

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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WHY NOT BORROW FROM UNCLE SAM?

Federal Farm Loan Plan Makes it Easy for
Farmers to Borrow Money on Easy Pay-
ment Terms and at Nominal
Rates of Interest

"Country banks could not survive if they were forced to keep their interest charges within the limits prescribed by law. Small banks have to charge 12 per cent interest and more in order to keep going."—Governor Sleeper.

"I do not consider \$10 too much for a bank to charge for negotiating a loan of \$200."—Banking Commissioner Merrick.

Both these statements were made to F. A. Lord of Michigan Business Farming at a recent conference with the governor and the banking commissioner upon the subject of usurious interest charges.

Quarterly statements made according to law by banks in which Mr. Sleeper is interested seem to show that the majority of small banks in the state would go out of business if they could charge no more than 7 per cent interest. Altho Mr. Merrick was formerly engaged in the banking business and controlled several small banks which charged more than the legal rates of interest, he is now pledged as a state official to maintain certain safeguards about the banking business for the protection of both banker and borrower. Yet it is plain that by virtue of his earlier training and business career, his sympathies are with the banks rather than with the borrowers.

Assuming that it is true that banks have to charge more than legal rates in order to insure their financial success, we suggested to the Governor that many communities could afford to dispense with their banks. Particularly might this be true of small towns within four or five miles of county seat towns supporting two or more banks. But the Governor was quite certain that every bank in the state was meeting a demand and that a community would suffer if it lost its banking facilities.

The smaller the volume of business done by any institution, the higher must be its charges to its customers. Banks in thickly settled communities charge a lower rate of interest than banks in sparsely settled communities. The greater the number of banks in any section the higher must be the interest charges, and vice versa. If two banks could satisfactorily serve a certain number of people it would be folly to encourage the organization of additional banks to serve the same number. Now we are quite certain that some communities in this state are trying to support banks, or rather that some banks are trying to eke out an existence in some communities where no actual need exists for banking facilities. In the majority of cases we find that banks are organized at the instance of men engaged in the banking business rather than in response to a demand from the people of a community. When this happens, certain business

is diverted from other banks, and as a result the interest charges must be raised a little to meet the additional expense of maintaining the additional bank. When this duplication of banking service spreads over a large section we immediately have one of the most prolific causes of usurious interest charges and questionable banking practices.

Both Mr. Sleeper and Mr. Merrick declare that no community would be willing or could afford to dispense with its banking institution, which they assert is one of the most essential enterprises of any locality. While we grant the truth in certain respects of the point these gentlemen are trying to make, we take issue with the inference that farmers, who seem to be hit the worst by exorbitant interest charges, would feel any serious inconvenience if some of the small banks within a radius of five or six miles should suspend business, particularly as long as there is a state bank at the county seat a couple miles further distant. It is an undisputed fact that business interests in small towns find the banking institution indispensable, but we are inclined to believe that in many instances the farmers of these localities are footing the bill for the business men's banking privileges. (Continued on page 2)

THE OUTCOME of the Ford-Newberry senatorial contest is still in doubt as we go to press. The vote is close. Whoever may be the victor, all good citizens will accept the decision of the majority vote in good spirit, and all hands buckle down to the work of reconstruction. No man can serve his constituents best who does not feel that he has their active and sympathetic co-operation. During this hour of bloodshed and sacrifice, we cannot afford to store up rancor and distrust in our hearts. What may have happened in the past, what is transpiring today in international events fade into nothingness when the problems of the immediate future are contemplated. As the shattered ends of the world's commerce are gathered together and the work of reconstruction begins, we want to be sure that the interests of the farmers are cared for. Nothing except an overwhelming desire to protect the farmer from unwise legislation and give him a voice in the nation's counsels, could have induced this publication to enter a political contest. We think our readers know this well enough. And that same desire will impel us to keep a close watch on the men we have elected to represent us at Washington. The attitude of every Michigan congressman and senator toward legislation in which the farmers are interested, will be carefully scrutinized and laid before our readers. If the farming business is to secure the recognition among the nation's industries to which it is certainly entitled we must be ever on our guard. The era of world democracy is about to dawn. Let neither partisanship, selfish capitalism, nor the aristocracy of great wealth stay its coming.

POTATO EXCHANGE DOES BIG BUSINESS

New Co-Operative Marketing Organization
Starts Season With a Bang and Belief
is That First Year Will Demon-
strate Success of Venture

While the experimental stage of Michigan's newly organized potato exchange with headquarters at Cadillac has not entirely passed, the results of the first month of operation have been very encouraging. The Exchange has advertised very extensively in the Chicago Packer and other produce papers and has succeeded in establishing a vigorous demand for its products. We are advised that upwards of 200 cars of potatoes have already been sold thru the exchange, and the prices paid to grower-members have been well in advance of the prices offered by independent dealers. A correspondent in a recent issue of the Cadillac News claims that the Exchange was selling potatoes at \$1.80 per cwt. on Oct. 23rd, and on the same day Cadillac buyers were offering only \$1.35. Inasmuch as the total cost of handling potatoes thru the local associations, the exchange and its selling agencies is only about 20 cents per bushel, the additional profit to the growers would amount, in the above instance, to at least 30 cents per hundred.

As a typical example of the numerous services a co-operative organization can render to its members, we cite the action of the Michigan Potato Exchange, thru its president, Dorr Buell, in inducing the Michigan War Board to appropriate \$40,000 to loan farmers against seed potatoes. Each year thousands of farmers sell their best potatoes as a financial necessity, keeping only the small ones for seed. This is bad practice, as it tends to the planting of poor seed that produces a constantly decreasing quality of stock. It has been difficult to convince farmers that they ought to select their seed in the field from the most vigorous hills, for no matter how carefully the seed is selected in the fall, in many cases it has had to be sold before planting time came again. With a fund available from which farmers can secure loans, giving their seed potatoes as collateral, it is plain that a new incentive is given for field selection and careful handling of seed potatoes from season to season. The details of the plan are now being worked out and will be presented in the near future for the consideration of the farmers.

Another tremendously important service that the Exchange is rendering to Michigan's potato industry is the standardization of the Michigan potato. Most farmers do not appreciate the value, from a commercial standpoint, of an article that can be guaranteed, year in and year out, as to quality, grade and variety. Certain sections of the country have for years produced certain varieties of potatoes, and these varieties invariably bring the top price no matter what the condition of the market. Take Maine cobbles. (Continued on page 2)

WHY NOT BORROW MONEY FROM YOUR UNCLE SAM?

(Continued from page 1) This forms a very interesting and debatable question. We should like to have our readers' point of view.

Suppose we grant that every bank in Michigan is filling a need, and that its interest charges are justifiable; is there then no relief from usurious interest? Yes and no. There is immediate relief for the farmer who can put a mortgage upon his property as security for a loan. That relief is afforded thru the federal farm loan act which loans money at 5 per cent over a period of forty years, on real estate mortgages. There is no relief at hand or in prospect for the farmer who must borrow from season to season to pay for the planting, the care and the harvesting of his crops. He is absolutely at the mercy of the small banker and forced to pay whatever rates of interest the banker chooses to charge. The banking law fixing the maximum interest rates is a farce; it ought to be amended or stricken from the statute books entirely; it affords the farmer no protection whatever.

But other states have met the problem of providing their farmers with emergency loans at nominal rates of interest, and Michigan can do likewise. The Non-Partisan League believes that states should create funds for the purpose of loaning money to farmers against crop security, and in states where the plan has been tried it has proven successful. The ostensible purpose back of the potato grading act was to enable federal reserve banks to loan money to farmers on warehouse receipts, but the method was so impractical that few have taken advantage of the scheme. There is no reason, however, why agricultural commonwealths should not lend money at nominal rates of interest to farmers who can offer their crops in accredited storage places, and insured against damage, as collateral. This is the hope we hold forth for the eventual solution of Michigan's usurious interest problem.

But to return to long-time loans on real estate mortgages, we would urge our readers who have not already done so, to thorly investigate the plan of the federal farm loan act. The provisions of this act have been covered fully in previous issues of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, but we shall be glad to explain any detail that is not clear to our readers. The farmers of Michigan have not taken the same advantage of this act as have those of states farther west. We should like to see a concerted movement among farmers to break the shackles that bind them to the small banks, with their high interest charges and their occasional petty threats to "foreclose the mortgage," and affiliate themselves with farm loan associations. Certainly if Michigan's seventy or eighty thousand mortgaged farmers were to be released from the constant worry of mortgage foreclosure and the necessity of turning over a large part of each year's profits to their local banks, there would be less need of emergency loans. Farmers desiring to know more about the government plan are urgently requested to ask us for further particulars.

The September report of the Federal Land Banks shows that up to September 30, 1918, over 5,000 Michigan farmers had applied for loans aggregating \$4,800,000. 1,736 of these applications for \$2,650,000 have been closed.

MICHIGAN'S POTATO EXCHANGE DOES A LARGE BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1) for instance. The cobbler as grown in Maine is not a whit better than the Michigan rural russet or the New York rural russet, but because Maine growers have united upon the production of that single variety and have convinced the buyers in the big markets that when they buy Maine cobbles, they will always get potatoes true to name and grade, a special de-

mand has been created for that variety of potato. Nothing has a more weakening effect on the market than the arrival of several hundred carloads of mixed, unsorted, ungraded, scabby, non-descript potatoes, of all sizes and varieties. And nothing pleases a buyer more than a car of well sorted, single variety stock, that he can turn right over to a customer without any apologies.

The Petoskey or Golden Russet is the variety proven best adapted to the soil and climate of Northern Michigan, and the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange has definitely decided to promote that variety as the standard Michigan potato. Under the direction of Prof. C. W. Waid, potato specialist, a vigorous campaign will be undertaken to perfect the seed of that variety, thru disease-prevention methods and hill selection of stock that has been examined by potato experts and known to be of first quality. Potato growers will be urged to plant only this tested seed, and with the assistance of the county agents it is hoped that a sufficient supply to meet all needs will be created. By careful seed selection proper cultural method and strict adherence to the single type of potato, the Michigan standard potato may in two or three years at the outside, become a leader on the potato markets of the country.

While we have had numerous reports upon the progress of the potato exchange, none of them have come from the members, whom we invite to use these columns to discuss the advantages of this new co-operative marketing venture.



Ireland is shipping fish to America.

Oil is being made from tomato seeds to be used in paint.

California dehydrated vegetable plants are increasing.

Germany prohibits the sale of newspapers from foe countries.

Salt water is a better fire extinguisher than fresh.

American federation of manufacturers is being planned.

Philadelphia has a school of Occupational Therapy to train disabled soldiers in trades, etc.

Kentucky Whisky distilleries are to be sold at auction.

