

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## Why Farming as a Business Does Not Pay

**M**OST OF US know that Michigan agriculture was confronted with grave problems before the war. In a few sections these may be clouded by the favorable season that has just passed, but the fundamental ills which are threatening the future of the farming industry are still with us and appear exceedingly serious in view of recent national and international events.

To prove that a representative body of farmers in this state must be formed immediately in order to guide and inform our leaders who are concerned with shaping domestic and international policy of the facts of Michigan agriculture is the purpose of this address.

Our war has taught us the power of propaganda. You have heard this: "The farmer is getting rich." "The farmer has no help because he is too stingy to pay the price." "The farmer is being petted and pampered, look at the automobiles." This vicious propaganda is passing among the commercial men of our state, not through purposeful antagonism, but because of the tragic ignorance of the city man of the farmers' problems. Our protests usually do not leave our hearts, we have heard the hiss of that venomous snake who cries "Disloyalty."

It is hardly necessary to go into the details of our problems. You have experienced them. Your boys and girls have left the farm, your labor income has been less than that of the unskilled laborer, you have been fooled by unscrupulous buyers and commission men; the fertilizer, feed and seed sharpers have exacted their toll. Our problems are still with us, as wheat farmers in Michigan, as farmers who bought cattle last fall, fed them all winter and sold them for less than they paid for them, as you bean growers who went through last fall's and this fall's experience, and as the potato growers in Michigan can well testify. Beneath all our problems, peering at the foundation of agriculture, we can see why the structure is in danger of collapse. **FARMING IS NOT A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.** Farming does not pay the rewards for the same investment, same risks, same education as is paid when applied to other lines of endeavor. It is safe to say that the men farming the farms of Michigan even before the war were more than 60% past forty. The younger men were gone, and they will never return, nor will soldiers or sailors whom we contemplate placing on farms remain on the farms unless farming is made to pay.

Rest rooms, comfort stations and hitching posts will never challenge this fundamental statement. As a business, as a profession, as a life's work, farming does not pay.

Fourteen thousand farmers in the United States paid an income tax last year. This includes farmers who grow special crops or sell pure-bred cattle and seed farmers who cannot be placed in a group of the general farmers of Michigan. Very few farmers in Michigan paid an income tax. How then, has he all these things, how does he live and save? He pinches and starves, he denies him-

### FOREWORD

**T**HE AUTHOR of the accompanying article is Mr. Ezra Levin, extension specialist of the M. A. C. It was prepared for and read at the annual meeting of bean growers at Saginaw where it was received with such enthusiasm that the editors of Michigan Business Farming immediately secured Mr. Levin's permission to publish it. The article is in two parts. Part one appears complete in this issue. Part two will be published in a later issue.

Mr. Levin has an unusually comprehensive grasp of the problems confronting the farmers. He discusses with a rare knowledge of facts the conditions prevailing upon the average American farm, and declares that the farmer must take an active part in the new civilization that will follow in the wake of the war, if he and his business is to survive. We are glad to be able to present Mr. Levin's articles to our readers, and we are heartily in sympathy with their expressions. They coincide in many particulars with the editorial writings that have appeared in Michigan Business Farming from time to time upon similar subjects, and do not, we are thankful to say, compromise with the truth or camouflage none of the ugly defects of the nation's agricultural industry.

self and family common conveniences and pleasures for a calculated income of less than \$2.00 a day, 12 to 16 hours. The wages which his wife and children earn he saves. At the end of ten years after he has paid for the farm, his children leave him for no other reason than that farming does not pay. The farmer who works his own place with a hired man today could allow his implements and barns to rot away, leave his land idle, work in the factory in the city, pay his farm interest and depreciation and save more money and be where his children can have a better education and can have the conveniences which his meager income never allowed him to have on the farm, I repeat, it is true today.

We do not have better schools, better recreation, better churches, because we do not get enough money for our stuff. Let us not dodge that fact. The economic basis of the future of agriculture in this state of Michigan is "More money for our product." That was true before the war when civilization was ambling along at slow freight-train speed. As a farmer looks around him he is impressed with the fact that the rest of the world is moving along at express-train speed while he is still on the slow freight. A little more looking will prove that every one else is riding in a Pullman and he is pulling the freight.

We have all reached the realization that the great war means more than the mere adjustment of territory. A tremendous rumble is being heard throughout the world beneath

the roar of cannon, a rumble of the new civilization which has in its wake a better world, a civilization which can never come unless Germany is defeated and the philosophy of the Hun wiped off the earth. What part, I ask, in this new civilization does the farmer take? Glance over the past year and note the importance and power of labor industries. Their power has been tremendous; organized, they have used it constructively and patriotically for war to the finish by obliterating this monstrous enemy to civilization. They have been assured that the world will be better to them in the future than it has been in the past. We see them taking their places in all the allied countries of the world in the politics of nations. Industrial labor has come unto its own; it has been recognized not only as an integral part of war industries, but has made its influence felt in international politics, in the new civilization. I call your attention to the fact that today Gompers, the leader of the American Federation of Labor, is on the continent discussing with allied representatives the political aspect of the war, the common basis upon which workmen will fight this great war. I call your attention to Arthur Henderson of the British Labor Party, who has represented labor in the Cabinet of England. The upheaval is coming—Reconstruction—and labor is to exact its rights.

I wish to point out the presence of the War Labor Board, War Labor Policies Board, and the War Industries Board in relation to industrial labor. The laborer has been urged to unionize, he has been asked by the administration to bargain collectively. His time of work has been defined and it is now being arranged so that wages shall be stabilized thru the co-operation of these Boards. It has been arranged that those employers engaged in war industries shall be guaranteed a substantial profit, above the interest on the investment, above the cost of labor, without consideration to the price paid. Not only have the owners of the war industries been assured of a profit, and labor a high wage and adjustment of conditions during the war, but they have been given by their recognition in the councils of state an assurance as to their representation in the future and a promise of solution of their serious problems to come. These are facts. Let us add another fact. We look at ourselves and see the biggest, most important basic war industry, the most precarious, the business of the biggest risk—the farming business. It has been conducted by capitalizing the patriotism of the farmer of Michigan by appealing to his loyalty to raise wheat at less than production cost, potatoes and beans and other farm produce at the mercy of all the tragic conditions which confronted us before the war except with the added most significant problem farm labor shortage.

The farmer is a farm laborer, he is not a capitalist. He works; he is an actual producer. He hires laborers not only for him but to work with him. What would happen if the farm laborers and hired men would unionize and demand their rights, demand a place in

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## Chatterton thinks Danger of Pinto Bean Publicity to the Michigan Bean is Overestimated; and Cites his Experience

There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion as to the effect that the publicity given the pinto bean has had and will continue to have upon the navy bean market. All will admit that the demand for navy beans is not what it used to be, but different people ascribe the reason to different influences. The following causes are usually listed as among the most potent for the lack of tone to the navy bean market:

1. The demand for pinto beans in sections which always used to buy navy beans.
2. The unsatisfactory condition of the 1917 crop, resulting in much spoiling and large losses to wholesale grocers.
3. The fixing of a price on Michigan beans by the Bean Growers' Ass'n.

It is the claim of many that the average consumer in the city, to use the popular phrase, "doesn't know beans." In other words, the housewife has always phoned her grocer for just "beans," and he always sent her navy beans because that was the only kind he carried. During the past year, however, magazine, billboard, and advertising columns have focused her attention upon a particular kind of bean. For the first time she learns that Mr. Bean has a first name, "Pinto," so that now she calls her grocer and instead of asking for "beans" she asks for "pinto beans," because the food administration has admonished her that it is patriotic to order and eat pinto beans.

We have heard many arguments over the relative merits of the pinto and the navy bean, both as regards their taste and their food content. W. J. Orr of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, says that pintos are not in it with the navy bean, and in his article in the current week's issue he claims that a number of carloads of pintos purchased by the food administration for domestic consumption were finally shunted overseas because there was no market for them in this country. A. B. Cook, of the growers' Ass'n, also speaks slightly of the pinto. Just to satisfy Mr. Cook's curiosity, Mrs. Cook cooked some pintos. Suffice to say that the first cooking "cooked" the pinto bean in the Cook family for all time to come.

On the other hand, no less a connoisseur than Mrs. W. P. Hartman, whose husband is the aggressive young agricultural and industrial agent for the G. R. & I. R. R., prefers the pinto bean to the navy. According to Mr. Hartman, in a confidential chat with the editor, he took some pinto beans home and had Mrs. Hartman cook them. Mrs. Hartman testified that she liked them better than the navy beans. Being a booster for Michigan crops, however, Mrs. Hartman's verdict might have been different had she known all the circumstances, which Mr. Hartman withheld from her until after the trial meal.

People's tastes differ widely. Undoubtedly, there are many who will eat pinto beans in preference to navy beans, and especially so if they can be purchased at from three to four cents a pound less. Hence, it is fair to assume that the placing of the pinto bean before the people of the east has cost the navy bean many followers. The exact extent of this supplanting cannot be ascertained for some time to come.

Everyone realizes the serious effect of the wet beans upon last year's market. It is easy to understand why a wholesale grocer, who has had several thousand dollars worth of navy beans rot on his hands, is chary of placing another order for equally as questionable stock. But in debating this influence we must not overlook the fact that the wet beans have been off the market for at least ninety days, and yet the market continually grows weaker.

Inasmuch as Michigan's 1917 crop was less than a fifth of the entire national crop, it is hard to figure out how the fixing of a price by the Michigan bean growers could have affected the entire market and caused a reduction in consumption. Because people might not have been able to secure the strict Michigan product did not prevent them from eating beans. The freer marketing of the Michigan crop could have only added sluggishness to the market and brought about an earlier decline in prices.

Chatterton & Son, who are among the biggest bean handlers in the United States, in the following communication to M. B. F., cite their experience in the trading of pinto beans as proof that the danger of the western variety supplanting the navy bean is overestimated:

"You may be interested in knowing that last year Chatterton & Son sold a good many cars of Pinto beans for October and November shipment. This was long before the Government did any advertising of the Pinto bean. This year, however, we have sold not over a half dozen cars altho, we have been quoting Pinto beans as well as Michigan and California in all the big markets of the United States. It, therefore, looks to us that Pinto beans, as well as other colored beans, are not in very strong favor with the buying trade but of course the price is the big factor. As long as Michigan market remains where it is, we do not anticipate much trading in California Pinks or Colorado Pintos or imported colored beans, but we would predict that if the Michigan market on white beans advances much above where it is at present, that the wholesale grocery trade will turn again to Pintos and Pinks."

"Is it not true that one of the reasons why you sold so many more Pintos for October and November delivery last year than you have this year was because of the scarcity and extremely high prices of navy beans prevailing at that time? As you say, the price is always a big factor. Regardless

whether the laboring man has a slight preference for the navy bean, he will buy the pinto at 3 or 4 cents per pound less than what he would pay for the navy bean.

"If you do not find that the advertising of the pinto bean by the bean division has had a detrimental effect upon the navy bean demand, to what do you ascribe the inactivity of the navy bean market during the past several months? We fully appreciate the bad effect that the general spoilage of wet beans during the spring and summer months had upon the demand from wholesale dealers; but it did seem that this effect should have been largely overcome by this time. The bean market continues sluggish. I note the Detroit market was off 25 cents per cwt. yesterday. We are finding it hard to understand how the country is going to assimilate the huge crop of domestic and foreign beans that are to be offered for sale within the next few months. If we can believe the market reports from all sections of the country, there is no tone to the bean market anywhere."—MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

## ANNUAL MARKETING TROUBLES HIT MICHIGAN APPLE GROWERS

The accompanying cartoon, used by permission of the *Detroit Free Press*, tells a graphic story. To the farmer, the story is an old one; but to the consumer, it is new. Since the sad time when the nation's present marketing "system" absorbed the function of distributing the products of the farm thru devious channels to the ultimate consumer, the apple grower has paid the penalty along with growers of all other food products. Perhaps, because of the perishable nature of his crop, he has paid a stiffer penalty. Year in and year out, his crop has rotted upon the ground, while consumers a hundred miles away tabooed the apple as an expensive luxury.

This year has proven no exception to the general rule. The only striking feature of the 1918 staging of the annual apple marketing farce is the new interest taken by city folks and city newspapers.

Of course, the lack of labor this year has obliged many farmers to leave their apple picking for more necessary work. Farmers can scarcely afford to leave off fall plowing or harvesting of beans, corn, potatoes and sugar beets to pick and pack apples at 50 to 60 cents a bushel which seem to be about the average prevailing commercial price. Therefore, despite the exceptional quantity and quality of the current year's crop, not many apples are moving to market. As is so frequently the case, thousands of bushels are rotting upon the ground or being consumed by hogs. Could farmers secure one-half the price that consumers are forced to pay they could afford to make some effort to harvest their crop, but at present prices, none but those specializing in apple growing find any money in neglecting other farm work for apple harvesting. These are some of the reasons why the people of Detroit may continue to buy apples all winter at "two for five."



What a Difference a Few Hours Make.

—Williams in the Detroit Free Press.





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## CITY PAPER RAISES QUESTION, "ARE FARMERS SHORT OF HELP?"

In a recent editorial *Bay City Times-Tribune* which in common with certain other state dailies, preaches an occasional sermon to the farmers, asks the question, "Are farmers short of labor?"

Because the farmers failed to take advantage of a suggestion made by the *Times*, that residents of Bay City would be glad to go out onto the farms and help garner in the apples and dig the potatoes, the *Times* declares that "either the farmers are grossly misrepresenting their labor problems or else they lack intelligence and the initiative to take advantage of such opportunities as are offered them."

This reminds us of a true story.

A certain farmer generously offered a certain resident of a certain city in this state a number of bushels of wind-fall apples at 25c a bushel, providing the resident would pick them up. The bargain was closed, and Mr. City Man came for his apples. Several bushels of hand-picked apples lay in piles under the trees, and the purchaser was admonished not to touch those, but to pick up the wind-falls. The farmer, having other work to do, unsuspectingly left the city man to his task. A few hours later he discovered the purchaser had vanished with 25 bushels of choice hand-picked apples, for which he had settled with the farmer's wife at 25 cents per bushel.

Indignant at this breach of faith, the farmer took up the trail. He discovered that the city man had sold the majority of the apples at \$1 per bushel, realizing nearly \$20 for his few hours' work. Altho the farmer expects to get a return of this money, it goes without saying that he won't have any more city folks in his orchard.

The argument that people of the city can solve the farmers' labor problems is beautiful in theory. Anybody can pick apples; anybody can dig potatoes, providing they have someone at their elbow to prevent them from shaking the apples from the trees, or puncturing every spud in the hill with the tines of the potato fork.

One inexperienced man on a farm, no matter how willing to learn and be of service, may in a single day of unsupervised labor, cause more damage than his entire services are worth.

There is an analogy, tho the city papers refuse to see it, between employing a printer on a farm, and a farmer in a print shop. Both make a mess of their jobs, and sooner or later throw a monkey wrench into the cogs of the business.

We think the farmers have been very patient over their labor troubles this year, and in most instances, they have been willing to use such help as the *Times* suggests. We find from a report of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve that upwards of 10,000 high school boys have been placed on farms the past summer, and this takes no account of the thousands of boys who have helped during the special harvesting seasons.

The taking of skilled farm workers in the draft and the exemption of industrial workers naturally caused some bitterness among the farmers. Lack of skilled labor has undoubtedly forced many to curtail their production. That a mistake was made early in the draft operations in the wholesale drafting of skilled farm help, we believe is conceded by the recent appointment of agricultural advisors to the district boards, which will mean a more liberal deferment of skilled help.

## SHORTAGE OF STORAGE FACILITIES HAMPERS THE GOVERNMENT

The federal government never appreciated the great need of additional storage facilities in this country quite so much as the past year when as a huge purchaser of food supplies it has found it necessary to store vast quantities of perishable foodstuffs. To partially meet this need, the government was obliged to build several gigantic cold storage warehouses, which do not, however, afford one-fourth the space required. The government purchasing agencies have found their work of supplying the army and navy with a steady flow of fresh food greatly hampered by this lack of storage space.

This new, if enforced interest, by the government in marketing and storage problems will have a most beneficial effect. For if the government finds that the lack of storage space causes con-

fusion and vast expense to itself, it can appreciate how much greater the cost and inconvenience must be to producers and dealers at every year's harvesting season. That this awakened interest in and appreciation of these problems will cause the government after the war to encourage the building of storage warehouses, we have every reason to believe.

Under present conditions, large accumulations of onions, potatoes, or any other important perishable product upon the tracks of any city in the United States means a sluggish market and lower prices. Lack of storage spaces forces these products upon the markets at any old prices. With huge warehouses at the option of growers and dealers, surplus stocks could be easily and cheaply carried over for weeks or months, to be fed out upon the market during periods when freight congestion or curtailed shipments decreased the local supply. In this manner, prices would be stabilized, and the consumer assured of an adequate supply of foodstuffs at all times. Storage warehouses capable of taking care of all surplus stocks would be one of the greatest boons that could come to the farmers.

Attention is being called by the department of farm crops of M. A. C. to the necessity this fall for careful storing of seed corn. Much of the already small supply is likely to be lost if it is improperly put away, the farm crops men declare.

"In tests conducted by the college," the farm crops men point out, "the loss in seed corn stored in the shock was 86 per cent; in the granary 55 percent; in the barn 43 percent; in the furnace room 33 per cent, and in the attic only 27 percent." In other words, if seed corn is stored in a well-ventilated room, where the temperature does not drop too low or rise too high, more of it will germinate when planted than will be the case with corn stored under less favorable conditions.

## GOVERNMENT FINALLY INCLUDES CHEESE IN ARMY RATIONS

As a result of the efforts of the organized dairy interests, the war department has included cheese as a part of the army ration. Cheese is an excellent article of food, but this fact has only recently been realized as a result of the experiments of Prof. McCallum of Wisconsin. People formerly ate cheese as they did other articles of food because they liked it, and not because of its exceptional food value. In feeding an army in the field it is necessary to serve only such foods as are high in concentrates. There can be little waste material in army food. That is why beans, containing as it does, a very high percentage of essential food elements, is an ideal army food, and similarly, we have just learned, why cheese should be eaten in larger quantities as a part of every meal.

## MAINE POTATO HARVEST NEAR END; PLAN LARGE ACREAGE 1919

The potato harvest in Aroostook is nearing completion and many of the larger growers in the northern part of the county have already finished. The yield seems to be on a par with other years, averaging 100 to 125 bbls. per acre. While the quality is superior to former years. The season of 1918 for growing potatoes was ideal in every way.

The help question which promised to be serious was well-taken care of by the Federal Community Labor boards and while prices averaged \$5 a day and up, the farmer had to have the help so paid the price.

Already farmers have commenced plowing for next year's crop of potatoes and even the high price of fertilizers seems to have little effect on the acreage for 1919.

Many Maine farmers plant as high as 100 to 200 acres of potatoes each year, involving an investment in seed, labor, fertilizer, etc., of \$10,000 or more.

## IDAHO GETS INTO BEAN GAME WITH A LARGE CROP

The section about Moscow, Idaho, has just finished harvesting one of the largest bean crops ever grown. In spite of the enormous yield prices have been remarkably high. It is believed the average yield for the county will run about 700 lbs. per acre. Some growers have received as high as \$100 an acre for their production. Many raisers will get more for their bean crop this year than the land on which the crop was raised is worth.

## JACKSON MILK PRODUCERS COURT INVESTIGATION BY CONSUMERS

In order to convince the people of Jackson that the farmers supplying that city with milk were not profiteers in asking for an increase in the price of milk, the Jackson County Milk Producers' Ass'n, invited the Jackson Chamber of Commerce to appoint a committee to investigate the cost of producing and distributing milk. Jackson farmers have been getting about 6 cents a quart for October milk, which they claim is not enough. Jackson consumers have been paying from 13 to 14c per qt. for the same milk which they say is enough. Of course, we farmers all know where the other 7 or 8 cents go to, but the average Jackson consumer didn't. The Jackson county farmer, however, proposes that Mr. Consumer SHALL know where they go.

The dairy situation in Jackson county is quite similar to that prevailing in most dairy sections. The farmers are not receiving as good a price as the farmers in the Detroit area, but their costs are just as high. Jackson farmers want 8 cents a quart for October milk, and it is believed that when the committee completes its investigation, it will find that the farmers are entitled to that much.

Officers of the Jackson county association have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: Pres., M. L. Noon, Leoni; vice pres., Thos. Smith, Blackman; Sec'y, George Hamp, Jackson.

## WISCONSIN FARMERS STORING POTATOES FOR HIGHER PRICES

The acreage of potatoes is less than last year and this condition seems to prevail throughout the southern part of Wisconsin's potato belt. Last year most of the farmers planted a larger acreage than normally and this was done for patriotic reasons as well as the stimulating effect on the high prices of the previous winter. The average yield per acre is something like 125 bushels and the potatoes are of good size and nice clean stock. Farmers have been selling freely; last week, however, there was a greater desire upon their part to store and the storage houses are filling up.

The beans have never been of better quality than they are this year and the yield is a good one. An average of something like 12 bushels to the acre is expected. Some of the beans that have been threshed have gone as high as 20 bushels, but this is not the rule. Farmers have commenced to haul this crop and are selling freely.

## WORM RAVAGES CAUSES SCARCITY OF JONATHANS IN WASHINGTON

Scarcity of Jonathan apples is so pronounced in Eastern Washington that Eastern merchants who have bought 95 per cent of the yield have been compelled to cancel fully 30 per cent of their shipping contracts.

Seattle jobbers predict that what is now passing as extra fancy will show still further shrinkage, basing their forecast on the fact that some Jonathans are now arriving soft and wormy. The exact extent of the worm ravage has not been accurately computed, but is constantly cropping out on close examination.

Spitzenburg apples are about ready to move. Winesaps are still some distance off the market, but Eastern buyers are taking hold of them in lieu of the falling down on their Jonathan allotments, and although picking has not yet started numerous trades have been made.

## WET WEATHER CAUSES MANY NEW YORK SPUDS TO ROT

Potato digging in New York has started but progress has been slow on account of the rain. It has been raining every day. Potatoes are rotting on the low ground and will make only about half a crop. Apples have not been picked and are going to waste on account of the scarcity of farm help.

I am glad to write my appreciation of your efforts and the stand you have taken for the farmers with the M. B. F. Long life and good luck with a continuation of the good work is my wish.—Levi Umphrey, Gladwin county, Michigan.



# Our Job As a Nation, by Henry Ford

As reported by WILLIS J. ABBOT

THREE years and a half ago, the originating genius and financial backer of the "peace ship," with an ambition to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas;" to-day, a militant of the Militants, turning over to the Government all his unparalleled mechanical resources and almost daily conceiving more for war service; making helmets by the million, and tanks by the thousand, building "Eagle" boats, 220 feet long, by the



score, turning out Liberty motors for aircraft by the hundreds, and caissons for cannon, all neatly camouflaged, in the great shop whence the "divers" once emerged at the rate of 3,700 daily—this is a brief summary of the development of the Henry Ford today.

They are running him for the United States senate out in Michigan—his nomination being suggested first by the Democrats, a party with which he has never affiliated. Without effort he won the nomination of that party in the popular primaries and ran second in the Republican primaries as well. But shrewd

political observers believe that he will be elected by not less than seventy-five per cent of the total vote, in fact, that it will be so nearly unanimous that nobody will ever know or care which party elected him. For himself he seems to give but little thought to the matter. His formal announcement of his willingness to serve made last June was succinct and to the point:

"At President Wilson's request," he said, "I have decided to accept the nomination for Senator from Michigan if tendered to me. Realizing that there are exceptional opportunities for service to our people during the present and coming readjustment I am ready and willing to do everything I possibly can to assist our President in this great work. Every man must expect to make future sacrifices and be prepared to serve wherever the greatest need exists."

Note that Mr. Ford looks upon the Senate mainly as affording an immediate opportunity for service in speeding the war. This man who a few years ago was ready to give lavishly of his money and time to end the war by any kind of a negotiated peace, stands ready today to give his money and all his time in backing up the endeavors of the President to end it by force, by military victory, so that the black shadow of German militarism shall no longer rest up on the earth.

For the senatorial seat itself Mr. Ford cares nothing. He has repeatedly said that he will not spend any money to secure it. I doubt whether even the enthusiasm of the campaign will lead him to do any active political work.

He thinks badly of his own ability as a speaker. Some of his friends share this doubt. I have never heard him in public speech, but in private conversation he is a most electric talker. His manner is alert, stimulating, provocative of thought and often of opposition; his vocabulary large, his thought, on subjects that interest him, swift, often overrunning his speech. In this campaign he holds there is but one issue, namely, the support of the President in his efforts to win the war in the speediest possible way. No spoken or written words could commit Mr. Ford more fully to this policy than have his daily acts. Possibly he may write a letter of acceptance—a speech is less probable—outlining his position. But he rightly holds that nothing he could say or write would so forcefully indicate his conviction as what he has done.

"I had not been ashore in Stockholm two hours," he said, in speaking of the failure of the peace pilgrimage, "before I saw that I had taken the wrong course, and was attempting the impossible. The hatred that I had for war and for militarism was enhanced, not lessened, by what I saw and heard there. But my eyes were opened to the fact that a peace which should leave the promoters of war and the practitioners of militarism still powerful, controlling great nations and forcing upon their peoples the barbaric ideas and customs of the militarist, would be a hurtful peace, a peace that would be spent only in preparing for further wars."

