall rule again,
While poppy blows shall hide the pain
And havoc wrought by cruel foe,
In Flanders fields.

—C. S. D.

enough to stop when she gets started, as the old saying goes. What I can't understand is how some of these owners of farms rent their farms to people and expect them to make money for them and live happy and contented. I am wondering if these owners would condescend to live in the houses they have for their renters. And the owners, apparently good christians, kind-hearted, upright people, have such houses for their renters, some with little children, that you can see right thru. They are supposed to be human people and so sorry for the suffering of other people, yet will be so extravagant in their own living, but never spending a cent on these houses, nothing but mere shells and cracks, that it seems as tho the first wind would blow it over. Can't these owners feel that if they would try and have a warm comfortable house for a family with children and try to keep it warm and repaired, the man would have more confidence in him, and do his utmost to make the farm pay its best? We renters are human; we like a cozy, warm home instead of shivering and trying to avoid colds all the time. Just look around, Mr. Owner, and see if you can't do your bit and improve your houses a little bit, and see if you don't get paid back double. Fix up your fences and buildings and your farm will increase in value and you will be better satisfied.

I hope you won't think I am a fault-finder, for I have a happy home, but wish things were brighter for some people.—Just a Woman.

How Do Others Make Pin Money?

DEAR PENELOPE:—I see that you want women to write and tell you about their pin money. Now I can't tell you how I earn mine because I am one of those who are

wanting to hear from the rest in order to find out. I hatched nearly 200 chickens but by the time I sell them there will be less than 25, as our hogs devoured a great many before we found it out, and the crows nearly finished the rest, so my money-making venture was nipped in the bud. I hatched a few more, but it was near midsummer then. Most of our profit comes from eggs. Our hens are of a good laying strain and we find it pays to give them attention. Next year I am to have half the eggs and our chickens will easily lay \$200 worth of eggs in a year, so perhaps I had better put in my time with my hens. I could do a little crotcheting if I could get in touch with M. F. F. women who would want any of that work done, and pay a reasonable price for time involved. I am very anxious to turn my time into money as I have quite a little time on my hands.

Well, I wish your paper good luck and am so anxious to hear from all on the pin money problem.—Mrs. G. B. A., Homer, Michigan.

Cottonseed Sausage is Latest Food Fad

The United States is certainly the "land of cotton." Nowhere else in the world is cotton grown in such abundance and put to such a variety of uses.

The fibre of course, is made into cloth; the oil from the seeds is used as a good substitute for olive oil and as a basis for lard, and now the seeds themselves are being ground into flour and used for food purposes, says *Popular Science Monthly*.

Gingersnaps and jumbles are made from it, and it is mixed with finely chopped meat and tied in sausage links.

To make the cottonseed sausage, three pounds of sausage meat is mixed with one pound of cottonseed flour. This flour is said to contain as much nutrition as the meat which it takes the place of and to effect a considerable saving on each pound of sausage.

Stand by the President

PART of President Wilson's address is particularly timely in Michigan where an amendment is before the voters which will enfranchise Michigan women. President Wilson says: "We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil, and not to a partnership of privilege and right? The executive tasks of this war rest upon me. I ask that you lighten them, and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for not being able to employ."

Food From the Forest

"Guard against waste of wild meat" should be the slogan of every hunter this year. All edible portions of the animal killed should be utilized.

Do not let wild game be an added luxury; let it take the place of your market meat. No more game than can be eaten should be killed. Do not let your desire to tell a big story when you reach home lead you to shoot everything in sight. Good sportsmen will observe these conservation suggestions in addition to the game laws.

Careful preparation of game for the table also will prevent waste. As a rule, game is preferred cooked rare rather than well done. Venison steak should be sprinkled well with salt and paprika, if desired, and cooked quickly. Serve immediately on a very hot platter. Venison steak requires at least three minutes longer to broil than beefsteak. When broiled it should be sprinkled well with salt and paprika, and put over a dish of hot water to stand a while before serving. With venison steak serve a tart jelly, such as that made of currants or sour grapes, to which vinegar and spices have been added.