Louisiana sugar producers expect this season 7 cents per pound for raw sugar.

San Francisco schools will have a bureau to provide jobs for school boys.

Gary, Indiana, makes up saloon license revenue loss by fines inflicted on prohibition law violators.

Salt Lake authorities recently dumped into sewers 4,000 gallons of contraband liquors. Utah is now a dry state.

Trinitrate of toluol, the substance which exploded in the recent factory disaster in New Jersey, is a granulated, amber-colored substance looking not unlike brown sugar.

What is said to be the longest bridge in the world is to be built across the bay between San Francisco and Oakland, California. It will be five and one-half miles long and will cost \$20,000,000.

During the past 12 years the annual expenditures on the rural roads and bridges in the United States have increased from about \$80,000,000 to about \$282,000,000, or an increase of more than 250 per cent. During this same period the annual expenditures from State funds for road and bridge construction and maintenance have increased from \$2,550,000 to \$53,492,000 or almost 2,000 per cent.

FALL OF GERMAN ALLIES PRESAGES EARLY END OF WAR

The latest dispatches from the war zone would seem to indicate that it's all over but the "shouting." For some reason or other the American people take the verdict very calmly. It must be that the war has made surprise in international developments impossible. Or perhaps we cannot believe that after four years' of victory, Germany should so soon collapse.

The Allied armies on the western front have steadily driven the German forces before them for the past five months. City after city occupied by German troops has fallen. Something back of the German lines is weakening. The enemy does not fight with the old-time sanguinity and abandon. It is evident that the morale of the people is weakening, if not entirely broken.

Turkey has begged for peace; Austria is following suit. Emperor Karl of the dual monarchy is reported to have fled his palace to escape the wrath of his subjects. One by one the allies of the Kaiser are dropping from him leaving vulnerable points to the mercy of the allies. The German people are saying and doing unheard-of things. They seem to have a vision of the democracy for which we are fighting. They no longer grovel before the dictates of the military party. The spirit of revolution is among them, and there need be no surprise if any day's news tells of the general uprising of the German people against autocratic and military rule.

Though she dare not admit it, Germany is willing to make almost any kind of peace in order to save her shattered resources from total annihilation. But she cannot yet humble herself as she must be humbled before world peace can become a reality. The victorious allies are not vindictive, but unless Germany accepts terms and very soon that will absolutely insure the peace and security of adjoining nations for all time to come, they will push on toward German territory and compel the Kaiser to end his misrule.

The fall of Germany is imminent. It may not come tomorrow or next week. It may not even come before another springtime, but Germany has almost reached the bounds of human endurance, and we may safely feel that the tide of victory has finally turned and will carry us rapidly on to the great goal we seek.

SUMMARY OF THE FRENCH CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1918

The total nutritional value of the 1918 cereal crop as well as of beans and potatoes in France is below that of last year. The wheat crop is larger and of better quality but the maize, barley, oats, beans and potato crops are considerably smaller.

These facts announced by M. Boret, French Food Controller, shows the need for continued and increased conservation in the United States. The U. S. Food Administration points out further that the French wheat crop, though larger than last year is only slightly more than half as great as during the three years before the war.

HORSEFLESH TO BE UNDER STRICT CONTROL IN ENGLAND

Following increased consumption of horseflesh as human food in England, the British Food Controller is now requiring the registration of all retail dealers in this meat and the licensing of slaughterers. An important purpose of this order is to distinguish, from the time of slaughter between horseflesh for human food and other horseflesh.



"The world has had enough of international laws of war!" says Snagsby of the Grain Growers' Guide. Here's how Cartoonist Dale depicts the policing of the world when war shall be no more.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



CANADIAN FARMER WINS WHEAT LAURELS FOR THE FIFTH TIME

Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., the world's most famous graingrower, has won fresh laurels by capturing for the fifth time the world's championship prize for Hard Spring Wheat. The victory was won this time at the International Soil Products' Exposition, held at Kansas City, on October 16 to 26. Although the exhibition was not open to the public on account of the influenza epidemic, the judges examined the exhibits and awarded prizes. Mr. Wheeler's Marquis wheat was an easy winner despite the fact that there was a large number of entries from all over Canada and the United States. His victory brings him the \$500 cup put up by the C. P. R., and the McCormick binder put up by the International Harvester Company, but this was not the total of his winnings. He secured also the International sweepstakes prize for the best sheaf of wheat, awarded to him on his new Red Bobs wheat which has the finest head of any western Canada wheat. Several other prizes also came to Mr. Wheeler for his other exhibits.

Western Canada carried off a large number of prizes for grain and vegetables. Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba, the winner of the sweepstakes for wheat last year, captured the first prize for wheat in the dry farming exhibit, and brought away numerous prizes for vegetables.

There is undoubtedly room for improvement in the methods by which this international exhibition is conducted, but it, nevertheless, demonstrates that Western Canada is a wonderfully prolific agricultural country. Ever since 1911, when Seager Wheeler won his first international victory the sweepstakes prize for wheat has come to Canada, and year by year Canada is capturing more prizes at this show. It is undoubtedly one of the best advertisements that Canada could possibly have, and is bound to result in bringing many American farmers into Canada after the war.

[Editor's Note:—Yes, yes, undoubtedly many American farmers will chase the rainbow off into Western Canada after the war as they have done before. And when they arrive at the rainbow's ends and find the colors not all so warm and attractive, they will wend their way "back home," as hundreds of others have done. Granting that all that is claimed for western Canada agriculturally is true, we could think of a dozen reasons why farmers of the United States should think twice before severing their home ties to cast their lot in that far northern country, where winter snows often fill the roads to a depth of ten feet and more, and the thermometer hovers about the 50 below zero mark during the last of January and the first of February. Michigan winters are bad enough; deliver us from the frigid temperatures of Northwestern Canada.]

FEED SITUATION REFLECTS THE DANGERS OF PRICE-FIXING

Nothing illustrates the danger of arbitrary price-fixing and control better than the Food Administration's laboring with feed and flour prices. Wheat feed prices having been put at a ridiculously low figure the whole feed situation has been thrown out of line. The abnormal demand thus created for the wheat feeds has prevented a reduction in flour prices and interrupted the equitable distribution of the feeds. The policy of the Administration to export wheat and not flour has also decreased the supply of wheat feeds. There is therefore today a serious shortage of bran and shorts in the East and New England and generally. The dairyman's petition, "Please, sell me a car of bran," cannot be complied with anywhere. In our feed and alfalfa departments the situation is reviewed by leading merchants in a most admirable manner.

But instead of going at the matter by raising the price of wheat feeds and cutting the price of flour if need be, the Administration is now trying moral suasion, by asking farmers to pledge themselves not to use wheat feeds for hog feed. Yet advance in feed prices would benefit both products and go far to readjust the feed situation generally.

Generally, aside from the wheat and the alfalfa feeds, the situation is not critical. Pastures in the West and Southwest are in pretty fair con-

dition, since the rains, except in Texas. Some wheat lands also are being pastured, while the supply of barley that can be used for feed is large and it is coming into more general use for that purpose. Some localities like the Pacific Northwest are in bad shape; but on the whole worst feature of the situation is not the actual scarcity of feeds of all kinds but, the restrictions on the distributing trade, erected in the effort to keep handlers' profits down to a theoretically "just" level, which it takes no renowned prophet to declare is a task that no man or group of men is wise enough to perform in practice.—*Price Current Grain Reporter.*

FEED REGULATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE WAR

The effect of war on agriculture in Great Britain is strikingly shown by regulations now in force affecting feeds and bedding. Among restrictions of unusual interest are the following:

The use of straw for bedding purposes is forbidden. Oat straw in particular may be used only for feeding purposes.

All persons owning horses entitled to limited supplies of hay, straw, chaff and cereal feeding stuffs must keep records showing the number and class of horses, and full facts regarding source, kind and amount of feed used.

The occupier of an agricultural holding may not sell or part with the possession of any horse which is used, or capable of being used, for the cultivation of the holding, except with the authority of a license.

When it is realized that these orders are necessary war measures, the importance of voluntary feed conservation in the United States is apparent. The U. S. Food Administration especially asks for elimination of all feed waste, and utilization of farm by-products to which little attention may have been paid in former years. During the year ending July 1, 1919, we must export 2,700,000 tons of feed grains, mostly army oats, overseas. This amount is 750,000 tons more than last year and must come from our present supplies.

MINNESOTA POTATO SITUATION SHOWS A VERY GOOD CROP

The Minnesota potato crop is very good for the year; dry weather during late summer making impossible a real bumper crop. The total yield will be higher than for the average for the last five years. The quality is better than the average.

Our farmers are becoming more used to the grading rules and are not objecting as strenuously as last spring. The prices are fair, averaging from \$1.35 to \$1.65 for No. 1 round white stock, depending upon the shipping point and the quality of the stock. The general sentiment seems to agree that altogether too large a proportion of the crop is returned to the farmer to be used at home or fed to stock that there should be two grades of long white stock for the open market. With a need for food conservation on every hand, it is a crime to return many thousand bushels of good eatable potatoes each day to the farm for hog and cattle feeding. There should be more grades.

Potatoes are going on the market very rapidly so that a large proportion of the crop will be in terminal or local warehouses by Dec. 1st. The slump in prices so general during the first few days of October caused a slowing up in deliveries, but these have been resumed with the return of the fair prices.—*M. B. F. Reporter, Minnesota.*

CANKER IS FOE OF APPLE IN MICHIGAN ORCHARDS

If orchardists will practice fall pruning the trouble known as apple canker, which has been the source of much loss to fruit growers, can be controlled, a report from the Michigan Agricultural College avers. "This pruning should be done carefully and according to approved methods," declares Dr. G. H. Coons, plant pathologist for M. A. C. experiment station. "In selecting the limbs to be cut, the orchardist usually has the option of a clean, smooth limb which may be developed, or an older, cankered limb. Make use of the pruning time for renovating trees and taking out cankered limbs as well, leaving the sound and vigorous ones."

ADVANTAGE OF MOTOR TRUCKS SHOWN IN FARMING REPORTS

Motor-truck hauls in 1918 from farm to shipping point averaged 11.3 miles, while wagon hauls averaged 9 miles; and a motor truck made 3.4 round trips per day over its longer route of 11.3 miles, while wagons made 1.2 round trips per day over the 9-mile route.

The estimated cost for hauling in wagons from farm to shipping point averaged in 1918 about 30 cents a ton a mile for wheat, 33 cents for corn, and 48 cents for cotton; for hauling in motor trucks or by tractors the averages are 15 cents for wheat or corn and 18 cents a ton-mile for cotton. These figures are based on reports made by correspondents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A similar inquiry in 1906 showed an average for wagons of 19 cents per ton-mile for hauling corn or wheat, and 27 cents for cotton. In 1918 wagon costs were naturally higher, since prices and wages have increased, but motor-truck costs were much lower in 1918 than even the wagon costs of 1906, due to greater efficiency of the motor truck.

