

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Why Farming as a Business Does Not Pay

WHAT representation has the farmer?

Has there been any organized effort to adjust these problems during the war and is there anyone holding out any hope for the future? The most significant recent movement in relation to agriculture which is worthy of note is the formation of non-partisan league. The activities and possibilities of the non-partisan league are very important. The farmers of every state in the union are watching it. It would be worth while making this movement subject for discussion for an entire session. But in passing let us dig beneath the maze of accusations and counter accusations. The Non-Partisan League is the coated tongue of the sick stomach. Say what you will; even the most hardened conservatives and opponents of the Non-Partisan League, the men who have tried to fasten the ignominious stain of disloyalty on this organization, even they will admit that the Non-Partisan League is a symptom of "something wrong." The Non-Partisan League is a protest against a violation and transgression of the rights of American men and women and children; a movement begun long before we entered the war. Its strength is merely an indication of how sick, how ill economically, the community is where it exists. Certainly they have their opportunists. We have them here, these men who capitalize the ills of the farmer. That these opportunists have made mistakes and errors of judgment is unquestionably true, but let me say, farmers of Michigan, so that I am understood, that to say that the rank and file of the farmers of these states, who long before the war arose to overthrow this monster which had destroyed the very lives and happiness of our brother farmers and had taken everything that they had produced and saved—for anyone to say that these men are disloyal is the most dangerous lie that has ever blasphemed any American people.

No Need for Non-Partisan League in Mich.

The effect of this organization has been tremendous and there is no doubt as to its bearing on the politics of the states close to North Dakota. Still I cannot believe that there is cause for a distinct farmers' political party in this state to represent the farmer. I believe that our pressure exerted upon the men who go to our legislature would be sufficient to protect our interests. There are today in the States, the Grange, the Gleaners, the Farmers' Clubs and the large group of farmers who do not belong to any organization. These organizations have provided the benefits of meetings locally and nationally to discuss their problems but every farmer will admit the problems of representation must be a matter of ALL the farmers in Michigan and not undivided organizations. In fact, these various units are defeating their own ends and will continue to do so unless they meet at a common conference as farmers and exert a united pressure. This has been done in New York and we have a powerful political influence wielded by farmers in so far that they have started out to elect fifty farmers to the New York Legislature. To recognize the powers which are to oppose any new program,

Part Two

By EZRA LEVIN

any change in the economic basis of the farmer's existence witness the battle in New York. That is worthy of consideration in the state of Michigan.

Federal Agencies KNOW but They Do Not FEEL the Farmers' Problems

Let us look further:

Who has been representing the farmer nationally during this war? The Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture. The consensus of opinion is that the cooperation of these divisions has not proved adequate for the farmer. The trouble lies in the fact that while they KNOW our problems they do not FEEL them. They do not know what it means to lose three crops of beans, they do not feel the discouragement, the depression which comes with the Black Death as it spreads over the fields at night killing a crop which needs just a week to mature. They do not feel this losing game we are playing, this gamble with the elements and with those who manipulate our crops.

From a recent editorial in the Detroit Free Press:

Food is going to waste in tons all over Michigan on the farms because the failure of food administration officials to act within the powers conferred on them by the statute creating them. Take the case of apples," for instance: Within less than an hour's ride of Detroit thousands and thousands of bushels of apples have in this year of food-saving and stringency been left to rot on the ground, just as they have rotted year after year, because the prices paid the farmer made it unprofitable to gather them. And while these apples were rotting and our food officials were shouting "Save food," Detroiters were paying five cents each for apples, 35 cents a quart, \$2.80 a peck, \$11.20 a bushel or more than \$22.00 a barrel! Every dollar paid for these apples by Detroiters over and above a legitimate price is a dollar withheld from the necessary uses of the war for liberty, and is a mockery to thrift campaigns and the faithful saving efforts of the people. Indeed, this characterization is drawing a mild statement of the facts.

Detroit pays 70 cents or better per dozen for fresh eggs; within two hours of the city strictly fresh eggs have been selling at 40 cents a dozen for shipment to New York. In this, one of the great potato-growing states Detroiters are paying prices for potatoes which would make the average grower faint from surprise were he to receive them for his product."

Lack of "Psychic Relationship" Between the Farmers and Department of Agriculture

They do not FEEL this.

David Lubin, the great student of agriculture recently said this about the Department of Agriculture: "There is an absence of the psychic relationship between the Department of Agriculture and the vast number of units that go to make up the body of the American Farmer." It is true. As a member of the

Extension Division of the Michigan Agriculture College, I have experienced it. The man who works, who tries, who gambles at a risk that no insurance company would assume, is pounded on the back to grow wheat when he cannot afford it, when it is taking less chance and getting more money to grow rye on the same ground; to grow beans, he takes the risk and "be-damned," to grow potatoes and sell them for 40c a bushel, to produce food and have the help taken away at harvesting time—this man cannot understand your sympathy, your kindness, your advice.

Does the Food Administration want to know what the farmers think? Let them ask the farmers in Lenawee county who sold them beef for less in the spring than they paid for them in the fall after feeding them all winter. Let them tell us why I am getting 90 cents a hundred for my onions and the consumer is paying \$3.50. Let them deny that a man who puts good corn in a silo today and selling milk at present prices is not loaning money to the Government by buying Liberty bonds but giving his labor and money away to the city man who thinks that the farmer is getting rich.

A National Farmer Representative Body is Needed

The Food Administration, with its power, has tried to make adjustments. But let us not lose sight of the fact that the administration is only concerned with the farmer in so far as it protects the consumer. At least, the inadequacy of the administration in adjusting the farmers' difficulties can only point to the necessity of a farmer representative body to make the facts known concerning ourselves.

Let us look into the Department of Agriculture and see what possibilities it holds out for the farmer. We look back over the fundamental considerations which must be realized in order that the future American agriculture shall not be endangered. You will remember that in order for the farmer to get more money for his produce he must realize the great efficiency in production and the distribution of his produce. Both must be done with the lowest possible cost. If we probe into the Department of Agriculture we find that it is giving just these matters the most intense and careful attention. They have begun scientifically and systematically and they are producing results, results which would astound you if I would bring them to your attention. We have the agricultural college of this state as one of the finest units of the Department of Agriculture. The Extension Division of the Agricultural College knows that the agricultural policy of this state must be initiated by the farmers themselves; they have sensed in this gap between the man who knows and the man who feels. It is because of this that we have our county agents. The county agent's job is a big job. He should be the pivot point, the leader, the man who, surrounded by a farm bureau of representative farmers can understand the agricultural condition of his county today. But he cannot be a leader unless organizations in this state which do not

(Continued on page 3)

U. S. ENCOURAGES DRYING OF POTATOS

Department of Agriculture Granted Appropriation of \$250,000 for Purpose of Investigating and Developing Dehydrating Enterprises.

Word comes from the U. S. Food Administration that Mr. Lou D. Sweet, head of the potato division, has been appointed to take charge of dehydration for the Department of Agriculture, which was recently granted an appropriation of \$250,000 for work along that line. Mr. Sweet will remain a member of the Food Administration, acting as its representative with the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture will inaugurate a campaign to increase the use of dehydrated fruits and vegetables, which compare favorably for table use with the fresh article. Showing the necessity for this campaign, attention is called to the fact that about 8,000,000 lbs. of Irish potatoes were "thrown to the dump" in New York City alone last January, having been frosted and rotted in transit.

The War Department has already recognized the value of dehydrated produce. Last spring the army ordered and used 14,000,000 pounds of dehydrated food stuffs, costing about \$3,000,000 and during the past few weeks have placed orders with the Canadian and American dehydrating plants for more than 40,000,000 pounds to be manufactured and delivered between now and July 1, 1919. This represents an expenditure of about \$10,000,000. These orders have included chiefly potatoes, carrots, onions, and a small supply of soup mixtures. The soup mixtures comprise eight different mixtures.

This is the best news that has come to the potato growers of Michigan in a long time. Repeated efforts to interest farmers and capital in this state in dehydrating plants have generally failed because of the doubt in the minds of most as to the existence of a profitable market for the dried product. Dehydrating machinery is expensive; crop production has varied so greatly. While other states have given more or less encouragement to such ventures, the lack of demand for the finished product and the fluctuating production, affecting very materially the cost of the raw material, have prevented these ventures from developing into a magnitude that would move any considerable amount of the unmarketable raw product.

It has been demonstrated that vegetables can be dried and most of their food properties retained, and that by certain processes of cooking they can be made to yield a nourishment and flavor almost equal to the original product. But the big problem has been to be able to manufacture this dried article cheaply enough so that it would find a ready market. The abnormally high prices of all food products have given great encouragement to the vegetable drying industry. The need overseas for highly concentrated foods and the lack of shipping bottoms for transporting bulky vegetables have given the dried product, which takes up perhaps less than 75 per cent of the space required by the raw material, an unusually attractive market, and those who have investigated the proposition, claim that the time has now come when the drying of potatoes and other vegetables can be taken up as a profitable, commercial venture.

While the Department of Agriculture has given considerable encouragement to private enterprises interested in this project, it has not been able to vouch for the results. With its recent appropriation, however, it is now able to conduct extensive experiments in the manufacturing end, and to locate permanent and profitable markets for the dried product. We predict that the time is not far distant when the farmers of Michigan will be able to dispose of their cull vegetables at remunerative prices for the making of dried products.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE MILK PRODUCERS IS CALLED OFF

The decree of the State Board of Health made it necessary to call off the annual meeting of the State Milk Producers' Association, which was to be held in Representative Hall, Lansing, October 22nd. There was every indication that this would

have been one of the greatest inspirational meetings ever held in the state for the promotion of the co-operative movement among food producers. This meeting was postponed to the first date available after the epidemic is passed. The same program will be used as has been distributed. It is earnestly desired that you preserve these and bring them to the meeting when it is called.

President N. P. Hull, and Secretary R. C. Reed, were in Chicago last week in consultation with some of the great dairy feeds manufacturers, in an endeavor to supply the 15,000 members of the State Milk Producers' Organization with their dairy feeds at a price that will make it a decided advantage to work thru this agency. The large manufacturers see the advantage of this movement and many bids have already been made, which make a very attractive showing. It seems easily possible to supply this large membership with at least 2 tons per member each year, with a saving of that profit which is absolutely necessary now to the retail dealer with his credit accounts and losses. It seems very evident that from thirty to fifty thousand tons may be sold annually thru this medium, saving to the members of the State Organization anywhere from \$150,000 to \$250,000 annually.

We must study every side of our problem and come as near a business basis as is possible if we meet the keen competition that is in store for the food producers of this nation for the next few years.

Watch for the announcement of the annual meeting, and note our progress in the development of this feed proposition.—R. C. Reed.

1918 GOOD YEAR FOR SUGAR BEET FOLKS

Reports From Sugar Beet District Show That Yield Has Been Unusually Good and That Growers Will Make Money at New Rate of \$10 per Ton

The announcement that Michigan's 1918 sugar beet crop is somewhat above the average gives us considerable satisfaction. For several years the sugar beet growers have been up against two very discouraging factors, poor yield and low prices. For a matter of several consecutive years they have been obliged to put up a fight in order to get high enough prices from the manufacturer to make sugar beet growing pay them a profit. It is particularly kind of providence to assist them in getting a good yield the first year they have been assured of a fair profit on an average yield.

If the beet growers make more than what appears to be a reasonable profit on this year's crop, tho it is probable that their profit will be only normal because of higher cost of production, they will certainly be entitled to keep it without making any apologies. It would be impossible for them to secure large enough returns to reimburse them for their losses on crops during unfavorable seasons.

It is estimated that the total production of sugar beets for Michigan will run close to 1,000,000 tons, which will be settled for upon the basis of \$10 per ton, regardless of sugar content. Fortunately, the sugar content is again high this year, which means that the manufacturers will fare as well if not better than in previous years.

We predict in the event of continued failure of the bean crop, that many farmers will forsake beans for sugar beets. Elsewhere in this issue is published an article showing the effects of sugar beet growing upon the soil, and what must be done to counteract that effect.

CANADIAN APPLE CROP FOR 1918 IS MUCH BELOW NORMAL

According to the *Canadian Countryman*, the Canadian apple crop is a rather disappointing one this year. In Ontario, the crop is about 35 per cent of normal, rather below the standard in quality and also somewhat small owing to the dry weather. The extreme cold of last winter did great damage to orchards in Ontario and Quebec and in some cases the trees have been killed outright. It is feared that many of the growers who have spent years in perfecting their orchards, will not have the courage to replant and begin all over again.

DEFENDS FARMERS' RIGHT TO PROFIT

Detroit Newspaper Tells Readers Why Farmers Must Have More Money for Crops and Should Not be Charged With Profiteering

The following article is one of a series being published by the *Detroit News* to explain to its readers some of the reasons why the cost of living is so high. The *News* is one of the few city dailies which realizes that about nine-tenths of the "stories" about the wonderful prosperity of the farmers are plain bunk, and in accordance with its "fair play" policy, it is doing a wonderful service to the farmers in giving the city folks the FACTS about farming. Additional articles upon kindred subjects will appear from time to time:

"When our country unfurled her banners to make the world safe for democracy, the farmer's son and his hired man joined the bank clerk and the city ditch digger in answer to Liberty's call.

"That is why you are still paying 35 cents a peck for potatoes and must expect to pay much more, although prices will not reach \$1 a peck, as they did last winter.

"Not only did thousands of farm boys volunteer or march to cantonments during the first draft, but thousands more, dissatisfied with the long hours and poor pay, went into munitions factories and shipyards.

"The hired man wants his evenings to himself; he wants a chance to have his own home, a family, a car and the ready and cheap pleasures of the city. So, too, the farmer is no longer content to scrape a bare living from his acres. He has become a business man. His product is food, made in the factory furnished by Nature, but in which his capital is invested and for which he must supply materials and labor. He demands that the price paid for his goods equal the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

"You have read of farmers who ride only in the most expensive cars. You saw the story which told how Detroit automobile thieves found a ready market for their stolen wares in the potato lands of Central Michigan. And you in the city also know of neighbors whose men folks were common laborers two years ago who can now afford to buy sealskin coats for \$400.

"You do not hear of the many seasons when potatoes sold at 25 cents a bushel, of the years when drouth, or long rains, or frost, or insects, or strange growths ruined the crops. Farming is the greatest gamble in the world. The farmer today demands high prices now to even up the losses of the past and to be an insurance against the losses of the future.

"Is he a profiteer?

"Farm labor was \$30 a month. It is now \$3.00 a day, still including board, room and washing. Many farm hands are also demanding time and a half for overtime. Machinery that cost \$125 now costs \$275. Hay has jumped from \$12 a ton to \$40, although the average is about \$32. Potato seed in one year has gone from \$36 to \$42; transportation, from \$7 to \$16, and general farm costs an acre from \$15.25 to \$23.92.

"The Michigan Crop Accounting Commission has reported to the State Market Bureau that the cost of producing an acre of potatoes this year was \$158. This means that for a full crop of 200 bushels the farmer must pay 79 cents a bushel; for an average crop, \$1.58.