"I saw then that the whole neutral world was afraid of Germany, and with good cause. For that country openly proclaimed that might was right, and had for fifty years been building up a mighty army and navy. More than that, she had been educating her people to the idea of seizing whatever

they wanted by force of arms; she had been exalting her military caste above all others, making the industrious, peace-loving, homekeeping citizens, who formed in Germany, as everywhere else, the real worth and wealth of the state, wholly subservient to military swashbucklers. I learned that there was no longer a shadow of a doubt as to Germany's responsibility for the war, and that her war-lords were perfectly capable of doing to other neutrals what they had done to Belgium. It was useless to try to organize an effective neutral protest. Accordingly I came home convinced that the way to end the war was to end militarism, and that the way to end militarism was to smash the most military nation of all the world—even if in doing it we had temporarily to develop to monstrous proportions our own military and naval forces."

"I was certain then that the United States would against its will be forced into participation in this war. It was apparent that the struggle was rapidly assuming the character of a war against future wars, and I could not see how our great peace-loving nation could possibly remain neutral in the face of such an issue. Of course no one could at that time foresee the precise aggressions, such as the sinking of the Lusitania and the unrestricted submarine campaign, which furnished the material incidents which led to the entrance of the United States upon the conflict. But I could recognize the great moral issues involved, the issue of military ambition as opposed to peaceful ideals, the question of the right of nations to aggrandize themselves by virtue of military power alone, the problem of protecting the integrity and existence of small nations unable to cope with aggressive nations, armed to the teeth and ready at any moment for a war of conquest."

"Above all it seemed to me that the great problem of the age was how to protect the people, the home-keeping, industrious, peaceful people, not of our own nation alone, but of all nations, from the heavy burden that militarism laid upon them. The prodigious cost of colossal armaments is in the end borne by the industrious mechanic, the farmer whose margin of profit in his work is always narrow, the small business man and the clerk whose earnings seldom exceed his bare necessities. They pay the taxes that maintain armies and navies and keep munitions factories, like Krupps, running full time even in eras of worldwide peace."

"With all the world at war I could see only too plainly that one nation stood out most prominently in the completeness of its preparation for war, and that it was the nation that had provoked the war. Its success would in the eyes of the world justify militarism. To defeat militarism forever we must crushingly defeat Germany. The proposition is coldly logical. It works out as smoothly and as certainly as the working of a good motor."

"This is our job as a nation. When we have completed it we will find plenty of other issues to occupy our best endeavors. But while the menace of militarism exists, our minds and our labors should be concentrated on that alone. I am glad to be in a position to aid in this endeavor with my factories and facilities for pushing war work. I am proud to co-operate with the Administration at Washington, and to devote all my energies and means to the winning of this war."

**I DON'T believe in war. It is unbelievable to me that any man with a shadow of love for his fellow beings should believe in war with its unutterable cruelties and barbarism, but I do believe in THIS war. I believe in it because it is a war against all wars. When it is fought to a victorious end by the United States and our Allies, as it surely will be, we can impose upon the world such terms as will make impossible forever the renewal of any projects of military aggression and world conquest. We can and will limit armaments, both military and naval, in all the world, not of Germany alone, but of our own associates—and of ourselves as well, for we must be on guard lest triumph breed militarism in our own land.**

I was convinced, as soon as I had an opportunity to study the war situation in Europe at first hand, that this war could be ended only by crushing the foes of peace. Ever since I returned from the Peace Ship expedition I have devoted all my thought, energies and resources to this end.

—Henry Ford.

"And I think that we should exert ourselves for more than the mere winning of the war. We should build up now so mighty an armed force that when the war shall be over, and the peace conference meets, our influence will be paramount. That influence we will, I am sure, exert to see that every nation gets justice—the beaten as well as the victorious, the neutrals as well as the belligerents. And when that is once done the United States will set the example of disbanding her great armies, sending the soldiers back to the farms and workshops, setting the vessels of the navy to works of peace and reforging the cannon into plows and tractors."

Pending this happy consummation of the world's war Mr. Ford is busy with war machines.

Down near the junction with the Detroit river of a little muddy stream, which the early French voyageurs, who must have been color blind, named the River Rouge, there has risen within five months a new manufacturing center. I walked through an enormous structure of steel, concrete and glass, a third of a mile long, 350 feet wide, over 100 feet high. From end to end ran five lines of railroad tracks, three of them of rather more than standard gauge. On these there were flat cars of prodigious size, more than 225 feet long, and each supported by several trucks of 16 wheels each. Seven of these cars were on each of the three principal tracks. On the first car was extended a long steel beam resting on some plates of steel punched as for riveting, and slightly bent.

"The keel of an Eagle," said my guide. "Down there at the end of the line you will see a ship almost ready for launching."

Peering the length of the shop one could see near the great door, a full quarter of a mile away, the form of a ship readily recognizable, though still lacking masts, funnels or deck houses. We strolled along the track. At each of the seven cars the mass of steel took on more understandable form. Over every nascent ship men were clambering. The clatter of riveting filled the air and echoed from the lofty roof overhead, under which traveling cranes were busily gliding, carrying loads of plates to where they might be needed. But there was none of the smoke and heat of the average metal-working shop. The rivets were heated in little portable electric furnaces easily wheeled to the point where they were needed. The plates, which were delivered to the factory in the final shape and size, were punched and bent to shape cold by ponderous machinery designed for that purpose.

At the seventh car we came upon an Eagle almost ready for launching. Her great steel shell towered high above the floor. Viewed from the bow she looked like a racer. That sharp, perpendicular prow, scarce half an inch in width where it cleaves the water, was made to cut down submarines. Back of it the steel beams and bulkheads crowd upon each other so thickly that the tyro in mechanics can see that they are there to re-enforce and support the bow in the mighty thrusts that will be asked of it. The whole bow for thirty feet back of the cutwater is in fact a mighty ram, a steel-pointed projectile propelled by turbine engines of about 3,000 horse-power driven by oil fuel. The boats themselves are mere steel tanks, no wood in any part of the construction or fittings, and to the eye of the landlubber in their present state suggest the maximum of discomfort for the boys in blue who have to man them. But as swift engines of death they are terrifying even while thus incomplete.

When the war is ended these boats will be useless. It is impossible to conceive any practical commercial purpose to which they may be put. They are war engines only and upon their construction Henry Ford the pacifist, is concentrating the best efforts of his extraordinary mechanical genius. He is building them as a pacifist now—but as a pacifist who sees the only way to get an enduring peace is to fight for it today with the most deadly and terrible weapons that can be devised.

Any one at all familiar with ship-building knows that ordinarily a ship is built on inclined "ways," its sides supported by upright beams or stanchions, its weight resting upon an inclined plane so that when the blocks which hold it in place are knocked away it will glide into the water. One of the problems of shipbuilding on a large scale is to get sufficient water-front for a number of these ways. Building twenty-one ships at a time, as Ford is doing with the Eagles, would require at least twenty-one hundred feet of water front. Ford puts each ship on a car. They practically sustain themselves upright as they are being built without ways, joists or props, and stand solidly on their flat bottoms.

When the vessel is complete, that is without machinery, guns or interior fittings, a locomotive pushes the car, boat and all, out through the 100-foot high door and down to a series of parallel sunken tracks lying at direct right angles to its first course. Here it is shunted upon a movable platform, which in turn is shoved along to a point on the little stream where the "submerger" lies in wait for it.

The submerger is merely a heavy platform, equipped with rails, a little longer than the car carrying the Eagle, and held on the surface of the



water at a level with the tracks on which the ship is resting. Car, ship and all are now pushed up on this platform, which presently, by means of four hydraulic rams placed one at each corner, is gradually submerged until the buoyancy of the vessel gently floats her and she is towed out of the slip and into the open river.

"Why is this better than the old-time launching ways?" repeats Mr. Ford in answer to a question. "To begin with, think how we economize in the use of water-front. We would not have space on this little creek to build and launch three Eagles a season under the old system. This way we could launch three a day if they were ready. But more: The ship can be taken back if, upon launching, it appears that further work upon her is necessary. All that is required is to float her back upon the submerger, raise her to the level of the tracks and roll her back into the ship house. But a ship launched from inclined ways cannot return. The expensive and often inconvenient service of the drydock is necessary if she is to be tinkered up in any way."

Half a mile down the river almost an artificial river, for it was dredged from what was a mere creek, Eagle No. 1, still incomplete, floated by a dock. She was taking aboard her engines. In this plant appurtenances and fittings are not brought to the ships. They are towed about the basin, stopping here for engines, there for guns, at another dock for stores and fittings. Beyond the placid water of the lagoon was a clump of red-roofed cottages. I asked what it was.

"That's the Rouge Cantonment," was the answer. "There are 2000 sailor boys there, brought from the Great Lakes Training Camp near Chicago. They are being drilled so as to be ready for the Eagles when the ships are ready for them."

Forehanded on the part of the Navy Department? Well, apparently so, for the first Eagle, though afloat, was hardly outfitted in the middle of August. But when she is ready for her crew there will be others in the water, and the sequence of a ship a day will be in full running order. It will not take long to empty the cantonment of its 2,000 men when they are called at the rate of sixty a day.

I have been perhaps a little circumstantial in describing the Eagle shipyard, because it is the greatest contribution of Henry Ford to the armory of the nation at war. There is a pleasing sort of evolution from the man who conceived and financed the peace ship to him who is pushing the building of these ships-of-war. And in these days of dominant Americanism "Eagle" is a better name to conjure with than was Oscar II.

The shipyard is Mr. Ford's pet among his many works, if we except the tractor plant—of which more later. Yet he looks upon it as a *fait accompli*, a thing done, and needing no more of his attention. According to him this prodigious factory, a scant six months in the making, is now so thoroughly organized, so completely systematized, that it needs no further attention from him. He expects it to go on mechanically like one of his own motors. At least, that is the way he expressed himself to visitors. But perhaps he underestimates the amount of personal supervision he gives to his various plants. The general manager of the shipyard, for example, said to me:

"Oh yes, Mr. Ford is out here frequently. He never says when he is coming and seldom goes through the plant systematically. Usually he slips in by a side door and goes direct to the spot where some special piece of work is under way as though an idea for its improvement had suddenly occurred to him. Not infrequently he does this at night. Sometimes when I come in of a morning I am told: 'Mr. Ford was here about two o'clock last night.' His suggestions following these visits are always practical. He is a born mechanic can read the most complicated blue-print at a glance and has a singular facility in discovering small errors of detail that can readily be remedied. All the time he keeps steadily in mind the ultimate end he seeks. With us it is an Eagle a day and I don't believe he ever enters this plant without that refrain clear in his mind."

Two hundred of these ships are being asked of Henry Ford by the Government. When they approach completion more will be ordered if the war still rages and demands more. What will they cost? He does not know, nor does Secretary Daniels. They are being built upon honor, and for patriotism, not profit. The broad acres of land, the colossal buildings, the docks and wharves, the railroads, furnaces, submerging cradle—all the prodigious equipment for the work cost the government not one cent. All this war material is freely contributed by this converted foe to war. It has been the practice in letting large contracts for war work to make allowance to the contractor for the cost of his initial outlay. Not so with Henry Ford. He provides all at his own expense.

"I'll find some use for it all when the war is over," he said to Secretary Daniels when this matter was under discussion.

"What possible use can you find for it all?" I asked months later as we sat in the office of his tractor plant at Dearborn. His answer bespoke the vision of a man who can see what things ought to be done and is not discouraged by the fact that they never have been done.

"I'll build canal boats and barges in it," he said. "This country is not long going to permit its unapproachable possibilities for canal and river transportation to be neglected as they are now."

#### THESE THREE WORLD-LEADERS ARE "PALS."



When three men take their vacations together year after year, they are known as "pals."

When a man makes a pal of another man he does so because he likes the man himself—he must have the quality of brain-power which attracts and holds.

For years John Burroughs, world-famous naturalist, Thomas Edison, inventor of the incandescent lamp, phonograph and moving picture machine, and Henry Ford, manufacturing genius, have taken their vacations together and alone far away from haunts of man.

It has been said here in Michigan during the present campaign that Henry Ford's success in building the world's largest manufacturing plant, was only "luck," that Henry Ford possessed no genius, not common to other men and that he lacked the mental capacity to be a United States senator!

We submit the above snap-shot of the "three pals" who have spent weeks together each year as evidence of Henry Ford's brain power and a positive proof of the man's genius which will attract and hold among his best friends, two men of world-renowned genius, each the leader in his line of this generation.

"Birds of a feather flock together," old, but true to this day!

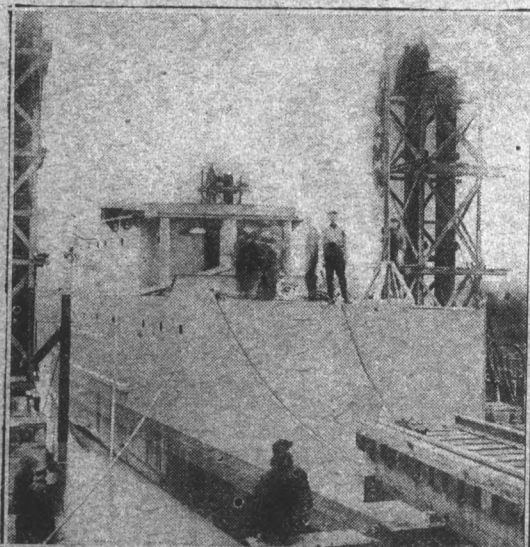
The blunder of New York State, which spent over \$150,000,000 on a barge canal and made no effort to provide the barges is not going to be repeated in the United States. Secretary McAdoo is repairing that error by having the barges built at national expense. Now that the railroads have been brought under government control and are to be operated for the public good, we shall see an end to their fight upon water transportation. It will be utilized as a complement and feeder to the rails. Our rivers of which we have scores capable of canalization will once again become public assets, public highways. There will be plenty of business for my shop in building boats to carry the good things of life instead of guns and armed men."

I have said that the Eagle ships are being built upon honor—that neither the builder nor the Government knows as yet their precise cost. This situation is the fruit of the complete confidence that exists between Henry Ford and Secretary Daniels.

"You want these boats in a hurry," said the former in substance to the Secretary when the Navy's blue-prints were prepared. "We won't waste time in figuring costs or haggling over prices. We will go ahead and build, and when two or three have been completed we can report on the cost and complete our contract then." And so it is being done.

Henry Ford holds that the citizen should take no profit from the Government for war work. But as head of a corporation having other stockholders he cannot literally live up to this conviction, for his associates have rights in the matter. Acc-

#### LAUNCHING A 224-FOOT EAGLE EVERY DAY AT THE FORD PLANT, DEARBORN, MICHIGAN



When other manufacturers fell down on deliveries of steel helmets and our boys were going to the front unprotected, they wired for Henry Ford, in thirty days his factories for making automobiles had turned out nearly a million trench helmets! When submarines appeared off our coast and threatened our shipping they wired for Ford, who had never built a row-boat in his life! Today at Dearborn on the banks of the slimy River Rouge, which he turned from its natural course to flow past his ship-yard, they are launching a 224-foot ship every day! "An Eagle a day keeps the Kaiser away!" is their motto. You'll be proud you live in Michigan when you read Mr. Abbot's report of his talk recently with Henry Ford.

cordingly such work as is done by the Ford Company will be figured on the "cost plus" system; such as he may take on his own account will be done strictly at cost. It is his declared purpose furthermore to turn back to the public treasury all his share of the profits accruing from war work done by the Ford Company. But these profits are unlikely to reach the figures which have for years aroused the wonder and the envy of the financial world.

Before the war the Ford factories were turning out from 3,000 to 3,700 cars daily. Today they are reduced to 750 cars. The Government does not utilize in full the facilities thus liberated. Though Ford is making or has made trucks, ambulances, artillery caissons, Liberty motors, cylinders for other factories making these motors, small tanks, and helmets, the great plant at Highland Park is employed to little more than 60 per cent of its capacity. For example, the War Department commissioned Ford to build some small tanks, operated by two men. Two such were built and approved. After prolonged delay 1,000 of the "whippets" were ordered. But even at that the great plant will have ample facilities for more work.

This seems to be an example of neglect by the authorities of great mechanical facilities ready to their hands. Mr. Ford did not himself tell it to me. The information came from a subordinate. The master builder expresses nothing but admiration for the way in which the war preparations are being pushed, and an eagerness to be himself a sharer in the great work. There is not today a more militant American in our land than Henry Ford.

When Mr. Ford takes his seat in the Senate, for his election is reasonably certain, that dignified body will find itself harboring a radical of a new type. He is unlikely to shock the sensibilities of the Senate as Tillman did in his earlier days, for he is moderate in speech and conventional in manner. But the political ideas he nurtures in his ever-active mind are not of the sort that have found favor in that body—particularly on the Republican side.

It is one of Ford's glories that the monumental business he has built up has been created and financed without aid from the great financial figures of Wall Street—that is the way the average man would describe the achievement; "without getting into the grip of the interests," would more probably be Mr. Ford's expression. On the domination of all industry by high finance he is inclined to be bitter in speech.

"I know Mr. Hearst is all right in his opinions," he said to me with emphasis more than once. "I don't know him personally, but as soon as I saw that every big interest in the country was attacking him I said to myself, 'That man must be all right,' and I have never had occasion to change my opinion."

This inveterate distrust of money monopolists extends to all other forms of monopoly—except monopoly in the hands of the Government and the fruits of which go to the people. Patent monopoly awakens his fierce resentment, a curious turn of mind for one who must himself hold so many patents.

"If I should go to the Senate," he said, "one of the first things I would do would be to begin an agitation for the abolition of all patent laws. They don't protect the inventor or stimulate invention—that is an exploded theory. But they do exploit the consumer, and place a heavy burden on productive industry."

"In all my business career—and you may imagine that I have had a good deal to do with patentable devices—I have never spent a dollar defending a patent, or hired a lawyer to undertake a patent case for me."

Machinery, after all, is Mr. Ford's great panacea for earthly ills—including war. In a brief contribution to a magazine, signed by him and published more than a year ago, I encountered this phrase:

"We must think more about machinery. If this war is to be won it will be won by the nation that knows how to use tools and machinery, that knows the secret of quantity production through standardization of one model."

His latest mechanical essay, his pet of the moment, is the Fordson farm tractor, the small gas motor adapted for farm usage. This he insists is a true war machine, for it will do the work of a dozen men on the farm with one—or at most two—to operate it. This constitutes in his opinion a real war service, because in a nation which has undertaken to meet the food shortage in rather more than two-thirds of the civilized world, any thing that will multiply production aids in the winning of the war. The proposition is certainly logical. Mr. Ford has given it practical effect by farming, with the aid of these motors, the great farm on the boundary line of Detroit which he is operating. This is a farm almost composed of city building lots. But for his intervention it would no doubt have been staked off into subdivisions by the enterprising real estate operators who have surrounded his shipyard, smelter and traction plants with their speculative enterprises—which he will balk by a system of community housing. He has taken from this farm in this second year of its operation some 60,000 bushels of wheat which he gave to the government to help win the war.

As he is a wizard in adapting machinery to serve the ends of man. (Continued on page 7)



## 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.)

### CREAMERY CAN REFUSE TO ACCEPT MILK WITHOUT CONTRACT

We are having some trouble in regard to selling our milk where it belongs. We have been selling our milk to the Webberville condensary for some time. About a month ago we dropped off from the Webberville wagon and set our milk on a truck which goes to the Towars creamery at Fowlerville. In about a week we were requested to stop sending our milk to the Towars creamery. The superintendent of the Webberville condensary, Mr. Ekhardt, went to Detroit and saw Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of the Towars creamery and requested him to stop taking our milk as we were patrons of the Webberville condensary. We never signed a contract with the Webberville condensary or promised to let them have our milk for any length of time. During the summer when the milk supply of Detroit is running low, the Webberville concern supplies Towars with whatever amount of milk they need at a special price, and it seems that Mr. Ekhardt of Webberville threatens to stop supplying Towars with milk if they take us on as their patrons. We have a just reason for wanting to sell our milk to Towars. We live about twelve miles from the Webberville condensary and the milk would be on the road about four hours. In the summer we would have sour milk occasionally and in the winter time frozen milk, and when selling to Webberville we have to have two sets of cans as the hauler does not go home this way at night. If we could sell to Towars' station at Fowlerville our milk would be on the road only a short time as it would be hauled on a Ford truck, and a distance of only six miles, half as far as it is to Webberville. We would get our cans back the same day, thereby we would save the use of one set of cans, and the price of hauling would be less.

We would like some legal information on this. Can Towars' Creamery legally refuse to take our milk at their station? We are members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n. Is Towars' not obliged to take the milk of all members that wish to sell there? Now, Mr. Kennedy really wants this milk thru here but refuses on the ground that the Webberville concern interferes. Please give me legal advice on this situation. Has the Webberville concern a right to interfere?—A. R., Fowlerville, Michigan.

Inasmuch as these parties to whom this refers had never signed contracts, and had never made us their selling agent—but were simply the nominal, up-state, dollar members, we had nothing to do with the selling of their product. Consequently, we could not see our way clear to make any interference in the program of Ekhardt and Towars.

I suppose I understand this well because these parties have brot this to me in several different ways, and I have clippings from newspapers in different parts of the country concerning it. The basic principle is this: No matter what the understanding is between Ekhardt and Towars, if the Towars people do not want to take this milk there is no law to compel them to buy it.

When men make us their selling agent, and sign an agreement to that effect, then we have some authority and exercise it for the stabilizing of this industry.—R. C. Reed, Sec'y Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

### WHICH WILL YOU HAVE, CALIFORNIA SAND OR MICHIGAN?

Being a reader of your paper from which I get lots of good advice on marketing my crops, I want to ask your advice. I received a letter from California where I have a lot and some real estate man wrote and wanted me to trade it for a farm in Montmorency county located in the SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section 1, township 31 north, range 1 east. Do you happen to know if the soil is clay, loam or blow sand, or is it a trick to catch me?—D. S., Berlin. (Why don't you change your town's name) Michigan.

The major part of Montmorency lies in the great "sand belt" that stretches diagonally across the lower peninsula thru the southern half of Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse and Manistee counties, and bounds the northern portion of Oceana, Newaygo, Osceola, Clare, Gladwin, Ogemaw and Iosco counties. Consult the map of Michigan on page 18 of this issue, and note the location of Montmorency county with respect to the other counties in this belt. Not all of the land lying in this "belt" is sand. There are thousands of acres of fertile patches lying in these counties like oases in the desert, and the soil in these patches is exceptionally good. In Montmorency county there are such "patches." The east central portions of the county are very fer-

tile and there are many fine farms, but the major part of the county is just "jack pine plains," unadapted to the growing of root crops, but because of the abundance of streams, grass and shrubs, ideal for the grazing of sheep or cattle. We have ascertained from the register of deeds of Montmorency county, that the land you described is "light, sandy soil," which means that it is too light for crop farming. Land just as good for grazing purposes could probably be bought from the state for from \$2 to \$8 per acre. We do not know what the value of your California lot may be. We do know that many people invested their money in California property without looking at it. By the time they get around to visit the spot the wind may have strewn it far and wide over the waters of the Pacific. If your lot is located in a good section, and the land is not too poor, you would better hang onto it. But if it is nothing but blow sand, as some of the lots in California are, you might flip a penny for your choice of California or Michigan land.

### NO LICENSE NECESSARY TO SHIP CAR OF POTATOES

I have heard that a permit, or license, was required for the shipment of a car of potatoes or produce. Can you advise me if this be true?—Roy Wickersham, Cheboygan county.

It is not true that a grower is obliged to have a permit in order to ship his products.

Enclosed find one dollar to renew my subscription to M. B. F. for one year. Please give me the P. O. address of Mr. Reed of the milk commission.—C. G. Jackson, Oakland county.

Mr. R. C. Reed's address is Howell, Michigan.



**INVESTING A LIFE-TIME SAVINGS.**—Under date of October eighteenth, I received the following letter from an up-state farmer's wife, and I will not disclose her identity either by naming the county or giving her initials for obvious reasons, although I give you my word that the letter is genuine and lies on my desk as I write this:

Dear Mr. Slocum:—Inclosed you will find circulars which are being scattered in this vicinity. An agent has visited us three times and is urging us to buy stock.

On account of ill health and the impossibility of getting help we have sold our farm and will have about \$10,000 to invest somewhere. Could you kindly investigate the standing of this company and report to us? Or would you advise us of some safe place to invest our money? My husband and myself are both unable to work hard like we used to.

Now let us consider in order the subject of her letter because it opens up a broad line of thought and demands careful advice, because we take it from her letter the \$10,000 will represent the life savings of this couple and we will hope, that in addition they have a few acres, a warm home and a place to spend the sunset hours of their lives with a little of the comfort they have doubtless well earned, both of them.

So far as an investment in the stock of the General Casualty & Surety Co., of Detroit, is concerned, we cannot definitely advise until an investigation of their statement is made. The names of the officers included in the circular sent seem to show some well and favorably-known Michigan men are backing the company and it is undoubtedly a fact that old-line life companies have been good and very profitable investments. It is well, however, for the investor in any kind of a company in which stock is offered to the general public, to learn how much actual cash each of the prominent officers mentioned has actually invested in the company and also, how much commission is paid the agent who sells you the stock for his services. Usually these two facts established will give a pretty good indication of how near you are "getting-in-on-the-ground-floor."

The important point in the case we are considering, however, is the investment of a life's savings amounting to \$10,000, so that the interest will help to support this couple who are already "both unable to work hard like we used to." First of all, obviously, there must be absolutely no risk of losing this principal; the interest must come, rain or shine, because it may be needed to keep the doctor coming and the wolf away from the door. An investment in any stock, no matter how safe it appears still bears a certain element of risk. A farm mortgage made by a good banker

at less than 50 per cent of the valuation of a farm, exclusive of any improvements is undoubtedly one of the best investments any one can make, but here again is the possibility of the interest not coming on the day and date when it is due and perhaps most needed. Farm mortgages in Michigan will net somewhat less than 6 per cent and are subject to taxation. Railway bonds are safe, as are municipal and state; all of these net from 4 to 5 1/2 per cent and some are tax-free in Michigan.