The cost of wagon hauling a ton-mile for wheat among the geographic divisions in 1918 was lowest in the Pacific States 22 cents. Above this, in order, are the North Central States east of the Mississippi River, with 26 cents; the West North Central States, 29 cents; the West South Central, 32 cents; the East South Central, 36 cents; New England and the Middle Atlantic States, 38 cents; the South Atlantic States, 39 cents; and, highest of all, the Rocky Mountain States, with 42 cents a ton-mile.

In motor-truck hauling the order of the different divisions of the country begins with 9 cents a ton-mile for wheat in 1918 in the East North Central, 10 cents in the East South Central, 14 cents in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the West North Central, 15 cents in the West South Central, 17 cents in the Pacific, 18 cents in the South Atlantic, and 29 cents in the Rocky Mountain States.

For the United States as a whole the average wagon load of wheat was 55 bushels in 1906 and 56 bushels in 1918 and the motor truck load in the latter year was 84 bushels. For corn, the wagon loads of 1906 and 1918 were 39 bushels, and the motor-truck load of 1918 was 58 bushels. The cotton load for 1906 and 1918 for wagons was 3.4 and 3.6 bales, respectively, and for motor trucks 6.6 bales in 1918.

NEW YORK BEANS AND POTATOES ARE NOT VERY PROMISING

Potato growers in this section are busy harvesting their late varieties and are said to be finding the yield considerably lighter than had been expected. The reason for the poor yield is probably largely due to the blight which affected many fields, and also to an early frost which killed the vines in some sections before the crop had matured. The acreage put out in the spring was below normal in most places hereabouts.

The bean crop has been materially affected by the continued rains. It is estimated that about one-half the growers had not pulled the vines when the rains began. Many of the beans laid on the ground for three or four weeks before there was enough pleasant weather to get them dried and drawn, and as a result many of the beans rotted on the ground while a good many were stained and discolored.

FIND VENTILATION PROTECTS ONIONS FROM "NECK ROT"

If farmers and commission men holding onions in storage will see to it that their stores of this lachrymal crop are efficiently ventilated, the disease called onion neck rot can be controlled, assert plant pathologists of the Michigan Agricultural College. The trouble is one which annually causes much shrinkage in the crop.

"Bruising, which comes from topping immature onions, opens the way for infection," a bulletin from the department of botany declares. "The chief contributing factors in onion rot are humid conditions in the storehouse. A properly constructed storehouse, with careful attention to ventilation, will bring a crop through safely."

"In 1915 some storehouses in southwest Michigan lost almost every onion stored leaving not even enough for a seed plot. Such occurrences show the problem is a serious one."

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.)

FARMER WANTS TO USE LIBERTY BOND TO PAY TAXES

Could a Liberty bond of the third issue be used to pay taxes, if you have not got the money? In this fourth Liberty loan drive I was assessed \$400.00. It will take all my produce I have for sale to make my payments on this fourth bond, so I would like to know if I could pay my taxes with my \$100 bond of the third issue rather than to let them run and pay 4 per cent fees or more.—*A Subscriber, Mason county.*

The law requires that taxes be paid in legal tender of the realm. Bonds are not legal tender. Therefore, you cannot force your township treasurer to accept them in payment of taxes. Liberty bonds have a value in the market the same as other bonds, and some banks will buy these bonds at the market value. Many of the banks, however, refuse to do this as the government has discouraged trading in Liberty bonds. These bonds are quoted now slightly below par, but it is believed that as soon as the war ends the market value will advance to beyond par. Is it really necessary for you to sell these bonds in order to pay your taxes? Why not go to your banker, explain your circumstances and ask him to loan you enough money on your bonds as collateral to meet your taxes? He would sooner do this than to buy the bonds, and we are very sure that this would be the better and more patriotic way of solving your problem. Of course, he would probably charge you 7 per cent interest, which is the commercial rate charged now by all small banks, but figuring in the interest on your bonds, the total cost to you would be only \$3 per \$100 per year. Should everyone offer their bonds for sale to meet financial obligations, they would soon be a drug on the market and the resultant situation would seriously interfere with the floating of future bond issues. If your banker refuses to loan you money on the security of your bonds, let us know about it, giving the name of the bank and the cashier.

KANSAS LAWS REQUIRE PRINTED ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL FEEDS

Inclosed find P. O. money order for \$2 for three years' subscription to M. B. F., and will say it is the only genuine, fearless farmers' paper. Hope it may in the near future be in every farmers' home. Inclosed find a sample of guaranteed genuine middlings which I buy from the Evert Milling Company, at \$2.25 a hundred pounds. Also tag taken from bag. What is it?—*D. F., Evert.*

The tag enclosed by our subscriber reads as follows: "Standard Wheat Shorts net weight 100 pounds when packed. Guaranteed analysis:

Protein	not less than 16%
Crude Fat	not less than 3.5%
Crude Fibre	not more than 6.5%
Nitrogen Free Extract	58%

—*The Buhler Mill & Elevator Company, Buhler, Kansas.*

This published analysis is probably required by the laws of Kansas. In recent years there has been much adulteration of feeds. Kansas is a large manufacturer of commercial feeds and in order to protect purchasers, manufacturers are no doubt required to tag every bag sold showing the exact nature of its contents. We need such a law in Michigan. When a farmer buys seeds or feeds, he never knows what he is getting by looking at the stuff, and it ought to be a source of much satisfaction to buy feeds that carry their credentials right with them. We note that the price you have paid for these middlings is in excess of the basic price for this state, but we do not feel that the milling company has made any more than a reasonable profit on the transaction. The cost of sacking and shipping in feed from Kansas will run close to \$13 per ton. Food Administrator Prescott's suggestion that all feeds manufactured in this state be sold and consumed within the state would do away with all need of shipping in outside feed.

SHALL I HOLD MY RYE OR SHALL I SELL IT NOW?

I want a little information. I have about 50 bushels of rye. Would you advise holding it for better prices? I got 421 bushels of potatoes off about 3 acres. I am in the draft. If I go and work at my trade, say two months this winter, would that change my classification in military service?—*S. C. J., Branch county.*

It is our opinion that whatever advance might be expected in the rye market would not be sufficient to pay you for holding your crop. The rye

market has been inactive for a long time and while it may go up a few cents, the increase in our judgment, will not amount to very much.

If you have been given deferred classification on agricultural grounds it is possible that your classification may be changed in case you take up some other trade. Many farmers, however, are under the impression that they have been deferred on agricultural grounds, when as a matter of fact, their classification has been determined upon dependency grounds. If you are married and have dependents, no change in your vocation could effect your classification.

MUST HAVE LICENSE TO OPERATE THRESHING MACHINE FOR HIRE

Is a thresher permitted to go out and thresh beans or buckwheat without license and charge farmers \$6 for set and farmer do the threshing; have to furnish his help, besides one man with the machines? A thresher used to work out here at Copemish and furnish his own help, three or four men, but one fellow after threshing my beans said I owed him \$6 for his work and \$1.25 extra for one man working with him. I asked him how he could charge more than anybody else. He said he could charge what he pleased. He owns a steam engine but has no license on it. Has he a right to do this?—*M. S., Copemish, Michigan.*

Unless price for threshing was agreed upon the thresher can charge only what such services are reasonably worth. A person operating a threshing machine for hire without a state license would be

We Agree With These Sentiments

WHEREVER the English tongue is spoken, people know the meaning of "sportsman." "A fair field and may the best man win," is the supreme law of all our games and sports. Our national sports have made us despise "quitting" and the "yellow streak."

The same code of honor holds with reference to Liberty loan subscriptions. And it has a vital element in addition—that of loyalty to country and loyalty to the Army and Navy.

Every man, woman and child in America who subscribed for Fourth Liberty bonds on a deferred payment plan is in honor bound to live up to the terms of the subscription pledge. Nothing but "dire necessity," in the words of Secretary McAdoo, can possibly excuse "quitting" and failure to carry through the plan. Make all the payments, receive the Liberty bonds and hold them fast until the Government repays the principal.

This is the program that Liberty bond subscribers are in honor bound to carry thru. No matter how much self-denial it may call for—no matter how hard the "scrumping" and economizing may seem—every subscriber is bound by the law of Patriotism, and by the "honor rule" of good "sportsmanship" to accept the sacrifices and make good the subscription pledge.

Any other course throws a burden on the government, and interferes with the best interest of the Army and Navy, and is a stain on one's personal self-respect.

Be a good "sportsman." Be a patriot. Have "nerve." Pay for every Liberty bond you signed for.

liable to a fine of \$25 or by imprisonment in the county jail for 30 days or both such fine and imprisonment. It is also doubtful if the courts would permit him to recover judgment against one for such services without license.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

CAN GARNISHEE SALARY TO GET PAY FOR LABOR

Can you tell me if I can get my wages? I worked for a man about seven years ago, and he has not paid me yet. He does not own anything, but he is getting good wages; he works in an ammunition factory; he has a wife, too.—*C. B., White Cloud, Michigan.*

I think the court would allow a judgment for work and labor, and also allow a garnishment of his wages if he refuses to pay for the work and labor.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

Mrs. O. H. G., of Manton, Michigan, wishes to know what is the matter with her turkeys. I lost about sixty turkeys in the fall of 1916 I wrote to a poultry expert and he said it was blackhead.

You will notice that the livers of the dead turkeys are covered with ulcers if you open them. This expert's address is Mr. E. J. Reefer, Kansas City, Missouri. You write him about it asking him to send you his blackhead remedy and I am sure you will be satisfied with the results. Separate the sick turkeys from the well ones as soon as you can, as it is contagious.—*Miss K. W., Brant.*

The Publisher's Desk

Look Out for the "Fall Bob-Cats"

We desire to give a word of caution to the farmers of Michigan, who are being daily visited by fellows who have stock to sell. There are hundreds of professional stock-salesmen throughout the state at the present time, and some of the stock they have to sell is not worth the engraved stock certificates which they turn over in exchange for your good money. The professional stock salesman finds mighty poor picking in the cities these days; hence their departure for pastures green.

Some of them are selling stock in cement factories; others want to let the farmer in on the ground floor of a truck or automobile factory; others have stock in casualty or life insurance companies; some are working the tin, copper and coal mine deal—in fact the woods are full of 'em. One farmer sends us a receipt he holds for a note given to buy stock in a motor manufacturing enterprise to be established in the western part of the state. This correspondent gave his note for \$500 for stock, with the understanding that if he didn't want the stock November 1st, ten days before the note was due "the said agent would buy the stock back at the price represented in the note."