"Many farmers of Michigan have asked that something like this be said to the women of Detroit: 'When your automobile manufacturer finds that the cost of materials and labor has gone up, he raises the price of his car. That is our position exactly. We have been making money, but every cent of our profit in potatoes is legitimate. Nearly every cent we have made goes back to improve our plant, gives our wives and children some of the comforts of city life, or has been invested in Liberty bonds. Our boys are over there as well as yours. The making of food is as important as the making of guns and shells.

"Be fair to us, who are proud to be called soldiers of the soil. If you are paying too much for potatoes, it is not because they cost too much on the farm. The fault lies somewhere between the farm and the kitchen. That is your problem. Get our potatoes to your home more cheaply. The wagon that drops half its load from shipping point to destination is a failure. So is the machinery which, in bringing to your doorstep a bushel of potatoes, doubles their price.'—By M. A. Rategan in *Detroit News*.

What has Becone of the "Michigan Standard Potato" Adopted by the Growers' Association?

Under the scare head, "Our Potato Industry Faces Ruin," an anonymous writer in a current agricultural paper throws a fit over the situation that exists largely in his imagination, and takes a wallop at the farmers who stood out against the vicious grading measures that were saddled onto them last year.

"There are a great many men," says this critic, "sincere in their desire to advance the interests of the potato industry in Michigan, who have been self-deceived as to the grading situation. * * * * * Sales Manager Prater, of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, has on his files more than twenty telegrams from prominent dealers protesting against buying Michigan potatoes because of the unfavorable publicity the industry of the state received during the winter of 1917-18. With such a situation confronting them the potato growers of the state must pull together now as never before, and so must the distributors. * * * * * The press of the state, a part of which has not always been fair in its treatment of the grading problem, can render a truly constructive service if it will endeavor to bring the producer and the distributor on the one hand and the consumer on the other, into closer harmony. Agitation, distrust and misunderstanding can't produce the results we must have if we succeed in marketing Michigan's 1918 potato crop to advantage to the growers of the state, etc., etc."

In shouldering the onus of this "unfavorable publicity" upon the press of the state that had the courage to stand by the farmers while other self-styled "agricultural" papers sat serenely on the fence, this critic conveniently ignores the resolutions of the potato growers, adopted at East Lansing last March in one of the most representative gathering of farmers ever held in the state of Michigan. He ignores them and the farmers who adopted them because he dare not say to the tens of thousands of farmers who endorsed those resolutions that they were "self-deceived." Yet that is what he means. He means as hundreds of other farm paper editors and agricultural experts mean, that the farmers do not yet know what's good for them and that they must take the medicine of "Doc" Miller and his cohorts have provided for them whether they like it or not.

I'll say to the anonymous writer, to Mr. Prater of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, to Mr. E. Percy Miller, to the Bureau of Markets, to anyone else that does not carry his credentials as being of and for the farmer, first, last and all the time, that the potato grading measure originally adopted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and put into effect by the potato division of the Food Administration, was NOT formulated in the interests of the farmers, and should NOT be forced upon the farmers, if the farmers do not want it. Can that be any plainer? The farmers of this state said they did not want the kind of grading adopted by the shippers of this state. So why the argument? When farmers make up their minds they don't want something, you can't cram it down their necks and make it stay.

In his effort to castigate the farmer and the press who opposed last year's grading measure, this critic handles the truth very carelessly. A few facts, as gleaned from the U. S. Bureau of Markets weekly reports and from the columns of leading journals in other states will serve to clear up the misunderstandings that must have arisen as a result of this article.

The author's promise is that unless the growers and shippers of Michigan grade their stock better the Michigan potato industry faces "ruin." To prove his point he describes the condition that has existed in the Detroit market since October 1st. We infer from this that poorly graded Michigan potatoes must make up the bulk of the shipments into Detroit. Now what are the facts?

We asked Mr. F. A. Bloom who has charge of the Detroit branch of the Bureau of Markets if the bulk of potatoes received on the Detroit market were Michigan grown. "No," he replied, "very little Michigan stock comes to this market. The bulk comes from Wisconsin and Minnesota."

If Mr. Prater of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange will watch the Bureau of Market reports, he need not be alarmed over the his "more than twenty telegrams" from the dealers, in whose interests the potato grading measure was adopted.

To prove that Michigan potatoes are still on a par with the potato of other states, and that the "unfavorable publicity" of last year did NOT have the effect that the dealers claim, we quote as follows from the October 26th report issued by the Bureau of Markets:

"Cincinnati.—Sales to jobbers. Wis.: Quality condition gen. good. Bulk, per cwt., U. S. No. 1, \$2.10-\$2.15, mostly \$2.15, some fair, \$1.85; U. S.

grade No. 2, \$1.35-\$1.40. MICH.: quality good, bulk: per cwt. round whites, U. S. grade No. 1, \$2.25; Minn.: A wide range, qual. condition, skd., per cwt., round whites, U. S. grade No. 1, \$2.20."

(Note that Michigan potatoes brought the highest prices on this market.)

"Buffalo.—N. Y.: Bulk: per cwt., round whites, U. S. grade No. 1, \$2.15-\$2.25, mostly \$2.20. MICH.: skd per cwt., round whites, U. S. No. 1, \$2.20-\$2.35, mostly \$2.30; Wis.: Dock sales skd. per cwt. round whites, U. S. grade, No. 1, \$2.25."

(Note that Michigan potatoes brought the highest prices on this market.)

"Cleveland.—Sales to jobbers. U. S. No. 1 MICH. quality condition gen. good, round whites, skd. per cwt., \$2.25-\$2.35; Wis.: qual. cond. gen. good, skd. per cwt., round whites, \$2.10-\$2.25; some slightly immature, \$1.90-\$2."

(Note that Michigan potatoes brought the highest prices on this market.)

These reports submitted daily by bureau of markets offices at the primary markets prove that Michigan potatoes are always quoted on a par with and often at a premium over potatoes from any other central western potato state. So, Mr. Farmer, when any agricultural writer, or any dealer who wants an excuse for not paying you any more for your crop, attempts to tell you that your action last year has "ruined" the Michigan potato market, tell him to produce the evidence. The same old gang is using the same old gag to coerce you.

The organized Michigan potato growers voted to adopt a standard Michigan grade of a minimum

Pres. Smith Says:

"Missaukee county and all Western Michigan never had potatoes of better quality than this year, and the price is likely to be good. Things look fairly bright for the potato farmers of Western Michigan. The use of the 1 1/4 inch round mesh screen seems entirely satisfactory to our farmers. It is surprising that so slight a change along with a good-sized potato yield has given in our county universal satisfaction. Many associations are using the old 1 1/4 inch square mesh screen and spuds are accepted as U. S. No. 1. Western Michigan spuds are taking preference in many markets. Our first car went to Boston and another to Cleveland, at top prices.

Potatoes are mostly harvested in this county. Yield light to fair. M. B. F.'s agitation last year was a good thing and has resulted in bringing things back to about where they used to be, and on the whole I think that the potato situation should be considered as fairly satisfactory.—A. M. Smith, Pres. Mich. Potato Growers' Ass'n.

size of an inch and three quarters. Mr. A. M. Smith secured a concession which he stated would permit the use of an inch and seven-eighths round mesh screen instead of an inch and fifteen-sixteenths screen, and it is such a screen, we understand, that is grading the bulk of this year's crop. Yet, we are told, there has been no official change in the requirements for a No. 1 potato. Apparently shippers who are using a smaller screen this year are finding just as good a market for their stock as those who employ the larger screen.

If farmers are not to be permitted to fix their own grades, in the same manner that a manufacturer fixes the styles and standards for his commodities, then surely something is wrong with our social system, and one man enjoys rights that are denied to another. Michigan potato growers have said that they believe potatoes should be uniformly graded; they have said that potatoes of poor quality, and undersized should not be shipped into the primary markets; they have said that they wished to adopt a standard Michigan variety, of a minimum size of an inch and three quarters, advertise it, guarantee its uniformity and quality, and create a demand for that kind of a potato. If they are not to be permitted to carry out these plans unmolested by the organized shippers, there will eventually be trouble. It seems to us that the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange will not have performed the fullest service to its members until it resolutely adopts the grade recommended by the growers themselves. We are surprised and pained that the Exchange should so clearly ignore the wishes of its membership upon this important question of grading, and we trust that another year, or even before the present season is over, the Exchange will take such steps as are necessary to adopt and promulgate the sale of the "Michigan Standard Potato."

WHY FARMING AS A BUSINESS DOES NOT PAY

(Continued from page 1)

exist give this county agent their undivided support. Every Gleaner, every Granger, every farm club member, and every other farmer in the county must wake up to the realization that this representative is no more a government man and a college man than he is a county man. A man representing his community, the bridge between the college and the farmer.

I am willing to admit that some of our county agents are not leaders, but we cannot, as intelligent men, invalidate the fundamental idea that here is a representative office which can only be made to function when this office receives the undivided support of every one in the community, and the unqualified support of the Michigan Agricultural College with an efficient corps of specialists unhampered and unchecked except by one motive, the ultimate happiness and prosperity of the farm warriors of the food growers of this state.

We must recognize civilization is moving, changing; it is not as the druggist goes to a bottle and measures out the potion which will cure an ailment. Our problems are changing, and we need leaders who can be trusted and who can help us, represent us, in the reconstruction as well as at present. Leaders who will have power to act, leaders who will be listened to, leaders who have hearts and souls to understand what lies in that magic word of happiness; leaders who can sense national changes in relation to their communities and leaders who will continually bring forth the facts of a better agriculture, practically and spiritually; leaders who feel the pulse of events and sense the great changes which are going on in the rapid development of our civilization. We must know that it is not only agitation, it is education which will bring about these changes. This will never come from agitators, from opportunists, from demagogues and pedants, but it will come from the students of agriculture and the leaders of men. The county agents themselves are not enough. The representative farmers of these counties must meet. The agricultural policies of this nation must be developed by the men who have felt their boys and girls leave them, who have felt the discouragements and losses of crop failure, the men who need (Continued on page 9)

A Newberry Admirer

I read your articles of Oct. 12 by Gifford Pinchot and "Henry Ford, the Man." I should say with much interest and pleasure. By contrasting the two, it seems to me that you make a mistake in giving Henry Ford so much publicity with a view of aiding him in getting elected senator. If the administration gave a man like Gifford Pinchot an appointment he could do an immense lot of good for the farmer, and encouraged Henry Ford to continue in his line he could do a lot of good for America and our allies to offset his past mistakes. Imagine some multi-millionaire in some neutral country running a peace ship over after such outrages had been perpetrated on it, as this country had from Germany, and talked peace and out of the trenches by Christmas, not knowing any more about the principles that were involved than he did just because he had more money than sense and courage. What would you think of such a man? Well, Henry Ford did just such a thing thru short-sightedness or ignorance, and yet you advertise him freely because you have gained some prestige with your paper on farm topics. I subscribed for your paper when it was out of politics and will feel like cutting it out if you persist in politics. Now, in your editorial you take another slap at Roosevelt. Have you stopped to think why "consternation reigns, etc., and President Wilson has won the greatest bloodless victory?" Did it dawn upon you that Wilson's notes are now backed by preparedness on land and sea, and soon in the air? Supposing now that the president had taken heed of Washington's advice on being prepared and letting the world know it; suppose President Wilson had done what Roosevelt urged when the Germans invaded Belgium and when they sank the Lusitania; don't you think he would have a still greater bloodless victory thru preparedness in times of peace? The pen is mightier than the sword when backed by real fighting men and ammunition, and thank God, the time is here when we are back again to where the world knows that when America speaks she means what she says. It seems to me someone said a few days ago that the Germans can understand shells better than a typewriter. Shells is the only language Germany can understand. The native inhabitants of the sections you refer to are in the same danger they were when Germany invaded Belgium, and that is not all, our own nation was no exception upon the seas. I am in hopes you will try and see that Mr. Newberry is a better fitted man for the senate than Henry Ford. It is too bad he had to have so much money spent to get advertised for his past, but he had no paper like yours to give free advertising. Mr. Ford was the best advertised man in the world except Kaiser Bill. The democrats are also doing it where necessary. You doubtless know how much Connolly of Detroit spent to get elected mayor, \$80,000. I think Newberry hasn't got any nicker-plated Fords to give away either, to get in well.—Frank Rasmussen, Montcalm Co.

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.)

AN ACT FOR RELIEF OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

I am a subscriber of your paper, and would like to know by the next issue if the government has made any rules on paying the interest on the notes of a man who has gone to war. If so, give us your best information.—R. M. S., Belding.

On March 8th, the congress of the United States enacted a law to "extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war." It was the specific purpose of this law to prevent creditors of persons engaged in military service from taking advantage of such persons' absence, and inability to pay claims against them, by lawsuit or otherwise, to injure such persons' civil interests.

The law does not assume that because a man is in military service he is unable to pay his debts. But to those who are able to prove such inability the law gives ample protection. While the law does not specifically mention protecting men in service from lawsuits for non-payment of interest on notes, the general provisions of the act, we believe will give such protection.

The government does not, to answer your question, pay the interest on a soldier's notes. It does not even say to creditors that they must wait until the war ends before they can proceed against anyone in military service, but it does insist that courts before which legal action against persons in military service is brought shall, in various ways, protect the interests of such persons. Those able to pay their debts are expected to pay them. Those unable to do so, because of the small wages received for military service, are protected during the period of their military service and for a limited time thereafter. Below is a "skeleton" of the act, which will give you an idea of how the government's plan of protection is carried out. If you desire to read the act in its entirety, write to your congressman and ask him for a copy of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act.

* * *

February 20, 1918.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, recently passed by Congress, aims to protect soldiers and sailors from undue hardship, due to their inability to bring or defend lawsuits and to attend to their business obligations or property rights, during their absence in military service.

A soldier or sailor may owe money on a note. Or he may have bought or leased land or tools or furniture on which an installment is yet due. Or he may have mortgaged his home, and be liable to foreclosure for non-payment. Or he may have started a homestead or mining claim and be unable to continue the necessary occupation in the required period of time. Or he may have carried life insurance for several years and now be unable to keep up the premium payments. Or he may have a money claim against someone and during his absence the lapse of time may raise a legal bar against suing for it when he returns. Or he may be sued on some claim in his absence and may be unable to defend the suit effectively while absent.

In these and other ways he may suffer undue hardships. The object of this Act is to give relief from such hardship. The provisions of the Act are too numerous to set forth accurately here. Enough to point out that its main principle is as follows:

(1) Let some one, on behalf of a soldier or sailor, notify the court that the party concerned is a soldier or sailor. Then the court will make prompt inquiries into the merits of the case; if the case merits it, the court has power to stay the other party from further proceeding, or to give other remedies that may be appropriate. The court may also appoint an attorney to represent the soldier or sailor in a lawsuit.

(2) If a lawsuit has been begun already in some court against the soldier or sailor, go to that same court and give the notice above mentioned. If no lawsuit has yet been begun, but some landlord or other person is preparing to sell out or to take possession of property in which the soldier or sailor is interested, go to the court in whose jurisdiction the property is, notify the court as above, and ask the court to summon the other party. All such persons are forbidden by law to take property in that way without first applying to the court for an order; but some persons may attempt to take possession without doing so, in ignorance of the new law.