Rabbit is most delicious when roasted. After cleaning well, stuff body of the game with a dressing of salt pork, minced onion, and crumbs well seasoned with pepper and salt. The body is then sewed up and roasted one hour. A few thin slices of pork are necessary in the roasting pan to supply fat. Rabbit meat is almost entirely lean. A gravy made in the pan after the rabbit has been removed adds to the finish of the dish. Rabbit stew is also delicious.

Wild birds are usually roasted in the same manner as domestic fowl. Since they lack fat they require careful basting to prevent drying out the meat. Squirrels are cooked in much the same way as rabbit. Squirrel pie prepared in the same manner as chicken pie is a special favorite among most lovers of wild game.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 9011.—Girls' dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The one-piece skirt with straight lower edge is gathered all around onto a fitted underwaist. The underwaist is finished with a soft roll collar, and has long sleeves which are gathered onto deep cuffs. The overblouse slips on over the head and the under arm pieces are extended into sash ends which tie on each side at the waist line. This style is seen a great deal both on young girls and misses, and made up either in a figured or plaid gingham for school, or a soft silk or wool. A figured chalais would be most desirable for a little girl of 6 or 8 years, and with silk collar and sleeves would make a very dressy outfit.

No. 9013.—Girls' dress. A very fluffy, dressy model is here shown, with low neck and short sleeves. There is no opening in the dress, as it is large enough in the neck to slip on over the head. The skirt is straight, one-piece, gathered to a straight waist, over which a becoming bertha collar effect is draped. This large collar is edged with a ruffle of narrow lace and is very girlish. Soft ribbon sashes tie below the hips, lacing thru eyelets in the waist. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 9033.—Ladies' and Misses' cape. Cut in sizes large and medium. To be in style today is to possess a cape of some sort. It may be long, short or medium in length, made of any kind of fur or velvet, but it must be a cape.

No. 9033 shows one of the most popular models, being long enough to serve for a wrap, having a warm neck closing and yet comfortable to wear over a suit jacket. If you own a piece of fur of any kind, or a piece of plush or velvet, steam it up and use it in some manner this fall. Plush, today, is selling at \$15 a yard, and fur is almost double in price of a few months ago. In making this cape the smart roll collar is joined to a shaped band and this in turn is joined to a semi-circular cape. The collar and band meet in double-breasted manner, closing with buttons or a fancy fur fastening. Figured satins, taffetas or crepes may be used for the lining.

No. 9008.—Ladies' one-piece apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. No ties or extra straps to bother with in this apron. The back and front are cut in one-piece, and the shoulder straps crossing in the back and buttoning on each shoulder. This style seems to me to be the most practical work apron I have seen. It is easily made, easily slipped on and easily ironed. The large hip pockets are not neglected, either. There are always so many things one must pick up while cleaning and sweeping and these pockets I find are indispensable in my work clothes, saving many steps.

No. 9031.—Ladies' and misses' two-piece skirt. Cut in sizes 16 and 18 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The skirt is a simple two-gored style, gathered all around to the slightly-raised waist line. A crush belt finishes the skirt, while two trimming folds, set close together, give the effect of deep tucks. This style will be favored by the tall, thin girl, as the folds seem to break the long straight lines of her skirt and make it a most becoming model.

No. 9042.—Ladies' and Misses' dress. Cut in sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For the combination of charmeuse satin, taffeta or velvet with georgette in an afternoon and evening gown this style is excep-

tionally good. The skirt is plain, two-piece and gathered all around, which together with the back, and if desired, the upper sections of the sleeves may be made of the silk. The side fronts of the waist, which are shirred into the shoulder seam and the inset vest are of the georgette.

showing a fancy silk cameole underbody of ribbon and lace. The deep shawl collar might well be made of an entirely different shade of satin which, of course, will harmonize with the gown but give it a brightening touch. The belt is fashioned in a crush sash of satin.