That note is now in the hands of a third party, and Mr. Farmer has been asked to cash up. The agent, who claimed to be an officer of the company, is quietly grazing in another field. Such promises, without anything back of them, are worse than useless. Half of the stocks offered are worthless, another portion represent merely an experiment and say ten per cent of worth par on a chance, for the fellow who has money to lose. Leave this class of stock alone—stick to livestock, then you can look out for both horns and heels, for you know where to find them.

Before you invest a dollar in stocks, write MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. We will at least tell you the standing of the company and our advice is free. If they tell you that you must buy today in order to get on the ground floor, just tell them that the ground floor sometimes means the basement, and when a stock-holder gets down there, they usually close the trap-door.

Look Out for the Stock Jobbers

A fellow giving his name as C. F. Lee, and representing the Chicago Portrait Company, has been working this territory, and thru a very clever scheme has succeeded in doing a lot of business. In order to introduce the work, he had a number of certificates, and when you gave your order you had the privilege of drawing from the lot. If you got a white certificate you were to pay \$10 for the enlarged picture; if you drew a green certificate everything was free.

It now transpires that most every farmer drew the green certificate—a picture free. They signed their names and awaited results. Recently the fellows came around delivering the pictures. The pictures were free, just as promised, but on reading the green certificate it was found that the Company promised the picture free all right enough but at the same time, the farmer agreed to pay ten dollars for the frame. Is there no way to protect the farmer against such swindles?—*L. J. S., Brown City, Michigan.*

This is the season for agents, yes, and bob-cats. In the first place you should have read the contract before attaching your signature. If you can't read without glasses, adjust them and read every word. If the deal is as raw as your letter suggests, you would be very foolish indeed, to accept the pictures. Get the fellows who have been soaked together; see if the same story and promises were told to others—then refuse to pay, and get the fellow into court. We will gladly help you show him up; however, be very sure that you have the goods on him before you proceed.

RECENT GOVERNMENT BULLETINS EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE

Below is a list of recent government bulletins that should be in the hands of farmers. A postcard addressed to Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will bring you free copies.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1012, "The Preparation of Bees for Outdoor Wintering."

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1014, "Wintering Bees in Cellars."

Farmers' Bulletin No. 992, "The Use of Machinery in Cutting Corn."

Missouri Agricultural College Circular No. 85 describes how to organize a beef club and is a very valuable treatise. Farmers desiring copies of this circular should address the Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo.

HOW FALL PLOWING DIMINISHES THE DANGER FROM GRUBS

The Oliver Chilled Plow Works at South Bend, Indiana, make a good plow as most farmers know. But this concern does not content itself with merely making a good plow; it conducts many experiments to ascertain how and when that plow should be used to insure users of the plow the best results. Latterly, much has been written about the advantages of fall plowing, and among these advantages we find that the danger from the white grub is materially lessened if not altogether eliminated. At least this is one of the conclusions of



the Oliver Chilled Plow Works which has had much to say upon the subject in an interesting bulletin which the company publishes once a month.

The above picture was taken on a farm in Indiana. The field was literally covered with the grubs, presenting a problem that would daunt most any man. But fall plowing of the field destroyed the grubs, and we are indebted to Mr. C. A. Bacon, manager of the Oliver sales promotion department for the story.

White grubs are the young of the common brown May beetles, or "June beetles," which begin to appear during the latter part of April and continue to be seen in the evening throughout the month of May and even as late as June. These beetles lay their eggs in the ground, preferably in timothy grasslands. The little grubs, upon hatching feed largely upon decayed vegetable matter in the soil and therefore are not usually detected at this time. On the approach of cold weather they burrow deeply into the soil, where they sleep or hibernate during the winter. When the next spring arrives they approach the surface of the ground and begin to feed on the roots of grasses, corn, potatoes, strawberries, and seedling trees, especially conifers. They feed ravenously during this second year of their life and by fall are nearly full grown.

If the land is found to be heavily infested with the grubs, it should be plowed thoroughly during the summer or early fall, the farm fowls being allowed to follow the plow in order that they may find and eat the grubs as these are brought to the surface. Chickens and other farm poultry are very fond of the insects. Hogs may be turned into such fields with profit, as it is their habit to root out and devour the grubs in great numbers.

On the approach of winter the nearly full-grown grubs once more descend deeply into the ground in order to hibernate until spring, when they come to the surface and feed for a few weeks. During the early summer months, usually in June, they go down deeply for the last time, changing to the resting stage or pupa during August, and then to the beetle in late September. The beetles remain in the ground all winter, coming up the following spring to feed upon the leaves of trees and lay their eggs in the soil for another generation. Thus it takes three years for most of the white grubs to complete their life cycle. Usually therefore, they are especially abundant in any one region only one year in every three.

When heavy flights of May beetles are noticed use lantern traps during the beetles' flights. Spray trees with an arsenical, such as paris green or arsenate of lead, to poison beetles feeding thereon. Plow grass and small grain land previous to October 1 to destroy young grubs recently hatched from eggs laid by May beetles.

When small grubs are abundant in the fall, plow thoroughly previous to October 1. Pasture hogs and allow chickens the run of fields when plowed. Seed such land to small grain or clover

for the following year. Do not plant corn or potatoes on such land the following season.

When small grubs are abundant in the spring, seed such land to small grain or clover. Do not plant corn or wide-row crop in such land. Put corn, potatoes, field beans, etc., on ground which has been cleanly cultivated the preceding year. Pasture hogs on infested ground and give chickens the run of fields when plowing and cultivating.

When large grubs are abundant in the fall or spring, plow infested land about October 1. Delay planting until the 15th or 20th of May, or a little later if practicable. Ground containing large grubs in spring should be plowed as soon after July 15th as practicable, as indicated below. Pasture hogs in infested fields wherever practicable.

When beetles or pupae are in the ground in summer, plow thoroughly, so as to break clods, any time after July 15, but the sooner after that date the better. Pasture hogs in infested field.

COLON LILLIE SAYS POULTRY BUSINESS IS PLEASANT, PROFITABLE

"Please advise me thru your paper if the poultry business would be a paying and healthy business for a farmer with nerve trouble and a few thousand dollars to invest. My friends discourage me on it. Also is it good land up in the Thumb district for that business?—Subscriber, Shepherd, Michigan.

I cannot think of any business that would be more advantageous to a man suffering from a partial nervous breakdown than the poultry business. It is a healthful business and it can be made profitable. While the work is exacting it is light work, that is, it does not require extreme muscular exertion, so that a man in this condition could perform most of the labor himself if he chooses to do so and he certainly could give the proper supervision. It would give his mind and body proper employment and ought to be very beneficial in bringing about a recovery.

The poultry business is a profitable business for one who understands it thoroughly and is willing to give it the necessary attention. Some great patriot has said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and I have read where some celebrated poultry man had paraphrased this expression and said that "eternal vigilance is the price of chickens," and my experience and observation would lead me to believe that this is right. Many people go into the poultry business after reading up on the subject with an idea that they can make all kinds of money on the capital invested, and make a failure out of the proposition because they are not willing to practice this "eternal vigilance." There isn't any kind of business that is any more exacting, needs looking after any more closely down to the minutest details than the chicken business—if you go into it in a rather extensive way. Of course, on a good-sized farm a man can keep a flock of fifty hens and not give them any particular attention and make a splendid thing off the investment but the investment itself is very small. Two or three hundred dollars

would cover the investment and the earnings on two or three hundred dollars wouldn't go far in paying a man's living expenses. If you go into the poultry business in a business way and invest a few thousand instead of a few hundred it becomes much more of an exacting business.

I don't think any person without actual experience in raising and caring for poultry ever made a success out of the business when entered into on a comparatively large scale unless he had had practical experience. To make the greatest success he ought to have a good theoretical knowledge, one that you get from books and poultry papers. He cannot know too much from this viewpoint, but on the other hand, this knowledge must be ripened by experience in order to make a success out of poultry. I don't believe any person can tell another just how to raise chickens. Their information will be helpful but when you go to actually caring for them you will find that there are a great many little things that you must learn from actual experience and so my advice would be if a man hasn't had ample experience to go into it on a small scale, just a small flock of hens and then gradually increase until he gets an investment that satisfies him. In this way he will certainly avoid loss.

There is another thing from the investment standpoint that should be considered before one puts money into the poultry business. A few thousand invested in the poultry business makes a big showing and yet the earning power of a few thousand doesn't make a big income and owing to the nature of the business it doesn't prove to be very practical to attempt to make a large investment. This idea of eternal vigilance will not be practiced in all the details and there will be losses and set-backs, and so when a man goes into the business he finds he has got a big business in one way with lots of things to look after, but from a capital-earning standpoint the business isn't so large and his income is liable to be less than he needs, and yet on the capital invested he is realizing a larger percent than he would in any other line of livestock.

I am sure, and I speak from actual experience, that one who understands chickens and will give them the necessary attention can make a larger percent of profit on the money invested than he can in any other kind of livestock.

The location of a commercial poultry plant is quite important. The land should be well drained. A sandy loam with a gravelly subsoil is an ideal condition. Heavy land even if thoroughly tile drained is nowhere near as good because it doesn't make any difference how thoroughly your artificial system of drainage is it won't succeed in taking care of the moisture as well as on land that is naturally drained. Damp or muddy yards are fatal to chickens, so one in looking for the location for a poultry plant should be governed more by the nature of the soil than by any geographical location. There are ideal locations in the Thumb and in fact in nearly every section of Michigan, while perhaps in some neighborhoods there would be many undesirable locations.—Colon C. Lillie.

Help us Get the Inside Facts of the Bean Situation by Giving Us the Reports from Your Locality

Bean prices are working lower. Why? This question is being asked by Michigan bean growers, and we have started an investigation which will answer that question provided every farmer who reads this article will lend their co-operation. In handling farm products we are forever working in the dark. To be sure, we have government crop reports and estimates, but these do not amount to a "hill of beans" when it comes to figuring out market conditions—especially when the law of supply and demand has been set at naught thru manipulation. It is quite certain that certain buyers have some sort of a "wireless" or "underground" way of anticipating what the bean division of the Food Administration is going to do or else they are mighty good guessers. We have said and we still maintain that beans are worth five dollars per bushel, and the farmer has been getting that price. Will the price hold around that figure? That is just what we are trying to find out. How shall the market be handled in the

future to stabilize prices? That is just what we are trying to find out.

We are making a survey of conditions and must have your help in getting the desired information from the growers. Will you just clip out the blank form below and get the following information for us:

First—we want the name and address of three or four bean growers whom you can reach by telephone as widely scattered as possible. Next, get this information: Did the farmers harvest as many acres as last year? This may be answered "yes" or "no." What has been the average yield per acre from machine? What per cent wet, and what per cent dry? And now the most important question: What per cent of the beans in your neighborhood have been marketed? It will cost you three cents and an envelope to get us this information, but with this information we can save Michigan business farmers thousands of dollars. You have freely responded in the past; will you please hurry on this information?