(3) If the soldier or sailor had an insurance policy or a fraternal benefit membership, before September 1, 1917, and fears that he may not be able to keep up his payments, he should write to

the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington, and ask them for a form of application (or ask his post adjutant at the camp.) The Government, on certain conditions, will guarantee the payment of the premiums, so that the policy or membership will not be forfeited during the soldier's or sailor's absence; he will then have a year after his return to pay up and save his policy or membership. This relief does not apply to all policies or memberships, and details cannot be given here; but on filling out the application and sending it to the War Risk Insurance Bureau it will be duly taken care of, if it is the kind of insurance that is protected by this Act.

DOES ANYBODY KNOW WHAT AILS THESE TURKEYS?

As we are a reader of one of the best farm papers out, and enjoy it so much, as it is helping the farmers, who have seen hard times for the

Good Ideas From Mecosta Farmer

Editor M. B. F.:—Enclosed find one big dollar bill for one year's renewal to M. B. F.—Michigan Farmers' Best Friend. Would pay ten rather than be without the paper. Every farmer ought to be a subscriber; also if the town people would read it they would get the facts of the farming question, which would help a lot toward a remedy for the big difference between farmer and city consumer. I am pleased to note the stand you take in behalf of Henry Ford for U. S. senator. In my opinion it isn't necessary to be a crooked, scheming professional politician to hold public office. Any honest man who is broad, liberal-minded, has plenty of common horse sense and in most cases a common school education is well qualified to hold any office in the land, and such a man is Mr. Ford. If we are fighting for a principle and to prevent future wars now, if ever, the president needs the help of such men, but if it is merely a case of licking Germany, right or wrong, crushing one military power and building up another in its place, which sure means future wars, then any fire-eating un-American professional politician will do. Let us work and fight NOW to crush militarism out of every nation in the world forever. Wouldn't T. R. make a dandy U. S. Kaiser? He is quoted as saying we ought to be so prepared that no nation dare look cross-eyed at us. Suppose we were so prepared and some nation did look cross-eyed at us and T. R., ruler of U. S., what he means is that nation would get a licking no matter how big or how little. I believe in being so prepared is what got Germany in bad with the rest of the world.

How about the bean deal a year ago last spring? We were asked to double our bean acreage to help win the war. I did so, the same as many others; plowed under meadows and later bought hay at \$24 a ton and lost a lot of money on the bean crop, and now we are told the country is beamed to death. The argument between the farmer and elevator man has always been on the so-called pick. I don't object to the cull or spoiled beans being picked out when tested when we sell our beans, but I do object to the practice of the buyers picking out every bean that happens to be the least bit off color, or has a little spot on it, and then when they pick these same beans none but the really spoiled beans are picked out by the women, the others are polished and sold as C. H. P. In other words the elevator men sell a great many more bushels of C. H. P. beans than they pay for when buying from the farmer. Wouldn't this be a case for the Farmers' Non-Partisan League. By the way, if I find our banker-elevator man and others opposing the league I believe the farmers ought to support it.—G. M., Mecosta county.

past few years. Am going to ask thru your paper if any of the readers know what can be the trouble with my turkeys. When they get almost as big as old ones they begin to dump and live that way for three or four weeks, then die. It seems to be mostly the hen turkeys that are troubled, and my neighbors complain the same of theirs. Are they too weak to feather, or what? And what can we get to give them to overcome this trouble?—Mrs. O. H. G., Manton, Michigan.

We referred the above letter to the M. A. C., but inasmuch as the College's "turkey expert" does not get on the job until November 1st, the college was unable to diagnose the case or suggest a remedy. Professor C. H. Bing, of the poultry department suggests that the one disease most to be dreaded among turkey raisers is called Black Head. In this malady the droppings are a yellowish white and diarrhetic. If any of our readers know what is the trouble with our subscriber's turkeys we'd certainly appreciate their telling us.

The Publisher's Desk

WASHINGTON IN WAR-TIME.—Lying alongside our car as we rolled into the new Union depot at the Nation's capitol one morning last week was a hospital train loaded with wounded American boys invalided back from Flanders fields. There was little contrast between this and the trains of boys headed towards France that one sees on the road now everywhere. The same grinning faces peered or grimaced at you from the windows, the ever-present cigarette or "fag," as they call it over there, shown brightly, where the windows or doors were opened to let in the warm breeze of a beautiful autumn day the sound of bright, happy songs floated out.

"Glad to be back to God's country." Maimed or gassed, but happy now to have done their bit in the world's final throes to wrest the cancer of autocracy from its loins. And these were our own American boys!

Have you seen your first wounded American soldier?

When you do you will feel a thrill such as has never come over you before. It came to me and others with whom I have talked in the East tell me that it comes to every one of us who have stayed at home here, three thousand miles from the nightly dread of the hideous Hun. A feeling half mixed with pity, half pride and a mighty sharp jab at your conscience. Why has it been my good fortune to stay here at home protected by these mothers' sons, everyone of them as dear to those who love them and with life as dear to them as it is to me? Then, of course, I rush to my own defense at the bar of my conscience—why, I have bought bonds, thrift stamps, and I have given time and energy to help get others to buy and more than all I have stayed on my own job and helped to keep one branch of an essential industry intact 'till the boys get back! O, but it sounds weak to my conscience! You'll get that thrill just as I did the first time I saw these American boys with legs and arms off! Let me warn you to have argued it out with your conscience before you meet one.

At the end of the three cars were two hospital cars, with drawn blinds, thank heaven, I could not see the boys who were behind them. White-gowned Red Cross nurses were coming and going between the two cars. Thank God that these heaven-winged sisters of mercy, who mother these boys, are backed by the millions of American dollars, to which you and I have contributed our tiny mites! When I saw them I promised myself I'd double my Red Cross subscription even if I had to buy less war savings stamps to do it.

In Washington, on the streets, and in New York, I saw these returned boys, each with the V on his arm, which indicates the returned wounded soldier. Some of them wear distinguished service medals, both from our allies and our own U. S.; how proud they are of them and how proud the folks at home will be of them!

From what I can gather they are bringing all but the most minor injured boys home for the period of their recuperation. Bringing them back here where food and heat is plentiful, on ships that in any event would be coming back light. The idea strikes me as a good one and surely it must come as welcome news to the boy lying in a French hospital to be told that he is going home, where he can see mother or wife. That's enough to make any man well when he's sick in bed three thousand miles from those he loves.—G.M.S.

Silo Pays for Itself First Year

Knowing the value of a silo, or rather ensilage, for fifteen years, but by renting farms without silos was beaten out of the use of silage, but having bought a small farm two years ago made up my mind that their prices were too high and I concluded to build a cobblestone silo, and hauled the stone in the winter, and after harvest I went to work. Being a mason, I laid it up myself, and as a farmer cannot figure his work, for time is worth much as he works many a day that he does not earn his board, I did not figure this work anything. My silo is 10x26, using 27 bbls cement, 15 loads of stone, 10 loads of sand, second-hand steel, \$10. This makes me a silo that will stand for ages, and very cheap, I consider my silo as good or better than vitrified tile. I filled my silo last fall and as feed was very scarce I wintered four milch cows and four 2-year-olds. Had I not built the silo and had not saved the poor, soft corn I would have had to sell the 2-year-olds for about \$35 each. I sold them this spring and received \$63 each for them, so I feel that my silo has paid for itself the first year.—Charles M. Weber, Chesaning, Michigan.

Expert Claims Sugar Beets Take More Fertility from the Soil than almost any other Crop

In the July 20 issue we republished an article by a writer in "Facts About Sugar," showing a comparison of the returns per acre from leading crops, taking into consideration the loss of fertility accompanying the growing of each crop. This writer sought to prove that sugar beets returned to the farmer more dollars for each dollar's worth of fertility taken from the soil than any of the other common farm crops.

The article was published without comment on our part. Written by a supposedly reliable authority and published in a supposedly reliable medium, we did not question the facts and figures set forth. But one of our subscribers did. A well-known upper peninsula farmer, who, it appears from the tone of his letter, knows somewhat more than the average farmer about the effects of various crops upon the soil, took exception to the conclusions of the article and wrote us his own opinions about it. He erroneously assumed that we endorsed the statements made in the article, which we did not do. For some weeks we have been trying to get the facts about this matter, but have only just succeeded, and regret that the information that we have is not entirely complete. It is supplied by Prof. M. M. McCool of the Department of Soils of the M. A. C., and is we believe, authentic. If any of our readers have any further information to offer upon the subject, gleaned from their own experience, we shall be glad to hear from them.

Below we publish the letter from our subscriber, followed by Prof. McCool's article:

"I was much interested in an article of your recent issue entitled 'An Illusion Dissipated,' in which you attempt to dispute the, among the farmers, well-known fact, that sugar beets are hard on the soil. I wish to call your attention to the table of figures in said article. You mention pre-war prices and you figure your beets at nine dollars a ton. You have evidently printed this figure up-side down because previous to this war, we never received over six dollars per ton for beets. I believe the sugar beet people make a great mistake when they go to tell the farmers that sugar beets are not a heavy feeder on the soil. If I were to contract for a crop of beets, I would tell the farmer the truth as I know it to be. I would tell him that sugar beets are the hardest feeder on plant food that I know of. I would tell them not to plant beets but on soil that was very rich in plant food, and also that at the present prices of beets they would net him more for labor and fertility expended than any other common farm crop that could be contracted for at a fixed price, and for every dollar expended, for fertility the greater his net returns. I have heard speakers harp on the fact that there is no fertility in the sugar extracted from the beets, and of course they are right. I have heard them tell the farmers that about all the beets wanted was lots of sunshine and cool nights. I have seen the farmers go away disgusted. Allow me to prove by the table in the article mentioned that beets are hard on the soil and that the farmers know their business. You figure the cost of fertilizer in a ton of wheat at \$8.23. It takes two acres to produce a ton of wheat. The cost of this fertility according to your table would be \$4.12. In other words it would cost the farmer \$4.12 to replace the plant food sold of this acre. Now you give the cost of fertility sold of the farm in a ton of beets at one dollar as twelve ton of beets would be an average crop to the acre it would cost the farmer \$12, using your own figures to replace the fertility taken out of one acre. In other words it would take according to your own table about three times as much fertility out of an acre of beets as it would out of an acre of wheat. It is no illusion that sugar beets takes lots of fertility off your farm. By the very figures in which you attempt to disprove this fact you prove it. The farmer, as a rule, is very careful of the bank deposit in his soil. Give him the facts straight and you will help him raise a bigger crop of sugar beets."

I have been unable to take up the questions raised in connection with sugar beet growing. I am furnishing you a table showing the number of pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash removed from an acre of clay loam soil of average fertility, by several crops, and am also giving you a short description of the conditions that are important in connection with sugar beet production.

The sugar beet is an exacting crop. There are two factors that enter largely into successful production of the sugar beet, first, the disease factor, and second, soil fertility.

Diseases that may attack the sugar beet may be controlled in a large measure by crop rotation. It is not advisable to grow this crop on the same piece of land two years in succession. A standard four-year rotation of crops may consist of corn with a heavy application of manure, followed by

beets; an application of about 400 pounds per acre of acid phosphate to be followed by oats or barley, with clover seeded therein, and one year production of clover. If it is not desired to produce corn, of course, some other cultivated crop can take its place.

The sugar beet, according to the table below, is a crop that removes relatively large quantities of phosphoric acid and potash from the soil. The amount of nitrogen removed is also somewhat higher than that taken away by the staple crops. An abundance of quickly available phosphoric

The number of pounds to the acre of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash removed from a clay loam soil of average fertility, by given yields of various crops:

Crop	Wt. of Crop Lbs.	Nitrog. Lbs.	Phos. Acid Lbs.	Pot. Lbs.
Wheat:—				
Grain, 30 bu.	1800	33	14.26	9.24
Straw	3158	15	6.9	19.44
Total	4958	48	21.16	28.68
Oats:—				
Grain, 50 bu.	1600	35	11.96	9.96
Straw	3000	15	5.98	34.92
Total	4600	50	17.94	44.88
Corn:—				
Grain, 65 bu.	3640	40	18.17	15.00
Stalks	6000	45	14.03	79.68
Total	9640	85	32.20	94.68
Potatoes:—				
224 bu.	13440	47	21.62	76.20
Potato vines	4274	20	2.76	1.08
Total	17714	67	24.38	77.28
Sugar Beets:—				
(Roots only) 15 tons	30000	48.0	24.15	98.64
Cabbage:—				
28 tons	56000	168	58.19	54.84

acid is essential for the purpose of promoting early and rapid growth. This may be applied by addition of about 400 pounds per acre of a 12 or 14 per cent acid phosphate. In the production of sugar beets potash is highly important and on light soils as well as muck soils it must be applied in liberal quantities in some form. At the present time a good grade of stable manure is about the only source. On the heavier types of soil that are well supplied with vegetable matter or humus potash is not needed so badly as on the other soils, yet it is very likely that in many of these would respond profitably to applications of potash if it could be purchased for normal price. Excessive amounts of nitrogen either present in the soil or added to it result in increased yields of

Food Adm'n Issues list of "Fair Food Prices" for Protection of Consumers against Profiteering Retailers

Below is a list of the principal commodities, together with the prices which the Food Administration has determined, after careful investigation, are "fair" prices. The retail prices quoted are the maximum that should be charged by any grocery. Any store charging more than the price quoted will be asked to show its reason for so

doing and unless able to justify such action, punitive measures will follow. M. B. F. readers who have been asked to pay more than the figure given in the last column for any of these commodities should report the occurrence, with name of grocer, etc., to us, and we will take the matter up with the state Food Administration:

Commodity		Retailer Pays		Con'r should pay	
		Low	High	Low	High
Wheat flour, per 1-16 bbls., bag 1	12 1/4 lbs.	.71	.75	.81	.85
Wheat flour, bulk	per lb.	.05 1/2	.06	.06 1/2	.07
Barley flour, per 1-16 bbl., bag 1	12 1/4 lbs.	.72	.75	.82	.85
Barley flour, bulk	per lb.	.05	.06	.06	.07
Rye flour, per 1-16 bbl., bag 1	12 1/4 lbs.	.75	.75	.85	.85
Rye flour, bulk	per lb.	.05	.06	.06	.07
Corn flour, bulk	per lb.	.06	.07	.07	.08
Rice flour, bulk	per lb.	.11	.12	.13	.15
Corn meal, bulk	per lb.	.05	.06	.06	.07
Corn meal, package, 5 lbs., or less	per lb.	.06	.07	.07	.08
Victory bread, price per loaf	16 oz.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.10	.10
Victory bread, price per loaf	32 oz.	.16	.16	.18	.19
Oatmeal or rolled oats, bulk	5 1/2 lbs.	5.35		.07	.08
Oatmeal or rolled oats, package	per lb.	.08	.09	.10	.13
Rice, unbroken, standard quality	per lb.	.11	.12	.12 1/2	.15
Hominy or hominy grits	per lb.	.06	.07	.08	.09
Sugar, granulated, bulk	per lb.	.08 1/2	9.76	.09 1/2	.11
Beans, white, navy or pea, not lima	per lb.	.10	.11	.13	.15
Beans, colored, pinto or any other colored variety	per lb.	.08	.10	.10	.13
Potatoes, white or Irish	per pk.	.30	.40	.35	.45
Onions	per lb.	.04	.05	.05	.07
Raisins, seeded	15 oz. pkg.	.11	.12	.12	.14
Canned tomatoes, standard grade	20 oz. No. 2	.13	.14	.15	.18
Canned corn, standard grade	20 oz. No. 2	.12 1/2	.12 1/2	.14	.15
Canned peas, standard grade	20 oz. No. 2	.12 1/2	.14	.14	.16
Canned salmon, tall pink Alaska	16 oz. No. 1	.18	.18	.22	.25
Canned salmon, tall red Alaska	16 oz. No. 1	.25	.25	.28	.30
Evaporated milk, unsweetened	6 oz. can	.05 1-3	.06	.06	.07
Evaporated milk, unsweetened	16 oz. can	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.12	.14
Milk, bottled	per qt.	.09	.10	.10	.12
Butter, creamery, print	per lb.	.56	.58	.61	.64
Oleomargarine	per lb.	.30	.34 1/2	.35	.38
Eggs, fresh	per doz.	.46	.47	.50	.52
Cheese, American, full cream, cut	per lb.	.34	.38	.40	.45
Lard, pure leaf, bulk	per lb.	.30	.32	.35	.38
Lard substitute, bulk	per lb.	.24	.24 1/2	.28	.30
Bacon, breakfast, sliced, standard grade	per lb.	.40	.42	.48	.50
Ham, smoked, sliced	per lb.	.36	.38	.50	.55
High grade bacon	per lb.		.50		.60

beets, large in size, but with a decreased capacity for sugar production. Sufficient nitrogen, however, must be present to promote rapid growth early in the season.