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR AUNT PENELOPE:—I am a girl 14 years old. I have four sisters and three brothers; their names are Ila, Lila, Esther, Nina, Belle, Leon, Clem and Olin. I am in the eighth grade at school and have two sisters and two brothers who also go to school. We have two cows, three calves and three horses; the horses' names are Pearl, Mae and Mack. We have 14 acres of corn and 2½ acres of potatoes and 8 acres of beans. I have been helping win the war by cultivating corn and hoeing beans and doing out the washing before I go to school, and doing the ironing when I get home from school. I have four war savings stamps and started on the fifth one. I planted the garden this spring and canned 90 quarts of strawberries. I have canned over three hundred quarts of fruit this summer. I have one window full of flowers. My father is highway commissioner, so my brother Olin, aged 12, and I had to help with the farm work. Please do not forget your niece—Violet Munger, Martin, Michigan.

My dear Violet:—You have a record to be proud of and I feel very happy to think one of my children should be such a fine helper. I hope that everyone who reads the M. B. F. may read your letter for I know there are a great many grown-ups who have failed to do half as much. Perhaps when they see what wonderful things a little girl of 14 years has accomplished, they may work harder. Keep on with your brave efforts, my dear. Lovingly, AUNT PENELOPE.

Dear friends:—I am a little girl eleven years old, the youngest girl of our family, having two sisters and one brother. We have a farm of 120 acres. We have

three horses and six dairy cows, which are Jersey cows. I milk one of them every morning and night. We also have quite a few chickens. I like to work on the farm. I help plant corn and beans. We own a car and go quite a distance every Sunday. I like to read experience letters, which other boys and girls write, telling of their work. At our school last year we made articles for the Red Cross. I like to sew at school.—Clara Schiller, R. No. 1, New Era, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a little girl nine years old. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I help my mamma tend the babies every day—they are twin boys. I have three uncles who have gone to the war. My papa has got to register this month, and also two more uncles. We have seven cows, six head of young cattle, three horses, seventy-five chickens, two guineas and two bantams. I go to school every day. I am in the fifth grade and have only missed four days of school since I began at five years of age. I only have to go one mile to school and I have a good teacher; her name is Miss Mary Dykes; this is the third year she has taught our school.—Oneita Witkowsky, Caro, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a boy 12 years old and will be in the sixth grade when school begins. I have three sisters and one brother. We do not live on a farm of our own, but papa works for another farmer whose name is Mr. Snyder. He has 9 cows, 5 heifers, 7 calves and 5 horses. The horses' names are Don, Fan, Jim, Belle and Kitt. I go after the cows for papa. I have a potato patch and mamma and I have a garden; we raise carrots, peas, beets, onions, cabbage, beans, popcorn and vines, and we also have some sugar beets. My older sister and mamma and I have picked enough red raspberries to can 35 quarts. We have 9 hens, an old rooster and 29 little chicks. I haven't any pets besides the chickens. "Little Farmers' Page," I think would be a good name for the boys' and girls' page. I would like to have puzzles and jokes on the page.—Delbert Hahn, Boyne Falls, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I cut out the cow and am sending it. I think a good

name is Lady. We are expecting Daisy "Children's Patriotic Page" would be a nice name for our page. We have four cows, four calves and two yearlings. We also have one old pig and three little pigs. I have one brother and one sister; their names are Edward and Mildred. I have a Thrift Stamp and so has Mildred. We own a Thrift Card between us. We are going to fill it, then we will exchange it for a War Savings Stamp. I am 8 years old and will go into the fifth grade next term. Edward is eleven and will go into the seventh, and Mildred is five and will go into the first grade.—Lucile Sanderlin, McMillan, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am sending a song entitled "The Battle."

In the battle line I stand
With a musket in my hand,
To defend my country
And defend my home.

In the battle line I fight
Thru the day and thru the night,
For the freedom of my country
And my home.

In the battle line I fall
And feel the pierce of musket ball,
For our loving country
And my loving home.