Today the government Liberty bonds of former issues are selling at

3 1/2s	99.80
1st conv. 4s	97.44
2d 4s	97.32
1st conv. 4s	97.44
2d conv. 4 1/4s	97.30
3d 4 1/4s	97.24

and their valuation has increased from month to month. I am told that U. S. bonds sold during the Civil war reached a price as high as 116 in years following the close of that war, and certainly our country was in nowhere near the financial position that it is today. The rumors of peace and the possibility of the present war being brot to an early close are influencing the price of Liberty bonds upwards. No man can question their absolute solidity. If the bond of the United States government possesses any element of risk, then there is no absolutely safe investment in the world.

We are safe in assuming then, that an investment of \$10,000 in Liberty bonds at the present market prices, would net this couple from \$400 to \$500 per year or from \$33 to \$41 per month, absolutely sure. This is not much to live on, not in these days, but would it not be better to be sure of this cash coming in every month, than to have the constant attendance of that unwelcome stranger, Worry at the table? The garden, a few chickens, and a faithful cow, will keep the larder always well supplied and the little work involved in their care will help to keep both of you in good health.

Personally, I believe that no one can look askance at this couple's buying their bonds at the best possible market price. The government has taken no steps, so far as we know, to discourage the legitimate trading in their bonds, they are being sold and quoted on all the markets of the world and if any one were entitled to take advantage of the present prices, surely it would be this little American couple who have from a life-time's toil accumulated a nest-egg which they would be thus placing all in Uncle Sam's strong arms.

No one man's opinion should guide such an important investment. Perhaps some will accuse me of being ultra-conservative in my advice to this couple. They should go to a banker in whom they have absolute confidence and lay their problem before him, and if he too, advises them, as I have, he will be in a position to secure the bonds for them at the best market price and arrange the details of the transaction.

\* \* \*

**HARRIS BROS., MT. PLEASANT.**—Several readers have recently written my desk asking for help in adjusting accounts which the Harris Bros. of Mt. Pleasant, a seed concern, which I hope you will not confuse with the catalog house of Harris Bros., who operate the Chicago House Wrecking Company, as they have no connection whatever. The concern at Mt. Pleasant is in the hands of a receiver and we are trying to get some satisfaction for our readers from that gentleman, who does not appear to give very prompt attention to the letters of complaint which are written him. We will report in this column as soon as we are able to get some encouragement for you who are interested, in the meantime it might be well for you to place in my hands a brief review and the amount of your claims, if you have not already done so.

\* \* \*

**CAN WE HELP YOU?**—I am anxious to make this column the meeting place between our readers and the men who are making good products for your use. In the business end of a farm paper we are constantly in touch with most of the manufacturers of farm machinery and farm-home improvements, this gives a clear idea of the people who are building good roads and who, and this is increasingly important these days, can make prompt delivery to you. When you are thinking of installing some piece of machinery, or are planning to build or buy, why not take us into your confidence and see if we cannot be of assistance to you, the service will at least cost you nothing and if we are not able to help you or save you money, you will of course, be free to use your own judgment. The whole aim of this weekly from cover to cover is to be of genuine service to the farmers of Michigan and I want you to feel free to use every department of it with this fact always in mind!—G. M. S.



## PROTESTS ROOSEVELT'S CHARGE OF "TREACHEROUS DIPLOMACY"

The following letter was published in the Oct. 17th issue of the *New York World*. It is a well-merited protest against the consistently hostile and obstructive attitude of Mr. Roosevelt toward President Wilson and the nation's war and peace policies. Written by an erstwhile admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, it strikes a responsive chord in the great mass of people who once placed faith in his honesty and ability.

"Dear Sir: In the face of this morning's message from the President to Germany, I feel impelled to write this public letter to you. If I withhold my name from publication it is only because a long friendship with members of your family makes me loath to wound them by a personal note and because I am convinced that I speak for a very large and almost unanimous constituency. The admiration for you which I, along with hundreds of thousands of fellow-Americans have felt in the past has been gradually undermined by your failure to be loyal to any one but yourself.

"Both presidents who have followed you in the occupation of the most onerous and responsible position in the world today have suffered from your attacks, both insidious and open. The one an old friend and political comrade; the other, a political opponent charged with a task beyond the power of any human being to perform to the satisfaction of a critical and necessarily uninformed country, has never received from you even a suspension of comment, a generous shot or a helpful word. I have read your public utterances faithfully and I cannot recall one occasion on which the winning of the war has been put before politics, or any evidence of loyal support of your country in its travail has been shown, or has called forth that eloquence and force of speech which you have not hesitated to employ to attack, to weaken, to try to destroy.

The poison you distill is often demonstrated. Based upon your irresponsible fulminations mistaken opinions are formed, doubts are created, faith shaken. In the household of your friends and family who look upon you as an oracle in much the same attitude of mind which inspires the entourage of the Kaiser, a fair estimate of the accomplishments of the present Administration is impossible to attain. Intemperate language, the result of conclusions drawn from insufficient data and misinformation, is all one ever gets. They reflect you, and you, apparently, are not capable of a just judgment. Your vision is clouded by partisan prejudice and ignoble jealousy that the great war is drawing to a close successfully for our arms without and even in spite of your efforts. You are reported in the public press as having said in a late speech at Oyster Bay that the "President's diplomacy was worse than secret diplomacy, it was almost treacherous diplomacy." All who read these words must have burned with rage and shame. Your sons have gone to war. They went like countless others of our brave young men. You "gave" them only in the sense that you were proud and glad to have them go. Theirs was the gift, not yours. How many other parents do you think have done the same thing and said nothing?

But it is impossible for you to say nothing about anything. In this last fact lies perhaps the one thing which renders you harmless and powerless excepting perhaps, to exasperate. We have been so long and so persistently inoculated by small doses of your venom, sometimes fevered and distressed by it, that when we are exposed now to the disease of Rooseveltism we do not take it; we remain uninfected and very healthy. Only we do protest that such utterances as the one I have cited are prejudiced, ignorant, unpatriotic and disloyal, and we ask that for your own sake, and to preserve that remnant of respect which as a former President we should like to retain, you desist from such offenses.

I am, sir, yours with "PROFOUND INDIGNATION" in *New York World*, Oct. 17.



"They Have Not Passed," The famous French battle slogan. "They Shall Not Pass," now has been revised. It now is "They Have Not Passed." Beaten back at every point, the enemy is retreating before the Allied onslaughts and are giving ground all along the line. The French peasants are returning to their ruined homes and with hopes that they shall not again have to leave in the face of German advances. The photo shows a wagon loaded with the effects of a peasant family, on the road back to the old home. When we realize that millions of these people are still in exile from their native lands and millions more still suffer under Prussian rule, we can understand why President Wilson hopes to bring about a general withdrawal of Prussian troops from occupied territory at the earliest possible moment.

## THE FARMERS MUST SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Mr. Editor:—In the last issue of M. B. F. you ask the question: "What will be the future of the Michigan Navy Bean Industry?" and my answer is: "Just what the bean growers choose to make it."

For my part I don't feel that the case is hopeless; in fact just such meetings as was held at Saginaw, aids in a diagnosis of the case, and ought to suggest to bean growers that the farmers must solve this problem. Mr. Kimball's remarks before the assembled bean growers, was just what might have been expected, had the growers known Mr. Kimball. He has been one of the high moguls in the bean game for years; has made a "swad" of money; been associated with those who know how to manipulate markets, and he was put right where he is by those interested in handling the bean situation. I am not saying that Mr. Kimball manipulated things to his own liking since joining the "dollar-a-year" squad but this I do know: Kimball is responsible for the publicity given the little freckled-faced pinto bean, and when the war is won and the whole history of this deal is written, there will be some mighty interesting information brought forth for the benefit of Michigan bean growers.

But let's forget Kimball; we should all know by this time where he stands. The Bean Division of the Food Administration allows the local elevator twelve per cent for picking and handling beans—call that rake-off No. 1, and add the amount to the price of the beans. The jobber is allowed five per cent—rake-off No. 2, which you may now add. The bag will cost about forty cents, and the freight will average forty-five cents per hundred—now cast the total. The wholesale grocer is allowed twelve per cent on this amount, which you may call rake-off No. 3, and add to the cost of the beans. Now allow the local grocer, who pays the freight, furnishes the sacks and sells in pound lots, four cents per pound for his handling. Now you have a total cost that will surprise you. Just have wife figure out the proposition and you will find it costs more to handle the beans than you get for raising them and placing them on the market as choice No. 1 navy beans.

And you will find, too, that the total cost almost places the beans in the luxury class. How can the grower get more? By cutting off the profits from a half dozen middlemen. How can he do that? By handling the beans himself, and you know, and I know that this is the only way out of the dilemma.

Just a word of criticism, then I am done. You say that Market Director McBride was appointed to get figures as to the cost of producing beans. Great Scott, fellows! Did you meet at Saginaw, ready to talk "beans" and prices, without even a few figures to show the cost of producing this commodity? If your answer is yes, then someone touched the fuse, and the premature explosion took place, displacing some hot air, but barren of results.—Levi McCracken, Macomb County.

## OUR JOB AS A NATION, BY HENRY FORD

(Continued from page 5) so Mr. Ford is indomitable in seeking out natural forces which can be made to serve useful purposes. Waterpower is just now one of his chief interests, and should he get into the Senate before the bill on that subject now pending in Congress shall have been enacted there will be a rattling of dry bones. \* \* \*

If Henry Ford had not done the most practical things in the world if he had not built the car for the multitude the tractor for the poorest farmer; if he had not fixed a new liberal and seemingly Utopian scale of wages in his factories and made money out of it, the world would call him a dreamer.

For he does dream dreams. But all are dreams of the better good, of enhanced prosperity, of more comfort for his fellow-man. He is himself the best interpreter of his dreams. Talk with him and you will be convinced that they are all capable of substantiation. He sees a world served by machinery, with labor reduced to a minimum and for directing which the workman receives a wage higher than any maximum of which men have yet dreamed. His dream of a peace to be accomplished by moral suasion, it is true, was rudely shattered by the reception given to Oscar II, but the dream of peace itself persists, and will he insists, be an accomplished fact.

"Peace? We'll have it. We'll get it for the whole world and for all time. But not by talking about it. We'll get an enduring peace by fighting this war through to victory. By putting into it all of our men and all of our wealth if necessary. Then when we have won we'll cast all military and naval equipments, and all militaristic ambitions—including our own—into the scrap-heap. That's how we'll get peace," says Henry Ford.



—Thomas in Detroit News.



## ORR TAKES RAP AT PINTO PUBLICITY

Former President Bean Jobbers' Association  
Agrees With Michigan Business Farming  
on Essential Points of Navy-  
Pinto Controversy

In a recent communication to the Saginaw News Courier, Mr. W. J. Orr, formerly president of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, challenges some of the statements made by K. P. Kimball of the bean division, at the growers' meeting at Saginaw Oct. 10th and 11th, and interprets the action of the bean division in exactly the same light as viewed by M. B. F.

This publication was the first to uncover the true facts relative to the purchasing and advertising of pinto beans, and the first to point out the dangers of this action to the navy bean industry. In our early editorial discussions of the subject, we clearly vindicated the right of the bean division to buy pinto beans in preference to navy beans for army and navy uses. This has not, in fact, at any time been a point in the controversy between the navy bean growers and the bean division, altho Mr. Kimball at the Saginaw meeting tried to make it so. What we protested against and what the bean growers and jobbers protested against was the unfair publicity methods adopted by the bean division to popularize the pinto at the expense of the navy. And when Mr. Kimball explains elaborately why he was justified in buying pinto beans for the government he evades the real point at issue.

In his statement to the Saginaw paper, Mr. Orr merely emphasizes the numerous facts and conclusions set forth in previous issues of this publication. To show our readers that we had a correct and comprehensive grasp of the situation, we are taking the liberty of reprinting some of Mr. Orr's remarks thereon:

"The question of discrimination, raised by the Michigan jobbers and Michigan bean growers as well, was the effort made by the Food Administration to crowd the Colorado beans into the market of this country, through large shipments to distributing centers, to be sold by brokers.

"When Governor Sleeper and the committee selected at a largely-attended meeting of growers and dealers, held in this city last spring, went to Washington and presented the case to Mr. Hoover, in the presence of Mr. Kimball, Mr. Hoover appeared surprised. He stated his understanding of the purchase of Colorado beans by the food administration was for Belgium and that some shipments were made into Chicago and New York for the larger cities.

"Mr. Kimball was asked by Mr. Hoover about the advertising of the pinto bean, and his evasive reply was—"they had not hesitated to sell pinto beans to anybody wanting them."

The committee had with them proofs of the advertising of the pinto bean, especially by the food administration, but did not show them at the conference, apparently because Mr. Hoover had already objected to such advertising by his department. Michigan jobbers and growers consider it discrimination of the worst kind for the food administration to be pushing the advertising of the bean product of Colorado to the detriment of the bean product of our own state. But no fault is or was found, or criticism made as to the government purchasing western beans for its uses.

"The franking privileges of the United States mails were used to advertise the pinto bean thru the food administration of Colorado, by stickers on envelopes. That was taken up with Mr. Hoover and amicably adjusted. It is to be understood that we are all quite well aware that in his policies, Mr. Kimball but followed out what he was used to doing when in business in Colorado, and when he was the first to introduce the pinto bean into the markets.

"The differential between raising pinto and Michigan beans is from 3 to 4 cents a pound. That is it costs that much more to raise the Michigan navy bean, owing to higher priced land, the much more careful and expensive methods of preparing the Michigan bean for market, and other conditions.

"Taste, flavor, and quality are largely in favor of the Michigan navy bean. And it is a fact that the United States food administration was compelled to gather up their large consignments of pintos, distributed over the country, and ship them overseas. Mr. E. T. Klum, of Cincinnati, stated to members of the recent jobbers' meeting that a very large quantity of pintos was consigned to him at Cincinnati, and he was unable to do anything with them throughout the three states he covered. Michigan navy beans sold much more easily though at much higher prices."

### GAME AND FISH COMMISSION SELL TROUT IN DETROIT

One of the hardest punches yet handed to Ol' Hi Cost of Living was delivered last week in De-

troit by the State Game and Fish Commission, which sold several thousand pounds of fresh lake trout at 15 cents a pound, or about seven cents less per pound than dealers had been charging. Of course, this news doesn't interest the farmers very much, but the moral should.

Farmers are selling beans at \$5 a bushel, and potatoes at 85 cents a bushel. People in Detroit are paying at the rate of \$10.80 per bushel for beans and \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bushel for potatoes. There is no reason that we can think of why the city of Detroit or why the state of Michigan thru its marketing bureau, should not sell beans and potatoes to the consumer at cost. Undoubtedly, if the supply were secured direct from the farmer, beans could be sold at from 12 to 15 cents a pound and potatoes at from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. The idea opens up a wide field of possibilities anyway. All it needs is to have someone with courage and gray matter transform them into possibilities and finally realities.

### PREPAREDNESS IN SEED CORN HELPS TO GET GOOD CROP

The word preparedness is a very prominent one at the present time. It is broad in meaning and elastic as to application. In the agricultural field it plays a very prominent part towards prosperity. Now is the time to select ears from the field to be used for seed while it will soon be time to test the seed for the coming year's requirement, especially corn, as otherwise a perfect stand can not be expected, and as it costs just as much in time and labor to plant and cultivate a poor stand as a good one, the farmer should take advantage of everything possible to minimize the cost of production and to increase his harvest by producing maximum yields.

There are several ways of testing corn, but from personal experience with each, the one I have found best suited to my needs and liking is as follows:

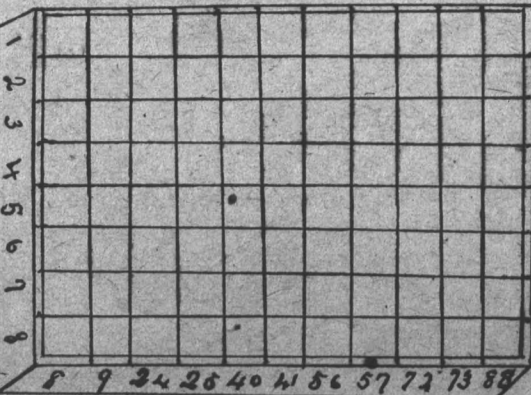
Take a box with bottom, narrow sides and ends, any size desired that can be equally divided into about two inch squares. I have a handy small testing box which is sixteen by twenty-two inches inside measurement, with sides and ends four inches high. All along the top of both sides and ends I have driven shingle nails two inches apart, leaving about one-half inch of each nail above the board. I took a heavy piece of wrapping cord and put around each nail, running lengthwise and then crosswise which divided the box off into 2-inch squares, as shown in the diagram at the bottom of page.

Fill the box about three-fourths full of sand. When ready to test the corn, shell off five grains from different portions of an ear, placing these grains in square number one. In the butt end of this ear place a small peg on which is written the corresponding number. These pegs, which are about the size and shape of accompanying diagram, are made of any thin wood, are numbered to correspond with the numbers of the squares in the box, and will last indefinitely. Take five grains from another ear of corn and place in section two, placing peg number two in the butt end of this ear, and so on until all sections are filled, then cover with about an inch of sand.

The ears containing these pegs are carefully put into boxes for comparison after germination. I prefer pegs for numbering in preference to any method I have as yet tried, as they take up no space in storing the ears, are easily removed, are absolutely accurate, and can be used over and over again.

To be sure no mistake will occur when placing or removing the corn from the testing box, have the figures of notation all along the sides and ends of the box. I took numbers from an old calendar and pasted on to correspond with the squares, and these figures were plain and of good size.

Keep the sand well moistened at all times and as near germination heat as possible. On top of an incubator, I find, is an ideal place.



In a few days the fertile grains will begin to sprout and all ears from corresponding squares that do not show one hundred per cent of strong vitality should not be used. The ears to be used should be tipped and butted, hand-shelled and well graded when the seed is ready for the planter.

For successful corn-growing, the corn selected for seed should be obtained early in the fall directly from the field, while the corn is standing, and should be hung in a dry, well-ventilated room to thoroughly dry.

By this annual selection and testing of the very best ears of corn, quite an increased yield per acre can be secured. Even a few bushels per acre would help to build up the farmer's bank account.—Rich Lucas, Missouri.

### MICHIGAN BEAN GROWERS' CON- VENTION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

The Michigan Bean Growers' Convention at Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 10th, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas there exists a trade practice on the part of elevators handling beans in charging the grower in the preparation of beans for market as follows: The deductions made for unmarketable stock are charged against the grower at the price paid for hand labor in picking when probably 50% of the work is done at a very nominal cost by machinery. In addition thereto, the cull stock, which has a value for feed, is retained by the buyer. We therefore pray that the Federal Trade Commission take an early cognizance of this complaint, and if found inequitable, that such an order will be issued as will correct this trade practice."

We further explain the "Reardon schedule" in general use among bean buyers by the assumption of one bushel of beans being offered for sale. The 60 lbs. is found to have 10 lbs. "pick"; the price of beans is 10c per pound; the credit then is \$6.00 with a debt of 10 lbs of beans at 7c per lb.; this latter item being made up of the price of the beans plus the cost of picking, which is 7c, or \$6 less \$1.70, or a total return to the grower of \$4.30. It is alleged that the cost of picking the beans by mechanical pickers is around 10c, and that then there is only 5 lbs. to be picked by hand labor and paid for at the rate of 7c per pound, and that there is still value in the ten pounds of approximately 20c. The actual service rendered would then be 5 lbs. pick for labor, \$.35 plus 10c for machine work, or a total of 45c; and against this there should be a credit of 20c for cull stock for feeding purposes, leaving a service cost of 25c for which is charged \$1.70.

In some places in the United States, the practice would be for the grower to give the buyer 71.6 lbs. of beans. That is 60 lbs. which contained the 10 lbs. of rejects. There would be added this amount plus the rejects in this 10 lbs. or 1.6 lbs. You will note that in this way the grower would get \$08.84 per pound; while under the prevailing practice, he gets \$07.14.

It is also to be said that there are some overhead costs, some shrinkage, and mechanical losses. However, the situation demands some satisfactory determination, and we trust for your early action.—Very truly, A. B. Cook, President.

### THE AVERAGE POTATO PRODUCTION HERE AND ABROAD

The average potato production in the United States is 100 bushels to the acre, while the European countries average between 300 and 400 bushels to the acre. Bear in mind that is not an occasional case but is the average production in those countries.

You naturally ask, "why the difference?"

There land is no better than our land and the farmers are not more intelligent than our farmers. The difference is due to more careful farming, based on special potato fertilizers being used and this again is possible because the farmers there know that they will get a profit on the cost of production, while here, potato production has been nothing but a gamble.

Thus, before the war in a ten-year period, the selling price of potatoes in Germany had not varied more than 15c a bushel, while in the United States it generally fluctuates from 50c to \$1.50 in one season.

Government authorities and enthusiasts are urging larger production of potatoes and can't understand why the farmers do not fall all over themselves to comply with their suggestions.

The farmer under present conditions simply cannot afford to do it. Just as soon as a system is perfected to stabilize the price of potatoes, the farmers will do their part and produce them. But in order to assure a reasonable price for potatoes, the manufacture of potato products, like starch, potato flour and alcohol must be arranged for, so that the farmer is not as now, dependent upon the table market alone, which is in the hands of speculators.

The trouble is our dreamers are treating symptoms but not the disease that is ailing the potato growing body.—Organized Farming.



## An Appeal for Greater Recognition of the Farmer and American Agriculture by the National Board of Farm Organizations

Two powerful national organizations are at work in Washington to protect the farmers' interests and open the way for farmers to the council tables where the nation's great domestic policies will be formulated when the war is over. These organizations are merely federations of the largest farm organizations in the country, and as such are as representative of the interests and needs of American agriculture as any body existing with similar functions could be. The influence of these organizations was not greatly felt at the opening of the war, but mistakes and discriminations soon aroused them to activity and all legislation of recent months has reflected the power of these federations.

At a convention of the organizations comprising the National Board of Farm Organizations, the following "declaration of principles" was adopted. They are worth the careful attention of every farmer:

1. The National Board of Farm Organizations and co-operating organizations of American farmers, representing that part of the American people which dwells in the country, sends its greeting to the millions of men, our own and our Allies, who in the trenches, in the air, and on the sea, are fighting the battles of the Republic, as well as to the other millions who at furnace, forge and bench are producing the other necessities for war. To all these, we the organized farmers of America, relying on the promise that seedtime and harvest shall not fail, give our pledge that to the limit of our financial and physical strength they shall be clothed and fed.

2. This war must be won. The Prussian war lords must now be made to know how America can fight, and we denounce that small but persistent faction who are seeking a premature peace and voice the conviction that the industrial as well as the political freedom of the common people in all lands demands the final overthrow of the German military autocracy. No negotiated settlement half victory and half defeat, will be permitted. A draw means another fight. This war must be the last. The terms of peace as finally concluded must be dictated by the United States and its heroic Allies.

3. We voice the thought that the plain people, of whom the farmer forms so large a part, should at once prepare for the period of readjustment that will come after the war. The world is in the crucible. From it must come, from it will come, better conditions for the people, or from it will come worse conditions than those heretofore existing. The war is remaking the world. In the new order which is being rough-cast on the anvil of war, and is to be shaped and finished on the anvil of peace, the plain people must rise to new levels, or sink to lower levels than the old.

4. We call upon the farmers of America to remember that liberty, after victory on the battlefield, may be defeated at home, and we declare it to be the duty of the great body of farm and industrial workers who, patient and resolute, wise and strong, form the backbone of our nation, so to guide the reconstruction which will follow the war, that justice and equal opportunity shall at last prevail. The war must be followed by a new order in which every man and woman shall be secured in the certain possession of a good education, a chance to work, a fair living when working, an equal vote, reasonable leisure, care in sickness, protection in old age and an equal share in the Government. The chance which is coming to make our country a better place to live in is without parallel and without prospect of being repeated. It must not be lost.

5. We declare that our interests as farmers are not different from the interests of the nation as a whole, and that our efforts to secure an opportunity for the greater production needed to win the war are based not alone upon the legitimate desire to promote the welfare of the country people of America, but also upon a sound and patriotic hope of advancing the prosperity and safety of all the inhabitants of our common country.

6. We declare that the interests of all workers are essentially the same, that the apparent differences which separate those who work on farms from those who work in industry are temporary and superficial, and that it is the clear duty of these two greatest divisions of our people to work to-

gether for the common welfare and general good.

7. Producers and consumers are bound together by economic laws which they did not make, and which they cannot repeal. Between these two are powerful agencies whose only interest it is to take such toll as they may, as products are passing from producer to consumer. These agencies, by reason of their financial strength, their perfect organization and their far-flung financial connections, exercise an influence far greater than is warranted by their numbers or the service they perform. We therefore urge upon Congress the necessity of such an amendment to the anti-trust laws as will clearly permit farmers' organizations to make collective sales of the farm, ranch and dairy products produced by their members. Such organizations, with liberty of action, can insist that the agencies engaged in processing and distributing sell such products at prices as low as may be consistent with the cost of production and distribution.

8. We demand that the agricultural affairs of the nation shall no longer be controlled by the city man and the city mind, but that in those things which concern life in the country the farmers of America shall have the same chance to be heard and to control their affairs that commercial and financial interests have long enjoyed and that was properly demanded and lately obtained by organized labor.