Name	Postoffice	Acreage	Yield per acre	Wet	Dry	Per Cent Mktd.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Dairy Question Should be Settled

THE ACTION of the head of the Dairy-men's League of New York in sending telegrams to representatives of the dairy industry thruout the country urging them to protest against the alleged unfriendly attitude of the Food Administration, reminds us that the dairy problem is a long way from settlement.

Early in its career the Food Administration made a number of very bad mistakes in its treatment of the dairy industry. These mistakes were later admitted and rectified so far as possible. Still, the fact that a great government agency should adopt a certain policy toward a great industry without consulting with those interested in that industry, left a bad taste in the mouth of the milk producers, and every subsequent action of the Food Administration has been met with suspicion. In many instances since then the Food Administration has been called in as an arbitrator to settle differences between producers, distributors and consumers, and usually these good graces have been well received and matters adjusted to the satisfaction of all. But the decision of the Food Administrator in the affairs of the New York producers did not have so happy an effect. Many of the producers felt that the Food Administration showed a lack of sympathy with their problem, and were too much inclined to protect the interests of consumers at the expense of the farmers.

While it appears that this was a mistaken view, and that the Food Administration determined upon as high a price as it consistently could if the matter was to be settled peaceably, we must not overlook the fact that no amount of arbitration can or should satisfy the farmers that does not admit of the necessity of profitable prices and provides for them, the ultimate price to the consumer be what it may. It would be both ridiculous and highly unjust were the government to ask or expect any manufacturer to sell his goods at less than cost of production in order to keep the consumer good-natured. Business cannot thrive on any such shaky foundation of economics as that. And when we say business, we must include every branch of the nation's great agricultural industry.

The immediate present is certainly not the time for revolution against existing conditions. Arbitration for the time being is preferable, both from the standpoint of patriotism and financial welfare. Economic conditions never are changed, except thru the consent of all concerned, without loss of trade and revenue to those seeking the change. For the period of the war, the milk producers must abide by the decisions of the Food Administration where rendered with a full knowledge of all the facts. They will be money ahead to do so. But immediately upon the declaration of peace, the organized producers

thru their national federation should take aggressive steps to place their business upon the same basis of cost-finding and profit-producing as give stability to other successful lines of business. There should be no reason why, now that the public shows so great an interest in matters of food production, that the federal government should not appoint a commission to make an exhaustive investigation of the dairy situation, and arrange schedules of prices that will take into account fluctuation of costs and absolutely insure the producers a fair profit.

The Province of a Newspaper

WE LOST a subscriber the other day. He didn't agree with our editorial policy. We hated to lose him, but the cancelling of his subscription will not break us, or even cause us to falter on our way; neither will it change our opinions. He is entitled to his opinion whether we are entitled to ours or not. We wouldn't think of refusing to accept his subscription because we couldn't agree with his political views, and did think it a bit small on his part to cancel his subscription because he didn't agree with ours.

But Michigan Business Farming is one newspaper that will not compromise the truth, or swallow its principles for the sake of policy. Newspapers can stride the fence on all issues of the day and offend no one, but the newspaper that dares to do things cannot always please.

"Politics,"—what's the meaning of the word? Webster says, "The science of government." We like to think of it as the 'science of GOOD government.' Therefore, if we discuss political situations and the men concerned in them in these columns, we are merely trying to advance the science of good government.

We haven't the slightest interest in the claims of political "parties." What do they mean? The tariff is dead; let's bury it. Both the leading parties have endorsed prohibition, woman suffrage, peace with victory, league of nations, and all the other really great issues of the day.

We are interested in MEN,—men of principle, of action; men who are human enough to make mistakes; honest enough to admit them; big enough to go right on unmoved by the sneers and criticism of the rabble.

We've surely got a right to discuss these things because they are closely allied to good government, and the welfare of the farmers, of the nation at large, depends to a large extent the next few years upon good government. We can't have the best of government until we are willing to forget partisan prejudices and stand by the men who do the things they think are right regardless of political consequences.

Honesty Again Prevails

ELECTION is over. Lies, hot air, bunk, camouflage, deceit and all the other favorite campaign weapons handed down from the old days of bitter partisanship and political bosses have been tenderly laid away for another two years when they will again be resurrected to gloss over the real issues of the day.

Few elections have been held in which the essential points of consideration were so carefully and successfully concealed as in the one just closed. The fitness of candidates, the principles they represented were almost entirely lost sight of in the spectacular parade of minor issues. Men and newspapers, supposedly reputable and truthful, were alike guilty in assailing the character of men whom they knew were unimpeachable. Columns of space were devoted to the telling of distorted facts that had no bearing whatever upon the essential qualifications.

Many of the voters were deceived by these studied efforts to put the merits of aspiring candidates in the background, and cast their votes without penetrating the disguise that the politicians had placed about the real issues.

We are hoping that a time may come when

the electorate will take an active enough interest in the political affairs of the nation that they may discern sincerity from hypocrisy, falsehood from truth, genuine ability from surface attainments. Special privileges will still be granted, trusts will continue to thrive at the expense of the people, and corruption will surely prevail in high places so long as the people are guided by the advice of the professional politicians.

Shall We Prussianize America?

NEWS COMES to us that certain Liberty loan committees have made a mockery of democracy by threatening people who refused to buy their quota of Liberty bonds, with imprisonment, and using other methods that are un-American and positively outrageous.

That is the sort of thing that people of Germany have stood for since the sad day that the Hohenzollerns ascended to the throne. But it is a thing for which the people of this great democracy will never stand.

When Michigan Business Farming endorsed the 'volunteer' plan of disposing of the 7th federal reserve district's quota of the fourth Liberty loan issue, we solemnly promised that we would investigate every case where loan committees had abused their authority to force American citizens into buying bonds. Several of these cases have been brought to our attention and if the facts set forth are correct, they represent a travesty of justice unparalleled in our experience. We are now investigating these cases and if the complaints can be substantiated, we shall appeal to the federal government to prosecute the offenders. Subscribers having information of unjust procedure by Liberty loan committees are urged to lay it before us.

We are just giving the final finish to autocracy abroad; let's dig up its roots in America before they can fasten their tenacles in this soil of democracy.

Put Some Michigan Farmers on That Committee, Too.

CROWING over the feat of the Iowa farmers in raising their Fourth Liberty loan quota in one day, Wallace's Farmer suggests that when the next loan comes the speakers' bureau draft 50 Iowa farmers to tour the large cities and the financial districts to help educate their people to the necessity of buying bonds. "Farm Gossip," in Prairie Farmer heartily endorses this idea and promises to pick out a committee of patriotic Illinois farmers to accompany them. "Farmers are doing all they can to finance the war," says Farm Gossip, "but it is necessary for these other fellows to contribute a little now and then also."

Thru an oversight we neglected to announce with the initial installment of Mr. Ezra Levin's article, "Why Farming as a Business Does not Pay," that the publication of the article was made upon the request of the Michigan Bean Growers' Association, at the annual meeting of which Mr. Levin first presented the article.

The price of milk in the Chicago dairy district is crawling upward toward a more satisfactory figure. The November price of \$3.68 a hundred, or eight cents a quart, will enable the dairy farmer to feed grain to his cows without feeling that he is getting only half the market price for it. The resulting price of 14 cents a quart to Chicago consumers is low in proportion to other foods, and is not burdensome to anyone. The prophesy made last winter that the unprofitable prices paid for milk would send many cows to the stockyards and result in a shortage of dairy products has come true. The whole idea of the Food Administration, however, seems to be to meet a shortage by restricting consumption, rather than to adopt the wiser policy of encouraging consumption and relying on a brisk demand and satisfactory prices to stimulate consumption to the point where the supply is fully equal to the demand. The new hotel and restaurant rules forbid serving more than a very modest amount of butter with each meal. Whipped cream cannot be served with desserts, cheese cannot accompany a piece of pie, and the allowance of cream for coffee is little more than a thimbleful. These regulations are shortsighted and if persisted in will result in a still greater shortage of dairy products in the future.—*Prairie Farmer.*

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

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

"City Folks Can Run My Farm for a Spell"

Farming is the biggest gambling game there is going. I have a farm of 140 acres, and for the last six years I have not made any more than expenses and repairs. You may think this is a little "fishy," but it is a fact. Twenty-three years ago I raised three thousand bushels of corn. I hauled 1,000 bushels to Alma and sold it for 10 cents a bushel. I drew 587 bushels of oats to Forest Hill and got 14 cents a bushel. In the year 1916 I bought of the Alma Grain & Lumber Co. 300 bushels of corn and had to pay them \$2.52 per bushel; this was to feed to my cattle and hogs; I had 58 head of cattle and 15 hogs.

What is the trouble with the farmer? When grain was cheap I could raise 150 bushels of corn to the acre; 65 to 70 bushels of oats; now I can't raise a bushel of good corn to the acre. And then if the high-blooded fellows who want to come out and tell us how to farm it will send us some more good seasons, and some good help we will raise the crops and then the prices will soon come down. You can't blame the laboring man for kicking, but where is the farmer? I have been without a month-hand since July 26; he left me with 15 acres of wheat, 10 acres of barley, 8 acres of oats to cut and set up alone, together with 13 cows to milk. If that won't make a man want to sell out and leave the country I don't know what would. I have a neighbor whose hired man walked off and left him with 320 acres to farm, with 23 head of cows on his hands, and he was giving this man \$65 per month. He had to sell his cows for he could not get a man. And then for these men going around and calling these men slackers. I tell you what, I will give some of these fellows a chance at my farm next spring.—John W. Morton, Isabella county.

Co-Operation Progresses in Northern Mich.

Have often thought I would write you of my appreciation of your valuable paper. It seems each issue gets better, if that were possible. You seem to thoroughly understand the perplexities of the farmer and have a way of trying to help him out.

We of this section have a nice start toward solving our most troublesome problem, that of selling our produce. We have adopted the slogan of "M. B. F. Co-operation." Northwestern Michigan, as you know, formed a co-operative selling association this fall with a central selling agency at Cadillac, organized chiefly for selling potatoes. So far it is certainly working fine. We have a membership at this place of 70 and could have more but haven't the storage capacity and cars are hard to get, but if all goes well we will attend to the storage next year. We are certainly getting a nice margin above the price paid by the local dealer, after enough is deducted to pay all expenses. It's a mighty relief to the writer to know that when I get ready to sell my potatoes I haven't got to go to the dealer and say "please, Mister, what will you give me for my potatoes today?" But instead I can have them loaded and sold for the best price obtainable and receive what they sell for less the actual cost of marketing. Our selling agency can buy as well as sell, and we expect to save in buying as well as selling. If it is the success that we have reason to think it will be, I see no reason why the handling in car lots, coal, salt, flour, fertilizer, lime, feeds, etc., is not within the realm of possibility.