—Jennie Drozanowski, Mt. Pleasant.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first time I have written for the page but as my father has been taking the M. B. F. for two years I am interested in letters of girls and boys. I am eleven years old and live on a farm of 160 acres. We have six cows, three horses, three pigs. I have a mile and a half to walk to school. Last year we had a man teacher but this year we have a woman, she is much handier at Red Cross work than I was. We are going to knit some caps and quilt block soon. We had one day off to go to the Oceana County Fair at Hart. I had a good time and hope the other boys and girls had a time equal to mine at their county's fair. I saw the Red Cross exhibit and the fruit gallery also. It sure shows that the farmers worked this summer. I must close and if my letter escapes the fire I will write again.—Clara Schiller, New Era, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 12 years old and I live on a 60-acre farm. I am in the eighth grade; my teacher's name is Mrs. Ruth Fritz. We have two horses, their names are Maud and Kit. We have two cows and two heifers, their names are Nellie, Tiny, Blossom and Flower. I like to read about the Doo Dads very well. I like puzzles games and poems too. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like the paper very well. I have five pets, a dog, two cats, rabbit and a guinea pig. I have half a mile to go to school. I can not think of any more to tell you now. From your friend—Iona Simmons, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



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

EAST LANSING, MICH.

Farmers are taking advantage of the opportunity to use purebred bulls afforded them by membership in a co-operative bull association. Eight is the net increase of co-operative bull associations for the year ended June 30, 1918, and eight others are now in process of organization, according to the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. On July 1st this year 43 associations were in operation, as compared to 36 on July 1, 1917, one association in operation last year being disorganized. Field men, county agents and others working in co-operation with the department have had a part in establishing these associations. There is an average of five pure-bred bulls in each organization and an average of 225 dairy cows.

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One from a 25 lb. cow and one from a 22 lb. four year old. Write for pedigrees and prices. E. L. SALISBURY
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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 Pieterse. These calves are nicely marked and light in color and are fine individuals. Write for prices and pedigrees. Ettie 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 27.76 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows ¾ white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually.
Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

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

ARWIN KILLINGER,

Fowlerville, Michigan.

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

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

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DIRECTORY

RATES:—Up to 14 lines or one inch and for less than 15 insertions under this heading, fifteen cents per line. Title displayed to best advantage. Send in copy and we will quote rates. For larger ads or for ads to run 13 issues or more we will make special rates which will cheerfully be sent on application to the Advertising Dept., 110 Fort St., West, Detroit.

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. 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 gifts.
J. Hubert Brown, Byron, Michigan.

SHORTHORN

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

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

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

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.

RED POLLED

FOR SALE—Dual purpose Red Polled bulls and Oxforddown rams. L. H. Walker, Reed City, 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.

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 Pieterse 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 Mobil 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
JAY B. TOOLEY, Secretary, Howell, Michigan

What the Neighbors Say About Us!

Enclosed find another dollar for the best farm paper that was ever printed.—H. Hotelling, Harrietta, Michigan.

I want to tell you I am well pleased with your paper.—C. A. Bigelow, Oakland county.

Your paper is good, just what the farmers need.—Simon Rager, Muskegon county.

This is a very good farm paper and is cheap.—Dan W. Goodman, Hillsdale county.

Have read the samples, am well pleased and want the paper.—Dan O'Brien, Washtenaw county.

I received two sample copies of your paper and I like it.—Frank Taylor, Allegan county.

I've received sample copy of Michigan Business Farming and can say I like it.—Fred Diehlman, Osceola county.

Your paper is one of the best for the farmers.—Ervin Willis, Gladwin county.

Your paper hits the right spot.—Philip Walch, Mecosta county.

I like your paper fine and can't be without it.—Carl Dziebanek, Benzie Co.

I like the paper fine.—Floyd Gehrett, Buckley, Mich.

I like your paper.—F. M. H., Mason county.

This paper ought to be in every farmer's home as long as it adheres to the farmer's cause.—Wm. Beard Sr., Oceana County.

I have now received two copies of the M. B. F. I think it is just the kind of a paper the farmers of Michigan need.—Martin Simpson, Iosco county.