9. We call attention to the distinction in the principles applied in regulating the different industries of the country. These principles may be stated generally to be, one a regulation of profits, the other arbitrary fixing of prices. The latter is the principle that has been applied to farm pro-



ducts. So far as regulated by Government, actual and in a sense arbitrary prices are determined. In other industries, so far as there has been government action, it has been by a regulation of profits or of price based on assured profits, thus assuming that such industries first received their costs of production, while with agriculture prices are determined without sufficient consideration given to the questions of production.

10. We have heard with real interest the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission that the Government acquire the rolling stock, stock yards, privately-owned refrigerator cars, branch houses, cold storage plants, etc., of the meat packers and that the ownership and operation of these agencies be declared a Government monopoly, to the end that there may no longer be private monopolies of these vast agencies. We heartily concur in such recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission and urge their adoption.

11. To waste any of the necessities of life is now inexcusable. We deplore the waste of manpower, of fuel and of food, now committed in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. We urge the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic during the war, and we further urge the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution forever prohibiting the liquor traffic and call upon forward-looking men in all the States to work and vote for the same.

12. We favor the permanent acquiring and operating by the Government of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country, and urge upon

Congress to enact proper legislation to that effect.

13. We are observing with keen interest the experiment of Governmental operation of the railroads, and urge that it be given a fair trial to the end that if found to be advisable it may become a permanent policy of the Government.

14. The natural resources of America belong of right to the people thereof. We hold that the coal and iron, the oil and natural gas, and the water powers still remaining in the public ownership should never be allowed to pass into private hands, and we believe that the coal, iron, copper and phosphate rock not now controlled by the Government should be acquired and taken over with the least practicable delay, and if leased to be leased only for a limited period for immediate development.

15. We extend a fraternal greeting to the great labor organizations of the country and express our appreciation of their determined stand in the winning of the war. We, as they, labor with our hands. We, as they, have found how impossible it is to individually cope with the great organizations of middlemen and employers, and we suggest concerted action and urge the organization of consumers with whom the organizations of producers may meet in conference, believing that such conference will tend to allay and remove any feeling of antagonism which may now exist between the city and country, and that by the joint conference of these organizations the monopoly of the middlemen may be curbed and finally overthrown.

16. We recommend that the Chairman of this convention appoint a committee of such number as he thinks best to represent the farmers of the country in that readjustment of social, economic and financial conditions that will come after the war.

17. We send our greetings to the food producers of our Allies, and especially to the heroic women of France, Italy and England, who, while the younger men are holding the line, have rendered the most indispensable of all services to the cause of liberty.

### DON'T MARKET ALL YOUR POTATOES NOW

The potato crop has no carry-over into the next crop year, except that a small remnant remains to be marketed when the early potatoes of the next year begin to arrive. It has been ascertained that the month when the smallest fraction of the year's crop is marketed by farmers is June, and this is 4 per cent. In July the percentage rises to 5.8 and the gain continues to 8.3 per cent in August, to 13.7 per cent in September, and to 23.5 per cent in October, when the maximum is reached. Thereafter the percentage declines to 11.8 in November, 5.8 in December and to 4.4 each in January and February. In the spring the potatoes move more freely from farms and the fraction of the crop that is marketed in March and April is 6.7 per cent, followed by a decline to 4.9 per cent in May and 4 per cent in June. Nearly one-fourth of the potato crop is sold by farmers in October and over one-tenth in each of the months of September and November, or nearly one-half in three months in the main harvest season.

Yet this year our Wisconsin farmers are trying to market all their crop in the month of October and then are surprised to find the market gone to pieces and the lower it goes the more frantic do the growers become to rush their potatoes on to the market. This is worse than folly, is in fact criminal, as it is playing directly into the hands of the speculators. They are now filling their houses with cheap potatoes and will later on reap the profits. Even if we should have an immediate peace, potatoes will be high this winter. The crop is not a normal one and the immense need of the government alone, will insure good prices if marketing is done gradually, so don't be in a hurry, but go slow, especially at this time.—Organized Farming.

### Appreciative Reader of M. B. F.

I have taken your paper almost one year, and intend to stick to it, for it is the only farm paper I ever saw. I really think you are on the farmer's side for right. I am trying to persuade my brother farmers to take it.—J. E. Ainsworth, Sanilac county.





# MARKET FLASHES



## WHEAT CROP NEAR BILLION BU.

But World Will Need All the  
Wheat Farmers Can Raise in  
the Next Three or  
Four Years

The government's October estimate placed the total yield of wheat at 919,000,000 bushels and it is believed that the final December estimate may even exceed this figure. While this is one of the greatest wheat crops on record, it is not by any means in excess of the world's needs. Every bushel of grain that can be grown by the United States and Canada will be needed the next three or four years, regardless of when peace comes. Commenting upon the future market for American wheat, the *Price Current-Grain Reporter* says:

"The peace talk should be ignored. It means little as far as the demand is concerned, and Herbert C. Hoover is quoted as saying that the effect of the war will be felt for many years. It was unpreparedness alone that has allowed the war to continue so long, and now that conditions as to food-stuffs are known, it would be worse than criminal to be unprepared for any demands that might be made. The same logic applies to hog products. The reserves of foodstuffs of the world have been greatly reduced, and it will result in continued heavy demands in order to restore the balance. The large supplies said to be held in Australia, Argentina, and India will have little actual bearing on the situation, although under normal conditions they would affect prices, but price is a secondary factor when nations must be fed. Before the war Europe took over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. This was during periods of normal production, whereas present crops abroad are still far short of the pre-war average. Russia is out of the export column for the time being. The period of readjustment from war to a peace basis must come, of course, but there is no telling when peace will be declared. In addition it will take a long time to demobilize the troops, and they must be fed until they are sent home.

"Those who believe that the pre-war level of grain values and other commodities can be attained overnight are very likely to be only meagerly informed as to the conditions which have been brought about by the war. The economic scale of wages and prices has changed to such an extent that it may be years before they reach a low level, if they ever do. A man making \$50 per week now is not going to be satisfied with \$15 just because peace has been declared. It is not human nature, and farmers would not be satisfied with 50c corn after having secured \$2. There is a broad path in between pre-war and war prices and wages, and grains should seek their natural level, which is determined by supply and demand, and will probably be somewhere in between the two extremes. The country as a whole seems to look upon \$1 per bu. for corn, track loading station as about right under peace conditions, and possibly 50 to 60c for oats. It may have been co-incident but corn futures started to rally only when the choice grain reached that level. War markets fluctuate violently, and swings of 10c per bu. more or less mean little. Demand is of a hand to mouth character during periods of great changes in conditions, and speculation is not large on account of the immense risk. Wheat is selling at \$2.26, and must be

## LAST MINUTE WIRE

**DETROIT.**—Oats stronger; eggs in good demand; poultry firm; butter slow; potatoes firm, market expected to advance if light receipts continue. Beans inactive; dealers expect lower prices.  
**CHICAGO.**—Hogs lower, market dull; cattle and sheep firm; hay firm and in good demand; potatoes lower; dealers think bottom reached.  
**NEW YORK.**—Hay receipts larger and market lower; butter market steadier. No change in bean or pot. to deal.

considered when corn and oat values are discussed."

Somewhat contradictory to the above opinion is a letter written by J. H. Barnes, President of the Grain Corporation, to Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska declaring that further extension of the wheat acreage would be unwise. Mr. Barnes said that a fair yield from present large acre, with peace developments opening new sources of supply, would necessitate congressional appropriation to make effective the present price guarantee.



## 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

Rumors that U-boat depredations were a thing of the past and that shipping would be more free, together with President Wilson's uncompromising peace declarations, gave considerable strength to the corn market last week. A prominent brokerage firm is quoted as saying: "We think that corn values are on a basis which is low enough. If the war is to continue, there is no reason for a further decline. If peace should come at once, there might be further liquidation which would cause a further break, but in the end the demand for all feed and food would be greater with peace than it now is with war."



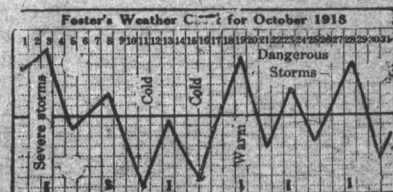
## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	71 1-2	.69 1-2	.77 1-2
No. 3 White	71	.69	.76 1-2
No. 4 White	70	.67 1-2	.74 1-2

There is no change in the oat market. The government continues to be a heavy purchaser and absorbs the surplus.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1918.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Nov. 2 to 6, warm wave 1 to 5, cool wave 4 to 8. First week in November will average cooler than usual and not much rain. Frost further south than usual; moderate storms.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Nov. 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 8, plains sections 9, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 10, eastern sections 11, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near November 12. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The week centering on Nov. 10 will average warmer than usual and not much rain. Indian Summer weather will prevail and storms will be moderate. Balance of November will be unusually stormy and the severe storms will be described in next bulletin. More rain last half than first half of November.

Pacific slope, always mentioned in

plus stocks as fast as they accumulate. A prominent grain trade paper reminds us that the government promised some time ago that it would purchase 100,000,000 bushels of feed grains, and that there is no reason for thinking that the actual needs will be any less than estimated. The oat crop is the third largest on record, and with barley now taking the place of oats in many instances, it is not believed that oats will go any higher.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	29 50 30 00	28 50 29 00	27 50 28 00
Chicago	32 00 34 00	29 00 31 00	29 00 30 50
Cincinnati	34 00 34 50	33 00 34 00	32 00 33 00
Pittsburgh	33 00 34 00	31 00 33 00	30 00 32 00
New York	41 00 43 00	40 00 41 00	38 00 40 00
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28 50 29 00	24 50 25 00	23 50 24 00
Chicago	31 00 32 50	31 00 32 00	30 00 31 50
Cincinnati	31 50 32 00	31 00 32 00	28 00 28 50
Pittsburgh	31 00 32 00	30 00 30 50	27 00 28 00
New York	42 00 44 00	40 00 41 00	39 00 40 00
Richmond			

The past week was the first to show any signs that farmers are waking up to the crying demand for hay. Receipts on the Detroit market were far in excess of any previous week this summer and fall, the short of the demand which continues very brisk. There has been no change of prices on the Detroit market.

The New York market shows a slump, which so often follows a wave of abnormally high prices. Some hay sold in New York two weeks ago at \$50 a ton, but more liberal receipts have sent the price down to about \$43 for the best grades. The Chicago market is still firm, with no change in prices. Receipts are light and demand very brisk. Much of the hay that comes into the Chicago market is now being bought by the government. It is probable that hay receipts will continue to increase at least until snow flies, but there is no reason for believing that prices will go much below their present levels.

our weekly forecasts, includes all the country west of the Rocky mountain top ridge, located on Foster's weather map. I now have the weather maps completed to end of 1921, printed in colors. They give my estimate of crop weather and crops for North America.

There was no good reason for the recent panic and great break in the grain markets and the American people will put an end to the system that permits such events, as they put an end to the wildcat paper money system that preceded the Civil War, and the banking system that followed that war and harbored money panics for forty years. Our market system should be radically changed and the robber system overthrown.

Agricultural producers should not be discouraged. America must feed Europe and Mexico till the 1919 crops are marketed and I advise farmers not to sell their products during these market panics. No good reason can be offered why the farmers should not receive \$2.50 per bushel for wheat at the principal markets. We who live in the cities are paying prices that are equal to \$3 wheat at those markets. I am expecting the coming winter to be bad for winter grain and hard on live stock, requiring a large amount of feed. Everyone should prepare for higher prices.

W. T. Foster



## RYE & BARLEY

The Detroit market last week showed about the first activity of the season in rye. Trading in barley is not very brisk. Tuesday's market on rye was quoted at \$1.63½ and on barley at \$1.95 to \$2.05.

Several farmers, noticing our quotations on barley have written us asking where they could secure a couple carloads at the quoted price. We referred the matter to a large jobber in grains, who after several weeks advised us that barley was very hard to get and the best he could secure was \$47.50 per ton f.o.b. Minneapolis. By the time our farmer friends paid the freight it would bring the cost up nearly to what the local dealers are charging. There is plenty of barley to be had, and it ought not to cost more than \$1.75 per cwt. at the outside. We are making another effort to locate firms having this feed for sale, and will be glad to give a result of our efforts in a later issue.



## 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

The potato market is not acting any differently than usual in the fall of the year. The movement has been abnormally heavy and it is a wonder that prices have stayed as high as they are. Fully two weeks ago farmers began to realize the folly of dumping all the potatoes in the country upon the market at one time, and sales at country warehouses have since fallen off. If farmers will hold off for a few weeks longer, dealers believe that the market will recover and prices go higher. The prices to farmers in Michigan this week have ranged around 80 cents per bushel, in many sections less, and in a few sections a trifle more. As usual the Greenville market quotes the highest price of any in the commercial growing sections, dealers paying 90 cents per bu. on Saturday last.

Speaking of the potato situation, the *Chicago Packer* says:

"The potato market continued easy and during the early part of the week ending October 18 prices were somewhat lower than a week ago. It was the general opinion among the carlot operators that prices had reached bottom and that just as soon as the accumulation in the different markets had been cleaned up values might be expected to advance.

"Due to the decline in prices in all the markets, and the consequent reduction in paying price at loading stations, the growers have not been hauling as freely as heretofore, and the average daily shipments from all sections have dropped from approximately 1,000 cars three weeks ago to an average of 700 cars daily during the present week.

"This market is undoubtedly typical of others in that liberal receipts and light demand of the last two weeks has caused considerable accumulation of cars on team tracks and in the outer railroad yards. If the light shipments continue this accumulation should be cleaned up by the middle of next week which in all probability will mean that the market would then take an upward tendency.

"But little difficulty has been experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of cars so far, but with the latter part of October here refrigerators are required now and the question of whether the carriers will be able to supply a sufficient amount of rolling stock during the cold months is of utmost importance to the trade at this time."



If the farmers of Michigan will only keep their heads, use their judgment and feed their potatoes to the market gradually, they will make some money on them this year. The writer has 600 bushels of potatoes for sale, but he will not sell them at 80 cents a bushel now. He has already disposed of part of his crop at 84 cents a bushel, but believes he will get more than that for the balance before the first of the year, too. The reason he does not sell them now is because he cannot AFFORD to. If his judgment is wrong and he has to sell them later for 80 cents a bushel, he'll take his medicine, but he is willing to take the chance.

There is no reason to believe that potatoes will go to \$2 or \$3 per bushel as they did two years ago, but it is the general feeling and the general talk everywhere that they will be some higher than at present.



## 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

No change in the bean market. The eastern demand is light and that's the place where most of the Michigan beans go. The condition of the market is decidedly unsatisfactory, and something of either a bearish or bullish nature must happen in the near future. Which kind of an influence and effect this will be we are unable to say. Judging from present indications there are more chances that beans will go lower than higher. Another month should tell the story anyway.



## BUTTER

The butter market is "off" again. Prices are too high for the storage folks. Fresh creamery firsts are quoted at 54½ cents; fresh creamery extras at 55 to 55½c.

### New York Butter Letter (By Special Correspondent)

New York, Oct. 19.—Quotations on extras this week have been: Monday, 61c; Tuesday, 60c; Wednesday, 60c; Thursday, 58c; Friday, 58c.

That the butter market is extremely nervous is putting it very mildly indeed. The slightest change in general conditions has a marked effect on butter prices. Perhaps there are many factors to which can be attributed the unusual condition at present but undoubtedly the controlling factor is the refusal of people in moderate circumstances to consume butter when the retail price reaches a figure approaching 70c, but without doubt the prevalence of influenza in this city is responsible to a great degree for the limited consumption of butter just at present. New York has witnessed a considerable influx of butter during the past week and there are some accumulations, especially of undergrades in some stores.

At the close on Friday additional quotations were as follows: Higher scoring than extras, 58½ to 59c; 1sts, 56 to 57½c; and seconds, 53½ to 55½. Unsalted butter is quoted at the usual differential above salted goods but practically none is moving.



## LIVE STOCK

### East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 200 cars, including 25 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 15 to 25c higher on medium weight and heavy weight steer cattle which were in light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold steady; fat cows and heifers were in moderate supply, sold steady; bulls of all classes were in heavy supply, sold steady; canners and cutters were in moderate supply, sold 15 to 25c lower than last week; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in very light supply, sold steady; yearlings were in very light supply sold 15 to 25c higher.

The receipts of hogs Monday total-

ed about 12,800 head. The market opened 50c lower, with the yorkers, mixed and medium hogs selling at \$18. No straight loads of strictly heavy hogs were here. Pigs sold at \$16.50, and at the close several loads of pigs were made up at \$16.25. Roughs sold at \$15.75; stags, \$12 to \$14.00.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were 10,000. Best lambs sold from \$15.50 to \$15.75, which was 50c lower than last week's close. Cull lambs, \$13 to \$13.50, and a few very good culls sold up to \$13.75; yearlings, \$12 to \$13; wethers, \$10.50 to \$11.50; ewes, \$9 to \$9.50, and some fancy ones sold up to \$10. About 12 carloads of good lambs went over unsold. Top veals sold from \$18.50 to \$19, which was steady with Saturday.

With 40 cars of cattle on sale Tuesday, including 20 cars from Monday's trade, the market was dull and 15 to 25c lower on all grades.

Receipts of hogs Tuesday, 10,400. The market opened 50c lower. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$17.50; pigs and lights, \$15.75 to \$16; roughs, \$15 to \$15.25; stags, \$12 to \$13.50. Receipts of sheep and lambs Tuesday were 4,000. The lamb market was slow and 25 to 50c lower. Best lambs, \$15.25 to \$15.50; culls, \$12.50 to \$13.50; yearlings, \$12 to \$12.50; wethers, \$11 to \$11.50; ewes, \$9 to \$9.50. Best calves sold at \$18, which was 50c to \$1 per cwt. lower than on Monday.

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17 to \$17.50; 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 wt. 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 butchers 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 medium fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters and common butcher cows, \$6.50 to \$7; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.75; good to choice fat bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$9 to \$9.50; good wt. sausage bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; light and thin bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$9.50 to \$10; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$8.50 to \$9; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$7.50 to \$8; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$9 to \$12; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$7.50 to \$9.

### Detroit Live Stock Market

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets Wire)

Detroit, Oct. 22.—Cattle: Market for bulls 50c lower; other grades steady; best heavy steers, \$12-\$14.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9.50 to \$10; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.75; handy light butchers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; light butchers, \$6 to \$7; best cows, \$8.50 to \$8.75; butcher cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.25; canners, \$5 to \$5.50; best heavy bulls, 8.25 to \$8.50; bologna

bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.75; stock bulls, \$5 to \$6.25; feeders, \$9 to \$10; stockers, \$6.25 to \$8; milkers and springers, \$6.50 to \$13.00.

Veal calves: Few fancy \$17; bulk of sales 50c lower; best, \$16.50 to \$17; others, \$7 to \$12.50.

Sheep and lambs: Market steady; best lambs, \$14 to \$14.50; fair lambs, \$13.25 to \$13.75; light to common lambs, \$10 to \$12.50; fair to good sheep, \$8.75 to \$9; culls and commons, \$5 to \$7.

Hogs: Market dull; good many going over unsold; pigs, \$15.25; mixed, \$16.50 to \$16.85.

### Chicago Live Stock Letter

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Hogs: Receipts, 30,000; market firm and good hogs, dull and mostly 25c lower than Monday on packing grades; butchers, \$17 to \$17.75; light, \$16.50 to \$17.70; packing, \$14.75 to \$16.50; rough, \$14 to \$14.75 pigs, good to choice, \$13.50 to \$15.

Cattle: Receipts, 19,000; native beef steers and feeders mostly 25c higher; western cattle and butcher stock steady to strong; calves strong to 25c higher; beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$15 to \$19.50; common and medium \$9.25 to \$15; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$6.65 to \$13; canners and cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.65; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$10 to \$12.50; inferior, common and medium, \$7.50 to \$10; veal calves, good and choice, \$15.75 to \$16.25; western range, beef steers, \$13.50 to \$16.75; cows and heifers, \$8.25 to \$12.25.

## HOW CAPTURE OF ZEEBRUGGE CLEARS THE BELGIAN COAST



### WATCH THE WESTERN FRONT!

Every day it becomes more interesting as our boys push the Huns back toward the Rhine. You owe it to your children to have a good set of war maps always at hand to follow this great game. Two weeks ago we told you of the wonderful set of war maps we had discovered, printed on the five-mile scale with type so large that anyone can read the villages, forts, railways, rivers, and other points of interest mentioned daily in the dispatches without the aid of glasses. We have a shipment of these maps now on the way from New York. They will be in our hands when you read this. If you have already paid up for a year or more to our weekly, send in the subscription of a neighbor, just a dollar bill; and a friend or neighbor's, \$2.00 to pay for one year renewal of your own subscription and a year's subscription to your friend or neighbor's address. Only one set of war maps to a home. We have one for you; but you must send for it right away. Address the Circulation Manager, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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

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## Insidious Propaganda

SOME WEEKS ago the story went the rounds of the press that the farmers had protested against the exemption of farm loan bonds from taxation. We scouted the idea. It was improbable that farmers should wish to do anything that would lessen the desirability of farm loan bonds as an investment. We believed and so stated that the story was a part of the propaganda carried on by the enemies of the federal farm loan system to hamper the sale of bonds and thereby defeat the purposes of the act.

Now comes the verification of these conclusions. It has been known for some time that certain agencies under the cloak of professed interest in the farmers' welfare, have been carrying on a veiled, insidious attack against the entire farm loan system. The mouthpiece of this two-tongued propaganda is a gentleman by the name of Ingalls of New York City. One of his pamphlets coming to our desk so cleverly concealed its actual purposes that we were almost deceived into publishing it. Before doing so, however, we communicated with Sec'y Jennings of the Federal Farm Land Bank at St. Paul. Mr. Jennings had not seen the pamphlet, but upon our calling the matter to his attention, secured a copy and immediately pronounced it harmful propaganda of the worst kind. And the shame of it is the known instigator is a man who stands high in American agriculture and has received many favors at the hands of the Administration which gave the nation the farm loan system. To satisfy imagined grievances and partisan prejudice, he is spreading lies and casting suspicion against the only sound credit system the farmers have ever had access to. Farmers receiving literature on the federal farm loan act from one Ingalls or Myron T. Herrick should watch carefully for the skull and cross-bones of poison.

The federal farm loan system is not without defects, but the fact that it has provided the farmers of America with over \$150,000,000 at the cheapest rate of interest they have ever paid, in less than two years of operation, is pretty good evidence that the system is not without its merits. That the land banks have been able to dispose of their bonds at the nominal rate of interest offered when there are so many other more lucrative investments, is rather surprising but it is a further tribute to the soundness of the system. Because of the low rate of interest, farm loan bonds should be free from taxation, and the farmer who is so prejudiced against the owners of wealth investing in these bonds to oppose such exemption is only cutting off his nose to spite his face.

## There Has Been Unity in War; Let There be Unity in Peace

THAT A democratic president should be riddled by the verbal bullets of republican leaders whenever he came in range is to

be expected. Such is one of the rare sports in the great field of democracy.

But the murderous assaults made by Theodore Roosevelt are without annals in the nation's political history. They should bring a blush of hot shame and indignation to the cheek of the nation. Blind as Mr. Roosevelt may have been with the cataracts of partisan hate, the American people cannot and should not forgive him for his charge of "treacherous diplomacy" against their President.

There has been unity in war. Despite the determined, the base, the unpatriotic, efforts of such men as Roosevelt to destroy the morale of the nation and hamper the war program, the great mass of American people have "stood by their president" and the result of the loyal co-operation is reflected in the greatest military achievements of all history which are rocking German militarism to its very base. We all know what the President has done. Politically opposed to him, as many of us are, as MEN we MUST be FAIR, and give him the credit for what he has done. Our allies know what the President has done. They ARE FAIR; they proclaim him the man of the hour.

All the great victories of this war for democracy have been won DESPITE the President's political critics and NOT BECAUSE of them. As a nation we should be proud of our record, and rise to the defense of those who have guided the ship of state safely through the turbulent waters of war.

There should be unity in peace. There is unity so far as the ultimate peace terms are concerned, a unity of purpose cementing all the peoples of the allied country into one powerful, dynamic force which shall hammer against Prussianism until that purpose is accomplished. It is the height of absurdity for Mr. Roosevelt to insinuate that Mr. Wilson would be satisfied with a peace that was not a "victorious" peace in the fullest meaning of that term.

We strongly prefer leaving the determination of the peace terms to Mr. Wilson rather than Mr. Roosevelt or Senator Lodge. And in so doing we leave it to the American people, for the President knows what the American people want and the people know what the President wants. Fortunately, also, these objectives are identical with those of our allies. So while we regret the barbed thrusts of the President's political enemies, we do not think they disturb him. He will talk and perpetuate peace in the same serene, impartial, unswerving manner that he talked and waged war. And the American people may safely feel, as the allied peoples feel, that the President will not betray America or the precious principles for which we fight.

## What About the Seed Corn Deal?

WE UNDERSTAND that a number of farmers who bought seed corn last spring from the War Preparedness Board are very much dissatisfied because of its failure to mature, despite the long growing season. One farmer, we are told, threatens to sue the Board, to recover the money he has lost as a result of planting the seed.

Governor Sleeper, however, tells us that the purchasing of this seed corn by the state was all that saved the farmers from a feed famine. He says that much of the corn did mature, and that which failed to ripen has yielded an exceptionally large crop of silage. He maintains that had the state not bought this corn the acreage would have been greatly reduced and that farmers would have been obliged, at a large additional cost, to use more hay and commercial feeds. The Governor takes considerable pride in the fact that the War Board saved the farmers of Michigan several million dollars in this respect alone.