In conclusion I should place sugar beets in the same category with potatoes and cabbage, all of which result in a heavy drain on the fertility of the soil. For the successful continued production of sugar beets an addition of an abundance of fertilizer material either as stable manure or commercial fertilizer, preferably both, must be added to each rotation.—M. M. McCool.

FALL MONTHS ARE BEST ONES TO FATTEN THE TURKEYS IN

The turkey is still a wild bird. All the efforts of the farmer and breeder have failed to domesticate this wanderer into the barnyard dependent that puts on fat at the whim of the owner. A chicken will put feed into fat at almost any age and at any time the crop is kept filled with the right kind of food.

The young turkey, however, is a long-legged, bug hunter until the winter thatch of feathers is put on and Nature suggests that it is time to store up a reserve for rigorous weather. Turkeys will put on weight rapidly and economically at that season and raisers should take advantage of it.

This, too, is the season when fields provide plenty of feed that would otherwise go to waste and, in the case of weed seeds, would do damage to future crops.

Now, when we have need for every ounce of food that can be put into form for human consumption whether ground by mills or gizzards, it is the soundest economy to let the young turkeys live thru the fall bug-and-seed-hunting season.

A young gobbler that weights ten pounds in October will weigh 12 or 13 sixty days later if given a little extra feed along toward the end of that period. A hen in the same time will fill out from seven pounds to nine or ten. Such satisfactory gains can be made at no other time in the bird's life. It is the season when nature is preparing for winter. The turkey hasn't learned to depend upon the farmers' grain bins.

The U. S. Food Administration suggests that in order to take advantage of this favorable season weighing less than six pounds dressed should be marketed. Young gobblers should be of sufficient size to dress at least eight pounds before being sold. Let the turkeys develop and grow fat.

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for all the farmers of Michigan.
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Henry Ford or Truman Newberry?

AS A NON-PARTISAN and independent newspaper, Michigan Business Farming asks its readers to vote for Henry Ford for United States senator. We have never made such an unusual request as this before; we may never do so again. But acting under the light that is given us to understand the national political situation and the problems of the reconstruction period that is to follow the war, we have had no choice but to throw our meager support to Mr. Ford.

And by this support, we did not mean that we should instruct our readers how to vote; we have too great a respect for their intelligence for that. We did not mean that we should draw a halo about the head of Mr. Ford that it might blind the voters to his defects. We did not mean that we should paint his opponent in unworthy colors. But we did mean that we should tell the exact truth about Henry Ford, believing that no man could conscientiously choose his opponent when in possession of all the facts.

In answer to our few critics who have accused us of "mixing in politics," we can only say that we consider it the duty of every newspaper to exercise the same right of freedom of thought and speech that actuates men in the settlement of issues. We have the same right to use these columns to tell the story of Henry Ford and to urge his election as any farmer has to stand on the street corner and discuss politics. Any farmer who denies us this right is not fair-minded. To the most of our readers we need make no apologies for our attitude upon the senatorial question. They know that we are ALWAYS for the farmer; never compromising with the truth, never hesitating for the sake of policy or advertising patronage to stand with them on all questions; always sincere, aggressive, and progressive. They have confidence in our integrity; and they know that we shall not betray that confidence.

When we go to the polls next Tuesday we shall be confronted with the choice of voting for Henry Ford on the democratic ticket or Truman Newberry on the republican ticket. If only democrats vote for Henry Ford, he will not be elected; but the thousands of republicans who voted for Mr. Ford on the republican primary ballot will split their ticket and vote for him on the democratic ticket. This will not be because they have changed their "politics," but because they believe Henry Ford is a better man to serve the people of Michigan than Truman Newberry. No

matter what ticket Mr. Ford was nominated on they would vote for him just the same.

But we shall be confronted with a greater responsibility than this. We shall have to choose either FOR or AGAINST the President. A vote for Henry Ford is a vote for Woodrow Wilson; a vote for Truman Newberry is a vote for the selfish, bigoted partisans who have been barking at the President's heels like a pack of dogs ever since we entered the war.

The President's intervention in the Michigan senatorial race is perfectly justified as was his interference in a recent Minnesota campaign when he urged the re-election of Senator Nelson, a republican. Roosevelt, Penrose, Poindexter, Lodge, and the rest of the republican leaders charge the President with "playing politics." But if we could bring ourselves to believe that President Wilson is so small in caliber as to merit this charge, we would say that he had been driven to it by his accusers. Long, long before we entered the war, the dethroned politicians began their attacks upon President Wilson. Not a single official act has met the approval of Roosevelt. No public utterance of Pres. Wilson's has gone unchallenged. Always there has been something wrong with it. The political history of the past two years has not recorded a single endorsement of the President's many official declarations by any one of the above named quartette. Roosevelt has persistently played politics since the day the President refused to allow him to take ten thousand men over to Germany and clean up on the Kaiser. If the President has endorsed party candidates for political expediency it is because he has been actually driven to it by such men as Roosevelt.

We shall have to choose between a man who has demonstrated his belief in the principles of democracy; who is a common man, with common thoughts, common speech, and having an abiding faith in the common people; and a man who has lived all his life away from the folks like you and me and among people who have never known the pang of poverty or the sweat of hard work.

It ought not to be difficult for us to understand this difference between Mr. Ford and Mr. Newberry. A few years ago Mr. Ford worked at a lathe among other workmen. What he has today he earned. Millions of dollars of profits he gave back to the people who worked for him and to the people who bought his automobiles. From what we know of Henry Ford's democratic nature we may believe that he would have given much more of his company's profits to the employes had he been the sole owner. But when we criticize him for amassing a fortune we must remember that he was duty bound to protect the interests of the Dodges, the Couzens, the Klingensmiths, and others who had purchased Ford stock and helped to finance the struggling little concern in its early days. We know that even the magnificent charitable and sociological ventures he dared to make at the expense of the company did not always have the approval of the minority stockholders. Instead of criticizing Mr. Ford we should give him credit for remembering those who worked for him and for inaugurating reforms which opened up a new era for labor and forced other manufacturers to pay living wages. Henry B. Joy, relative of Truman Newberry, and a former president of the Packard Motor Car Company, did not pay his employees higher wages from choice. He paid them because Henry Ford forced him to.

Truman Newberry inherited his wealth from his father. Born of rich parents, from the day of his birth he had all the comforts and luxuries that money could buy. His companions were the sons of the rich, having the selfish, worldly viewpoint of the rich. His training, his surroundings, the traditions of his family all left their impress upon

his mind, and the fact that he never did break away from the bonds of family and friends to cast his lot among his fellow-men and work his own way up the ladder of success, proves to us that he has neither the capacity nor the desire to interest himself in the problems of struggling humanity. Mr. Newberry is a standpatter of the worst type. He may not intend to be, but he cannot help himself. He has not progressed with the age; he is still of the old school of aristocrats who believe that blood and money are the only credentials for position and power.

We must choose next Tuesday between a man who has blazed his own way and a man who has followed the path of least resistance. We must choose between a man who lives in Michigan and a man who has lived so long in the fashionable environs of New York City that he has almost forfeited his rights to be called a citizen of Michigan. We must choose between a man who has a long record of service to the common people, who stands squarely upon certain principles; and a man whose opinions upon the important subjects of the day are so vague that he has never yet declared them. The man who votes next Tuesday for Truman Newberry will not cast an intelligent ballot. That Mr. Newberry's name is on the republican ticket signifies nothing. Upon all the great questions of the day he has maintained silence. If he has any worth-while opinions he has succeeded in keeping them safe from the critical eyes of the people.

We must choose between a man who has absolutely refused to spend a single cent in his behalf, a man who suffered false and unjust charges to be made against his name because he was too big in heart and mind to descend to a political embroglio; and a man who spent \$176,000 in flagrant violation of the law to tell the people of Michigan why they ought to vote for him. Investigations into the Newberry expenditures are now being conducted in a federal court in New York. Uncle Sam is pretty well convinced that Wall Street had a hand in floating the Newberry senatorial bark, and it would be no surprise to learn that the same eastern interests that have been opposing Mr. Ford are identical with those opposing the farmers' organization in the middle west.

We have never witnessed a political situation in which the issues were so clean-cut, or the qualifications of the opposing candidates so distinct. On the one side Henry Ford, come up from the ranks to take his place among the world's great men; democratic in nature; understanding the trials and needs of the common folk; turning his great industrial institutions over to the government at compensations to be fixed by the government; pledged to support the president in the trying ordeal of reconstruction; a genius who ranks first among the nation's geniuses.

On the other side Truman Newberry, born of the aristocracy; an alien among the common people; unfitted by training and experience to exercise an intelligent voice in matters of legislation affecting their rights; patriotic, without a doubt, but nevertheless sadly out of tune with the times; opposed to the president's policies for world-wide and permanent peace.

Let there be no mistake in the issues. Let there be no misunderstanding of the motives of those who are attacking the president and Mr. Ford. Let there be no partisan prejudices to guide us in our selection. One of these men is the natural candidate for the farmers and the laboring men; the other the natural candidate for the special interests. It is unbelievable that the farmers will refuse to acknowledge these facts that are before them, or vote for Mr. Newberry simply because his name happens to be on the popular ticket for this state.



Honorable Peace

After destroying everything before him, an' now destroyin' all behind him. After killin' innocent little babies, mutilatin' children, outragin' women an' raisin' hell in general, old Bill Hohenzollern—or whatever his name is, asks for an honorable peace.

Bill claims he's just been fightin' in self-defense, an' now don't want to fight any more 'cause "those ferocious Yanks jest fight like the very devil," an' Bill's armies are a gittin' licked to beat the band, an' kinda looks as if some of the old cusses' territory would be invaded an' may be some damage done over there an' William—ruler by Divine right—thinks it's time to quit. "Give us honorable peace," he says, an' I'll be good for quite a spell—at least until my army gits rested up a bit, so we can start in strong an' try the thing over again.

When your Uncle Rube was younger than he is now, by quite a number of years, he went to school for awhile, an' one feller in the school thought he was cock o' the walk—a sort of a ruler of the whole darned school, so to speak, an' he cut quite a wide swath for a long time, for if any of the other scholars opposed him he generally give 'em a lickin' and that ended the opposition for a good while. Well, we had taken our lickin' with the rest of 'em, more'n once too, but one beautiful day we turned the tables on his highness and commenced givin' him what had been comin' to him for some time. But before we hardly got started the darned whelp hollered enuf, blatted like a calf an' wanted to be let up; said we was hurtin' his face an' spoilin' his clothes, an' everything; but we remembered all the lickin's we'd took an' b'gosh we didn't believe a word he said—anyway we wanted to be dead sure he had enuf, an' so we jest natcherly pounded the daylight out of him; fixed him so he had to be carried home an' put to bed, but jest the same it was the makin' of him, for he was always a good boy after that, an' today is one of our best friends. An' so it is with old Kaiser Bill—he's lyin' like the dickens when he says he's got enuf, 'cause he never'll have enuf as long as there's a breath of life left in his old carcass, an' when he does really get enuf, somebody will have to say so, 'cause Wilhelm, of the Divine rights, won't be there to holler—he will have been gathered to his fathers an' his worldly troubles will have ceased.

Gosh, Bill's whinin' around now an' wantin' to quit is like a man goin' mad an' destroyin' everything his neighbors had an' when they, in their righteous indignation, resent the outrage, hollers "enuf, I'm ready now to quit—take what you've got left an' leave me in peace." As yet Bill an' his six noble(?) sons have had a purty dum soft snap—never havin' been near the danger line—jest sittin' back an' sickin' the other fellers on; but believe me, before our people will be satisfied, these bloodthirsty devils are due to take some of their own rich medicine, an' they're goin' to take it in large doses, too.

An' yet, when a feller hollers enuf an' wants peace, by ginger he ought to have it, an' so I'm for givin' the gentle Kaiser, his six nondescript sons, Ludendorf, Hindenburg, an' a few more of their stamp, the honorable peace they desire. That peace should be the peace that knows no awakenin'—that cannot be disturbed by earthly clamour, an' that will be everlastin'. This is my way of doin' the trick, an' while it may seem a little mild to some, let me assure you it will be effective, an' answer the purpose as well as harsher treatment. Jest dig a hole in the ground 36½ feet deep, dump Bill in first, then his six sons, an' Ludendorf, Hindy an' the rest, then put in two or three yellow dogs an' a few rattle snakes, an' cover 'em up as quick as possible.

You call me bloodthirsty? Not by a darnedsite! I wouldn't shed a drop of blood—jest bury 'em as they are an' git 'em deep enuf so they can't polute the top soil, an' the deed is done an' done right, too. Of course it is a little hard on the dogs an' snakes, to have to be buried in such company, but don't let that worry you, for "in the judgment day no questions will be asked."—*Uncle Rube.*

Do Unto Your Neighbors as You Would Have Them Do Unto You

Your paper becomes more and more indispensable with every number. I would like to have space to tell all the ways in which it has helped and encouraged me in the last year. I especially like the letters from your subscribers, because I write one myself occasionally. In your last issue W. H. G., Hesperia, complains that some

farmers hold their seed wheat for \$3 per bushel. I think W. H. G. is right, because the few dollars a man gets from too high a price does not do him anywhere near as much good as would be done to the community at large by distributing a really good variety of seed. A year ago I had 700 bushels of pure Rosen rye which I sold for \$2 per bushel for seed. Although common rye was worth \$2.65 per bushel for bread before spring, I was glad because the yield of something like 700 neighboring acres of rye was nearly doubled. Every bushel of the rye went for seed, whereas if I had held it for \$2.50 I don't believe half as much would have been sown.