I like your paper very much and am glad some one takes an interest in the farmers.—Geo. W. Pierce, Muskegon Co.

I am interested in your paper. It gives sound facts in my opinion.—Arthur Layton, Allegan county.

I am sorry that I did not send for your valuable paper sooner.—Alfred Duddles, Wexford county.

Have received copies of your paper. Like it well enough to subscribe for it one year.—Wm. Friend, Shiawassee Co.

M. B. F. is the best farm paper I ever read, and it's cheap.—Earl Knoll, St. Clair county.

I have received several copies and like it because it speaks the true facts.—Wm. Bartram, Ogemaw county.

I just got a sample copy and like it very much.—Guy Wakefield, Fowlerville.

Like your paper fine.—Fred Carlson & Son, Emmet county.

I am more than pleased with your paper.—A. L. Lathrop, Ingham county.

DUROC

For Sale Registered Duroc Jersey Swine, 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, grow-they 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.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS and gilts ready to ship. They are from Peter Mounherd 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 Rams, some 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.

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

FOR SALE—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, Pottsville, 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

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

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

CHICKS

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

BARRED ROCK

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK Cockerels for sale; descendants of E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlets. E. J. Allman, R. No. 2, Lachine, 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.

— did you follow our gains this week? —



OUR BOYS are on the way to victory and peace! The red line has passed Cambrai and Lille will come next. The great railway center at Sedan is threatened by our marines—the “teuffel hunden,” as the Huns call them. Metz will fall to the great U. S. Navy guns mounted on railway cars, that are pounding at her gates! Who ever dreamed of an American Admiral leading the attack on the centuries-old castle at Metz, hundreds of miles from the ocean!

Are you and your family following the great game day by day?