We have not had many complaints from readers upon this subject. The cheaper Michigan-grown corn that was available for seed last spring was of very doubtful germinating qualities. This was the reason that the War Board scoured the country for seed corn and found it necessary, in order to meet the demand, to buy some corn, which could not be guaranteed to mature in Michigan latitudes.

We do not think that any farmer would

have hesitated to pay \$5.50 per bushel for corn of good germinating qualities even though he knew it would never ripen. With hay at \$25 to \$35 per ton, and commercial feeds from \$35 to \$50 per ton, the value of corn silage makes the price paid for the seed appear quite insignificant.

Unless the situation is much more serious than we have been able to discover, the farmers generally are pretty well satisfied with the seed corn deal, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration.

## Too Much Service

IN COMPARING the prices charged by each agent in the distribution of farm products, we find invariably that the retailer's charge is the highest. In last week's issue we showed that the retailer must receive anywhere from 3 to 5 cents per pound for the beans he sells providing the other agents take no more than allowed them by the Food Administration.

If the retailer of commodities is obliged, in order to pay interest on his investment, to put an additional charge of from 30 to 40 per cent of the original cost of that commodity into his selling price, we may feel that we have our finger on one of the principal reasons why the spread between producer and consumer is so great.

Assuming that we have located the source of the trouble, what is to be done? The average retailer is not a profiteer, in the sense of making huge returns on his investment. Men in the grocery business do not amass much wealth. While their charge is high in comparison with the charges of other agents, the profit as a rule is very small. That is because the volume of business is small, and the overhead expenses large.

The fact is that there are too many grocery stores. No sooner do a dozen new houses spring up in an urban community than a grocery store puts out a sign, altho there may be another store two or three blocks away. The prospective grocer never waits for an invitation from a community; he anticipates the need and the community pays for his "nose for business." The number of small grocery stores in cities like Detroit is amazing. They could easily be halved, business for the surviving ones doubled, percentage of cost of operation lowered,—all of which influences would eventually react to bring higher prices to farmers and lower prices to consumers.

## Oh, Well, We're Used to It.

"THE FARMERS over in South Dakota," says the Lansing State Journal, "ran officials of the Non-Partisan League out of town when these near I. W. W.'s attempted to deliver political speeches. In other words while the South Dakota boy is fighting Huns at the front, the old man is licking them in the rear."

If there's one mortal on the face of the earth that the Lansing State Journal hates it's the farmer. We have never known of a farmer's gathering held at Lansing or in the vicinity at which an issue of any kind was raised, that the Journal did not cast some dirty, cowardly slur upon the farmers. It is the type of newspapers like the Journal that DRIVES farmers frantically into organizations for protection. If farmers can't get justice and decent treatment by licking the boots of the "interests", they'll take off their coats and give them another kind of licking that's guaranteed to produce results.

## Nail That Insult

THOSE WHO desire to assist the candidacy of Mr. Ford, should induce their friends to read Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Truman Newberry, which appears on page 20 of this issue, as a paid advertisement. The letter is nothing but a repetition of distorted facts; mean, vicious misrepresentations and ridiculous conclusions. The cheap and contemptible implication in Mr. Roosevelt's concluding paragraph is not alone a slur upon Henry Ford. It's a damnable insult to the people of Michigan, and they should confess their recognition of that insult by repudiating Truman Newberry's bought nomination, at the polls.



## 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.)

## Buying Congress

Preliminary moves are discernible on the side of the American interests, which plan their three weeks' nation-wide campaign, designed to sweep our government under their control, as a step toward cheating America out of the deserved reforms of a reconstruction period.

Wherever a people's candidate, such as Mr. Ford, with his world-wide achievements in the realm of practical politics is, there will concentrate the forces of ill-gotten wealth for the purpose of placing Wall Street favorites, by forcible measures, in Congress.

All the arguments which appeal to those who trust others to do their thinking for them will be marshalled into convincing array, to mislead the unwary. Every avenue of publicity, and of personal influence, utilized by the professional politician, to impress upon the hopeless, the oft-repeated sophistry "right is ever on the scaffold, and wrong is ever on the throne," will be bid for by the corrupters of Michigan law.

All former efforts to deceive the voter are to be eclipsed, and the doctrine of the Prussians, "the ends justify the means," is to be emblazoned by "dollar patriots" on every political banner, for the movement in Michigan, as in all the remaining states, in less degree, is non-partisan, and is designed to defeat alone the reform policies of a free people.

Is it not about time that Michigan, and all other states, spurned the political debauchery of Wall Street? Are we a free people if we submit to the corruption of our primary law? How do the people of Michigan stand for the defense of their political freedom from outside control, directed against Governmental policy? of world peace and the after war policies of the President? Let us decide the issue aright, thru casting our votes on Nov. 5th for Mr. Ford for United States Senator from Michigan.—Cassien E. Parsons, Grand Blanc, Michigan.

## What an Oakland County Farmer Thinks of Henry Ford

Here are a few reasons why we common people will vote for Henry Ford:

1. He is independent politically, and is a man of progressive ideas.
2. He was nominated without the use of money, while his opponent, Newberry, was nominated thru the use of money.
3. He seems to think that the office should seek the man instead of the man seeking the office.
4. He was one of only a few who divided the profits with the men who helped to make the profits.
5. He seems to have ideas in favor of the common people instead of the ideas of those who live off of the profits earned by the common people, which the common people have to let the men of wealth have.
6. As a rule, men of stand-pat ideas will vote for Newberry; while those looking forward with advanced ideas will vote for Henry Ford.
7. Some men of wealth and stand-pat ideas say Henry Ford can do more good where he is. From the viewpoint of men of wealth perhaps he can, because Henry Ford could not lessen the profits of the men of wealth without being elected U. S. senator.
8. Seems to me that Henry Ford would be of great service to the masses of people instead of only a few, as his opponent Newberry would be.—L. J. Mitchell, Oakland county.

## Old England Keeps Her Head

Detailed reports from London regarding the great new Education Act which Parliament has passed, remodelling from the ground up England's entire educational system, show one striking omission, an omission upon which Americans may well ponder: The Act contains no provision whatsoever for compulsory military training.

From one point of view it is a magnificent tribute to the sound English spirit. Even in the midst of war, with Germany a stone's throw away, England can study her educational problems coolly and decide quietly to keep her schools as training centers for individualism plus service, rather than in a panic to sacrifice them to the Prussian system of military drill.

And it is all the more striking because England, like America, has had various strenuous organizations dedicated to the job of fastening military training upon the school system. They have been well financed and have held meetings and distributed literature showing the horrors of life without military training; they have had questions "put" in the House and, in general, have betrayed a fine zeal on behalf of their propaganda. But H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, told a delegation from the Miners' Federation some months ago, that the government had canvassed the question of compulsory drill for the secondary schools and had decided that the innovation had neither educational nor military value and would not be adopted.

Mr. Fisher has proved as good as his word. The Education Act, which sweeps out of existence eleven educational acts and repeals parts of eleven others, provides for compulsory education up to fourteen years. Between the ages of fourteen and eighteen all English boys and girls must attend either the regular schools or if they are obliged to work, then they must attend continuation schools and their employers must help to make that school attendance possible. Physical training is provided without stint but of military training there is not to be a trace. England certainly has a quality all her own.—Contributed by American Union Against Militarism.

## Some Generosity

The Du Pont Magazine, a paper issued by the big powder profiteer contains the following statement:

"When an explosion took place a few years ago, in which a number of lives were lost, the Messrs. Duponts gave to each widow and orphan \$100 annual income. In the explosion about a year ago, thirty-one lives were lost, and these gentlemen generously pursued the same course. Such examples are worthy of imitation."

Holy Smoke, what generosity! Really Messrs. Duponts gave the widow \$100 when her husband was killed while in their employ, while a railroad company would offer that much in settlement of a pig, of course pigs are property while the poor ignorant men working for the Du Ponts, who during the war have not made millions but hundreds of millions, war profits, are not property and undoubtedly unorganized and so have no rights. Of course the widow ought to be thankful that she was not sued for damages for spattering up the landscape with her husband's blood. The nerve of a man who will publish anything like the above in his own magazine is beyond comprehension but it is very plain to see why labor is so "unreasonably restless."—Organized Farming.

## Likes Henry Ford

I am a subscriber to M. B. F. and she is a blinger. I try nearly every day to get some new subs, but W. S. S. Liberty bonds and hard times makes money pretty short. I have just finished reading "Henry Ford, the Man," and I tell you it looks like business to me. I am doing all I can to get Mr. Ford elected this fall. Now, what I would like for you to do is to get me out about 100 copies in pamphlet form entitled "Henry Ford, the Man," and send them to me and I will see that they are properly gotten to the people.—D. B. McD., Benzie county.

## A Present for His Preacher

We have Fred Heinzman of Gladwin to thank for an original idea. He is going to send the minister of his church our weekly for a year with his compliments. That beats a chicken dinner all hollow, because our weekly comes every week for a whole year and yet we know that friend Heinzman had another and larger idea in his mind. The country minister ought to know something of the farmers' problems. He wields a powerful influence in his community and perhaps a thought or two that he gathers from the columns of M. B. F. will go forth some Sunday morning in his good message to his flock.

## Well, What About That Lawsuit?

In your paper this week I see you intend to boost for Henry Ford. I, as a farmer and not a politician, am criticising your ideas. I don't think we would be safe with a pacifist to help govern our affairs. If we had listened to Mr. Ford's talk of peace and condemning preparedness the Kaiser's army might be on American soil today. Mr. Ford and Billy Bryan might make a good pair in their place, but not in Washington, D. C. We farmers howl at the meat packers and their 9 per cent profit, but what about Mr. Ford and his 29 per cent profit which we read of in the papers? When you state the facts about Mr. Ford, please don't forget to tell us all, as the farmer today demands the facts.

What about the lawsuit against Mr. Ford for unfair dealings in Indiana or Illinois?—A. H. M., Van Buren county, Michigan.

## Politics for Farmers

The longer I read the M. B. F. the better I like it. Farmers have read cords of editorials, listened months and years to speakers and politicians, telling them to keep out of politics, and how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew. Yet the percent of real owners of farms is steadily growing less, while extremely rich are fast increasing. When we farmers realize that we will never get what belongs to us until we go into politics, or co-operate at the ballot box, as big business always has, then we will get somewhere, and not until then.—B. E. K., Hillsdale, Mich.

I have seen several copies of your paper and feel convinced I have found an honest paper with an honest man at the head of it. I like particularly your article in the issue of Sept. 28 on the Non-Partisan League. I hope you will keep pushing along that line. Such a league is our only hope for fair play to the farmers. Enclosed find P. O. order for \$1 for subscription to what I believe is a truly valuable paper.—T. G. H., Muskegon county.



## SENSE AND NONSENSE



## ASSISTING FATHER TIME

A Richmond darkey called upon an old friend, who received him in a rocking chair. The visitor at once observed not only that his host did not rise, but that he continued to rock himself to and fro in a most curious way, similar to that of a person suffering with colic.

"You ain't sick, is yo' Harrison?" asked the caller anxiously.

"No, I ain't sick, Mose," said Harrison.

A moment's silence, during which the caller gazed wide-eyed at the rocking figure. "Den," continued Mose, "why in goodness does you rock yo'self dat away all de time?"

Harrison paused not in his oscillations as he explained: "Yo' know dat good-fur-nothin' Bill Blotts? Well, he done sold me a silver watch fo' five dollars, an' ef I stops movin' like dis, dat watch don't go!"

## LAUGH IT OFF

Are you worsted in a fight?

Laugh it off.

Are you cheated of your right?

Laugh it off.

Don't make tragedy of trifles.

Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—

Laugh it off.

Does your work get into kinks?

Laugh it off.

Are you near all sorts of brinks?

Laugh it off.

If it's sanity you're after

There's no recipe like laughter—

Laugh it off.

## TO THOSE WHO TELEPHONE

Remember that when you are talking over the 'phone, the party to whom you are talking cannot see you; therefore, have a care to make your voice "look pleasant."

Honey catches more flies than vinegar, and you cannot do business with a man when you are "scrubbing" him with pepper sauce and a rattan brush.—Dr. W. C. Abbott.

## NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Friend (to professor, whose lecture, "How to Stop the War," has just concluded): "Congratulate you, ol man—went splendidly. At one time I was rather anxious for you."

Professor: "Thanks, but I don't know why you should have been concerned."

Friend: "Well, a rumor went around the room that the war would be over before your lecture."

## A PREACHMENT

Be kind; it makes your life like a June day, attracts friends and confounds enemies.

Be just; you never can tell how soon the fellow to whom you are unjust will have the screws on you.

Be joyous; there is but one life to live, and to miss having had any gratification out of it is a calamity, indeed.

Be true; then you may expect others to be true to you.

Be sincere; others noting your sincerity will give their confidences and be likewise sincere with you.

Be thoughtful; the iron enters the soul in afterlife when we have been neglectful of those who loved us.—Byron Williams.

## SOME ARTIST

The little daughter of the house sat down beside the visitor and began to draw on her slate. "What are you doing?" he asked. "I'm making your picture," said the child. She worked away earnestly, then stopped, compared her work with the original, and shook her head. "I don't like it much," she said. "Tain't a great deal like you. I guess I'll put a tail on it and call it a dog."

## AMPLE REASON

Some gentleman in explaining why he had not married a certain young lady, said in reply: "He had changed his mind."

"But why?" asked the inquirer.

"Well, sir, her father objected."

"Well," rejoined the questioner, "that should not have turned you down, fathers often object."

"But her mother objected," was the further response.

"Yes, but the young lady is of age and you stand well socially and financially."

"That is so," answered the squirming individual, "but the young lady herself objected."

## DRINKS LIKE A FISH

"He drinks like a fish."

"You don't say. I never thought it of him."

"Yep; never touches a thing but water."

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practised in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.—M. A. Kelly.





# THE FARM HOME

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



## When Women Vote

I CANNOT believe that the majority of our readers appreciate the privilege that is to be conferred upon them Nov. 5th, when the men of Michigan will go to the voting places and by a simple blue cross upon a slip of paper declare that women shall vote.

I am not a suffragette, neither am I an exceptionally enthusiastic suffragist. I would never get up on a soap-box on a street corner and harangue before a crowd of men and women; I would never annoy the President in times of war by patrolling the White House grounds; I would never neglect my house-work, or be late with my supper in order to attend a suffrage meeting; and I think I would have to be in a rare good mood to be induced to march in a suffrage parade. But I believe that women ought to vote.

I have several reasons for this belief. Woman has all the rights enjoyed by man excepting political. I want her to have political rights, not necessarily because she is anxious to have them, or because she will use them any better than man has used them, but because she will then be placed upon the same pedestal with man where she belongs. If the voters of Michigan give to the women of Michigan the right of suffrage it will be their admission that woman is at last to be looked upon as the equal of man.

I have heard the argument that woman is not man's equal, particularly because of her physical limitations. But that is a foolish argument. Why not say that man is not woman's equal because he has no maternal instincts, and would fail miserably were the rearing of the children left to his hands. I claim that the most vital function in the world is the raising of children. If a nation's children are not moulded into noble men and women the existence of the nation will be threatened.

I hope, Michigan farm women, that when you have the ballot you will not ignore it. I hope you will exercise it to the limit. I hope none of you will let a single election pass by without your having had a voice in its affairs. I know that it is going to be hard for many farm women to get away from home long enough to vote. As a rule, they have to travel quite a distance which requires for some of them the better part of a day.

If the women of Michigan fail to vote it will be their admission that they are satisfied with the way in which all public offices are administered. Some times the best man wins. Often he does not. But I am inclined to believe that more of the best men will win when women are given the ballot. I know of several men who have been elected to state and county offices whom I don't believe would have been elected had the women of Michigan a voice in their choosing. More than once I have heard a group of town and farm women indignantly discuss the election of a man to a county position and I have concluded from some of the remarks passed that those women will welcome the day when they can vote and show their disapproval of some of the candidates who have the temerity to ask favors at the hands of the people.

Things are going to run along pretty much the same after women get the ballot as they do now. Probably in the majority of elections the feminine vote will not be felt. But let some old politician who has nothing to commend himself but a prosperous air and a generous hand get into the ring or let some vicious measure of legislation be placed before the people, and I know pretty well what the women will do.

The woman suffrage question opens up a wide field of discussion and I would like to hear further from the readers upon this subject.

In this issue we are publishing two exceptionally fine letters, or shall I say, sermons? I think that "a subscriber" is quite a philosopher. What do you think? She certainly has some good sensible ideas of the things that we all think about more or less. It seems as if her many allusions would arouse a train of thoughts in the minds of most of us. If they do, in yours, be sure to get them down on paper, and send them in.—PENELOPE.

## More Home Helps

MY DEAR PENELOPE:—I do take such an interest in your page, and if I could only write things as I think of them they would fill quite a space. But I am so busy with the housework and my four little girls; the oldest is

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

five and one-half years; the youngest five months; so I get time to think but not to write much. I read while I am sitting down caring for baby. Since the last one came I am not strong enough to go anywhere to visit, so the letters from other women in the paper do me lots of good.

My "helps" are not many, but help lots with my work. I have a Bissell carpet sweeper, a high stool just about three-feet high, a wire window washer, the kind that opens up in order to put in clean cloths, and with this I use Bon Ami scouring brick. I wet one cloth so that it is quite damp, rub on the Bon Ami brick, then go over the windows, let dry, take a dry cloth, snap in wire and rub off the white powder and presto! the windows glisten like dew drops in the sunshine.

My washday hint is to soak clothes over night, and into a boiler of cold water put three table-spoons of kerosene oil. This whitens the clothes and loosens the dirt. I also use 20 Mule Team borax with soap powder, Gold Dust, and a half bar of soap in boiler. This way saves soap, and in saving soap we release more for war use. I have a pounder made of tin on a long handle, which I use in washing. It makes a suction and drives out the dirt. I use the children's express wagon to get the clothes to the line.

I also have an Aladdin mantle lamp that burns kerosene and gives a beautiful light to read and sew by, and saves eyesight, being brighter.

For my little tots' clothes, I make their everyday dresses of crepe, it needs no ironing. I

choose a color that will not soil easily. White crepe for nighties is fine also. For bias seams I keep the tape on hand all the time.

To sweeten the air of the house in the close winter months I burn pine tar on hot coals or iron stove. This is fine for colds also. After burning air the house of smoke. This is the crude tar—it is black. Use turpentine for all fresh cuts and wounds, man or beast. Boric acid, powder form, is a fine thing to have on hand, used dry or in liquid form. I use it for brushing teeth. It heals the mouth and keeps it pure and clean. After eating any kind of fruit I use before retiring soda water to neutralize the acid. It keeps teeth from decaying as well as cleansing them.

A powder for baby is made up of corn starch and boric acid, powder form; it is fine.

The one great thing I lack is closet room for clothes and lots of other things. There is only one closet in a house of eight rooms, and that one is away up stairs. In canning fruits I find stewing down into a small quantity of juice makes the fruits rich with their own natural sugar, with a very small amount of sugar added are nice and rich.

I can honestly say that I have always been saving of everything, clothes, food, etc. So war does not make much difference in my saving things. I can point to people who used from 300 to 500 lbs. of sugar a year with two or three in the family. The most I ever used for fruit and cooking was 100 pounds in any one year before the war.

By growing sorghum we expect to use that as a syrup and in cooking and baking in place of sugar. I do without sugar in everything almost, now. When I can get along without using up my sugar card allowance each month I know I am feeding

soldier boys. It makes me feel badly to think there are threshing men who will take advantage of meals to use three teaspoons of sugar in one cup of coffee, and two and three on one dish of oatmeal. These men are always the gluttons, of course.

Indeed I would vote if given the ballot. I need be none the less a gentlewoman by so doing. I would feel that I was casting my vote for what I thought was right. We are in this for the greatest good we can do to make the world better. If we fail to do our part what will Christ say to us when we are called to him to give an account of our stewardship here below? Remember, sorrowing mothers, God gave his only begotten son up to die for our sake so that we might have everlasting life. The star of Bethlehem in the east was his service star. Christ is always ready to have us give our hearts to him; for He gives peace, wonderful peace, and a love that will never fail. Though earthly friends forsake us Christ is still with us and will be unto the end of the world. I can do all things thru Christ who strengthens me.

"It is in loving, not in being loved,  
The heart is blessed;  
It is in giving, not in seeking gifts,  
We find our quest."  
Whatever be thy longing or thy need,  
That do thy give;  
So shall thy soul be fed and thou indeed  
Shall truly live.  
Love to Penelope. Sincerely, Mrs. H. J. C.

Some Good Philosophy

DEAR PENELOPE:—In picking up the M. B.

F. I turned to the usual page, "The Woman's Department," and it read, "Mere Man enters the sanctuary." Of course, my curiosity was aroused, wondering what he could have to say. I see he has written some good common sense, also truth, too. But I am afraid he has misjudged us a little. We have no desire to stir up discontent, but a little awakening to a few facts don't hurt any of us. Nevertheless it is the truth, and if we are brave we ought to bear it and try to do better. If it doesn't happen to strike some of us we can afford to let it pass by. I see he is a man of strong ideas and one of a noble character, which we all admire very much. The most of us have no desire for the city, with its glaring lights, smoky atmosphere, etc. I am sure we haven't. We don't mind the taking of a day off and going to the city to do some shopping, but as far as living there neither one of us would ever be contented. We have no higher desire than to own a good farm of our own some day. What I really meant by "home conveniences," it wouldn't be any use for a woman, or a man for that matter, trying to be "peppy wise and pound foolish," as the old saying goes. There are just as good people in the heart of that great city as any place. We will find the rich and the poor, high and low wherever it may be our lot to be. The most of us want our sons and daughters to grow up in the path of purity, love and honor. We realize we have a great responsibility before us, one which we ourselves must fulfill. The most of us are acquainted with the joys and sorrows of this life, and we are apt to think sometimes that "life is one thing after another from the nursing bottle to the grave." We all realize these are strenuous times. It is a time that we must sacrifice and give up a lot. But sometimes I think we could conserve a little better and also help serve our country better by having a few small conveniences. We enjoy reading the M. B. F. just as it is, and we are glad that Penelope takes our part. Of course none of us can ever expect a man to see things just as a woman does. It is always the money proposition with a man. Direct and for the present time mostly. He doesn't stop long enough or look far enough ahead to see or realize that he can pay that mortgage on his place just as quickly if he builds or makes a few conveniences. Or perhaps, pay out four times as much for doctor bills later. Some have learned the bitter lesson by the best teachers of us all, which is "experience." But there is one thing that a man is far superior to a woman and that is fighting. He fills the places on the battlefields that not many women can fill. The fighting instinct is born in them. He will fight for his country and loved ones as long as he has a hair on his head. Love and kindness are woman's chief attributes. It is the sword with which she

## The Dead to the Living

YOU that still have rain and sun,  
Kisses of children and of wife,  
And the good earth to tread upon,  
And the mere sweetness that is life,  
Forget us not, who gave all these  
For something dearer, and for you!  
Think in what cause we crossed the seas!  
Remember, he who fails the challenge  
Fails us too.

Now in the hour that shows the strong—  
The soul no evil powers affray—  
Drive straight against embattled wrongs:  
Faith knows but one, the hardest, way.  
Endure; the end is worth the throe.  
Give, give; and dare, and again dare!  
On, to that Wrong's great overthrow!  
We are with you, of you; we the pain and  
Victory share.

—LAWRENCE BINYON.



conquers or breaks the bitter nature of man, if it needs be broken. There is too much of that fighting instinct in man to try and quarrel or jangle with him much. But as Penelope said, an occasional prod don't hurt some of them. I remain yours for success and the Fourth Liberty loan.—A Subscriber.

## LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 9044.—Girls' surprise dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Just the simple slip-on style, but it has been given a newer touch by forming a panel, both front and back, by the use of inverted plaits. The panels are cut with tabs extending over the plaits and giving the effect of a belt. The neck is cut a little lower, in V shape and finished with a roll collar and tie. The short sleeves have shaped turn-back cuffs. This is a very sensible dress for school, with perhaps the lengthening of the sleeves to the wrists. There are no ruffles, plaits or frills to bother in laundering, and will make a very neat little model in a dark plaid or plain percale by adding simply white collar and cuffs.

No. 9026.—Child's dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A one-piece dress which has the effect of being a plaited skirt and middie. These over-blouse effects are becoming very popular among children's clothes, and as a rule, is most becoming. The trouble of buttoning skirts onto waists and making little gulmpes is done away with in these one-piece dresses. This little dress would be very pretty made up in a poplin or any wool and cotton mixture using the plaid for the skirt and a plain material to harmonize in the blouse. The skirt is one piece, straight lower edge and plaited onto the shaped lower edge of the blouse. A soft, crushed, bias strip of the plaid is laced thru two eyelets in front and two in back, giving the appearance of a sash.

No. 9009.—Ladies' shirtwaist. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A most comfortable model for an afternoon blouse or for a street blouse. It may be given a tailored finish or seams simply French seamed. There is no fullness added from the shoulder. The closing is in the center front and a novel touch is added by the shaped collar which gives the effect of a waistcoat or vest. The sleeves are rather full with deep turn-back cuffs. These waists made up in a China silk, wash silk or any soft, silky material in white or colors, with plaid collars are very good style today, tho a little extreme.

No. 9019.—Ladies' one-piece apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. A good cover-all apron cut in kimono style and widening on the shoulders to form rippling sleeve caps. The neck is square and the closing is formed by buttons on each shoulder. The large patch pockets and belt are of contrasting material which may also be used to edge the neck and sleeve caps. These aprons at present so much needed to wear with wool dress will make excellent work slips for next summer.