And, by the way, the big politicians by their insinuations and incriminations are certainly making votes for Mr. Ford.—J. W. W., Otsego Co.

Is Thru Working for Fun

Find enclosed check for \$2 to renew my subscription and for subscription to F. G. V.—a new man, who wants a real farm paper. I could not keep house without it. It is the only paper that I ever got that dared to come out and show up the crooks as they ought to be shown up. I have been farming for forty years and can say that right now is as hard a time as I ever had to make expenses and upkeep, and then the city folks say we are so stingy that we won't pay wages to get our work done. There is not a man in Michigan who can raise enough to pay himself city wages and board on the farm for a year. Take the June frost and the summer drouth, with beans going 3 to 8 bushels to the acre, and potatoes 75 to 100, and the shapers screening out 15 to 20 bushels to the hundred bushels of potatoes, which any consumer would willingly buy. Let me tell you, Mr. Consumer, if you don't demand something soon of the price-fixers you will wonder where all the "moss-backs" have gone, for we are going to quit and go to work for wages, not for fun.—J. B. T., Grant, Michigan.

Satisfied With State Seed Corn

Out of 110 acres of corn planted one-third was the eastern seed, the balance of the crop was from home-grown seed. The eastern corn all went into the silos; a part of it was dented quail and

we saved a little for seed. Planted the 10th of June. The home-grown seed developed into very nice corn, and we are husking it out by hand and putting a lot away for seed and are air-drying it. Expect to dry several hundred bushels. Our wheat is fine, 100 acres of Red Rock.—N. B. Hayes, Ionia, Michigan.

Dairymen, Stick By Your Organization!

"November milk at \$3.68," says a correspondent in *Prairie Farmer*, "comes close to the price that we should have had all last winter. This is about as high as it is safe for it to go. I would like to see it remain at this price the balance of the winter. It is true, however, that when we place the dairy business on the same plane as the bank or any other manufacturing business, counting loss on buildings, etc., the cost of milk production is practically \$4.39 per hundred. I would like to ask if the Bordens, Carnation or any dairyman who conducts his business on strictly business lines has been able during the last 15 months to produce milk for less.

"While \$3.68 does not pay for all overhead charges, it is much better for any farmer to sell his grain through his dairy than it would be for him to haul it to market even at present high prices." I want to repeat, it is still a good time to cut out the inferior cows and heifers, keeping only the best and raising the best heifer calves. If this is done it now looks as though dairy business is going to be profitable.

I want to warn all dairymen against buying untested cows and overstocking, for if this is done it surely will produce a surplus of milk which will be of no benefit to the producer or consumer.

I would like to have power to impress on every dairyman's mind the necessity of keeping up the organization for their own good. We have but to look at labor; every demand that has been made in the last year by labor organizations has been

Up-to-Date Methods That Sell Farm Products

AN EASTERN business man decided to go west not long ago and start farming. He determined to raise some very staple crop, and finally settled on potatoes. He bought the best potato land on the market, acres of it, and produced a crop of fine potatoes; but as luck would have it, there was a bumper potato crop that year, and prices were away down where there was no profit.

But this man was a salesman. He hired some girls to sort out his potatoes, and the best of them were wrapped in tissue paper and packed in neat crates such as are used for fine fruit. Taking a number of sample crates with him, the grower traveled east to New York and went straight to the Waldorf. There he showed the management his potatoes, stating that they were extra fine and especially packed for the exclusive trade. He priced them by the pound at a figure that aggregated \$1.10 a bushel.

His pack was very attractive. It secured big orders for him from the leading hotels in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and within two weeks he had contracted for his entire crop. Initiative and good salesmanship had turned his first year of farming from what at first looked like a failure into a big financial success.—Chilton Gano.

readily granted. This should be an object lesson to the farmers. Had labor not been organized, does any thinking person for one moment imagine their demands for increased wages would have been met?

A Farmer's View

"Shorter hours all around? Why shouldn't we have them?" asks "A Farmer" in the *Grain Growers' Guide*. "Here we are in threshing time, getting out at four o'clock and getting our men out at four o'clock and driving them from that time till eight or nine before they eat their supper, as no men ought ever be driven—and for what? To pile up profits for those who have the grip on us under the present system. They go down to their offices from nine to ten-thirty, take two hours and a two-dollar lunch in the middle of the day and go off again at four-thirty or five. The hours when they are at work are spent in counting what grain they have made and devising plans for making more. Is it any wonder the farmers are organizing? They are fools not to devote ten times the money and energy and the service to bring up every last man on the land to drive out the profiteer and the tariffist and the whole rotten combination. If they could only get together and give the robbers to know that the scandalous business must stop, or shoot the last scoundrel of them—there would be a chance for a square deal and hours of labor that wouldn't wear the souls out of people before they are middle-aged. It is coming too—you bet."

I enclose \$5.00. I want the war maps. I also want the M. B. F. as long as it is what it is now. I wish to say I consider it worth millions to the American people. I am going to use your judgment and vote for Henry Ford.—Ralph Dye, Emmet county.



SENSE AND NONSENSE



NO EXPENSE

A man who lives in the backwoods received a letter, written by means of a typewriter. He felt indignant, but said nothing. Later, a second letter in the same style came to hand, and then the backwoodsman penned the following reply:

"You needn't go to the expense of getting the letters printed that you send me. I can read writing."

WHERE'S SMITH? IN THE ARMY

The army has more than 100,000 "Smith's." 1500 William Smith's, 1000 John Smith's and 1000 John A. Smiths. It has 15,000 Millers, 5000 Wilsons and 262 John J. O'Brien's, of whom fifty have wives named Mary. There are 1000 John Browns, 1200 John Johnsons and 1040 George Millers.

These figures on identical names were cited by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance as a reason why applicants for Government soldiers' insurance or for allotment and allowance payments should sign their full name, rather than initials only.

If you would be a man, speak what you think today in words as hard as cannon balls, and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said today.—R. W. Emerson.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL

The force of the collision threw the two men who were in the rear seat against the front seats with such force that both of them were broken off at the base.

THEY GOT HIS GOAT

"Someone came to my house on Thanksgiving evening and slaughtered my goat. Finding the hide on the Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks I do not think it was very nice to steal it as it was a very high-priced goat and I think it was a criminal who did it, and if I ever find out who did it he shall be prosecuted by the law and I do hope the guilty party reads this."—Chicago Tribune.

THE LIFE OF THE PARTY

Before the bride and groom entered Mr. Maurice Stuart Oak Tusculum, cousin of the bride, sang very impressively "The End of a Perfect Day."

THE PERIL OF CONSULTING A PHYSICIAN

He was brought to the physician and had a couple of badly smashed fingers as the result.

THE WORST POSSIBLE

Jones (to his grocer)—You seem angry, Mr. Brown.

Brown—I am. The inspector of weights and measures has just been in.

Jones—Ha, ha! He caught you giving 15 ounces to the pound, did he?

Brown—Worse than that. He said I'd been giving 17.

WELL TRAINED

A Scottosh farmer of miserly disposition bought a horse at a fair. On the way home he thought a drink of water would refresh it, so he got a pail of water; but the animal would not take it. When he got home, he offered it a feed of corn, but to his surprise, it would not touch that, either.

"Weel," he muttered to himself, "if only I was sure ye were a guid worker, ye're the verry horse for me."

THE HUMAN PROJECTILE

A person was recounting to Misner the story of a row he had had with a bad man in a California mining camp.

"I told the big stiff what I thought of him," he said, "and, with that he yanked out an automatic and cut down on me. I beat it out of the door, so only one shot hit me—hit me right here, it did." And he patted one hip.

"What's the reason you arn't lame, then?" ask Misner.

"Well, Wilson," stated his friend, "to tell you the truth, I was travelling so fast that the bullet only went in about a quarter of an inch."

SOUND LOGIC

A colored preacher had just concluded a sermon on "Salvation am free" and announced that a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the parson and his family. A member in the audience objected to the paradoxical nature of the proceedings and received this bit of Negro logic in response:

"S'pose yo' was thirsty an' cum to a river. Yo' could kneel right down an' drink your fill, couldn't yo'? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin'. Dat water would be free. But, s'posin' yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house, yo'd have to pay, wouldn't yo'? Waal, bruder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but its de havin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'."



MARKET FLASHES



MARKETS FIRM IN FACE OF PEACE

Grain Prices Not Affected by News From Europe That End of the War is in Sight

I do not know of anything that could serve as a better guide to farmers who have crops to sell than the action of the markets in the face of the recent announcement that peace is soon to be declared.

Last Saturday's news dispatches stated that England could see the end of the war within a "few days." Monday dispatches said that Washington reported peace might be declared before another 24 hours. Six months ago, such information would have sent buyers to cover and prices to smash. Those interested in the marketing news read Tuesday's headlines, and then turned apprehensively to the market section, fully expecting to see recorded a phenomenal decline in prices on all foodstuffs. But what did they find? The peace news had not caused a flicker in the markets. Corn declined 5 cents for future deliveries, but wheat, oats and rye remained firm; beans were up 25 cents a hundred, cloverseed, butter and sugars were all higher.

What does it indicate? That there is a general acceptance of the well-substantiated belief that Europe is tremendously short of foodstuffs and that peace may bring even greater demands for American products than has prevailed at any time since the war began. This belief naturally estimates buying and were final peace to be declared today, the demand for our products would go on unchecked.

We think that this action of the market under what has usually been considered a bearish influence is of the utmost interest and importance to farmers, and should enable them to harvest their crops from now on with a far greater assurance of the market's stability. I am not a prophet, but all the cards are on the table and I see in them a slowly strengthening of all markets and higher prices for non-perishable foodstuffs.

I still claim that it is good business for farmers to sell a portion of their crops NOW, but I do not believe that it is good business to sell them all now. One fourth of the crops sold now, another fourth about the first of January, another fourth in March and the balance in May and June will keep the markets steady and assure everyone of good prices. I am certain that future prices will be upward rather than downward.

Hulburt, Warren & Chandler of Detroit, say "It should be remembered that Russia has 53,000,000 starving people and that with the Dardanelles open we can now get food to them, that the Norwegian countries, Belgium, Serbia, Austria and Turkey, all need food, that ships which have been used for men and munitions will be available to carry food. The termination of the war should bring a greater demand than exists at present.