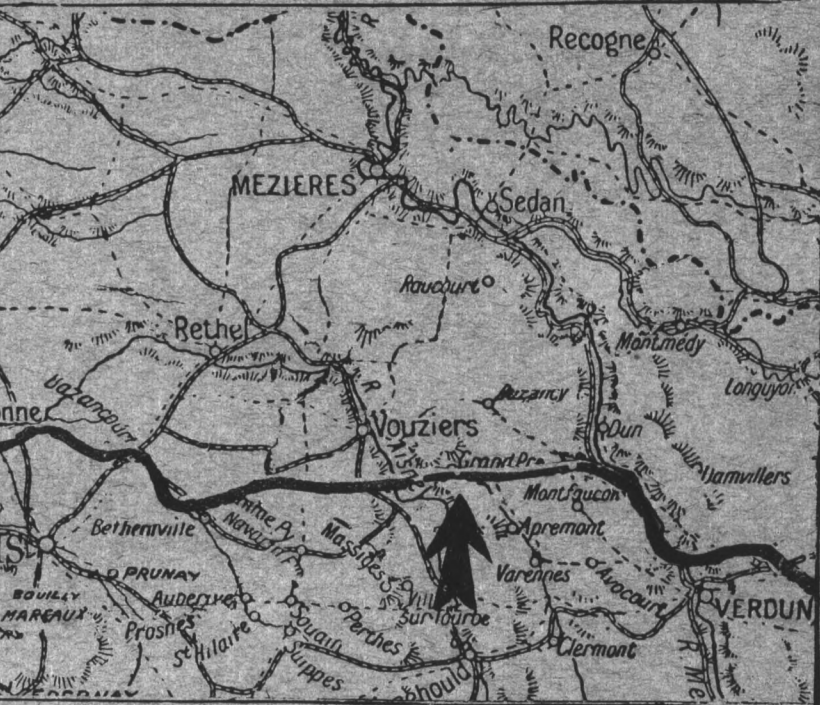
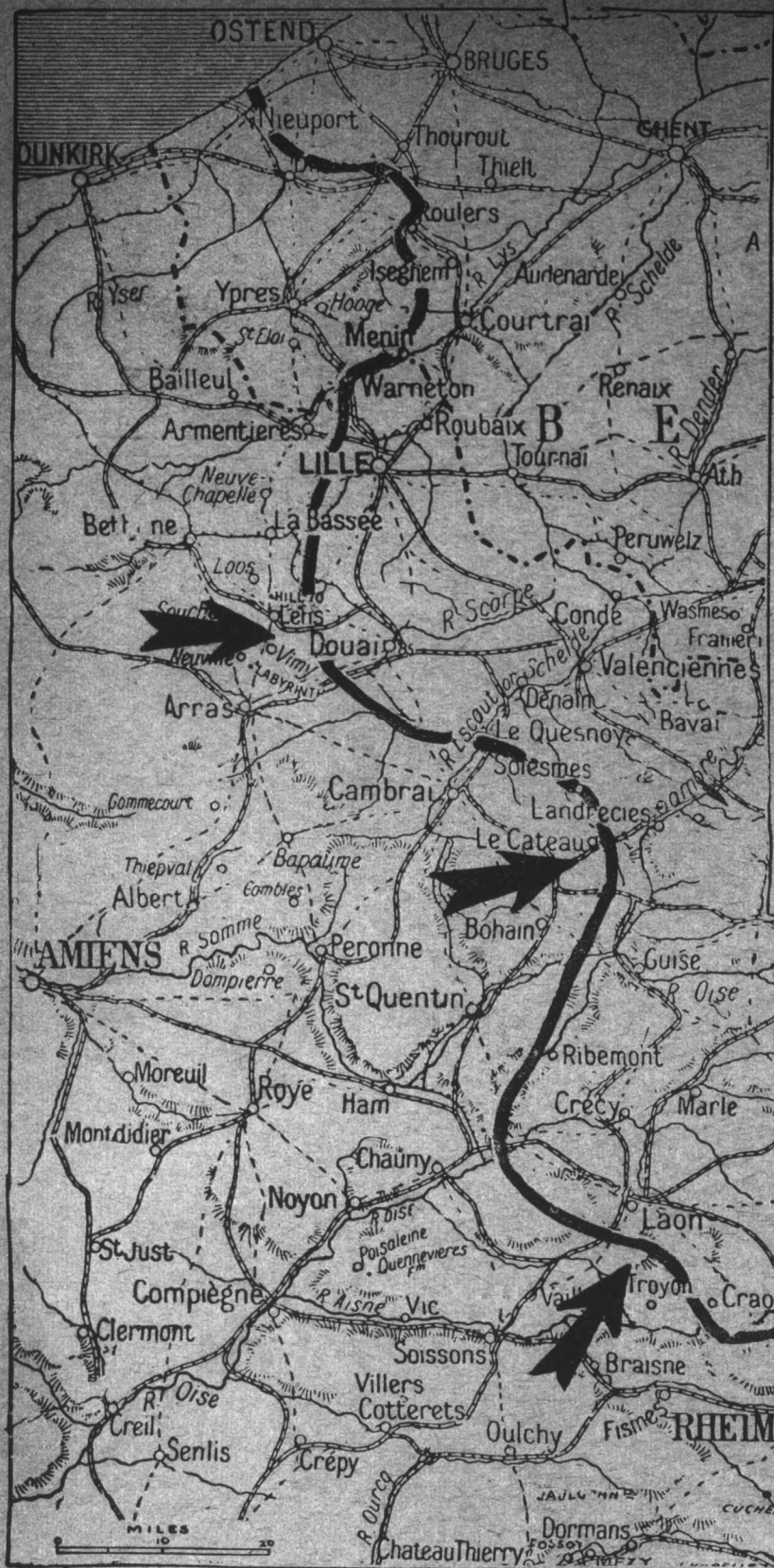
Last week I told you of the greatest war map I have ever seen and my plan of giving one set to every good friend of our weekly.

I hope you already have your set of these maps on the way—I'll do my best to hurry them to you. Just for those who did not read last week's offer I am repeating it below and giving again a small section of the big maps, with the battle line in red corrected up to to-day!

Sincerely, your Publisher.

RED LINE SHOWS BATTLE FRONT IN FRANCE TODAY!
(October 14th 1918)

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