No. 9039.—Ladies' and misses' two-piece skirt. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years and 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. The attractiveness of this separate skirt is due to the unusual outline of the yoke. The yoke and front belt are cut in one and the belt across the back

buttons onto the yoke. The skirt is fitted smoothly across the front, is gathered onto the deep extensions of the yoke on the hips and across the back. Note the length of skirts as shown in the cut. Tho longer they are still narrower.

No. 9020.—Ladies' one-piece dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Another variation of the slip-on, straight-from-the-shoulder model. This dress is gathered at the shoulders and held in place by a narrow belt with a unique closing. The dress is open a short distance at the neck, making it easy to slip on. The prettily-shaped collar together with the pockets and belt give a very smart appearance to this ordinary work dress. The cuffs are buttoned, making it very easy to turn back and keep from soiling.

## LUNCH MEATS FOR THE FARM TABLE

As a temporary measure we have been asked to eat less beef, but are assured that we may at present eat more pork and have never been told to go lightly on liver and tongue, so let's adjust home appetites to meet the shipping program. You can prepare delightful dishes without drawing on the national reserve of canned meats. It is a good plan, too, to pile up your reserve of home-canned meats.

### PICKLED TONGUE

Boil a fresh tongue by placing it in hot water; let come to boil and boil gently for 3 hours, or until tender. When cooked, remove from water, skin, put back into water and let get cold. Slice in thin slices, put one layer of sliced tongue in bottom of an earthenware crock, then one layer of sliced onions, a few thin slices of lemon, salt, pepper, a little sugar and mixed spices. Repeat until all material is used up, having the onion and lemon on

top. Cover all with vinegar. If vinegar is too strong, use two-thirds vinegar and one part water.

### PRESSED BEEF TONGUE

One beef tongue, one veal shank, cayenne, salt, pepper, two tablespoons catsup.

Boil tongue and veal shank together for three hours, putting it on to boil in cold water. This will draw out all of the gelatin of the veal bone. When tender, skin the tongue, cut in slices or put through a coarse meat grinder. Add salt, pepper, cayenne and catsup, put into a mold and cover mixture with the liquid in which it has been boiled, when cold, turn out on a platter, slice and serve.

### CALF'S HEADCHEESE

One calf's head, one tablespoon chopped herbs, pepper, salt.

Put calf's head in enough water to cover, let come to a boil and boil it gently until meat leaves the bone. Take up with a skimmer, put into an earthen bowl, season with salt, pepper and chopped herbs. Lay a cloth in a colander, put minced meat into it. Fold a cloth over the top, weight down with a plate. When cold, slice and serve with mustard.

### POTTED LIVER

Wash and cut up two pounds of beef liver. Cover with cold water, let come to a boil, and simmer until tender. Press thru a potato ricer; add one-half cupful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper. Beat the above mixture to a smooth paste. Mince a good-sized onion and a few sprigs of parsley and stir into the mashed liver. Put in jars in a

cold place and it will keep for some time.

### PORK LOAF

One pound chopped ham, one pound chopped fresh pork, three tablespoons chopped onion, one tablespoon salt, one teaspoon pepper, one and a half teaspoons curry powder, one tablespoon sage, one egg, one-third cup of cream.

Chop meat and onion and mix together. Add egg and cream. Shape into loaf and tie in cheesecloth. Simmer two and one-half hours in three quarts of boiling water, to which one teaspoon salt and four tablespoons vinegar have been added. Drain, press and cool.

### Items of Interest to Women

Female workers in Tennessee are allowed to work only 57 hours in any one week.

Women workers in the mercantile establishments in Kansas are paid a minimum weekly wage of \$8.50.

Women employed as machinists in the Westinghouse Electric works at Pittsburgh are paid as high as \$7 a day.

The queen of Holland supplies from her dairy a considerable portion of the milk consumed by buyers in the city of Amsterdam.

The more than 11,000 women workers in the munition plants at Bridgeport, Conn., will vote with the men in an industrial election to be held in that city.

# Complete Satisfaction Is What You Desire

when you bake bread for the family or knit sox for the boy in France  
It is just as impossible to bake good bread from poor flour as it is to knit good sox from poor yarn.

Big sounding words and claims of superiority are quickly forgotten, but the delights of a successful bake-day are long remembered by every member of the family.

The next time you bake, and it is cheaper to bake your bread than to buy it, use

## Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

You will have better bread, too.

No difficulty will be experienced in mixing 25% of Corn Flour or Barley Flour with the LILY WHITE FLOUR and a thoroughly delicious loaf of bread will result.

The same will be true of the other substitutes, so you will have an opportunity to make a suitable choice of substitutes and still be assured of splendid results if you use LILY WHITE FLOUR. "The flour the best cooks use."

Sold and guaranteed by your dealer to give complete baking satisfaction for every requirement of home use; both bread and pastry baking.

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

## VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



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



## AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR Boys and girls:—I suppose you have been so busy this last few weeks collecting your fruit pits and earning money for W. S. S., that Hallowe'en has scarcely entered your minds, for I haven't received any answers to my letter asking for Hallowe'en suggestions. But I know when next Thursday night comes around there will be many little groups of my boys and girls gathered for a good time, and I shall be thinking of you and wondering what you are doing.

I can well remember what great times we used to have on that night, and now I am going to tell you about a little party we once had where we had a wonderful time and yet were not doing any mischief as so many plan for Hallowe'en.

We used the kitchen for the party, decorating it with big stacks of corn husks and autumn leaves, and lighted the room with candles in jack-o-lanterns. Each little boy and girl brought an extra lantern, and these we placed throughout the other rooms in the



The little daughter of Mrs. Albert Miller of Good Hart taking one of her "gentlemen friends" out for a ride. If any of my boys and girls have interesting pictures of themselves or companions, I would be glad to have you send them to me.

house, using no other lights. We placed a large table at one side of the room which we covered with burlap and here old "Charlie Hallowe'en" was to serve the refreshments. Now, how do you suppose we made old Charlie? Well, we took an old suit of men's clothes, stuffed the trouser legs full of paper and stood a large, full pillow in a chair, slipped the trousers under this, fixing the legs as tho he were sitting in the chair, and fitting them over the tops of a pair of shoes also stuffed with paper. Over the upper end of the pillow we buttoned the coat and vest, stuffed the sleeves and then fastened the head, which was a black bag filled with paper and covered with a mask and a large cap set on over the back and top of the head. Of course, since Charlie was only a paper man he had to be assisted by one of the girls in dishing up the lemonade, but he looked as tho he were doing it all and we had heaps of fun with him, and gave a prize of a large jack-o-lantern to the little boy or girl who could guess his correct name—Charlie Hallowe'en. After the refreshments which were lemonade and fried cakes and apples, we played all sorts of games, such as bobbing for apples, telling fortunes and the different games we learned to play at school. One game that is always fun at such a party is to tie two people's arms behind them and then let them try to eat fried cakes which are suspended on strings, swinging in the doorway.

I hope you may all have a good time and I shall be glad to have you write me and tell me all about what you did. Lovingly, AUNT PENELOPE.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I see a chance to get a Thrift stamp, and I think I will try and see what my luck will be. I do not know any very funny stories, nor can I tell a true one. I go to school every day there is school; I am in the 8th grade this year. I am studying as hard as I can so I can pass this fall. My teacher's name is Miss Cuatt; she has been here two years, and I think this makes her third year. There are fifteen pupils in the school. Here is my story:

### How the Ocean Come to be Salty

Once upon a time there were two brothers; one was poor, one was rich. The poor brother would go to the rich brother and ask for food and clothing. The

poor brother had gone to the rich one so many times that at last the rich brother told him that the next time he came he should go below. In a few days he came back and he went down and down until at last he came to a little room and there were some little hairy men there who snatched him up and put him in a crate over a big fire. After a while the chief came around and asked him how he liked it.

"I like it just fine," he said. The chief intended he should say "let me out," but he did not, and this made the chief quite angry, and he told the helpers to build a hotter fire. They did. The chief came around again and asked him how he liked it, and he said, "all the better." Then the chief told his helpers to put on more wood and make a still hotter fire. The chief came around again and asked him how he liked it, and he said "fine, fine, could not be any better." This made the chief so angry that he said, "what will you take and get out?" The man asked him "what have you got?" The chief said, "I will give you the little mill behind the door. You say 'grind, little mill,' and it will grind anything you want it to; and when it is finished say the magic word and it will stop."

He took the little mill and went home, and just as he got to the door-step he said, "grind me a pretty little house," and the mill ground and ground until at last it was done, then he said the magic word and it stopped. Then he took it to the barn and there he ground a new barn, cattle, horses, and when the last curl was made on the last pig's tail he said the magic word and it stopped. Then he put it behind his door. His family had all the things that they wanted.

When the rich brother found out what his brother had he wanted to borrow it. The poor brother told his brother how to have the mill start grinding. He told him to say the magic word and it would stop grinding. The rich brother took it home with him. When he got there it was time to feed the poultry. He said they would not have to come from the field, and he called all the waiters with the chicken dishes. He said, "grind, little mill and grind quickly," and it did. It ground in one dish after another until they were all full. Then the rich brother said "stop, stop, little mill!" but it kept on grinding. The rich brother got angry after awhile when the little mill did not stop. He said "stop! Stop!" again and again, but it kept on grinding. Then one of the servants said, "go and get your brother to stop it." The poor brother laughed but he went and whispered the magic word to the mill and it stopped grinding and he took it home with him.

One time later there was a sea captain came to visit the poor brother and the brother told him about the magic mill. He told him how to work it. One time when he was out on a voyage going across the sea they got hard up for salt and he got the magic mill and started it. It ground and ground until it had ground all the salt they needed, then he said, "stop, little mill, stop!" But it kept on grinding. Soon it began filling up all the deck and just as the ship was about ready to sink he threw it overboard and from all we know it is grinding still.—Dorothy Lockwood, Concord, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have never written to you before, so I thought I would write today. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. I have two sisters but no brothers. My sisters' names are Celia, eight years old, and Rosetta, five years old; the latter starting to school this fall. Celia is in the third grade. We live on a 120-acre farm and have two horses, whose names are Pet and Bird. We have two colts and their names are Ferry and Clinker. Our cows' names are Cherry, Pet, Jane and Thy. We have one heifer and a calf, the heifer's name is Blossom and the calf's name is Midget. We have about 80 chickens and four pigs. Well as that is all I can think of now, I will write again some time.—Helen Van Pelt, Summit City, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first letter I have written to you. I am 12 years old. I have four sisters and one brother; their names are Ursula, Theresa, Rose, Elenor, and brother Maryann. I am going to school and am in the sixth grade. We live on an 80-acre farm. We have a little lake on our farm. We have lived on our farm five years. We have one horse, his name is Dan, and one pony whose name is Nellie. We have two cows, two heifers and two calves. We have 17 pigs and 6 head of sheep. We have 23 hens and one rooster. We have one dog and one cat; the cat's name is Jimmy. The grain crops are very good here. We have four buildings on our farm and father is building the fifth one. I think this will be all for this time.—Bernice Korwinski, Posen, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I was reading the boys and girls letters in my Aunt's M. B. F. and I thought I would like to write a letter too. I am a little girl 8 years old and go to school every day. I live in town and go to a graded school. I am in the 3-a grade. My Aunt has a large farm and I like to go and stay with her. I have a little sister and her name is Vivian Agnes. I am earning thrift stamps by washing dishes and selling pictures. Hoping this letter will reach you I will close for this time.—Jessie Dubois, Onaway, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am in the 6th grade at school. I am 12 years old. My teacher's name is Mrs. Hoyt. I have two sisters, one is 8 years old and the other is a year and two months old. I have a brother nine years old. My birthday was the 26th of September. We have two horses and two cows. We have a 40-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. We have a car. I have half a mile to go to school. I can't think of anything more to tell you.—Elma Peck, Greenville, Michigan.

## WHY FARMING AS A BUSINESS DOES NOT PAY

(Continued from page 1)

conducting their business as has been the case in other industries urged and fostered by the War Labor Board of the administration? Should they not receive the price of skilled labor five to ten dollars a day? Are they not skilled laborers in the most essential war industry? How quickly could a machinist become a valuable farm hand as compared with the time that a farm laborer can become a machinist?

We have a farm laborer shortage because we cannot compete with other war industries. Our men, not only farm help, but farm owners are leaving their farms to work for the wages that the war industries are paying on a basis of so much profit above your expenses no matter what they pay their men. Why has there not been an arrangement with us on that basis? The farmer will be glad to accept the price of an impartial commission which will fix the labor income of the farmer equal to the wage of a machinist, take in consideration interest and depreciation upon capital invested; pay him percentage above his production costs in the same manner that munition makers receive. Moreover, the farmer would assume the risk, a risk which is even greater than the making of munitions. Why should we be called upon to subsidize the rest of the workers of the United States? The fundamental reason for labor shortage is that we cannot afford to pay the price. If we are to pay ourselves and our help the price they should receive, we would have to quit. We have a labor shortage because we producers are not getting enough for our product. We cannot pay our help enough. That is the reason our boys have left the farm. We could not pay them enough.

What is the new civilization going to do with the farmer? Have we representatives, the proper representatives to present our case? We are also interested in reconstruction, vitally interested. Soldiers and sailors are to be placed on farms; that concerns us. If changes are to take place in the labor conditions in the world, what is to happen to farm labor? Farm laborers must be guaranteed more than a living. He must be assured an opportunity for advancement namely, the accumulation by saving enough to buy a farm, to guarantee an education for his children without starving himself or denying himself the common pleasures and desires. This is what industrial labor will demand. The condition of labor will be better than it has been in the past. If we have not been able to compete with industrial labor in the past, how much less will we be able to do so in the future? It points again to the fundamental consideration. WE MUST GET MORE MONEY FOR OUR PRODUCE. Yet we have nothing to compare to the various Boards and Committees which have been appointed for adjustment of industrial labor difficulties and much less have we a representation of the farmers of this nation to resemble the American Federation of Labor who are dictating policy in the offices of the administration not only national but international policy. Secretary Lane recently said, "We do not want peasant class. We want men of supreme self-respect. We do not want a tenant class, now growing rapidly in this country. We want men who work for themselves, who preserve the values in the soil, who make improvements and who become a part of the permanent community."

If we wish to maintain our farms as independent units, if we must pay ourselves and our help what they ought to have, then we must get more money for our produce. If not the exodus of the fine young men and women will continue to better fields—better not spiritually or socially but better economically.

The problem of the reconstruction in relation to agriculture is here today. How are we to get more money for our produce?

In view of the facts there are those who believe that it is to be accomplished by a better agriculture, a better system of farming and application of scientific facts; there are those who believe that our distributing system of farming is all wrong and that the middleman must be eliminated; there are those who believe that the

price of food must be raised to the consumer.

The future of American agriculture is at stake. There can be no question but that the proper handling of soils, prevention of diseases and insect injury, pedigreed grains and better methods of distributing by regulating or eliminating our unnecessary middlemen and preempting his place by co-operation and organization will give the farmer a greater income. There may be some question as to making the consumer pay more for his food. They must all be considered, but, there can be no question but that the farmer must get more money for his produce in order to pay himself a decent living wage, which will allow him to be a vital active force in his community and will be attractive to his boys and girls, in comparison to the city opportunities which will be much more attractive after the war than they have been before.

(Continued next week.)

## HOW FARM BOYS AND GIRLS CAN HELP WIN WAR

A boy can do a lot of mighty good things with \$5.00, a lot of wonderful things that never have been done before in this world, particularly by a boy. With that much money a Victory Boy, under a pledge to earn and give \$5.00, can provide his fighter for five weeks with daily, holy service of care and helpfulness that will lessen the hardships of camp and campaign, and make life easier and happier for the soldier and sailor in various ways. Think this over. With \$5.00 you can send comfort, cheer and entertainment to one American fighter for five weeks. Any sensible person knows that this could not be done for so little money if only one five dollar bill were contributed. It is a good deal like the clothing store man who was asked how he could afford to sell fall suits below cost as he advertised. "Oh," he replied, "it is because I sell so many of them."

There are boys on the farms in every part of America in nearly every one of the 3,028 counties, who can earn and give \$5.00 to the United War Work Campaign. This campaign is made up of the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council, (Knights of Columbus), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army. These organizations need at least \$170,500,000 to continue their work for another year in this country and in the countries where our men are fighting. Through them a Victory Boy, who earns and gives \$5.00, will provide service for his fighter on the trains and steamships, in strange lands and unaccustomed dangers; for one or another of these organizations sends its workers with the soldiers to the training camps and over every step of the long and wearisome journey up to the front line trenches; the good work of the \$5.00 need not end there. It may follow the man to the hospital, or into the prison camp.

And when we speak of Victory Boys, we do not mean to exclude Victory Girls. There are plenty of things that farm girls can do to earn \$5.00 more. There are poultry clubs, canning clubs, tomato clubs—all sorts of organizations that city people know nothing about in which the farm girls of America earn money by good hard work. Any one familiar with the farm life of America knows that every one of these girls is just as patriotically inclined, just as generous as the boys or men; indeed in many cases they are very much more liberal.

There is a Victory Boys' and Girls' campaign in your neighborhood; the teachers will know about it. You can pledge yourself to earn \$5.00, and pay the amount in installments, just as the men and women pay theirs in the larger campaigns. But even if you are not a Victory boy or girl, you can help along the United War Work Campaign just the same, and these are times when everyone should be an American citizen. To be a citizen means to support the Army and the Navy in every way so that victory may be assured sooner and more completely. Get into the war work. You're needed.

Please find enclosed one dollar for which you may send me M. B. F. for one year. Have received sample copies of your paper and think it the only real farmer's paper ever published.—W. H. Townes, Cass county.



## PRODUCE CONDITION IN LATE FALL

Heavier receipts and declining prices have been the rule the past few weeks. Throughout summer the volume of shipment was actually less than for the corresponding season in 1917, but in September and October the movement increased rapidly, especially for potatoes, apples, cabbages, and grapes which comprise the greater part of the shipping movement at this season. Gains in such lines have more than offset the comparative deficiency in melons, peaches and miscellaneous fruits. The heaviest week of the season was September 24-30, when 18,535 cars started to market. Last year the heaviest week was not until October 16-22, owing partly to the later shipping season in 1917. Total produce movement which had been running at 8,000 to 9,000 cars weekly in July and early August increased to over 10,000 per week in late August and early September, and since then has ranged from 12,000 to over 18,000 cars per week.

Prices have declined the past month for most lines of produce, although still above the general level of last year at this season.

### DECLINING POTATO MARKET

Potatoes have been selling some below \$2 per cwt., in carlots at Chicago, having declined fully 75c since the opening of the season and losing 25c-50c since September 1. Eastern markets declined later and more slowly than mid western markets and in October all markets appeared somewhat more steady in the preceding month. The October crop estimates shows gain of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels since September and indicates a crop nearly 30,000,000 bushels above the five-year average, although still 15,000,000 bushels below last year's crop. The northern potato crop has been coming to market about 20 per cent faster than last year. There is comparatively little talk of holding the crop and not much complaint of car shortage. These conditions suggest possibility of a more steady and uniform market season than the one preceding.

### ONIONS LOWER

Slow, steady decline has been the feature of the onion market. The price fell to around \$1.50 per cwt. at various eastern markets, but has held a little higher in the west and south. Eastern onions started the season at about \$3 per cwt., but have been selling lower than potatoes much of the time this fall. The northern crop is moving to market faster than it did last season. The price has declined much earlier than in 1917 and the position appears safer for that reason because lower prices tend to increase the demand.

### CABBAGE MARKET WEAKENS

Domestic cabbage has ranged close around \$15 per ton in New York state shipping sections, and around \$20 in Colorado. Eastern markets have ranged \$15-\$30 for sales to jobbers, and western markets \$37.50. The estimated crop is 10 to 15 per cent larger than last year, and stock has been coming to market faster by about 10 per cent than last year. New York Domestic stock was jobbing at \$25-\$32 per ton in October of last year.

### FAIRLY STEADY APPLE MARKET

Apples have followed a somewhat more steady range of prices than most other lines. Best grades of standard winter kinds have been selling at \$4-\$4.50 per bbl., in eastern producing sections, and \$5-\$6 in Michigan. Sales to jobbers in consuming markets have ranged from \$4.50-\$6 per bbl. Fall kinds have been closing out at \$5-\$6.50. Prices above these levels were quoted in some middlewestern markets where supplies appear lighter than in the east. Northwestern boxed Jonathans, extra fancy have ranged \$1.80-\$2.25 f. o. b. shipping points, and \$3-\$3.75 in eastern markets. The October crop estimate showed a slight increase over the September estimate.

### OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Sweet potatoes have declined steadily and fell below \$3 per bbl., in some markets, but the general range has been \$3.50-\$5.25 per bbl., and \$1.35-\$2.45 per hamper. Grapes have advanced steadily from the opening of the season, reaching 40c in Michigan and 35c in western N. Y. per 4-quart basket at shipping point. Cranberries

started at \$3-\$9 per bbl., for best grade but declined about 50c in early October. Colorado Pinto beans declined 25c at Greeley, and weakened slightly in Kansas City.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER OF BUREAU OF MARKETS

Review of market conditions on grain, hay and ground feeds, and prices at which these commodities were being traded in at close of market on October 1st, 1918.

**Albany, N. Y.**—Corn: Stocks moderate. Demand light. Western carlots delivered quoted No. 3 yellow, \$1.51 to \$1.55.

Oats: Stocks good. Demand fair. Western carlots delivered quoted, No. 2 white, 80c; standards, 79½c.

Ground Feeds, Hay: Wheat feeds very scarce. Demand good. Supply limited. Stocks light. Demand good. Nearby carlots quoted No. 2 timothy, \$23 to \$30.

**Scranton, Pa.**—Corn: Stocks good. Western carlots delivered Scranton, No. 2 yellow, \$1.72; No. 3 yellow, \$1.56.

Oats: Demand poor. No. 2 white oats, 80c; standards, 79½c; No. 3 white oats, 78½c.

Ground feeds: Stocks light. Demand good. Wheat feeds very scarce. Demand urgent.

Hay: Stocks light. Demand good. Western not quoted. Local grown No. 1 timothy, \$35; No. 2 timothy, \$32.

**Washington, D. C.**—Corn: Stocks normal. Receipts light. Demand fair. Quoted No. 3 yellow, \$1.50 to \$1.55; No. 3 white, \$1.55; No. 3 mixed, \$1.49; No. 4 yellow, \$1.47.

Oats: Stocks low. Receipts light. Demand good. Quoted No. 2 white, 78½c; No. 2 mixed, 76c; standards, 78c; No. 3 white, 77½c.

Hay: Stocks increasing. Demand fair. Quoted No. 1 timothy, \$37 to \$37.50.

Mill feeds: Stocks very low. Demand strong. Alfalfa molasses feeds quoted \$55 to \$58.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Corn: Trade light owing unsteady market. Receipts light. No. 2 yellow, \$1.45.

Oats: No. 2 white, 74c to 74½c.

Hay: Market quiet. No. 1 timothy new, \$24.

Ground feeds: Feed scarce. Bran, \$36; middlings, \$38; barley feed, \$47.

**New York, N. Y.**—Corn: Stocks low. Demand slow. Some export inquiry. Carlots to arrive, No. 2 yellow, \$1.72; No. 3 yellow, \$1.58.

Oats: Domestic stocks light. No export inquiry. No. 2 white, 79½c; standards, 79c; No. 3 white, 79c.

Ground feeds: No stocks.

Hay: Stocks light. Demand good. No. 1 timothy, \$43; No. 2 timothy, \$42.00.

## DOES IT PAY THE HOUSEWIFE TO CHURN?

Many farmers have the option of selling their cream or churning it on the farm and selling butter. With them comparative prices of butterfat and butter is a question of interest. One pound of butterfat in cream when churned will make approximately 1.16 pounds of butter. When butterfat is worth 40 cents a pound at the creamery, the farmer could realize about 46 cents a pound for fat provided he churned that cream and sold his butter for 40 cents. However, he usually gets only 30 to 35 cents a pound in trade at the grocery store, when butterfat is selling to the creamery for 40 cents. In this case the farmer is losing money by making butter. If he can sell his butter to a regular customer who will pay creamery butter prices, or even prices as high as those paid for butterfat at the creamery, then he may realize a little more money by making butter.

Buttermaking on the average farm is left to the housewife. With her many hard tasks to do, it is unfair to add to her labors by thrusting this unprofitable labor upon her. In most cases the extra money made by making butter will not pay for the time and trouble required. Except in cases where fancy price is obtained for the butter, a farmer will be better off if he hauls his cream to the creamery and buys from it the butter he uses on his own table.

## CONDITION THE EWES OF THE FLOCK

Now is the time to get the flock into condition for the breeding season. The lambs will already have been weaned, and it frequently occurs that the ewes are in thin condition from the drain of nursing one or more lambs for several months. The success of the next year's lamb crop will depend to quite an extent on the condition of the ewes the preceding fall. It has been definitely proven that a ewe that is in good condition and gaining at the time of mating with the ram will produce stronger lambs and at the same time will be more likely to give birth to twins than one in thin condition by the use of rape or some other succulent pasture. In case no such feed is available it will pay to feed some grain to tone them up. A feed of oats or oats and bran mixed is suitable. One pound of grain a day to each sheep would be a reasonably good feed along with some pasture or other roughage.

A few of the best ewe lambs should be kept each year to take the place of ewes that for various reasons are past their usefulness. Those with broken mouths, bad udders or non-breeders should go to the butcher. It is only by careful selection that a uniform flock can be maintained.

M. B. F. is right in every way and I hope it continues to use high explosives. My dollar will be on hand promptly at the expiration of my subscription.—M. R. Palmer, Gratiot.

Enclosed find \$2 for your valuable paper. It is really the only paper that was ever published in the interests of the farmer. It is the real thing. Please keep it coming.—S. E. Eberly, Midland Co.