Farmers should charge each other a little more for good seed, enough to pay for the bother of stopping to weigh out a small amount, but unless they are in the pure seed business and have their grain certified and are equipped with a re-cleaner, they should not ask the big price. Let's treat our own neighbors a little more liberal in the matter of good seed than we treat the people from far away.—*John C. Stafford, Van Buren County.*

My Experience in Raising Wheat

I saw in your paper some time ago a request for farmers to tell you their experience with wheat the past year, and though a little late will give mine. In the fall of 1917 we sowed fourteen acres of wheat, sowing 28 bushels, also sowed one ton of fertilizer costing \$26.50, and this year we threshed 39 bushels of wheat, machine measure—but it only cleaned up 36 bushels. But we are not discouraged, for we sowed 20 acres this fall and at present it looks fine and we hope for better results next year. Not much wheat sown here this fall. The bean crop is not good and nearly every farmer here says he is through with beans (so am I.)

Does this look fair? A bee man up this way has taken all the honey from his bees and is selling it for 30 cents a pound, and is getting three tons of sugar to feed his bees, the sugar costing around 10 cents. Yet we poor mortals can only get two pounds per person a month. What think ye, Mr. Editor?—*Thomas Rawson, Huron County.*

You Are on the Right Track; Go Ahead

Editor M. B. F.:—I am a Republican, strong as a fully matured onion, but am with you just the same in supporting Mr. Ford. The last straw was

At the time President Wilson asked Henry Ford to accept the nomination for United States Senator from Michigan, Mr. Ford's name had already been placed on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, and the President had no means of knowing on which he would be nominated. Let this nail the traitor's lie of the man who today would accuse the world-statesman, a sour president has proven himself to be, of playing politics at this crisis.

what broke the camel's back—the New York Investigation is what destroyed the little faith I had that the Newberry people were playing the game square and fair. If I am rightly informed the case before the New York courts was to determine whether Mr. Newberry, as candidate for senator from this state, told the truth when he stated under oath that "no money was spent in his behalf with his consent or knowledge." The affidavit was made in the Empire state and the case on this charge had to be tried there.

Now, I want to ask this question: "If no money was spent by Mr. Newberry, or with his knowledge, could he not have proven it in New York as well as in Michigan? Why did he not clear up the whole matter, and place his position squarely before the voters of Michigan before election day? The innocent have nothing to fear. Mr. Newberry's campaign cost one hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars—more than he can earn as senator in twenty-four years. If this money was spent for him, then why do those who put up the money want him for senator bad enough to spend two hundred thousand dollars to get him elected? The average voter is honest and conscientious; but right now we are giving our sons to make the world free from money domination, aristocracy and autocracy; therefore we can't stand for either purchased nominations or elections.

This is not a party matter. Mr. Ford has given notice to the Democrats that he will not go to Washington as a party man. If he goes at all it will be to represent all of the people all of the time. Therefore, Mr. Editor, I approve your stand and congratulate you upon having back-bone enough to stand for what is right. We have had enough of spineless farm papers, which constantly howl about crops and how to grow them, while the other fellows run away with the profits and partisan politicians play their game for personal advancement. I shall vote the whole Republican ticket with the one exception—a great big (X) will go before Henry Ford's name as Senator, and a pencil line will be drawn through the name of Mr. Newberry, for the simple reason that it cost the price of nearly two hundred thousand bushels of wheat to secure the nomination for him.—*John Isham, Montcalm County.*



SENSE AND NONSENSE



SUPERFLUOUS GRIT

During a particularly nasty dust-storm at one of the camps a recruit ventured to seek shelter in the sacred precincts of the cook's domain. After a time he broke an awkward silence by saying to the cook: "If you'd put the lid on that camp kettle, you would not get so much dust in your soup."

The irate cook glared at the intruder and then broke out: "See here, me lad. Your business is to serve your country."

"Yes," interrupted the recruit, "but not to eat it."

NEIGHBORLY

Mrs. Wilson wanted to get Mrs. Johnson's cook away from her so badly that she actually went to Mrs. Johnson's house when she was away and offered the cook more money. The next time they met at a big dinner Mrs. Johnson did not notice her.

"Mrs. Johnson, you know Mrs. Wilson, do you not?" said the lady who sat between them.

"No, I believe not," said Mrs. Johnson, "but I understand that she calls on my cook."

A strong life is that of a ship of war which has its own place in the fleet and can share in its strength and discipline, but can also go forth alone in the solitude of the infinite sea. We ought to be long to society, to have our place in it and yet be capable of a complete individual existence outside of it.—*Hamerton.*

A FUTURE JOHN D.

Secretary of War Baker tells a story of a country youth who was driving to the county fair with his sweetheart, when they passed a booth where fresh pop-corn was for sale.

"My! Abner, ain't that nice?" said the girl.

"Ain't what nice?" asked stupid Abner.

"Why, that pop-corn; it smells so awfully good," replied the girl.

"It does smell kind o' fine," drawled the youth. "I'll jest drive a little closer so you can get a better smell."

GETTING HIS MONEY'S WORTH

An Irishman who was starting up as a photographer went into a shop to purchase a small bottle, in which to mix some of his solutions. Seeing one he wanted he asked the price.

"Well," said the chemist, "it would be two cents as it is, but if you want anything in it, I won't charge you for the bottle."

"Faith, sor," said Pat, "then put a cork in it."

SOLOMON HOLSTEIN SAYS—

The Holstein cow is a versatile animal. She proves it by letting so many different kinds of bosses own and make money from her. She doesn't care a bit—nothing in her young life—whether her boss is a western senator or an eastern millionaire. She has even been known to take many enthusiastic and ambitious young dairymen and, in the face of an incredulous world, leave them the owners of 40-pound cows. When this Holstein creature has such a record on her mind, you can't argue her out of it. She just goes right ahead and brings up over the top in spite of a man.

It is considered fitting and fashionable nowadays for all folks prominent in Dun and Bradstreet to speak unostentatiously of their "little Holstein herd back home." And then they quietly but firmly take you by the buttonhole and give you the full particulars and startling details of the last 30- or 40- or 60-pound record one of the bunch has just insisted upon completing. It certainly is queer the fascination that black and white lady-cow has for a man. She wins him completely over and, while he may have once been convinced of the merits of blond and auburn beauties, let the ravishing Holstein throw him a smile and it is all done but ordering the box car.

Yes, sir, the Holstein is a prime favorite from presidents down. She helped Mr. Taft conduct his administration with propriety and saw to it that Mrs. Taft had plenty of milk with which to cook William's favorite dishes. Nothing makes this amiable cow as happy as to be liked and desired by increasing numbers of breeders. She is just as keen to do her mighty best for Jim Green as for Oliver Cabana. As I intimated, she plays no favorites. She just enjoys taking any man and making him famous as the owner of her. She lets him go to bed some night thinking she's just a good, fair specimen of an aristocratic cow, and in the morning when he comes out to give things the once over she'll likely whisper, "Say, Jim, maybe you better order a tester for next month. I've got a hunch that the three of us might get out a decent little record if everything goes right." So Jim, a little skeptical perhaps, orders a young feller for the proper date and, the next we know, we'll see under the World's "Of Interest" column this laconic statement: "Liberty Loan Bell Kordyke has made a record of 60.001 pounds of butter in seven days. She is owned by James D. Green." Don't tell me the Holstein isn't a regular cow.



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

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

Embargoes against wheat shipments are being gradually lifted and the great 1918 crop is slowly going to its ultimate destination. Farmers who continue the practice of marketing their crop gradually, will, however, be performing a patriotic service and are urged by the Food Administration to so continue. Agitation for higher prices on the next crop is still going on, with fair prospects of securing a sympathetic ear from the President. The National Wheat Growers' Exchange, made up of representatives of the leading farm organizations of the country, has compiled authentic production figures showing that the majority of farmers are losing money at the present prices, and asking for \$2.46, which will only give to the farmers a very nominal profit. In its brief to the President the association declares that "on the basis of the ration of the price fixtures between crops the prices of wheat would be over \$3, as the pre-war price of cotton was about 11 cents and is now 35 to 40 cents a pound. Corn also brings nearly three times the pre-war prices." In announcing that he would appoint a special committee to take up the wheat price subject next spring, the President shows that he is open-minded and willing to be fair.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.45	1.55	1.60
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.49	1.53
No. 4 Yellow	1.35	1.40	1.55

The corn market has been up and down during the past week. Peace news has had its usually bearish influence, but reaction has always come from other rumors that Germany would not submit to the peace terms proposed by the President. One day the market has taken a spurt of 4 and 5 cents only to drop back to even lower levels the following day. The first of the week the market ranged quite strong, but Tuesday news that the Kaiser had been asked to abdicate scared buyers and the market took another drop of 5 to 10 cents. But my earlier prediction that no amount of peace news will cause corn to go much lower still holds good. The crop is short and the need is large.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	72	71	78
No. 3 White	71 1-2	70	77
No. 4 White	70 1-2	69	75

Oats hold about steady. This week's peace news lowered the price one or two cents on the different markets. The Detroit market is quoted steady; the Chicago market is off about two cents. The government purchases and export demand are the important stabilizing factors and will continue to be.



RYE & BARLEY

Both the rye and barley markets show increased strength after a long period of inactivity. Receipts are quite liberal, especially on the Detroit market. Much rye is going to export, and from the foreign demand



LAST MINUTE WIRES



DETROIT.—Corn and oats lower; potatoes steady; beans inactive; hay steady, no change in prices; butter, eggs firm; poultry easier.
CHICAGO.—Potatoes steady, receipts large; butter weak, demand being slow; hay receipts on increase but no change in prices.
PITTSBURGH.—Increased activity in potatoes, Michigan stock much higher; Wisconsin potatoes selling 50 to 75 cents less than Michigan.
NEW YORK.—Potatoes firm; beans steady, but little demand; hay receipts still light and prices high.

for this cereal, the decision of Michigan farmers to increase their acreage seems to have been good business. Rye was quoted on the Detroit market on Tuesday at \$1.64. Increased demand for barley feed is having a stimulating effect upon that market and the tone is much better. No. 2 barley is quoted at \$2.05; No. 4 at \$2. and ordinary feeding barley at \$1.90 to \$1.95.



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			

Receipts of hay on the Detroit market continue on the increase and supplies have now become quite liberal. Prices remain steady, however, and there seems little likelihood that the receipts will exceed the demand to an extent of bringing about lower prices. Dairy farmers who have not grown rough hay for feeding purposes may as well become reconciled to high-priced hay until another harvest. With other fall work pretty well cleaned up, farmers are baling their hay and receipts are expected to increase until the winter congestion of freight when no one need be surprised if the market hits new high record levels.



BEANS

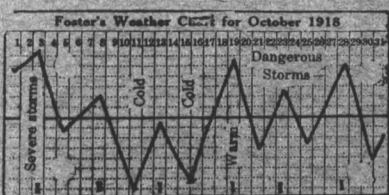
GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	8.85	10.50	12.50
Prime	8.00	9.50	11.50
Red Kidneys	12.00	10.00	12.50

The signboard reads: "Beans steady and inactive." Having read the sign, let's follow the finger-board which points toward the market place. After their experience of last year

bean growers made up their minds, when harvesting their crop, that "Round five dollars would get their crop." As proof that they individually made this decision, I point to the fact that sixty-five per cent of the Michigan bean crop has been marketed. For proof, look 'round your neighborhood. To handle sixty-five per cent of Michigan's bean crop in forty days requires a lot of money. The bankers had their scare on "wet beans" last year, consequently about ten days ago they said: "Mr. Elevator man, no more money until you move some beans. Presto! Beans quoted fifteen cents lower on Detroit market." "Same beans, same demand; but the stock on hand and in transit made it imperative that marketing be held back and the surest way to do it was to lower the price. Forget the suggestion that peace talk has anything to do with the final price. Two million men under arms; why, bless you, these fellows will all be eating at the expense of the government for six months if peace were declared tomorrow. Michigan navy beans are worth \$5 per bushel, hand-picked basis—the intrinsic value, under present conditions and they should bring five dollars per bushel. But what of the future? We have it from one of the biggest dealers of beans in the United States that the market will likely go lower, but he is unable to account for the reasons. He concedes as does nearly everyone else in the bean game that \$5 is a low minimum for beans with prices of other food commodities where they are. It's a dead sure thing that if farmers anywhere are obliged to sell their beans for much below that figure they are going to lose a pile of money, and there isn't much doubt but what the farmers of the west will stop selling if the price goes much lower. At the present time vast quantities of beans are coming onto the market, not only of the domestic crop, but of the Japanese crop. And the worst of it is that Japanese beans seem to be in fair demand and the supply is large. So we say to you bean growers that you'll have to watch your step carefully. Beans undoubtedly will go some lower; there are good reasons for thinking that before another harvest they will recover their former values, but the situation is so uncertain, the demand so fickle, and the crop so large that a prediction at this time might go far wide of the bull's eye.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1918. Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Nov. 8 to 12, warm wave 7 to 11, cool wave 10 to 14. Not much rain; warmer than usual; moderate storms.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Nov. 13 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 14, plains section 15, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valley 16, eastern sections 17, reaching the vicinity of Newfoundland about Nov. 18. A storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be a radically severe storm, causing more than usual precipitation and followed by a cold wave and frosts going farther south than usual. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a great storm period will spend the most of its force in producing rain, or heat, or destructive land storms, or hurricanes, or severe cold waves, but usually one of these weather events is developed to a greater extent than others. This great storm period will at least develop extremes in some of these features.

This storm will probably be most important in the cotton states on account of the extensive killing frosts but the severe cold wave and excessive rains and snows will be of interest to northern sections. From it bad weather is expected for gathering corn and picking cotton.

W. T. Foster



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	2.40	2.30

The potato market is most encouraging. Lighter receipts have strengthened the market, and in some places prices are higher. The Detroit market is still quoting top sales at \$2 per cwt., but eastern markets where the bulk of our stock goes, have been quoting as high as \$2.40 for good Michigan stock. Dealers and growers alike expect higher prices. There are exceptions to this rule, however, as the following report from the Oct. 26th issue of the *Produce News* shows:

"After regaining quite a bit from the slump of two weeks ago the market was easier Wednesday with prices showing considerable reductions. There seems to be too many potatoes in the country to allow much of an advance in prices. At \$1.50 cwt. the farmers offer more potatoes to shippers than the market will comfortably stand. This has made a hot and cold market of it with rather a disastrous result on dealers, as labor at loading points is so scarce that the average run is not closely graded and a great deal of the Minnesota stock especially is scabby and poor. As a result there are rather expensive rejections for the shipper on a declining market with little hope of a satisfactory adjustment. The average run of stock will not grade U. S. No. 1 and although it is satisfactory on a steadier and advancing market it does not fill the bill on a decline. Loading in the country is heavy but deliveries at loading stations are all that shippers can take care of. The receipt of 250 cars for the first three days of the week with the accumulation of late last week made about 550 cars on track and in the yards Wednesday, almost as large an accumulation as the high point of three weeks ago. There are so many of the cars needing attention in the way of resacking and sorting that the movement is rather slow."

This opinion is not shared by the majority of those engaged in the business. The crest of the marketing season has passed without the frequent disastrous effects and it seems reasonable to believe that the market will go higher. Peace news, fortunately, does not seem to have much effect upon the potato market.