We are very much pleased with M. B. F., especially the market reports and the weather forecasts.—N. P. Collins, Benzie county.

M. B. F. is sure some paper and it hits the mark. I hope it will remain the same.—Norman Bragg, Ogemaw county.

I think M. B. F. the best farmers' paper yet.—Plynn H. Robinson, Charlevoix county.

The paper is all right and I look for it every week.—John S. Harris, Macomb county.

**FARMERS' ATTENTION:**—Am wanting, net cash shipping station, choice quality: Comb Honey, Handpicked 1918 Beans, Black Walnuts, Shell Bark Hickory Nuts, One Car Rye Straw, One Car Marsh Hay. What can you offer and price? C. G. Freeman, Pontiac, Michigan.

**YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM** Direct to the buyer without paying commission through my co-operative plan, and be free to sell to anyone, through anyone, anywhere, any time, for any price or terms. Write for circular. JAMES SLOCUM, Holly, Michigan.

**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.

**CABBAGE CUTTER.** 6 knives. Slices all kinds Vegetables rapidly. Prepaid \$1.00. 3 for \$2.00. Lusher Bros., Elkhart, Ind.

**WANTED** to hear from owner of good Farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

**130 CRATES PICKETT** seed corn, 300 crates Michigan Hybrid Dent, for sale. Write for prices. Alfred T. Halsted, Washington, Mich.

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

## BUCKEYE

**The CRIB  
With The STEEL RIB**

Cures corn and small grain perfectly. Shuts out rats, mice, birds and night prowlers. Built of heavy, 20 gauge galvanized steel and lasts a lifetime. Every joint reinforced with heavy angle steel. Defies wind and weather. Sizes for every farm—200 bushels capacity to 4,000. Built round, oblong and in double shed form. Get one of these perfect cribs and save your corn and grain.

Write for descriptive folder and price list.

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Dutch Process Lead, cwt., \$10.00  
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**DUROC BOARS, GILTS**  
We are offering some fine, Big type, fall and spring Boars and Gilts. At Farmers' Prices.  
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HOWELL, MICHIGAN

**PUBLIC SALE**  
A big farm sale Oct. 30, one mile south of Sanford, Mich. Two registered Belgian Stallions will be sold.  
**P. FUHRMAN and SON**

**CHICKENS SICK?** Roup, Colds, Canker, Bowel Complaint, Lymphadenitis, Sorehead, etc., the best remedy is always **GERMOZONE**. At most dealers or 75c postpaid with 5 book poultry library free.  
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**WANTED—CLOVER SEED AND PEAS, ALL KINDS.** Please submit us an average sample of any quantities you want to sell and we will tell you what it is worth either in the dirt or cleaned. We believe we can make you a price that will look attractive. Sioux City Seed Co., Millington, Michigan.

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# AUCTION SALE

**Tuesday, Oct. 29th 1918**  
**At The Farm 7 Miles East of M. A. C.**

15 head Reg. Percherons  
9 head Reg. Scotch & Scotch Topped Shorthorns  
16 head of grade cows and heifers  
25 head Reg. Duroc Jersey Hogs  
100 head of high grade breeding ewes  
For Sale list write

**J. M. HICKS & SONS**  
**WILLIAMSTON, R. 2, MICHIGAN**



**Ionia (North)**—Have been deeply interested reading articles in your valuable paper regarding Michigan bean crop and reports, and wish to say that threshing has just begun here, and the weather being unusually dry all summer and early frosts the yield is very poor, 3 to 6 bu. to the acre, the quality is fair. Our elevator here is paying \$8 per hundred. Farmers think the price is to low compared with price on California beans, they should sell for at least \$9 per cwt. Labor is scarce and high. Some of the threshing machines are idle on this account. Let's hear from other localities through M. B. F.—A. R., Fenwick, Oct. 15.

**Wexford (West)**—Quite a lot of rye being sown in this locality. Some of the wheat that is up looks fairly well. Digging potatoes is the order of the day. Some are sowing rye on their potato ground. There will be a bigger crop of rye and wheat for next year's harvest than there was this year. Some good ripe corn and some that is soft. Some are selling corn for seed at \$3 per bu. The following prices were paid at Cadillac this week: Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.09; corn, \$3.85 per cwt.; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$30; potatoes, 90 to \$1; cabbage, 3c lb.; cucumbers, \$2.50 per cwt.; hens, 17 to 20; springers, 21; ducks, 17 to 20; geese, 10; butter, 54; butterfat, 60; eggs, 44; dressed beef, 14 to 16; veal calves, 15 to 18; hogs, 19 to 21; apples, 60 to 75. S. H. S., Harrietta, Oct. 18.

**Genesee (S.E.)**—Farmers are sowing rye, picking apples, harvesting beans and husking corn. A large acreage of beans have been harvested during the last few days and a few more days of good weather will get the beans all done. Beans have been ripening very unevenly this year and it takes a long time to cure them, due to the green vines being mixed with the ripe ones. Lots of farmers are letting their apples drop this year instead of picking them; after their rush of work is over they expect to sell them for cider apples, getting about 55 to 65c per cwt. for them. Weather has been good, and we have not had any rain lately. The ground is getting rather hard for working. Farmers are selling grains and livestock. Not many potatoes dug yet. Following quotations 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 beans, \$9; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2; onions, \$1.25 to \$1.40 bu.; cabbage, 1c lb.; cucumbers, 30c doz.; hens, 25c; springers, 32 to 40; ducks, 28 to 30; geese, 18 to 19; turkeys, 24 to 25; butter, creamery, 57 to 60; dairy, 55; eggs, 45; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$14 to \$15; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$11; wool, 67; apples, 75c to \$1.—C. S., Fenton, October 17.

**Grand Traverse (N.E.)**—Farmers are beginning to dig potatoes. Nearly all beans and buckwheat are taken care of and in the barn ready to be threshed. There is a great deal of threshing yet to be done. Great weather for caring for crops. Potatoes not a very good crop this year, they run about 80 bus. to acre in this vicinity. Corn not an extra good crop, but will have enough hard corn to fatten some hogs. Some apples are being made into cider. Some farmers are selling potatoes. Following quotations at Williamsburg this week: Potatoes, \$1.30 per cwt.; onions, \$1.50 a bushel; butter, 48; butterfat, 64; eggs, 40c; apples, 80c cwt.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Oct. 12.

**Kalkaska (S.W.)**—Farmers digging potatoes which are not turning out very good. Weather quite cold at present. Soil very dry. Some farmers selling potatoes, others are holding for higher price. Following prices paid at Kalkaska this week: Oats, 80; wheat, \$1.75 to \$2.10; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$27.50; beans, \$5.31; potatoes, \$1.40 cwt.; butter, 45 to 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 40; apples, 50.—R. E. B., So. Boardman, Oct. 14.

**Calhoun (N.W.)**—Farmers husking corn and digging potatoes. Potatoes are poor around here. Weather fine; soil getting dry; we need rain. The following quotations made at Battle Creek this week: Wheat, \$2.13; oats, 70; rye, \$1.52; hay, \$26 to \$28; potatoes, \$1.75; onions, \$1.50; hens, 25; springers, 28; butter, 50; eggs, 48; lambs, 14; hogs, 18; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 12.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, Oct. 11.



**Montcalm (West)**—Most farmers are digging and selling potatoes which are yielding around 75 bushels to the acre on an average. Some are husking corn, which is very good; some are still putting in rye. No potatoes are being put in cellars yet on account of being green. Some are not yet frozen on high ground. Having exceptionally fine weather for October, mild and warm. The starch factory at Greenville is paying \$1 per cwt. for culls and second-grade potatoes. Following prices were paid this week at Greenville: Wheat, \$2.08; corn, shelled, \$1.50; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8.50; potatoes, \$1.60; onions, \$1.50; cucumbers, \$2.50; hens, 20; springers, 30; butter, 48; butterfat, 52; eggs, 46; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$7 to \$9; veal calves, \$9 to \$11; apples, 65c; grapes, 3c lb.—E. W., Cgral, Oct. 14.

**Calhoun (North Central)**—Farmers are picking apples, sowing rye, husking corn and a few are hauling gravel on the state road. Warm and dry; need rain. A lot of rye being put in. Beans and potatoes are very scarce in this locality. We rather enjoy reading Uncle Rube's meditations, as we think he was born and lived in this locality nearly all his life. The writer of this will never forget Uncle Rube, for he was the cause of us getting one awful licking in school; but hurrah for Uncle Rube! The following quotations were made at Olivet this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$23; potatoes, \$1.50; onions, \$1.50; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 45; sheep, 11; lambs, 12; hogs, 17; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 16; apples, \$2.—G. R., Olivet, Oct. 12.

**Osceola (N.E.)**—Weather fine for fall work and farmers are making good use of it. Potato digging is the order of the day but help is very scarce. Rye and fall wheat are doing

well. Potatoes not turning out as well as expected earlier in the season. Farmers selling everything; not holding anything for higher prices. The following prices were offered at Marion this week: Wheat, \$2 to \$2.10; corn, \$1.35; oats, 66; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$18 to \$25; beans, \$7.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.10 cwt.; onions, \$1 bu.; cabbage, 2c lb.; hens, 25; butter, 56; butterfat, 60; eggs, 42.—W. A. S., Marion, Oct. 12.

**Jackson (Central)**—A very large acreage of rye is nearly sown here but very little wheat. It is too dry for plowing and husking. Following prices paid at Jackson this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.55; oats, 68c; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$23 to \$26; rye straw, \$9 to \$10; wheat-oat straw, \$8 to \$9; beans, \$8 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50; onions, \$1.25 bu.; cabbage, \$1 bu.; cucumbers, \$1.50 bu.; hens, 22; springers, 26; butter, 58; butterfat, 58; eggs, 48; sheep, 10; lambs, 15½; hogs, 15; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 8; veal calves, 17; wool, 65; apples, \$1.—B. T., Parma, Oct. 12.

**Alcona**—Beans all harvested and a fair crop; a bigger acreage of rye and wheat sown than usual. Threshing

about half done; grain yielding well and of good quality. Potatoes about all dug and turned out better than expected. Farmers are pressing hay as fast as possible in order to get it to market while the price is good; about half as much hay in this locality as there was last year. Fewer cattle will be carried over than last year. Quite a few auction sales, everything goes high except horses. The following quotations at Lincoln this week: Hay, \$20 to \$22; potatoes, 75c; butterfat, 55c.—D. C., Lincoln, Oct. 11.

**Clare (North)**—Farmers are busy gathering beans and threshing. The weather is very favorable for curing beans. Grain not turning out as well as expected; Rosen rye yielding from 10 to 15 bushels to the acre owing to much of it being winter-killed; oats turning out about 25 bushels to the acre. The following quotations at Clare this week: Wheat, \$2.09; oats, 64; rye, \$1.48; hens, 19; springers, 18; ducks, 16; geese, 15; turkeys, 15; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 41.—D. B., Lake, Oct. 11.

**Arenac (East)**—Weather fine but rather dry. Lots of wheat and rye being sown. The writer has one field of Red Rock wheat up fine and as this is my first experience with this variety will follow it closely. Sugar beets big crop here. Bean market a little dull at present, and unless things change in this line Michigan's farmers will surely be hard hit. The following quotations at Twining this week: Oats, 64; rye, \$1.45; beans, \$8 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25; hens, 17 to 19; butterfat, 58; eggs, 42; hogs, 15½ on foot; no sale for apples.—M. B. R., Twining, Oct. 12.

**Bay (S.E.)**—Sugar beet harvest is the most important work now; the most of the crop is out of the ground. School has been closed for the past three weeks to allow the school children to help in the beet fields. Weather has been warm and very dry; the ground hard to plow. Not much corn husking done. Cattle and hogs rather scarce. Little change in prices; eggs a little higher.—J. C. A., Munger, October 18.

**Ogemaw (Central)**—Beans practically all harvested; secured in good condition, as there has been no wet weather for a long time. Some potatoes to be dug yet; they run good size but not many in hill; the yield is from 75 to 150 bu. to the acre; none being sold here at present; there was too much green stock rushed on the market at the start, so buyers quit buying. The following quotations at West Branch this week: Wheat, \$2.06; oats, 63; rye, \$1.42; hay, \$22 to \$24; potatoes, 75c bu.; butterfat, 58; eggs, 48; apples, 50 to 75.—W. N., West Branch, Oct. 18.

**Monroe (East)**—Farmers husking corn and drawing beets. Weather is good; soil dry and hard. Selling grain and sugar beets and buying steers and a few new milch cows. There have been quite a few farmers who think the M. B. F. is the best paper they have ever read, and I guess they know. The following prices were paid at Carleton this week: Wheat, \$2.13; oats, 63; rye, \$1.42; hay, \$20 to \$24; onions, \$1.50; hens, 18; butter, 50 to 60; eggs, 50; hogs, \$17; veal calves, \$16; apples, \$1.50.—R. H., Carleton, October 20.

**Jackson (North)**—Following market quotations were made at Jackson this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.45; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$25; rye \$1.50; hay, \$25; rye straw, \$10 wheat-oat straw, \$9; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, \$1.35; onions, \$1.25; cabbage, \$1; hens 22; springers, 24; butter, 58; butterfat, 59; eggs, 46; sheep, 10; lambs, 15½; hogs, 15; beef steers, 11; beef cows, 7; veal calves, \$16; wool, 65; apples, \$1; pears, \$1.50.—B. T., Parma, October 19.

**Ingham (N.E.)**—Farmers picking apples, husking corn and a few commenced fall plowing. Pasture about whipped; no rain for two weeks. A good many sales; a good big cow sells for from \$100 to \$140. Feed pretty high; cornstalks 5c a bundle. The following quotations made at Williamston this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, 50 to 75; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$5.25; potatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.60; onions, 30; cabbage, 3c lb.; hens, 20; springers, 22; ducks, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 45; hogs, \$17.25; apples, 50.—A. N., Williamston, Oct. 18.

**Monroe (S.E.)**—The sugar beet crop is now being gathered and is turning

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out quite well, much better than expected. On account of the very dry summer potatoes are only about 50 per cent of a crop; buckwheat about 60 per cent on account of the early frost. Weather fine and farmers are hustling. The following quotations at Erie this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.50 per cwt.; oats, 70; rye, \$1.30 to \$1.40; hay, \$22 to \$35; wheat-oat straw, \$8; potatoes, \$1.50; cabbage, \$1.50 per cwt.; hens, 28; springers, 30; ducks, 26; geese, 23; butter, 60; eggs, 60; sheep, 15 to 16; lambs, 22 to 26; hogs, 21 to 25; beef steers, 16 to 18; beef cows, 12 to 14; veal calves, 22 to 24; apples, \$1 to \$1.50; pears, \$1 to \$2.—E. W. H., Erie, Michigan, Oct. 18.

Tuscola (N.E.)—Silo filling about done. Some corn to husk. Ground too dry for fall plowing. Fall wheat looking fine, but needs rain. Auction sales almost every day; cows selling all the way from \$90 to \$180.00. Two carloads have been shipped in from Grand Rapids and all sold to farmers here. The following quotations at Cass City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.25; hens, 20 to 22; springers, 20 to 22; ducks, 20 to 22; geese, 15; turkeys, 20 to 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; 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, \$2.—S. S., Cass City, October 18.

Manistee (N.E.)—Farmers harvesting all kinds of crops, finishing sowing rye, digging potatoes, threshing beans and buckwheat about done. The weather has been warm for this time of year; no frost for some time. Soil is somewhat dry. Selling rye, apples and potatoes, possibly some stock also. Dry weather hurt buckwheat. Potatoes and buckwheat a failure; farmers are hardly getting much more than seed on wheat. The following prices were paid at Manistee this week: Oats, 65; rye, \$1.40; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.20 cwt.; springers, 21; butter, 58; eggs, 40; hogs, 20; veal calves, 13 to 15; pears, \$2; grapes, \$3 bu.—H. A., Bear Lake, Oct. 18.

Grand Traverse (N.E.)—Farmers are digging potatoes at present; some are hauling to warehouses and storing them, others are selling; prices are very low. The weather is great now. Several silos are being built this fall. There is a carload of cattle being loaded at Barker Creek today. Following quotations at Traverse City this week: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.50; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; potatoes, \$1.20 cwt.; onions, \$1.50 bu.; cabbage, 4c lb.; hens, 6c; butter, 48; butterfat, 64; apples, \$2.—C. R., Williamsburg, October 18.

Newaygo (N.E.)—The following quotations were made at White Cloud this week: Wheat, \$2.13; corn, \$1.65; oats, 66; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$29; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, \$1.60 cwt.; butter, 55; butterfat, 60; eggs, 40; hogs, 22; apples, \$1 cwt.—F. S., Big Rapids, October 18.

Arenac (East)—As help is scarce, farmers are digging early and late, harvesting beets, digging potatoes, husking corn, etc. A few beans out yet; some being threshed and are very disappointing. Ground very dry and hard to work, and no rain in sight. Following prices paid at Twining the past week: Oats, 62; rye, \$1.45; potatoes, 75 to 80c bu.; hens, 17; springers, 19; butter, 50; butterfat, 59; eggs, 45; sheep, 7 to 9; lambs, 12 to 14; hogs, 15½; apples, 50.—M. B. R., Twining, Oct. 19.

Montcalm (S.W.)—Farmers are digging potatoes, which are yielding from 100 to 175 bu. to acre; the acreage here is not as large as compared to last year. Threshing of beans nearly completed and they are not yielding good, but the quality is very good, also buckwheat is being threshed and it is very poor, there being a small acreage. The holding of grain for higher prices seems to continue but a large quantity of potatoes are being sold and the local markets quote the price at \$1.50 per cwt. Weather cool and soil is very dry. The following quotations made at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.08 to \$2.10; corn, \$1.50; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; hens, 20; butter, 48; eggs, 44; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 17; beef cows, 7 to 8; veal calves, 9 to 11.—W. L., Greenville, Oct. 19.

Missaukee (Central)—Everyone digging potatoes; turning out about 60 bu. per acre, quite a good many small

ones; they are selling in Lake City for \$1.50 per cwt. Some are sowing rye yet, altho the ground is very dry. Cattle about all picked up so are hogs, not many left in the country.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, Oct. 18.

Branch (North)—Farmers digging potatoes and cleaning up fall work ready for husking. Weather changeable without rain; soil getting in need of rain. Farmers selling stock and grain, not holding. The following quotations at Union City this week: Wheat, \$2.08; oats, 57; rye, \$1.46; hay, \$20 to \$30; potatoes, \$1.20; onions, 2c lb.; beans, \$5; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 46; eggs, 48; lambs, 14; hogs, 16; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 16½.—F. S., Union City, Oct. 19.

Oakland (North)—Potato digging is the order of the day, nothing else going; a fine lot of potatoes being dug; not many going to market. High winds doing a lot of damage to apple crop. In need of rain for wheat. Corn is about all in the shock and silos.—E. F., Clarkston, Oct. 18.

Ionia (West)—Very dry in this part of the county. Has been excellent time for apple and potato harvest, also late beans. Apples are extra nice this year and potatoes are fair, but much better than farmers anticipated last summer during the drouth. Potato buyers talk of buying next week. Some clover seed averaging about 1 bu. per acre. Cows are selling very high at sales; horses are a dead letter.—A. W. G., Saranac, Oct. 18.

Clinton (North)—Bean threshing is well under way. Dry weather has greatly shortened the crop. Yield being from 6 to 10 bu. per acre. Many being marketed. Sugar beets are an excellent crop and road and weather conditions ideal for delivery; help is very scarce. The following prices paid at St. Johns this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 62; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$19 to \$20; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, \$1.25; hens, 17 to 20; ducks, 20; butter, 45 to 50; eggs, 44; sheep, 5 to 8; lambs, 12 to 14½; hogs, 16½; beef steers, 5 to 10; veal calves, 16.—A. E. J., Banister, Oct. 18.

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# Ex-President Roosevelt Writes a Letter to His Secretary of the Navy

The letter follows:

Oyster Bay, Long Island,  
Oct. 19, 1918.

Commander Truman H. Newberry,  
New York City.

My Dear Commander:

I congratulate you on your nomination, but far more do I congratulate Michigan and all our people. It was my good fortune to have you serve under me as Secretary of the Navy, and I can testify personally to your efficiency and your disinterested and single-minded zeal for the public service. To a very peculiar degree you have stood for that kind of government which puts the interest of the people as a whole first and foremost, and treats all other considerations as negligible, when the public weal is involved. The record made by you and your two sons in this war is typical of your whole attitude as a public servant. Both your boys at once entered the Navy, and are on the high seas. You sought employment abroad; when that was refused you, you accepted any position that was offered in which you could render public service.

## Sees Error in Age

The nomination of Mr. Ford makes the issue sharp and clean. It is not primarily an issue between the Republican party and the Democratic Party, for Mr. Ford does not seem to have any firm political convictions, and was content to take the nomination on any ticket without regard to what the general principles of the men supporting that ticket were; and his memory about past politics is so hazy that although he has mentioned a Republican candidate for President from whom he thinks he once voted, it does not appear that this is possible unless he is in error as to his own age.

The issue is infinitely more important than any merely political issue. It is the issue of straight Americanism, of straight patriotism, and of preparedness for the tasks of peace and of war, as against a particularly foolish and obnoxious type of pacifism, preached in peace and practiced in war.

## First Time, He Says

This is the first time in the history of our country in which a candidate for high office has been nominated who has spent enormous sums of money in demoralizing the people of the United States on a matter of vital interest to their honor and welfare. The expenditures on behalf of pacifism by Mr. Ford in connection with the peace ship, and in connection with his great advertising campaign in favor of the McLemore resolution and of the pacifist and pro-German attitude

against our participation in the war, was as thoroughly demoralizing to the conscience of the American people as anything that has ever taken place. The failure of Mr. Ford's son to go into the Army at this time, and the approval of the father of the son's refusal, represent exactly what might be expected from the moral disintegration inevitably produced by such pacifist propaganda.

Mr. Ford's son is the son of a man of enormous wealth. If he went to the war he would leave his wife and child immeasurably distant from all chance of even the slightest financial strain or trouble, and his absence would not in the smallest degree affect the efficiency of the business with which he is connected. But the son stays at home, protesting and appealing when he is drafted, and now escaping service.

## Sons at the Front

Your two sons have eagerly gone to the front. They stand ready to pay with their lives for the honor and the interest of the American people, and while they thus serve America with fine indifference to all personal cost, the son of wealthy Mr. Ford sits at home in ignoble safety, and his father defends and advises such conduct.

It would be a grave misfortune to the country to have Mr. Ford in the Senate when any question of continuing the war or discussing terms of peace may arise, and it would be an equally grave misfortune to have him in any way deal with the problems of reconstruction in this country.

Michigan is facing the test, clear-cut and without shadow of a chance for misunderstanding, between patriotism and Americanism on one side, and on the other pacifism and that foolish sham-cosmopolitanism which thinks it clever to deride the American flag, and to proclaim that it would as soon be a Hindoo or Chinaman as an American.

## Could Seek Membership

If there should be at any time in the future a Hindoo Senate, and it should choose, in a spirit of cosmopolitanism, to admit outsiders, there is no reason why Mr. Ford should not aspire to membership therein; but he would be signally out of place in the American Senate so long as that body is dominated by men who zealously believe in the American ideal and faithfully endeavor to serve the American people.

Wishing you all success, I am, very faithfully yours,

(Signed)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

political Advertisement.

Inserted by the  
Republican State Central Committee  
Detroit, Michigan



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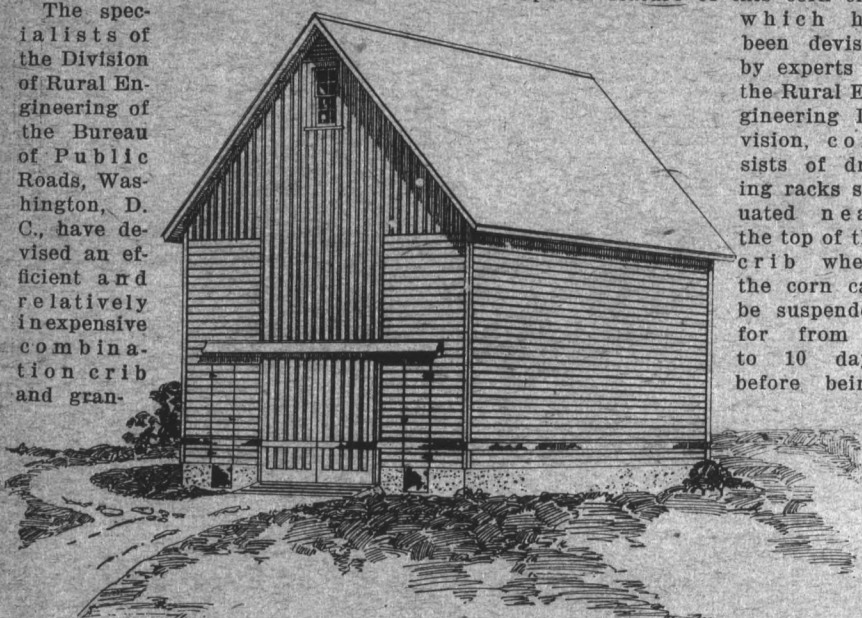
Millions of bushels of corn could have been saved in a marketable condition last fall if proper farm storages had been available for the accommodation of this grain. The farmer possesses no regulatory powers over the weather man; he has no control over seasons, but he can fortify himself against the crop losses which often occur as a consequence of inadequate equipment and unserviceable shelter. Time was with grain dirt cheap, that any sort of a makeshift crib or bin was satisfactory as storage for the grain crops. In actual dollars and cents, many farmers reckoned they could stand the losses of a few bushels of grain better than they could afford the cash outlay for the construction of dependable, permanent storehouses. Fortunately, the prevalent high prices of grains are pushing the props from under this outworn theory. The loss of several tons of corn or wheat, in view of the present market prices, mounts into three-column figures, and it doesn't take many such losses to make this waste loom large as a mountain.

The specialists of the Division of Rural Engineering of the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., have devised an efficient and relatively inexpensive combination crib and gran-

ary of it will rot and mold. On the other hand, if this grain is properly stored in ventilated cribs, most of the excessive moisture will evaporate in a few days. In order to facilitate the proper curing of the corn, as well as to permit of handling the grain in large quantities, specially planned drying racks are used in the combination granary under discussion.

This crib and granary is 26 feet by 36 feet in floor dimension, with a capacity of 2,810 bushels of small grain and 3,540 bushels of corn. The overhead grain bin occupies space which otherwise would be wasted in an average crib of this character. To give the building proper height and pitch of roof to favor the efficient use of either a stationary or portable elevator, this otherwise surplus space is necessary. It is occupied by the overhead wheat bin. Present-day economical construction necessitates the use of high studding in wooden structures rather than the use of long, sloping roofs.

A special feature of this corn crib which has been devised by experts of the Rural Engineering Division, consists of drying racks situated near the top of the crib where the corn can be suspended for from 3 to 10 days before being



ary which merits the very careful study and investigation of every progressive farmer. This storage has made a hit with practical farmers who have subjected it to the acid test of extensive use under a wide range of varying conditions. It is adapted for the average, general purpose, corn-belt farm. It furnishes as nearly ideal conditions for the drying, curing, and storage of grains as are practical.

### PREVENTS SPOILED CORN

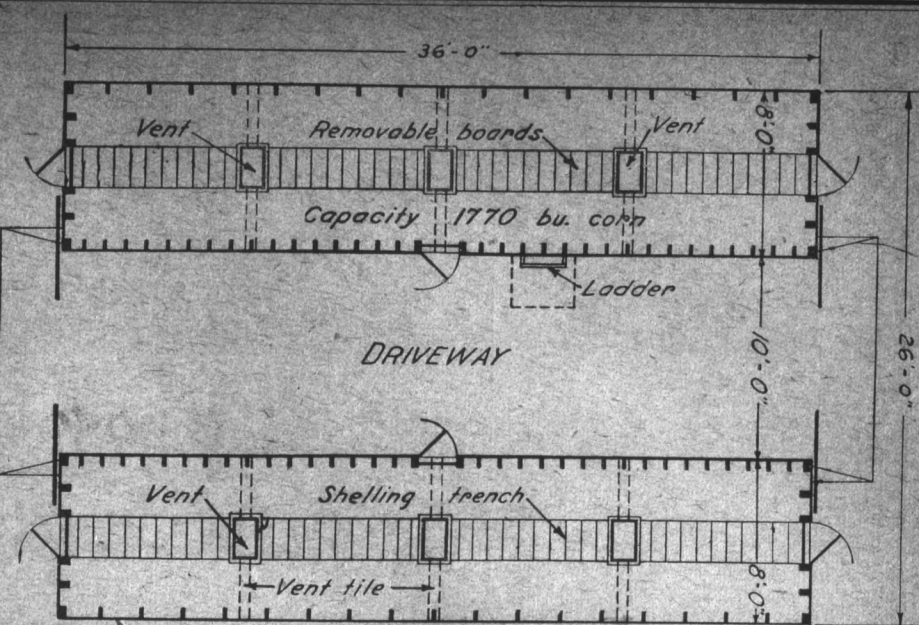
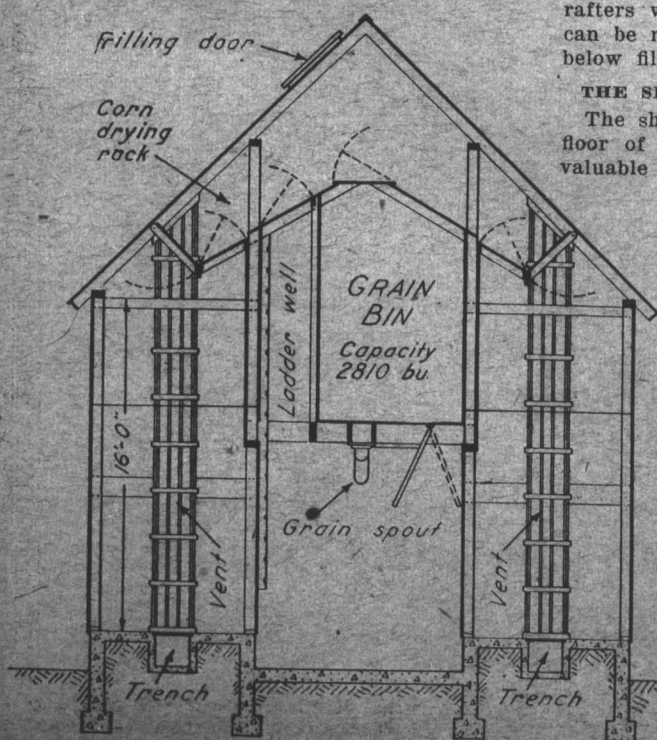
Investigations have shown that corn which seems well matured at husking time may contain as high as 33 per cent moisture. If this corn is heaped together in unventilated cribs, much

put in crib. On these racks the ventilation conditions are extremely favorable to the proper curing of the corn. Furthermore, the crib is provided with removable ventilators which supplement the shelling trench in the floor, to provide a correct system of air drainage; this combats the tendency of moist, damp corn to damage in the crib. As the corn is dumped from the drying racks it falls in conical piles in the crib, where, over a wide surface, it is exposed to thorough ventilation and drying before more corn is dumped on top of it. These racks do not interfere with the maximum filling of the crib, as the outer rack may be fastened back on the rafters while the inner rack can be raised and the space below filled.

### THE SHELLING TRENCH

The shelling trench in the floor of the crib is another valuable labor-saver, because

one man with a long-handled rake can roll the grain from the top of the crib into the drag as fast as the ordinary sheller can handle the grain. In this way the attendant is able to prevent corn slides and jams in the drag. The bottom of this drag is at the ground level and is smooth, so that the drag can be easily pushed

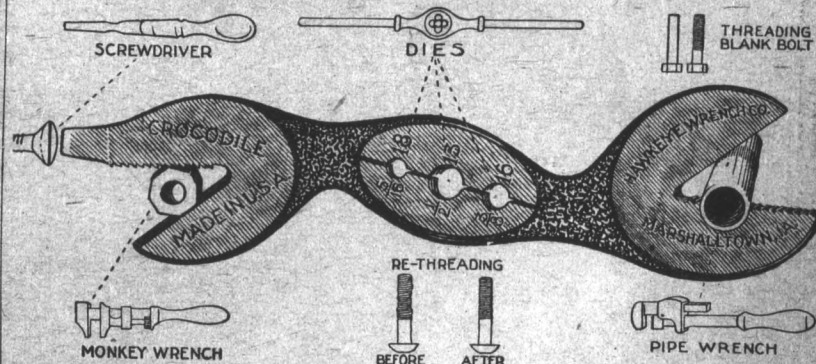


under the corn. As already stated, this trench is used as an inlet duct in the ventilation system by screening its ends to keep out rats and other rodents. At regular intervals tile extends from the shelling trench thru the wall in order to provide for a cross draft of air into the trench.

Complete working plans and bills of material for this desirable combination granary and crib will be furnished to any farmer in the United States if he will direct a request for them to the Chief, Division of Rural Engineering, United States Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.

## YOU NEED THIS

The famous "CROCODILE" wrench will come in mighty handy almost every day.



THE "CROCODILE" WRENCH is drop forged from the finest tool steel and scientifically tempered. Every wrench is guaranteed against breakage. It is 8½ inches long and weighs ten ounces. Teeth and dies are case-hardened in bone black, making them hard and keen. Requires no adjustment, never slips and is always ready for use.

### Dies Alone Would Cost \$1.50

and would be worth more than that to every farmer, as they would often save valuable time besides a trip to town for repairs.

### Six Handy Farm Tools In One

A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver and three dies for cleaning up and re-threading rusted and battered threads, also for cutting threads on blank bolts.

The ideal tool to carry on a binder, reaper or mower.

Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench.

Light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket.

Dies will fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery.

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See one of your neighbors who is not now a subscriber to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, ask him for his subscription and mail it to us on coupon below together with his dollar bill. The wrench illustrated will be sent you at once for your trouble.

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## MILK ..... and WAR TIME

In these days of high prices for dairy products, the "poor milker" is more than ever a liability.

But before you sell the cow that is not producing well, try to improve her condition. Her milk value is much greater than her meat value.

Most poor milkers are non-productive because of some defect of health, which can be quickly remedied by intelligent treatment.

Kow-Kure is a medicine that acts quickly on the organs of digestion and milk production. Its widely known tonic and curative qualities have made it the standard cow medicine for the prevention of disease and the treatment of Abortion, Barenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches.

Give Kow-Kure a trial; it will do for you what it is doing for thousands of others. Feed dealers and druggists sell Kow-Kure; 60c and \$1.20 packages. Send for free treatise, "The Home Cow Doctor."



DAIRY  
ASSOCIATION CO.  
Lyndonville, Vt.



## Second Annual Public SALE Washtenaw County Holstein- Friesian Cattle Breeders' Club At "Stoneacres," home of Hatch Herd 3 miles Southwest of YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN November 6th.

1 o'clock sharp. Autos meet all trains.

About 60 head—mostly A. R. O. Pontiac-Korndyke breeding—bred to King Korndyke Artis Vale (2 nearest dams average 37.61; seven nearest average 31.56), son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, the 41 lb. sire; and Rag Apple Segis Korndyke, a 38 lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke, out of a granddaughter of King Segis.

A few choice younger ones, both sexes

Liberty Bonds at par acceptable. All animals old enough are tuberculin tested. For catalogs or other information address

**WILLIAM B. HATCH, Secy.,**  
Ypsilanti, Michigan.



## LARGE SIZE IN COWS

Is favorable to economical yielding of milk. The food of support in comparison to size is much less in large cows than in small ones, and for this reason the Holstein-Friesian cow returns a greater net profit on the total amount of food consumed.

If interested in  
**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

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



SAVE LAMBS  
FOR TEN CENTS EACH  
**Tix-Ton Drench-Balls**  
Kill Stomach Worms  
Write for booklet on Sheep management or send \$1.00 for a (10 sheep) trial package by Parcel Post  
**Parsons Tix-Ton Co.**  
Grand Ledge, Michigan



# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP  
AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION  
BREEDING PROBLEMS



## BETTER HOG FEEDING MEANS MORE PROFIT

At present feed prices, judicious feeding is necessary if any kind of livestock is to return a profit. The greatest aid to profitable hog feeding is forage, something for the hogs to run on as much of the year as possible, says L. E. McGinnis, extension animal husbandman to the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Only in rare cases can a farmer make money in feeding a grain ration alone the year around. Quite often forage is the deciding factor between profit and loss.

Rape is one of the best forage crops for hogs, altho it has the disadvantage of being a short-lived crop. Of the more permanent pastures, alfalfa probably ranks first. It is high in protein and ash constituents. These are lacking in corn and are something that the hog needs to build bone and muscle. Probably no other forage crop will produce as much pork per acre as alfalfa. Clover ranks close to alfalfa as a hog pasture. Blue grass has an advantage in that it offers a long grazing period and with some other more succulent pasture to turn the hogs on in the middle of the summer when it is hot and dry, makes a good supplement to corn. Rye sown in early fall for winter and early spring pasture fills a needed place on a great many farms.

University of Missouri, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 110, "Forage Crop Rotation for Pork Production," contains data on providing green stuff for the hogs for a maximum part of the year. It is not only necessary to have green stuff to supplement the grain ration as much as possible, but the grain should be fed judiciously. Even with a good pasture of leguminous crops such as alfalfa, clover, and rape, a protein supplement to corn such as tankage, or oil meal should be fed for economical gains. In other words, the hog requires a balanced ration and makes more economical gains if he has one.

Some good balanced rations for hogs on forage are: Corn 9 parts, shorts 3 parts, tankage 1 part. Corn 6 parts, shorts 2 parts, oil meal 1 part. Hominy feed 9 parts, shorts 3 parts, tankage 1 part.

For the brood sows: Corn 10 parts, shorts 5 parts, bran 3 parts, oil meal 1 part. Corn 4 parts, shorts 4 parts, bran 4 parts, tankage 1 part.

For fattening hogs: Corn 10 parts, shorts 2 parts, tankage 1 part. Corn (hogget down), shorts (self-feeder), tankage (self-feeder), Corn (self-feeder), shorts (self-feeder), tankage (self-feeder).

A good ration for fattening hogs is to put corn, shorts and tankage in separate compartments of the self-feeder and let them balance their own rations. They can do it as well if not better than the farmer.

## THE WORLD'S RECORD PRICE FOR HOLSTEINS

Reports from Great Britain show that the big prices for Friesian dairy cattle continue to hold sway among dairy cattle breeders on that side of the Atlantic. The climax was reached on Sept. 5, when one of the oldest established herds on the east coast of England, owned by F. W. D. Robinson, of Roos Hall, Beccles, Suffolk county, was sold at public auction. A total of 77 cows and heifers brought an average of \$1090 per head, and 10 young bulls—the oldest two years of age—averaged close to \$1940 each; top price being made on the two-year-old, Clockhouse Victor. This young bull (bred from imported parents) is

strong in the blood of Albert, the champion Friesian bull of Holland. He was bred by Trevor Williams, president of the British Friesian Cattle society, and was purchased by James Mitchell, a prominent north of England breeder, for \$12,250.

The sensation of the sale was the price paid for the 5-year-old imported cow, Golf Sietske 10th, which animal changed hands for the world's record price of \$22,500. She was purchased by A. S. Bowlby, of Harlow, England. This cow was formerly owned by John Bromet, a noted York county Friesian breeder, and was sold last year at a big price to Mr. Robinson. She recently dropped a bull calf sired by Botermijn (imported into England as a calf and recently sold by Messrs. A. & J. Brown, of St. Albans, Eng., to the Olympia Agricultural and Dairy Co., London, Eng., for \$15,000), and Mr. Robinson retained this calf for a future herd sire.

Golf Sietske 10th was bred by H. L. de Vries, a well-known Holland breeder. She gave 9664 lbs. milk with her first calf, the milk averaging 4.09 per cent butterfat. With her second calf she produced (in 38 weeks) 9287 lbs. of 4.02 per cent milk, and from April to June of the present year she averaged 50 lbs. milk per day, under purely natural conditions.

Among the other exceptionally good prices made at Mr. Robinson's sale were \$3000 for a 2-year-old heifer, \$2400 for a 3-year old, \$2000 for a yearling, while several young females exceeded \$1500.

The day following, 69 cows and heifers owned by H. W. Daking, an Essex county breeder, were sold by auction and brought an average price of \$970 per head, top price of \$2500 being made on a 3-year-old cow. Three 2-year-old heifers brought over \$2000 each in this sale.

Wandermeere Belle Hengerveld (18,300) is the highest priced Holstein cow in the United States, and the previous best price received for a Friesian cow in England is \$17,500, paid by the Olympia Agricultural & Dairy Co. for Eske Hetty, a cow then owned by F. B. May, of Saltcote Hall, Heybridge, Eng. This cow was the first and only British bred cow to exceed 20,000 lbs. milk in one lactation period and the first to give over 100 lbs. in 24 hours. Mr. May holds high average, 29 females from his herd selling for \$2118 per head.

New breeders of Friesian cattle are springing up all over Great Britain and the membership in the British Friesian Cattle society is increasing at a rapid rate. It is plainly evident that British breeders are awake to the times and that the close of the war will see large shipments of the Black-and-Whites to Holland, Belgium and other European countries, where the dairy herds have been depleted to a lamentable extent. To send Holsteins to Holland, a few years ago, would have been akin to "sending coals to Newcastle," but the war has changed many things and the importations made by a few prominent British breeders, just previous to the outbreak of the war, now shows the wisdom of that undertaking.

## GROUND BUCKWHEAT TOO HEAVY FOR DRY COWS

"Will you kindly advise me through your columns," writes a New York farmer to the *Holstein Friesian Register*, "what grains should be mixed with ground buckwheat to make a balanced ration to feed fresh cows for milk production, or would it be better to use this buckwheat in forming a ration for conditioning cows prior to freshening? We have a large supply of whole buckwheat which we purpose to have ground and mixed with other grains, without saving any part of the flour and do not know just how to combine it for best results.

"We should also like to ask your opinion of the value of green pea vine ensilage. For roughage we use alfalfa, clover, and mixed hay, pea vine and corn ensilage. We have a large acreage of green peas, which we pick

for the New York market. There are usually some peas that are too old and some that are not mature, which remain on the vines at picking. The vines are immediately raked up after picking, run through an ensilage cutter into the silo. We have had very little experience in feeding this pea vine ensilage and do not know how it compares with corn ensilage. We also have plenty of roots.—H. C. W., New York."

While buckwheat middlings is a most excellent feed for dairy cows, and a great milk maker, the whole buckwheat, ground, would in my opinion be too pasty to feed without causing digestive troubles. Buckwheat flour is very heavy and even when fed with other grains would be very likely to "pack." There is so much use now for the flour in conservation baking that if you have the facilities for grinding the buckwheat, you would no doubt find it profitable to sell the flour. In that case you would have a very valuable feed in the middlings, and if you will tell me what other grains you are able to get on your market for winter use I will be very glad to make you up a ration, using the best and cheapest of those grains you can buy. With hays such as you have and ensilage and roots, you could get on very well with corn meal and ground oats only.

The pea vine silage is a most excellent succulent, 1 lb. containing .021 lbs. of protein, while 1 lb. of corn silage has only .009 lbs. The ratio of the former is 1:7.1 while corn silage has a ratio of 1:14.3. By using the pea vine silage you can save on your corn silage and also on your grain, because of the high protein content of the former.

As to using the buckwheat, ground, for dry cows, I would think it very risky to give them such a heavy feed.—V. E. Fuller in *Holstein-Friesian Register*.

## HAVE FEED STORAGE BOX FOR POULTRY

The common practice of mixing up a quantity of feed at certain intervals makes it necessary to have storage of some kind. Instead of having bins or boxes in some outbuilding removed from the poultry house, which calls for extra steps and time, every time the birds are fed or the hoppers are replenished a storage bin should be provided in every pen. The size of such a bin should, of course, be in keeping with the dimensions of the pen or poultry house. A bin nine inches wide, 12 inches high in front and 18 inches high in the rear will be found convenient for most conditions; the length depends entirely upon the wall space available—from four to six feet is usually easily provided for. If possible the bin should be lined with some rat and mouse-proof material.

## SELECT THE THRIFTY BEEF FOR SLAUGHTER

Only healthy, thrifty animals should be taken for slaughter. They should be in good flesh, but not necessarily very fat to make good, economical beef. The very fat animals make juicy beef, but yield a great deal of waste fat. The young, animal, baby beef, makes tender meat which is lacking in flavor. The more mature animal will give a carcass of better flavored flesh. An old cow, well fattened, makes beef of excellent flavor, and the desired tenderness may be secured by ripening in storage, and by the skill of the housewife in cooking.

The paper is all right and hits my ideas just right.—Wm. J. Carber, Alpena Co.

I miss it greatly and find that out of half a dozen farm papers I now receive yours is the only one that brings real light to the farmers.—Anthony M. Rokosz, Arenac county.



## CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## FOR SALE

a 3 months old

## Holstein Bull Calf

son of a daughter of a half brother of the "50 lb. cow," Segis Fayne Johanna, and sired by a son of a "33 lb. cow." The youngster is straight, and handsomely marked being 7-8 white.

\$100 if Sold Soon

Alfred Halsted, Washington, Mich.

## Two Young Bulls

for Sale, Ready for Service

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

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information. Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

## Holstein Heifers

The cows and bulls advertised have been sold. I have 6 or 8 registered Holstein heifers from heavy producing dams, 3 mos. to 2 years old at \$125 apiece.

ROBIN CARR

FOWLerville, MICHIGAN

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL** 6 months old, grandson of Hengerveld De Kol, sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad who has 61 A. R. O. daughters. Dam is an 18 lb. 3 yr. old granddaughter of King Segis who has a sister that recently made 33 lbs. butter in 7 days as a 4 yr. old. This calf is light in color, well grown and a splendid individual. Price \$100. Write for photo and pedigree. L. C. Ketzler, Flint, Michigan.

## Wolverine Stock Farm

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

## PREPARE

For the greatest demand, future prices that has ever known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

## Bull Calves

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

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

## HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows 3/4 white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually. Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

## SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls left. Also a young pair heavy draft horses. Phone 86F15.

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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**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 crotated. Also young bull calves cheap. C. L. Hulett & Son, Okemos, Mich.

## One Car-load Registered Holsteins

Yearlings sired by 30 pound bull and from heavy-producing cows. Also some choice Duroc open gilts.

J. Hubert Brown, Byron, Michigan.

## 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 young bulls 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.

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THE Jersey is an investment breed, not a luxury. They are noted as money-makers. They do not have to be pampered. They do equally well in Southern Texas and the Canadian Northwest. One Jersey will prove to you that you must have a herd. Write Dealers for prices and pedigrees. Send to us for important facts about Jerseys.

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**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.

## DUROC

**PEACH HILL FARM.** Registered Duroc Jersey spring boar. He is a grandson of the Prin. 4th, weighs 225 lbs., good deep red color, with plenty of bone, good back, fancy head, backed by the best of breeding. Write quick if you want him for \$60. Inwood Bros., Romeo, Michigan.

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

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

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

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

## Large Type Poland China Swine

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

## HAMPSHIRE

**HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS** now ready at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

## 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.

## DELAINE

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

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

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

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

**DELAINES**, bred on same farm for 50 years. Size, quality prepotent; rams for sale delivered. Write S. H. Sanders, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

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

## RAMBOUILLET

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

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

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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.

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**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK** Cockrels for sale; descendants of E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlets. E. J. Altman, R. No. 3, Lachine, Michigan.

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

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**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.

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100—CHOICE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—100  
SALES PAVILION  
HOWELL, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 30th

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

All Animals Inspected	Every animal sold in Good Faith	Every animal Sound
Good blood lines	Individual Excellence	Individual Excellence
Only good types	Only good types	Only good types
High producing strains	High producing strains	High producing strains
Foundation Stock	Foundation Stock	Foundation Stock
Quality Show Animals	Quality Show Animals	Quality Show Animals
A.R.O. Cows	A.R.O. Cows	A.R.O. Cows
Production Daughters of A.R.O. Cows	Production Daughters of A.R.O. Cows	Production Daughters of A.R.O. Cows
Every animal over 6 months of age tuberculin tested	Every animal over 6 months of age tuberculin tested	Every animal over 6 months of age tuberculin tested
Health	Health	Health
Sold Subject to retest in 60 days	Sold Subject to retest in 60 days	Sold Subject to retest in 60 days

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4 daughters of Grant Hartog Concordia, a double 32-lb. bull, bred to a 35-lb. sire.

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7 granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad, bred to a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet.

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4 bulls out of 25-32-lb. cows and sired by bulls with the best of breeding.

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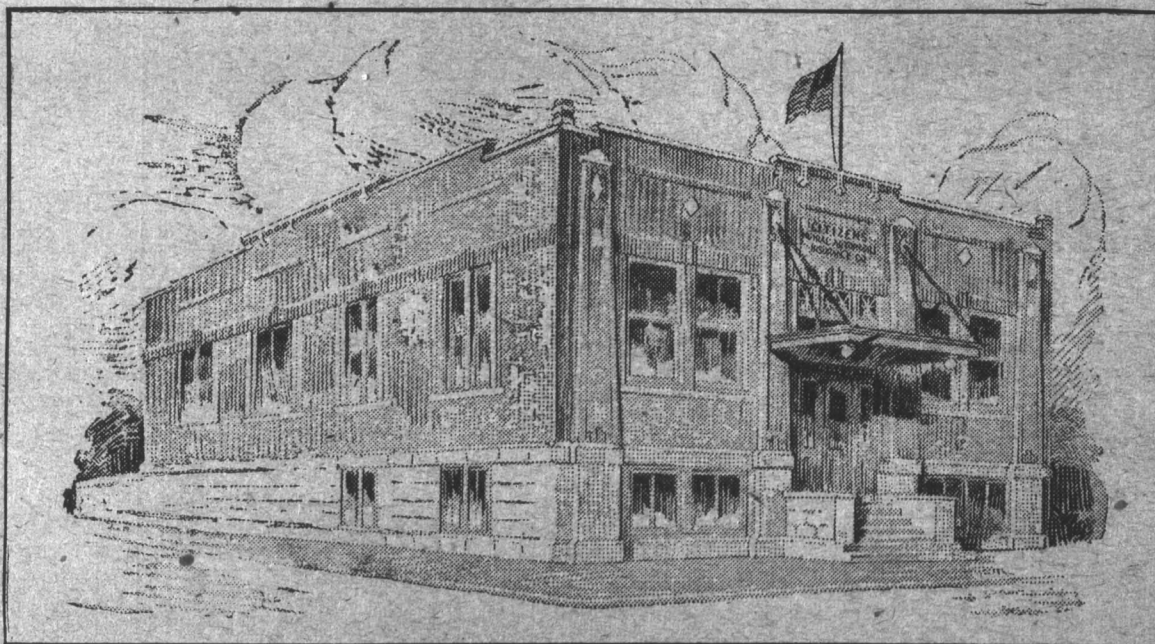
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