ONIONS

New York, Oct. 25.—There has been very little change in the dull situation as buyers have cheap ideas and have no trouble to fill their wants. Arrivals are more than the limited demand at the down-town onion docks and there has been competition in the way of bulk shipments in the yards. The weather has been too warm for trading and the situation as a whole has been unsatisfactory. It was particularly so with regards to whites, which have been extremely weak and about \$1 a bag lower than a week ago. They are not moving freely and are selling mostly at \$3. Clear whites in medium sizes will bring a 25c premium. Receipts of red onions are light compared with the total receipts and they are doing better than any other variety, as they reach \$1.65 to \$1.75. Yellows are slow at \$1.15 to \$1.50.



APPLES

The apple market is furnishing a few surprises. When the harvesting of the big crop first began, there were

free predictions that a slump would send prices to a low level. But the slump has not developed, and the demand and prices remain good. A Rochester dispatch to the *Produce News* gives the following information upon the apple market:

"The market for bulk apples is strong. This not only includes picked stock, but shook stock and good grades of windfalls, with ciders and culls out, find ready market. Canners are also in the market, as are the apple butter interests. Recent frosts and rains have weakened stems and within the last few days the wind has rattled off a good many."

"Principal quotations, all f.o.b. shipping point are: Baldwins, A grade, 2 1/4 inch minimum, \$4 bbl.; same, 2 1/2 inch minimum, \$4.50 bbl.; with some sales a shade higher for fancy stuff; Baldwins, A and B. mixed, unclassified \$3.50 to \$3.75 bbl.; Baldwins, bulk, culls out, \$1.65 to \$1.75 cwt.; Greenings, A grade, \$4 to \$4.50, with few sales 25c higher; Greenings, bulk, \$1.50 to \$1.60 cwt. for hand-picked, same windfalls, culls out, around \$1 cwt., with some sales shade higher; Kings, market very strong. A grade \$5 bbl., to \$5.50 bbl. for fancy; Hubbardson, A grade, \$4.50 to \$5 bbl.; Ben Davis, rather slow, A grade, \$3.25 to \$3.50, with dealers inclined to hold until other kinds clean up; same in bulk, weak, \$1.10 to \$1.20 cwt., mixed varieties, evaporator, canner and preserver grades, tree run, 60 to 85c cwt.; same with culls out, around \$1.05 cwt."

New York Butter Letter (By Special Correspondent)

New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1918.—Houses are literally full of under-grade butter; buyers are extremely critical; demand is limited, and handlers are very nervous. As those conditions have been prevalent during the greater part of the past week the market condition can not be said to be satisfactory. There has been, under the most trying of conditions, a good demand for butter of high quality, which again supports our contention that the creamery that makes quality its watchword need have no worry about a constant and desirable outlet for its butter. At this time retailers and jobbers feel that it is not necessary to be content with undergrades, but if they cannot find extras or better at the source of their regular supply they do not hesitate to pass from one store to another until their desires have been satisfied. In consequence there is a great accumulation of firsts, seconds, etc., and a scarcity of extras and higher scoring butter.

The market, which showed great weakness at the close of last week developed a still greater weakness on Monday, the quotation on extras falling to 57c. On Tuesday, because of the demand for good butter, there was a slight change for the better and was followed up on Wednesday by an advance of one-fourth to one-half cent, extras being quoted at 57 1/4 to 57 1/2 c. On Thursday, the market seemed strong with the quotation established at 57 1/2 c. On Friday, business was good on high scores and the market was considered firm. Firsts and seconds were selling at a greater margin under extras than usual, although there were occasional lots that sold at 57c. There is a considerable quantity of centralized butter in storage waiting for a favorable turn of the market. Receipts of all grades were slightly under those of last week. Quotations at the close on Friday were: Extras, 57 1/2 c.; higher scoring than extras, 58 to 58 1/2 c.; firsts, 55 1/2 to 57c; and seconds, 53 to 55c. Unsalted butter is in very limited demand and is selling for what it will bring. Great quantities of it have accumulated in stores.



EGGS

Receipts of eggs on all markets will not take care of the demand, and the inroads upon the storage product are exceptionally heavy for this season, presaging higher prices with the coming of winter. Canded current receipts sold for 52 cents per dozen on Tuesday on the Detroit market. In New York many cases of fine fresh eggs were sold last week as high as 80 and 90 cents a dozen. The influenza plague has exactly the opposite effect upon egg consumption than upon meat consumption, many of the big

markets being absolutely unable to supply all calls for first-grade stock. It looks as if the nation was in for a period of the highest-priced eggs in its history.



POULTRY

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

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The tone of the poultry market for the past week has been easy, with Chicago demand quite brisk. Prices remain fairly steady and will probably continue so. The warm weather of October has not given the increased zest for meat eating that usually accompanies this particular season of the year. Influenza is also blamed for easier demand. The poultry market will range about steady from now on, with a possibility of slightly lower prices immediately following the Thanksgiving season.



LIVE STOCK

Detroit Live Stock Market

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets Wire)

Detroit, Oct. 28.—Cattle Butchers 50c higher; stockers, feeders and bulls steady; canners strong; common light steers and heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; best heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$14.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9.50 to \$11; mixed steers and heifers, \$8 to \$9.50; handy light butchers, \$7.50 to \$8; light butchers, \$6.75 to \$7.50; best cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butcher cows, \$6.50 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6; canners, \$5.50 to \$5.90; best heavy bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; bologna bulls, \$6 to \$8; stock bulls, \$6.50 to \$7; feeders, \$8 to \$10.50; stockers, \$7 to \$8.50; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$130.

Veal calves—Market 50c higher; best, \$16.50 to \$17; others, \$7.50 to \$16.00.

Sheep and lambs—Market 50c higher; best lambs, \$15.50 fair lambs, \$14.50 to \$15; light to common lambs, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good sheep, \$8.50 to \$9; culls and common, \$5 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Mixed grades 50 to 75c higher; pigs steady; pigs, \$15 to \$15.25; mixed, \$16.50 to \$17.50, according to weight and quality.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Hogs: Receipts 26,000; market closed 75c to \$1.50 higher than Saturday's general trade; butchers, \$18.25 to \$18.65; light, \$18.50 to \$18.60; packing, \$17 to \$18; rough, \$16 to \$16.75; pigs, good to choice, \$14.75 to \$16. Cattle: Receipts, 31,000 market on native and western steers active, mostly 25c higher; good butcher stock steady to strong, others, canners and calves steady; beef cattle good, choice and prime, \$15.75 to \$19.75; common and medium, \$9.75 to \$15.75; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$6.65 to \$14; canners and cutters, \$5.65 to \$6.65; stockers and feeders, good, choice ad fancy, \$10.25 to \$12.75; inferior, common and medium, \$7.50 to \$10.25; veal calves, good and choice, \$16 to \$16.50; western range beef steers, \$14.25 to \$17.50; cows and heifers, \$8.50 to \$12.50. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 23,000; market mostly 25c higher; Minnesota native lambs topped at \$16.65; wethers, best fed, \$12; lambs, choice, and prime, \$16.25 to \$16.75; medium and good, \$14.75 to \$16.35; culls, \$9.50 to \$13.25; ewes, choice and prime, \$10.25 to \$10.50; medium and good, \$9 to \$10.25; culls, \$4 to \$7.50.

WHY FARMING AS A BUSINESS DOES NOT PAY

(Continued from page 3)

help now and will have to leave food rot in the ground this year,—the farmers themselves. We farmers in Michigan could come together in a session and formulate these protests and initiate these policies and learn from each other, so that we can look into the crystal of the future and see it. Why is this not possible? The county agent shall arrange for a caucus to elect three representative farm-

ers from each county, not business men from the city, or bankers, but farmers who will come to the college with their county agents either in joint session or separate session twice a year as long as the war lasts and five years thereafter. A farmers' committee shall also be arranged to make provision for the expenses of these representatives.

The Agricultural College should be the mecca of the farmers of Michigan and can be if the farmers and the county agents are to meet there to sense the new ideas which have to do with making the farmer happier and more prosperous. The farmers must give this great institution and its representatives not passive, but active support. The College wants to know what the farmer in the state wants, and needs. It must know it in order that the College might play its part as the great big representative of the farmers of Michigan. The College can point the way; the College can make suggestions, but the farmers themselves must take action. Opinions and resolutions can only carry weight when supported by the will of the men in the state who are concerned, the farmers themselves.

Gentlemen, as a farmer of Michigan, I have stated my case. It can be summed up as follows: We farmers must have representation for the present and for the future. This representation must be made up of farmers. In order to constructively criticize and learn how they may be more effective, how they may organize for efficiency, in production and distribution, they should support the Michigan Agricultural College and its representatives actively. The farmers should aim to come to meetings under the auspices of the College to get acquainted and give their representatives, the county agents, their unqualified support. In order to make the opinions of the individual farmer of Michigan dynamic it is proposed that farmers' representatives from each county should meet and the farmers of Michigan discuss and formulate agricultural policy. At these semi-annual meetings the Extension Division of the Agricultural College, the county agents, should meet and a joint session with the farmers could be held. The farmer federation should be a permanent organization with a paid secretary. The resolutions adopted at each session shall be propagandized and made known to every farmer in the state, thru the press and otherwise.

This address is not, and obviously cannot be, a panacea for the farmers' ills. It has been given with the motive of bringing definitely to the attention of the farmer the need for a representative body of farmers to co-operate with the representatives which we now have, to urge legislation and to adopt that policy which will insure the success and the future of Michigan agriculture. I am submitting this with the prayer and hope that we take measures to avert this pending catastrophe which the agriculture of the state is to experience, to organize our protests and our suggestions in a form that will have the effect of avoiding the decadence to which agriculture is surely approaching.

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County Crop Reports

Jackson (South) — Weather fine. Schools all closed. Much sickness due to influenza. Many deaths, especially among the young people. Beans are yielding about six bushels to the acre and are selling for \$7.75 per hundred pounds. Quality good. Many green potatoes. Potatoes bring about \$1.15 per bushel. Not many apples or nuts. Corn fair except the Delaware which will not get ripe. Not much clover seed to thresh this year. Help very scarce. Prices offered at Hanover are: Beans, \$7.75 cwt; Onions, \$1.50; Butterfat, 60c; Eggs, 51c.—G. S. Oct. 23.

Lapeer (East) — Farmers have their work pretty well done up except fall plowing. Beans are all in and are very poor, about 45% of a crop. Potatoes are fair not many in a hill but are of quite good size. Some hay and oats going to market. A few lambs and hogs are being sold, of a very good quality. Prices offered at Imlay City are: Wheat, \$1.95-\$2.05; Oats 60c-62c; Rye, \$1.50; Hay, (Timothy) \$25.00 (Light mixed) \$22.00; Straw, \$5.00; Beans, \$6.50-\$8.00 cwt; Potatoes \$1.00; Onions, \$1.50; cabbage, 3c per lb.; butter, 50c; Butterfat, 56c; Eggs, 48c; Sheep, \$5.00-\$8.00; Lambs, \$9.00-\$13.00; Hogs \$14.00-\$16.00; Beef steers, \$7.00-\$10.00; Beef cows, \$5.00-\$7.00; Veal calves, \$13.00-\$14.00; Wool, 65c; Apples, \$1.00 cwt.—C. A. B. Oct. 25.

Genesee (S. W.) — Farmers are husking corn, digging potatoes, sowing rye and a few are still harvesting beans. We have had good weather until yesterday when it started raining and it is still raining. It has been quite dry this fall for the last few weeks and this rain is doing quite a lot of good, especially to wheat and rye. There are quite a large number of farmers who are shaking their apples selling them for "cider apples" at 65c per cwt. because they could not secure the help to pick them. The majority of potatoes are still in the ground but most farmers are figuring on digging their potatoes next week. Farmers are selling logs, Beans, apples and potatoes. The early beans are turning out far better than the late ones. The early ones are of pretty good quality and average about 8 bushel per acre. The late ones are of poor quality and will average considerable less. The grain is about all threshed and bean threshing is well under way. Prices offered at Flint are: Wheat, (red) \$2.14, (white) \$2.12; Corn, \$1.55; Oats, 63c; Rye, \$1.50; Hay \$18.00-\$25.00 according to quality; Beans, \$8.25; Red kidney bean, \$9.00; Potatoes, \$1.00; Onions, 75c-\$1.00; Cabbage, 1c; Cucumbers, 30c doz; Hens, 25c; Springers, 32c-40c; Ducks, 28c-30c; Geese, 18c-19c; Turkeys, 24c-25c; Butter, 54c-57c; Eggs, 46c; Sheep, \$9.00-\$10.00; Lambs, \$14.00-\$15.00; Hogs, \$16.50; Beef steers, \$10.00; Beef cows, \$8.00; Veal calves, \$9.00-\$11.00; Wool, 67c apples, 50c to \$1; pears, 75c to \$1.25.—C. W. S. Oct. 23.

Cheboygan (S.W.) — Farmers are digging potatoes and husking corn. Potato digging is nearly finished tho. and the quality is good. The quality of corn is excellent. Weather has been quite cloudy but very little rain has fallen and conditions are ideal for harvesting fall crops. Potatoes are selling at 75c a bushel. Buckwheat is being threshed and the yield is excellent. Very few potatoes have moved yet as farmers consider market unsatisfactory.—L. E. B., Conway.

Mecosta (S.E.) — Potatoes are now being dug. They are not turning out as expected; 50 to 150 per acre but will average about 100. We have just finished 750 bushels from 7 acres and that is about as good as any. I have in my hand the quarterly bulletin from M. A. C., in which is an article calling upon the Michigan farmers to increase their acreage of rye. Why should the farmers in better sections who are growing wheat be protected against speculators while we rye farmers who cannot grow wheat are left at the mercy of any Tom, Dick and Harry who chooses to speculate in rye. A poor way to increase the rye crop of next year almost equal to some of the other crack-brained plans to control the food supply. Rye has always sold within twenty cents of wheat, yet we find a difference of 60c in the market now. The past week

has been one of the finest potato harvesting seasons in my 25 years' experience in digging potatoes. I am going to send to you the bit of farming I have done this season with the help of my boys, 15, 10, 8 years old. Twelve acres of oats, disked, dragged twice and sown, 320 bushels; 22 acres of hay cut and put in barn, 14 loads; 24 acres of rye harvested, 266 bu.; 6 acres of corn, total failure except for fodder; 3 acres of beans, will get but 10 bu.; 7 acres of potatoes, ground plowed, disked twice, dragged three times, cultivated five times, sprayed, dug by hand and all in cellar but 160 bu. in pit, 750 bu.; 30 acres plowed, harrowed three times and drilled to rye. We have done this without hiring help, taking care of four horses and milking four cows. After rent is paid and expense figured out if we can get \$1 for potatoes we will have about \$100. Very encouraging farming. The following prices were paid at Remus this week: Wheat, white, \$2.07; red, \$2.09; oats, 61; rye, \$1.47; beans, \$8.25 potatoes, \$1.25 cwt.; butter, 55; butterfat, 58; eggs, 44.—F. M. E., Milbrook, Oct. 20.

Branch (W.C.) — Farmers are digging potatoes and husking corn. Potatoes are going from 75 to 125 bu. to the acre. Weather is fine, had a nice shower Saturday night. Wheat and rye are looking good. Farmers are selling some grain and stock. The following prices were offered at Bronson this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 64; rye, \$1.50; hens, 23; springers, 23; butterfat, 57; eggs, 30; hogs, 17.—D. M. H., Bronson, Oct. 21.

Bay (S.E.) — Farmers have been delivering sugar beets the past week until the rain made the roads muddy; some beets to pull yet but they are mostly delivered. The weather has been fine, it rained about 24 hours and the ground is in good condition to plow. Prices of produce about the same, only oats, 64c; hay is in good demand, some as high as \$25 in Bay City.—J. C. A., Munger, Oct. 25.

Calhoun (West) — The rain of the last few days has been a fine thing for the wheat and grass. Weather is warm for this time of year. The most of the potatoes were dug before the rains and they are in nice shape for the market. Farmers are very busy husking corn, some with machine and others by hand; the corn is of good quality and is yielding good. Not very much marketing being done at present, some wheat, potatoes and apples and a few hogs. The following quotations were made at Battle Creek this week: Wheat, \$2.12 to \$2.13; oats, 70; rye, \$1.52; eggs, 50; lambs, 12 to 14; hogs, 10 to 16; veal calves, 10 to 14; hay, \$26 to \$28.—V. H. J., Battle Creek, Oct. 25.

Ingham (N.E.) — Farmers threshing beans and hulling seed. Getting much needed rain. Beans go from 7 to 9 bushels per acre; a few late beans not gathered; a few potatoes not dug. The following quotations made this week at Williamston: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$3.35 cwt.; oats, 65; rye, \$1.55; hay, \$22; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.25; hens, 22; springers, 23; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 47; lambs, 16; hogs, 15.75; veal calves, 10 to 16; apples, 50.—A. N., Williamston, Oct. 24.

Grand Traverse (S.W.) — Farmers have finished digging and hauling potatoes, average about 65 per cent of a crop for this town. Some fall plowing done. Has been very dry but are having a fine rain. No fall feed on account of extreme dry fall. Stock a drug on the market, especially horses. Following quotations made at Karlin this week: Wheat, \$1.90; hay, \$25; rye straw, \$10; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.35 cwt.; onions, \$2 bu.; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 40; apples, 50.—W. W. C., Buckley, Oct. 24.

Missaukee (Central) — Farmers are finishing digging potatoes which are turning out about as expected, 50 to 60 bushels to acre, and will sort 20 per cent. Having a fine rain. Some are marketing potatoes and some are storing at Lake City as they think they should get at least \$1.50 per cwt; are being offered \$1.30. Following quotations at Cutcheon: Hay, \$30; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, \$1.30; hens, 17; springers, 15; butter, 45; eggs, 42.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, Oct. 25.

Presque Isle (Central) — A heavy rain this week; most too wet to dig potatoes, about a third yet to dig. Price down to \$1.30 cwt. Most threshing done here, peas went 30 to 32 bu. to acre, wheat 20 to 25, oats 40 to 50. Grain a fine quality. Following prices paid this week at Millersburg: Wheat, \$2; oats, 60; rye, \$1.30; hay, \$20.—D. D. S., Millersburg, Oct. 26.

Ottawa (N.E.) — Soil has been too dry to make much headway plowing this fall. Rained all day Oct. 24. Fall pigs selling from \$3 to \$4 each. Following prices paid at Coopersville this week: Wheat, \$2.07; corn, \$1.40; oats, 70; rye, \$1; hay, \$29; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1; onions, 60; cabbage, 60; hens, 22; springers, 23; ducks, 20; butter, 45; butterfat, 58; eggs, 46; sheep, 16; lambs, 21; hogs, 21; beef steers, 13 to 15; beef cows, 10 to 12; veal calves, 20; apples, \$1.25; pears, \$1.50.—J. P., Coopersville, Oct. 25.

Montcalm (S.W.) — Farmers digging potatoes and husking corn. Potato acreage left to dig very small. Large amount of corn being husked, yielding poor in this section of county. Fall apples being stored for winter use, a small quantity this year. Local quotations a little higher and buyers receiving more grain although farmers are holding large amount yet. Soil in fine condition. Following prices were paid at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.08 to \$2.10; oats, 65; corn, \$1.50; rye, \$1.51 potatoes, \$1.60; hens, 20; butter, 48; eggs, 44 to 46; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 16; beef cows, 7 to 8; veal calves, 9 to 11.—W. L., Greenville, Oct. 26.

St. Joseph (North Central) — There has been little farm work done the past week on account of rain. Some potatoes dug but bulk still in ground. They run from poor to good; no market at Mendon yet, but think buying will start this week. Car shortage promises to be bad draw-back again this season. Following prices paid at Mendon this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 63; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20 to \$25; hens, 22; springers, 24; butter, 50; eggs, 48; apples, \$1.50-\$2.—H. A. H., Mendon, Oct. 28.

Clare (North) — Farmers putting in rye and digging potatoes; the late variety run small. Good rain here this week. Following quotations at Clare this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 63; rye, \$1.48; beans, \$8; hens, 23; springers, 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 46.—D. B., Lake, Oct. 25.

Ionia (N.E.) — Some beans have been threshed with a yield of about 8 to 12 bu. per acre; good quality. Potato crop about dug, but yield was only about 70 per cent of last year's crop. Heavy rain on 23rd and 24th has furnished fall crops with much needed moisture and greatly helped corn husking. Following prices offered at Ionia this week: Wheat, \$2.12 oats, 65; rye, \$1.54; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, \$1.50; butter, 50; eggs, 44.—J. L. S., Ionia, Oct. 25.

Tuscola (N.E.) — Weather has been fine, rain the last two days will help fall plowing. Wheat is looking fine. Corn huskers have started to work. The cider mill is the busy place six days in the week. Following prices offered at Cass City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 63; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20 to \$22; beans, 8.25; hens, 20 to 22; springers, 20 to 22; ducks, 20 to 22; turkeys, 20 to 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 45; beef steers, 8 to 9; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 15 to 16; beef cows, 6 to 7; veal calves, 13 to 15; apples, \$2 bbl.—S. S., Cass City, Oct. 25.

Ogemaw (West) — Potatoes are about all out of ground; not many being sold as there don't seem to be any demand for them. Beans are yielding from 4 to 10 bu. to the acre, some of the late sown picking pretty heavy on account of being frosted. Most farmers here are pretty well disgusted with raising beans; they think there is more money in hay or grain, with a great deal less work. The following prices were paid at West Branch this week: Wheat, \$2.06; oats, 62; rye, \$1.44; hay, \$23 to \$25; potatoes, 70 to 80; hens, 18; butterfat, 55; apples, \$1.—W. N., West Branch, Oct. 25.

Tuscola (West) — Digging potatoes, picking apples and pulling beets keeping farmers busy. Potatoes running from 75 to 175 bu. per acre, good grade. Beets good crop. Potatoes are being marketed at Bay City. Following prices paid at Caro this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.80; oats, 63; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$24-\$25; rye straw, \$10; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, 75; butter, 52; butterfat, 59; eggs, 48; apples, 75 to \$1.—H. B. C., Caro, Oct. 25.

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

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 for 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 the 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,

Inserted by the
Republican State Central Committee
Detroit, Michigan

Political Advertisement.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



True Women Don't Buy Clothes Needlessly

DEAR PENELOPE:—I have been reading the M. B. F. for some time and can truthfully say that I like it better than any other farm paper that I have read. I wish to divulge my idea in regard to the duty of young ladies.

We are engaged in a great struggle with the sons of Satan, namely, the Huns. Our boys are giving their all, oftentimes making the supreme sacrifice for the great cause, the downthrow of autocracy. Do you think that a sister or fiancée of our boys (I don't think a mother would in any case) is doing her duty when she goes shopping, spending from eighty to a hundred dollars for her winter togs, when her attire of last winter is in every respect durable and presentable? I am not advocating the idea of going shabby, far from it; but I do believe that if our clothes are of good material we should not discard them because they do not strictly conform to the coming winter's fashion.

The other day while conversing with a young lady I said, "I am planning to wear my last winter's coat and hat this coming season." She replied, "I am not. After I wear a garment for a certain length of time, I grow tired of it." Do you think she has the right spirit? Perhaps our boys grow tired of drilling, tramping, and fighting, of wearing their uniforms, but do they complain? Even if they did would it better the conditions any? The most we can do is not as much as what our boys are doing. How unpatriotic it is to be indulging in luxuries at this, the greatest crisis in history. Yet Ruth will, after spending several hours in rearranging her hair in a new style, daub her face with paint and powder, donning her new hat and coat, saunter down the street to get the afternoon edition that she may read about what our boys are doing. If one happens to speak to her she will relate how she worries about the boys, how much she wished the war was over, etc. How much does that help toward winning the war?

I maintain that any girl not needed at home should do some war work, provided she is capable mentally and physically. Take for example the wife of President Wilson. It is astounding to read about the work that she accomplishes. Much higher do I esteem the girl who is a school teacher, clerk, bookkeeper, or whatever her work may be, who helps toward the Red Cross during her leisure hours, who wears her last winter's hat and coat thereby saving her money to buy a Liberty bond, than do I think of the girl who leisurely spends her time at home and lets her father support her, who takes shopping tours every now and then in order that she may lead the style in the little country town, and forever telling what she is going to do—yet she never does it.

Deeds, not creeds, is my motto. I would enumerate the kinds of work that I am doing if I would not be styled a braggadocio. If any of the M. B. F. readers think differently to my opinion I would be glad to hear from them.—*Rebecca, Fowler, Michigan.*

THE ABOVE letter reminds me of a little tableau I witnessed a few days ago while returning home on the interurban from Detroit. In front of me sat two ladies, chance acquaintances apparently, who after talking about the war and the weather, finally settled into a rather gossiping chatter upon the subject of clothes which eventually developed into a rather spirited discussion. One of the women was, I should judge, about thirty years old, rather over-dressed, I thought, primed and curled, and carrying an air of conscious pride that her figure was so natively groomed. Her companion was an older woman, more quietly yet neatly dressed. I could tell by her well-modulated voice, her modest appearance and refined manner of speech that she was a gentlewoman thru and thru. Snatches of the conversation drifted back to me when our car stopped at the frequent local stations and to slow up for switches.

"Will this horrid war never end," sighed the younger woman. "I used to think Henry and I didn't feel it. He used up most of our savings buying Liberty bonds, altho I didn't like it a little bit. It's SO convenient to have your money where you can always put your hands on it if you want it but Henry said all the other men at the office were buying bonds and if he didn't, he'd be called a slacker or something worse. So that was all right. But when they came around the last time and Henry subscribed for \$500 worth of

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

bonds on the installment plan, and told me I'd have to sacrifice a little on my clothes allowance. I put my foot right down and told him I wouldn't do anything of the sort. Can you blame me? The idea! With prices going so high on everything, I'd be positively shabby if I tried to dress at a cent less. I was in every leading store in Detroit today to buy me a suit, and there was nothing you could touch for less than \$100. You can't expect to appear decently dressed, you know, in some of those shoddy things they are selling at \$50 and \$60. If this war would only end, mebbly Henry wouldn't have to pay for the rest of his bond and things might be a little cheaper."

Several times during this surprising monologue the other woman looked up with perplexity and a trace of commingled amusement and compassion upon her face.

"Yes," she finally replied, "it is rather a problem to dress upon the same amount of money as a year or two ago. One cannot be quite so particular, and one must be satisfied with the less fashionable, tho fully as serviceable garments that some of the smaller stores carry. For my part I have not found it hard in the few purchases I have made to confine myself to these more moderately-priced shops. I feel my share in this great war work is so very limited that even the smallest sacrifice I can make brings satisfaction to me,

"Say Good-Morning"

*If a neighbor, whom you meet
Out upon the busy street,
Has some foolish grudge or whim,
Will not speak, just speak to him.
Say "good-morning; pleasant day!"
In your very nicest way.*

*Say it every time you can.
Till, perhaps, you'll shame the man;
Till perchance, he will forget
That he is so sour and set;
To your kindly greetings true
He will say "good-morning," too.*

*If a stranger you should meet,
Out upon the busy street,
Say "good-morning," just the same,
Though you may not know his name.
Wait no introduction prim,
Grasp his hand and speak with him.*

*He may sorely need a friend,—
Kindly help you may extend.
Were you in a strange, new place,
Seeing no familiar face,
You'd want some to speak to you;
Say "good-morning, friend," now do.*
—NETTIE A. PERHAM.

and the greater the sacrifice the more thankful I feel that I am able to share in this struggle, and that I can know that my few dollars saved may add to the comforts and necessities of our boys who are giving their all for us."

"Oh, I suppose you do feel that way, you no doubt have a son—"

"No, I haven't a son, nor have I a daughter in the service—but I am a mother. My only child was taken from me in infancy. Had he lived, I suppose he would be doing his part in the trenches today. I have been denied the pride that must come to every mother's heart as she sees her only son march away into what may be eternity, for the sake of principle and duty to God and country. But because I have not a son to give to what I believe is the most righteous cause that a people ever took up arms for, is all the more reason why I do not complain of the trivial sacrifices I must make in order to help out the war funds. Were I a younger woman I would offer my services to the government and perform any kind of work they wanted me to, but they don't want old women like me, so all I can do is to knit a little, buy the few stamps and bonds that my meagre circumstances will allow and subscribe a dollar occasionally to the great Red Cross work. I know all the women of my community feel the same way, and there isn't a slacker among them."

By this time the flush of shame had reddened the other woman's face and I could see that she was very much embarrassed. But her companion had no intention of dropping the conversation, and straightening her back a trifle more she went on.

"I like pretty clothes as well as any woman, but I'd feel ashamed to spend more than enough to clothe me respectably, when my government is pleading for money to back up our boys in France. I couldn't look a soldier or a soldier's wife in the face, if I had on clothes that I knew cost me more than I need have paid. And I can't understand the woman who will complain over these insignificant sacrifices, especially when she has her home, comforts and loved ones with her. I presume this war has affected us all differently, but I dare say that before it is ended a great many will have changed their views and perhaps—"

At this juncture the car arrived at the younger woman's destination and in a very confused manner she took leave, murmuring an embarrassed "good-bye" to her seat-mate. I thought it a pity, too, for I am quite sure that within another few minutes there would have been another enthusiastic convert to the great war for democracy and that "Henry" would use up some more of his wife's clothes allowance for Liberty bonds. I am quite sure the seed sown by the older woman did not fall entirely upon barren ground.

I wanted to tell the other woman how much I had appreciated her little sermon but in another five minutes the conductor announced my station. I could not resist, however, leaning over and whispering to the woman just as the car stopped, "You are quite right; your sentiments are mine exactly." She smiled with satisfaction as I left.

There isn't even a moral to this conversation that I have endeavored to repeat to you. Extravagance is an unknown visitor in most farm homes and I have enough confidence in the thriftiness and loyalty of the farm women of Michigan that I could not be so mean as to say, "Go thou and do likewise." I feel in my heart that the farm women who are not doing their bit in this crisis are very, very few and of the kind who cannot be moved by any arguments of mine. I think the subject is one that could be profitably discussed, however, and I will be glad to give up space on this page for any letters that I may receive along this line. With love, PENELOPE.

WE WHO live in this northern country and must endure long, cold winters, have come to believe we must have wool clothing. From the tiny infant to manhood our winter clothing must consist of wool. But today wool must be conserved. Our soldiers need the wool clothing a great deal more than we do and it is our duty to use substitutes wherever possible. I presume many of you dear readers are at the present time using other materials which are just as warm as wool for different garments, but which ordinarily you and everyone would have considered had to be wool, and I wish you would offer any suggestions along this line. I believe there are a great many ways of conserving wool if we only try. I am going to tell you a personal experience which to me was a valuable discovery.

My baby girl of two years needed a coat, badly. She had a white wool last year, bought late, and which I expected she would use this year, but it had been washed so much that it began to look very grimy and was sagging. I knew if I dyed this wool it would no doubt shrink so that she couldn't wear it. I looked at woollen materials in the shops and found that anything suitable would cost me from \$2 to \$3 a yard at the very cheapest. I knew her coat even this year must be washed occasionally and I felt it wouldn't pay to put a great deal with the material, yet her coat must be warm, as she walks most of the time.

I had a piece of rose-colored cotton ratine in the house, a sport-skirt of mine, but in good condition, and of this I decided to make the coat. I cut a lining of outing flannel the same shape as the coat itself, with a full skirt section shirred onto a narrower yoke. Then I cut a partially fitted lining, being fitted across the shoulders and gored to the hem, of sheet wadding and lining material, and made this lining separate from the outer part, so it may easily be taken out when the coat needs cleaning. I trimmed the large collar and cuffs in some gray fox fur I had and the coat has every appearance of wool and is just as warm as needs be—nor is it clumsy as one might expect.

Baby robes or little coats may be made of the wadding and covered in some soft silk material and tied with baby ribbon. These coats sell for from \$5 to \$10 and are the daintiest, fluffiest of baby wraps.

LATEST STYLES

and New York Patterns

No. 9046.—Boys' suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Very simple to make and may easily be cut from a man's discarded suit, as the jacket has straight lines, hanging from the shoulder. The two trimming folds which are stitched onto the two side fronts form loops for the belt and also add greatly to the appearance of the jacket, giving it a tailored effect. The sleeves are long and finished with straight cuffs. The neck is finished with a square cut sailor collar and opens V-shape. The short square cut trousers are seen on all little boys' suits today in preference to the bloomer trousers.

No. 9015.—Girls' one-piece box-plaited dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A very becoming style to the short but fat little girl of six. It will give her height and yet does away with the bothersome waist-line. The dress hangs straight from the square shoulder yoke. There are two box plaits, both front and back, adding fullness to the skirt section, and the dress is held in place by the narrowest sash ends which cross in front and back and tie under each arm. Large patch pockets are shown to match the yoke. The closing is on the left shoulder of the yoke. Long or short sleeves may be used.

No. 9014.—Ladies' surplice waist. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The popular shoulder yoke formed by the back of the waist extending over the shoulder is presented with the side fronts, cut in surplice, and gathered on it. The deep reverses cut in one with the narrow roll collar give a very soft, fluffy effect to the front and yet very easily made. If edged with a narrow lace or ruffle the collar and reverses give the plainest of waists a smart touch. The sleeves may be left open above the deep cuff on the back of the arm in kimono style. The surplice ends may either be tied in the back or just fastened.

No. 9043.—Ladies' and Misses' dress. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure. This model is worn without doubt more than any other style in ready-to-wear dresses for young women. The wool jersey, braided and made up in this style is exceptionally durable and becoming to most small people. The skirt is two-piece, tapered toward the hem and fitted onto an underwaist. The over-blouse in tunic effect, slips on over the head and is held in place by a silk cord girdle. A sand or light tan jersey or serge, braided in navy blue makes an attractive combination.

No. 9036.—Ladies' two-piece skirt. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure. The foundation is a simple two-piece model gathered slightly to a normal waist line. The panel, or apron, may be placed either on the sides or in front or back and hangs loose from the waist line. If placed on the hips they would hang better to side plait them, but if arranged as shown they may be softly shirred. The skirt is finished with a deep crush belt. This style is shown in soft materials, as serge, jersey or silk material and is most desirable in the crepes or voiles.

No. 9041.—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Many women are today attempting to make coats and suits who never before dreamed they could make even tailored dresses, but the patterns are so perfect and simple to follow, if time and patience is used one should find no trouble. No. 9041 is a very plain easily fitted model, and exceptionally good lines. The upper section is fitted by means of darts at the shoulders and the skirt section set on, fit-

ting smoothly across the front, but gathered across the back. The large comfy collar and deep cuffs may be made of fur

or plush, or if the material used is heavy enough, no extra material will be necessary for collar and cuffs.

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

MY DEAR Boys and Girls:—I've had such splendid letters giving experiences and suggestions for gathering fruit pits and nut shells. Some of them I am publishing this week; others will be published next week. I am very sure that if all the boys and girls in Michigan would do as well as MY boys and girls have done in gathering these things, Uncle Sam's needs would soon be taken care of.

Hasn't this been a lovely month, my dears? We have all enjoyed it, and all the more so because we knew that within another few weeks, cold weather is coming and old King Winter will be here for a long stay. But then, we don't mind the winter. There's lots of fun to be had when the snow is on the ground, coasting, snow-balling, skating, sliding down hill, sleigh-ride parties, and oh, so many sports that keep our blood a-tingling and our hearts merry. When I was a little girl I used to look forward to the coming of winter. But I remember well that as soon as Christmas passed, winter seemed to lack its fun and attractiveness, and how I did want spring to come. Now that I am older, I do not enjoy winter so much, as I can no longer get out of doors and play in the snow like I used to. Now I must sit in the house and watch other little girls and boys rolling about in the snow-banks.

December will be the first month of winter. But before December comes we will have Thanksgiving day when we must all give prayers of thanks to God for His kindness to us the past year. Altho many are sad because of sickness or because some of our dear ones are far away across the ocean, there isn't a single one who does not have something to be thankful for. So I want you children to write and tell me what each of you are thankful for. Please don't disappoint your Aunt Penelope. She will be looking for your letters about the end of next week. With love, AUNT PENELOPE.

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS FOR COLLECTING PITS AND STONES

My dear Aunt Penelope:—I have been reading the letters and stories in the M. B. F. and like them very much. I am a girl, 12 years old, and in the sixth grade, and thought I would like to earn some Thrift Stamps if I could. I have one brother, 24 years old, and he is in France doing his bit for Uncle Sam. I have another brother who is called to be examined. I am earning money to buy Thrift Stamps to help my dear brothers. I am saving all daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines. My papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have thought of a plan to help the campaign, it is to collect as much shells and stones as you can. And see if your neighbor has any; if they have they would be willing to let you have them. Another plan is fixing up all the old buildings you can, and making things funny to put in them, and the boys and girls who come to see them have to pay so many shells and

stones to get in to see them. And this way you can get many stones. I will try and earn some, too. With lots of love,—Miss Lindamae Hope, LeRoy, Michigan.

That is a splendid idea, Lindamae. I remember when I was a little girl we used to have a "show" or "circus," as we called them, out in the barn, or in some tent or shed and we would charge pins for admittance. I know we used to accumulate an awful lot of pins and you will no doubt collect many pits thru this plan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I thought I would write and tell you about what we have on our farm. Our farm contains 360 acres. We have three horses, two are bays and the other is grey; their names are Belle, Fan and Maud. We have six cows and six calves. We have one cat named Tiger and three kittens, Bessie, Tabby and Tiny. We have a flock of 53 sheep including lambs and one pet lamb. I am in the eighth grade and I live a mile from school. My teacher's name is Miss G. A. Wright. I have seven sisters; their names are Helen, Thressa, Annie, Kathrine, Clara, Mildred and Elizabeth. I also have four brothers, George, Charlie, Carl, and Mathias. I am 15 years old. I help my mother and father. I sometimes get the sheep. I hoe in the garden, wash dishes, wash windows and sweep. I guess I have told enough about the farm and its contents. I have always lived on the farm.—Mary L. Ruth, Red Oak, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I've been reading the letters in M. B. F. and I thought I would write again. You said that you wanted us to write about our homes. Our house is a big one. My Grandma Cotcher lives with us. I have two brothers; their names are Neil and Maynard. Neil is in France. He joined the Canadian army. Maynard is 22, he is home. I have 17 Thrift stamps and a War Savings Stamp. I like riddles and stories and puzzles. I have two miles to walk to school. My teacher's name is Miss Helen Howarth. I am in the sixth grade. We are seven miles from Pontiac, Orion and Rochester. This is a long letter, and I must close.—Catherine E. V. Cotcher, Pontiac, Michigan.

Every Member of the Family

relishes tender, flavory home-made bread. It certainly is delicious.

You know it makes a man's mouth water to think about it. Pity the poor fellow who never gets anything but the Baker's product.

Of course Baker's Bread is all right once in a while. One rather enjoys eating it occasionally just for the sake of being better able to appreciate the delightfulness of going back to the good old-fashioned home-made kind like Mother used to bake from

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

Yes, Mother used LILY WHITE, too, the same as daughter does, and grand-daughter expects to begin as soon as William comes home from the war. Their plans are all made.

It is not an unusual thing for three generations to be using LILY WHITE FLOUR at the same time. That's one of the remarkable things about the flour. People who start using it seem to prefer it to any other.

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LILY WHITE FLOUR is sold under the guarantee that it will give you complete satisfaction for both bread and pastry baking.

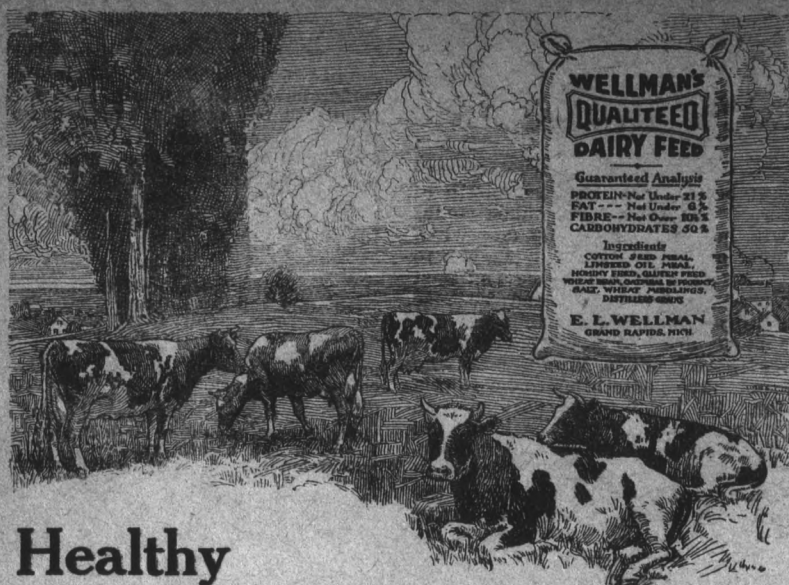
Our Domestic Science Department furnishes recipes and canning charts upon request and will aid you to solve any other kitchen problems you may have from time to time. Public demonstrations also arranged. Address your letters to our Domestic Science Department.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.



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LET THE HOG FEED HIMSELF AND SAVE MONEY

With farm help so very scarce, the efficient farmer will remove "hog feeding" from his list of "chores." The hog can feed himself as well as, if not better than, the most expert feeder can do it if given the chance. The chance is offered by the self-feeder—a device by which the hog can choose from a variety the foods best suited to his needs. Hogs, like persons, require a variety of feeds to take care of their bodily wants. Also, one hog requires more of a certain feed than does another.

There are several types of self-feeders for hogs, but they all employ the same principle of letting the hog do the work. Some of them consist of just one compartment and are nothing more than a box with one side slightly altered. Others have several compartments with means of adjusting the opening to accommodate different kinds of feed and regulate the flow. They vary in size from a small box to whole corn cribs turned into self-feeders. The kind and size that a farmer will want depends on the size of his herd and his inclination in the matter.

University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 144, "Self-Feeders for Fattening Swine," describes several kinds of self-feeders, with directions for constructing them. It is mailed free. The United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 906, "The Self-Feeder for Hogs," can also be obtained free by writing the Division of Publications, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

WEAK BEE COLONIES MAY NEED QUEENS

Bees require a new queen in the fall only in case that the queen which they have is old or faulty. This may not be easy to determine, particularly after a season such as prevailed last summer. But in case the colonies have not kept up in fair strength this year it is possible that the queen is at fault, and L. Haseman of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture advises that the colony be re-queened.

To introduce a new queen be sure that the old queen has been destroyed, or at least removed to a cage from which she cannot escape and return to the old colony to cause trouble. Bees ordinarily will not accept a new queen if the old one is left with them. Introduce the new queen in the mailing cage in which she was received. At one end of the little cage will be found a screen for ventilation, and at the opposite end a strip of pasteboard.

Removing this strip will expose a hole thus enabling the workers in the hive to get at the soft candy plugging the exit to the cage. In two or three days they will have all the candy eaten out and in the majority of cases they will eventually let the queen out and accept her. If the queen has not been released after three days, loosen the candy slightly.

In introducing the queen, either hang the cage down between two brood combs where the workers can get at the screen as well as the candy, or else stand it up on the top bar over a cluster using a little of the glue to fasten the cage tight to the top bar and set down over this an empty super or a super from which one or two frames have been removed. After introducing the queen it is well to leave the bees undisturbed for three days.

Should the beekeeper have a fairly good strain of bees he might as well rear his own queen during the early part of the summer thus saving the money paid to breeders. At this time of year new queens will have to be bought from some breeder. While Mr. Haseman does not encourage unnecessary expense or investment in connection with beekeeping, he emphasizes the importance of good queens, for, he says, "the queen largely determines the strength of the colony."

CULL OUT THE UNNECESSARY HORSES

The maintenance of unnecessary horses on the farm is a costly practice at any time. It is doubly so now because of the high prices of feeds. On the average farm, horses and mules work an average of less than five hours a day throughout the year. Any other income they can create will reduce the cost of operations. There are two main methods of increasing the revenue from horses and mules. First, brood mares raising colts besides doing farm work. If the mares are of the right kind they are a valuable asset. Second, much farm work can be done with young horses and mules that have not yet reached the age at which they are most valuable. Such animals as these can well be used for farm work.

Horses, other than brood mares which are producing colts, and horses and mules which are not increasing in value, should be considered seriously as property for sale. It is possible to overstock a farm with horses. The equipment should be studied carefully to see that this is not done. By no means, however, should farm horse stock be so depleted as to cripple farming operations. Good strong horses and mules are essential for maximum production.



When Farmer Eagly took possession of his cut-over land which he purchased near Coleman, he scratched his head in perplexity. On every side there were stumps and shrubs and second-growth scrub trees that must be destroyed before the land could be plowed and crops planted. But Farmer Eagly was loath to uproot so much green vegetation when it might just as well be converted into food. So he promptly bought some sheep and turned them loose. They went after the green shrubs and grass like a dog after a bone, and thus did Farmer Eagly build up a profitable sheep business from the vegetation of his cut-over lands. There are millions of acres of rank grass and green shrubs in northern Michigan which might just as well be making beef and mutton.

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