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

Wheat shipments are increasing and the congestion at terminal markets is

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT.—Eggs are higher and still climbing; poultry in better demand. Potatoes firm, dealers expecting higher prices. Beans higher. All grains firm. CHICAGO.—Corn and oats higher. Demand strong for good grades of hay. Hogs higher, cattle steady, sheep lower. PITTSBURGH.—Potatoes steady. Onions slow. Demand for cabbage light. NEW YORK.—Slight activity in beans. Potatoes steady. Eggs higher. Hay lower.

rapidly being improved. It is estimated that at least 10 per cent of the crop has reached terminal markets. The subject that is causing considerable speculation everywhere is the acreage to be planted to wheat next year. We learn from the *Price Current Grain Reporter* that the estimated acreage is very large, probably 10,000,000 acres more than planted in 1917, which means at least 150,000,000 extra bushels.

Until quite lately the tendency toward increased wheat planting, despite the peace rumors, has given the Food Administration some uneasiness, but the most recent developments of the international food situation seem to show that all of the wheat we can produce next year will be needed for domestic and export consumption and that the demand will easily maintain wheat prices at the level of the government fixed minimum.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.45	1.39	1.53
No. 3 Yellow	1.35	1.35	1.46
No. 4 Yellow	1.35	1.23	1.43

The corn market never wavered when the news came over the cables that Austria was out of the struggle and peace might come any day. Rather there was a slightly upward tendency, and there is no doubt in my mind now, but what this tendency will become more pronounced as end of the war comes in sight.

Corn prices are abnormally low now in comparison with prices on other grains, and we need not be surprised if this market takes a spurt and goes up to levels prevailing at this time a year ago. We must bear in mind that the crop is short by nearly 500,000,000 bushels.



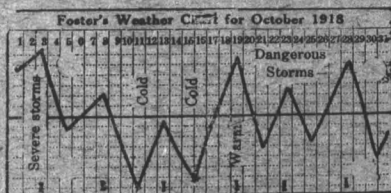
OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	.70	.69	.76
No. 3 White	.69 1-2	.68	.77
No. 4 White	.68 1-2	.67	.75

Oats are firm, and there is no ad-

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Nov. 14 to 18, warm wave 18 to 17, cool wave 18 to 20. This will cause very severe storms, an increase of precipitation, extreme temperatures; frosts farther south than usual.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Nov. 18 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific Slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 19, plains sections 20, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 21, eastern sections 22, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Nov. 23. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one

day behind storm wave. This will be the continuation of the storm period described in last bulletin and the new storms will be severe, causing heavy precipitation in some parts, followed by a cold wave and severe frosts farther south than usual. These storms will inaugurate a cold winter with occasional heavy snows but averaging less than usual precipitation. On account of the cold, good shelter and more feed than usual will be necessary for livestock. It will be a long cold winter followed by a late spring.

The profiteers are resorting to desperate means to cause radical fluctuations in markets of grain and cotton. These unreasonable fluctuations are damaging the interests of producers and should be stopped. There is only one way to break up that nefarious interference with the markets and that way lies thru government control. The hogs will not otherwise keep their dirty feet out of the trough.

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	29 50 30 00	25 50 29 00	27 50 28 00
Chicago	31 00 33 00	28 00 30 00	28 00 29 50
Cincinnati	31 50 32 00	30 50 31 50	29 50 30 50
Pittsburgh	32 00 33 00	30 00 32 00	29 00 31 00
New York	37 00 35 00	36 00 37 00	34 00 36 00
Richmond			

There is no change in the hay situation. Receipts are slightly on the increase but do not meet all requirements on the majority of the markets. The New York market is about the only one that shows any signs of weakness, prices having declined from \$3 to \$6 per ton under those prevailing a week ago. Detroit and Chicago markets are still firm, receipts are light and demand good. Dealers profess to see lower prices in the near future but we cannot see. The hay is simply not to be had, and prices should have an upward tendency as soon as winter comes.



RYE & BARLEY

The rye market is looking up. Receipts have been very light, the majority of farmers holding their crop expecting higher prices. But there is not the demand for this grain that existed a year ago and prices are not so high. With a considerably larger crop this year than last, there is little chance that prices will be higher. Farmers having rye to market may as well get it off their hands now as lat-

er. In September of this year, 308,017 bushels of rye were exported; during September of last year, 136,856, and during the same month of 1916, 1,043,799 bushels were exported. The Detroit market quotes rye at \$1.64 per bushel.

Barley is lower. Receipts have increased largely on the principle markets, and while there is a strong demand for good feeding barley, the poorer grades are not wanted. We may expect to see barley prices decline still further; nothing but the resumption of brewing operations can prevent this. Barley is now quoted as follows: No. 3, \$2 per cwt.; No. 4, \$1.95; feed, \$1.85 to \$1.90.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C.H.P.	9.00	10.50	10.75
Prime	8.00	9.50	10.25
Red Kidneys	10.50	11.00	11.50

Beans are higher. This is a surprise to everyone. Tin has been released for the unlimited canning of beans and this week, the canners became a most important factor in the navy deal. A Michigan bean dealer claims that he has had more inquiries for Michigan beans so far this fall than ever before. Were it not for the enormous imports of oriental beans, we might expect prices to go soaring again, but these new factors keep us all guessing as to the future of the market. We must be frank in saying that right now we are considerably puzzled over this market. The advance has come at the very time when everyone was expecting a decline, so we are left without any arguments as to what the next development will be. We still believe that farmers will find it good business to dispose of a part of their holdings now rather than carry their beans over. We believe the sudden demand from canners will lend the tone to the bean market that it has otherwise lacked for some months past. But elevators have large holdings and it may be a matter of several months before the growers feel this increased demand. We do not think there will be a radical change in bean prices for another thirty days, and farmers who wish to be better informed as to the future of the market before selling their entire crop, may safely await further developments. We ought to know within another fortnight the effect of this new bullish factor.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	2.10 cwt.	2.00 cwt.
Chicago	1.75	1.70
Cincinnati	2.40	2.20
New York	2.60	2.40
Pittsburgh	2.25	2.15

Potatoes are steady; supplies, demand and movement moderate; little change in prices. Michigan stock is moving very rapidly now, this state leading all others in Nov. 4 shipments. Prices continue very satisfactory in view of the exceptionally large shipments, and augur higher prices later on. On November 1st, shipments of the 1918 crop have been nearly 50 per cent higher than shipments for the same period last year. The continued mild weather has had much to do, of course, with the shipping situation. As soon as freezing weather comes, requiring refrigerator cars or the firing of box cars, shipments will naturally decline and the demand will increase. We firmly believe that there will be a radical change in the potato situation by the first of the year, and farmers will find it to their financial advantage to hold onto a part of their crop.

W. T. Foster



ONIONS

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 1.—There is a little more activity in the onion market, and while there is not much change in prices the feeling is stronger with some dealers bidding up 5c a bushel above last week's low mark of 40c. It is probable that a good part of this increased interest is due to dealers buying for storage. Few onions have been stored up to the present time. Dealers have been restricting their purchases largely to immediate orders. With November at hand and the liabilities of freezing temperatures, buying for the winter market is now in order. While it seems improbable that prices will advance very much, there are those who think that the bottom of the market has been touched and that from now on there will be a little firmer price. However, it is any man's guess.

Principal prices are: Yellow globes, sacked, \$1.35 to \$1.45 per cwt., according to quality; reds, sacked, \$1.30 to \$1.35 per cwt., f.o.b. shipping station.



APPLES

Detroit, Nov. 4.—Supplies moderate. Demand and movement slow. Little change in prices. Very few sales. Barreled West Virginia, quality and condition generally good, A 2½ Yorks, fair color, small lots, \$5.25. Virginia, quality and condition ordinary, variable pack, poorly graded, 2½ Yorks, \$4.50. Michigan, quality and condition interior unclassified, various kinds, \$2.25 to \$3. The following is the summary of Saturday's markets:

Markets show firm tone. New York Baldwins, A 2½, held mostly at \$4.50, some \$4.75 per barrel f.o.b. Rochester, N. Y. Baldwins and Greenings A 2½, ranged generally \$4.50 to \$5.75 in consuming markets. Virginia Ben Davis A 2½ ranged steady at \$3.50 to \$3.60 f.o.b. cash Winchester and ranged \$4.25 to \$5 in distributing markets. Virginia Yorks A 2½ were slightly stronger at \$4.35 to \$4.40 f.o.b. cash Winchester. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps ranged \$1.75 to \$2 f.o.b. shipping points. Northwestern and Colorado extra fancy boxed Jonathans ranged mostly \$3 to \$3.25 in consuming markets. Total shipments about recent average.

New York Butter Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

New York, Nov. 2.—In spite of the fact that there has been very little life to the market during the week it can be said to be in better shape than during the two previous weeks. The factors which have tended to improve conditions may be said to be an out-of-town demand and requisitions on the part of the government for more fresh stock. In addition some speculative buying of undergrades has tended to clean up to some extent accumulations of such stocks which naturally has affected the market favorably. Without doubt the fact that production is on the wane has also tended to bolster the market. With the natural decrease in production, due to approaching winter, the greater demand on the part of cities for whole milk, and increased condensary competition there is bound to be a scarcity of butter sooner or later. That fact has been taken into consideration by many dealers and they are not disposed to sell their stocks at the present prices. There are certain wholesalers who complain that they have been unable to dispose of their holdings because of the scarcity of storage space for butter. There are many speculative buyers who would only be too glad to load up at this time if they were assured of storage facilities. With the country at war the government has immense stores of supplies that must be in readiness and justly it should have preference over all others in this connection.

Extras and high-scoring butter has advanced one and one-half cents in price during the past week. On Monday there was an advance of a half cent, which was followed by a half cent advance on Wednesday and a

full cent on Thursday. High quality butter is in great demand but little is available. Such stocks are cleaned up as soon as received. On the contrary undergrades are and have been abundant and in consequence their values as compared to higher grades have decreased. Several cars of centralized butter have been in storage for several days. That butter has been moving well during the week. Unsalted butter has accumulated and is not selling to advantage. Quotations at the close on Friday were as follows: Extras, 59c; higher scoring than extras, 59½ to 60c; firsts, 56½ to 58½; and seconds, 53 to 56.



EGGS

Eggs are higher on all of the big markets. Detroit quotes current candled receipts at 56 cents, or four cents higher than a week ago. Should cold weather set in soon, we might expect the egg market to hit the skies, for the demand is exceptionally good and the supplies are undeniably light.



POULTRY

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

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

There is little change in the poultry situation. Buyers are getting ready for the Thanksgiving trade, but the request of the Food Administration that no special preparations be made for the Thanksgiving dinner is going to hit the trade hard. Present supplies are taking care of all demands and there are no change in prices.



LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1918.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 250 cars, including 75 cars of Canadians and 10 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 15 to 25c higher on medium weight and weighty steers cattle which were in very light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 10 to 15c higher; fat cows and feeding steers, \$7.50 to \$8; good to

choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 to \$120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$90.

choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 to \$120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$90.

Detroit Live Stock Market

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets Wire)

Detroit, Nov. 5.—Cattle: Canners 50c lower; little light grades, weighing 350 to 550 lbs., 50 to 75c lower; all other grades dull; best heavy steers, \$13 to \$15; best handy weight butcher steers \$10 to \$11; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.50 to \$9.75; handy light butchers, \$8 to \$8.25; light butchers, \$7 to \$7.75; best cows, \$9 to \$9.50; butcher cows, \$7 to \$8.50; cutters, \$5.50 to \$5.75; canners, \$5 to \$5.25; best heavy bulls, \$8.75 to \$9.25; bologna bulls, \$7.75 to \$8.50; stock bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.25; feeders, \$8.50 to \$10.50; stockers, \$7 to \$8.50; little lightweight cattle, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$130.

Veal calves: Market opened steady, closed 50c lower; best grades, \$16 to \$16.50 at close; opening, best, \$16.50 to \$17; others, \$7 to \$15.

Sheep and lambs: Market dull, closing 25 to 50c lower than on Monday; best lambs, \$15 to \$15.25; fair lambs, \$14.50 to \$14.75; light to common lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.50; fair to good sheep, \$8.50 to \$9; culls and common, \$5 to \$7.

Hogs: Market steady on good grades; pigs 25c lower; pigs, \$16.50; mixed \$17.50 to \$18.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Hogs: Receipts, 40,000; market closed strong, fully 10c higher than yesterday's average; butchers, \$18.25 to \$18.50; light, \$17.25 to \$18.25; packing, \$16.65 to \$17.90; throwouts, \$15.50 to \$16.50; pigs, good to choice, \$14.75 to \$15.50.

Cattle: Receipts, 22,000; western steers and native steers above \$15, steady; others slow to lower; best butcher cattle steady; medium and common kind mostly 25c lower; calves strong to 25c higher; beef cattle, good choice and prime, \$15.50 to \$19.75; common and medium, \$9.50 to \$15.50; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$6.25 to \$14; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$9.75 to \$12.50; inferior, common and medium, \$7 to \$9.75; veal calves good and choice, \$15.75 to \$16.50; western range beef steers, \$14 to \$17.50; cows and heifers, \$8.50 to \$12.50.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 30,000; fat lambs and yearlings steady to 25c lower; sheep and feeders steady; top lambs, \$16.25.

THE ONION SITUATION AND REVIEW OF MARKET

In the middle of October 1917, the prices of yellow stock in consuming markets, had advanced from \$2 at the beginning of the fall season to a range of \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt. Prices declined greatly thru the rest of the fall and winter season, reaching 50 to a dollar in March; then recovering to a general range of \$1 to \$1.25 in April and May, altho a range of \$1.50 to \$2 was reached for best stock in a few markets.

With the passing of Texas onions, which closed at a range of \$1.75 to \$2.25 per crate, California onions became prominent in July, No. 1 yellow stock ranging at first \$1.75 to \$1.90 per cwt., and then advancing rapidly to \$3.25 to \$3.75 in Middle Western markets for both California and Washington stock the middle of August.

Kentucky onions in July ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. and gradually strengthened from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Louisiana onions in July ranged mostly \$2.50 to \$3.

New Jersey onions became active in July at \$1.75 to \$2.75 per hamper, advancing to \$2.75 in early August.

Massachusetts yellow onions opened in August at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt., in Boston. After the middle of August, gradual and almost uninterrupted declines set in, following the increase of general supplies. Prices had declined in early October to a range of \$1.60 to \$2 per cwt., sacked, for eastern and middle western yellow stock in leading markets.

Condition of the crop, September 15 in the fourteen principal late onion producing states was 81 compared with 71 for the corresponding date last year, and indicating a prospective yield of 406 bushels per acre compared with 315 last year, and with 276 in 1916. The acreage is fully 4,000 acres less this season but apparently the total crop will be about 2,000,000 bushels larger than last year.

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Read What These Sheldon Owners Say

I and my hired man laid a feeding floor for my hogs. Quick, in one day; also put floor in my cow barn. My neighbor liked it so well I am not able to keep it at home. —ANDREW CHRISTENSEN, Hancock, Minn., Ill. 1.

We have used the mixer during past year for putting in cement foundations for a complete set of farm buildings, including silo, and built very much. —JANA WATSON, Jamestown, N. D.

Last year I bought a cement mixer from you with which I am well satisfied. It did not take long for it to pay for itself and I surely can recommend it to anyone interested in a big mixer at a small price. —WM. PARKS, Martinton, Ill.

I am more than busy with my Sheldon Concrete Mixer. It does more work than I can do. I get 10 a day when I work out. —JAMES L. WILSON, Wellsville, N. Y.

The machine works fine. Have already got the job of mixing concrete for the bridges in this township. —JOHN KANE, Spangdahlem, Pennsylvania.

Last spring we purchased of you a set of castings to make a concrete mixer. It was constructed per the plans furnished and it surely worked great. —D. M. BARKER, Freeport, Ill.

FREE PLANS

Make your own concrete mixer. You can do it at a cost so low you can not afford to mix concrete by the shovel method.

Along with our free plans we send Free Plans and permit for making your own machine. A good way to get a practical mixer at a small expense. Or, we will sell you the complete machine, ready built.

Make Big Money at Concreting If you buy a Sheldon Mixer for your own use, you can make many times its cost in a season by renting it to your neighbors. Or, if you want to go out with the mixer on contract, you can easily earn \$3 to \$20 a day. Our customers are doing it right now. The jobs go to the man with a Sheldon Mixer every time.

Write For Our New FREE Catalog Shows our full line of mixers which are sold direct to you on terms of cash. Thirty days trial privilege. No other like it. Patented. Two styles, hand and power. Mixes 2 1/2 cubic feet a minute. One man can operate it, but it will keep 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 men busy. Continuous chain drive. Tipping dump. Easily and quickly moved. All parts guaranteed. Does work equal to \$400 mixers. Be sure to get the catalog. Write today.

SHELDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 709 Nehawna, Neb.

My New Special Offer

I want to tell you about my co-operative plan by which you can get my time-tested, thoroughly proven Sheldon Batch Concrete Mixer at little or no cost to you. I want ten men in every county to accept my special co-operative offer right now. Are you going to be one of the ten? Write and say. "Send me special offer."

The Sheldon will pay for itself on first small job. Takes the backbone out of concrete. Makes possible many small improvements that add so much to the value of your land. —SHELDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 709 Nehawna, Neb.

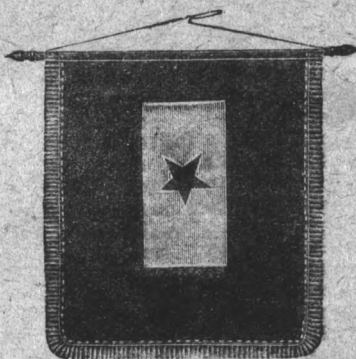
130 CRATES PICKETT seed corn, 300 crates Michigan Hybrid Dent, for sale. Write for prices. Alfred T. Halsted, Washington, Mich.

SPRING WHEAT for sale; Marquis variety, heavy yielder. The new kind that does well in Michigan. Farwell Mills, Farwell, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt 12-24 Waterloo Boy Tractor, \$750. Big Bull 20 H.P., \$450. 12-25 Mogul, \$650. 10-20 Titan, plowed 60 acres, \$950. The Arbuckle Ryan Co., Toledo, O.

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

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With the shortage in the silk market we are fortunate in arranging for a limited supply of these elegant banners. They are finely made of red silk, 9x12 inches in size, with a white center, blue star and a gold silk fringe edge. At the top is a gold spear and a convenient hanger. It can be furnished with one, two or three stars.

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County Mich.

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County Mich.

Also send me, all charges prepaid the silk service banner advertised.

My name is

P. O. R. F. D. No.

County Mich.

Number of stars wanted in banner

County Crop Reports

Isabella (S.W.)—Potato digging and bean pulling a thing of the past. With potatoes at 60 to 70c per bushel and help at \$4 per day, and potatoes averaging 75 to 100 bushels to the acre, and run over a 2-inch screen; beans going from 3 to 5 bushels to the acre and elevators saying there is an over-production and paying \$7.75 per cwt. and strictly hand-picked at that; then they say farmers have no kick coming. Our boys in France are sure doing what we expected them to do. We expect the old fellows who stay at home to give the farmer a fair shake, for he is fighting as well as the Yanks "over there." In 1917 there was a roller for us to put in a big acreage in 1918, but it is the same old story, "Over-Production." Do you blame the farmer for letting his farm go? He could go to town, seed his farm, pay taxes and interest easier than he can stay on the farm and hire an older man to take the place of the boy who is "over there," and make both ends meet. The beans were put in in good condition but not many threshed yet. The following quotations were made at Blanchard this week: Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.09; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$25; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.25; hens, 20; springers, 20; ducks, 15; geese, 15; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 46; sheep, \$8; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$15; beef steers, \$7.50; beef cows, \$6; veal calves, \$12.—W. D. T., Blanchard, November 1.

Genesee (S.W.)—The farmers have about all their potatoes dug and a few are husking corn. It has been rainy and cool all week. Several farmers are selling cider apples, and almost all have some cider made or are going to have some made for themselves. Selling hogs, but some not very fat. There are a few fields of late beans out yet but they do not amount to very much. Following quotations at Flint this week: Wheat white, \$2.12; red, \$2.11; corn, \$1.55; oats, 63; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20 to \$25; beans, \$8; red kidney, \$9; potatoes, 75 to \$1; onions, 75 to \$1; cabbage, 1c lb.; cucumbers, 30c doz.; hens, 25; springers, 22 to 40; ducks, 28 to 30; geese, 18 to 19; turkeys, 24 to 25; creamery butter, 57; dairy butter, 55; eggs, 46; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$4 to \$15; hogs, \$15 to \$16; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$4.50 to \$8; veal calves, \$9 to \$11; wool, 67; apples, 50c to \$1.—C. S., Fenton, Nov. 1.

Van Buren (S.E.)—Farmers husking corn, finishing digging potatoes, getting cider made, repairing buildings. Some are plowing their grapes. The recent rains have improved the corn husking. The price factories have not set the price on bulk grapes. Labor very scarce.—V. G., Mattawan, November 2.

Jackson (West)—Following prices quoted at Jackson this week: Wheat, \$2.08; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$25 to \$26; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat straw, \$9; beans, \$8.50; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.50; hens, 25; springers, 28; butter, 53; butterfat, 59; eggs, 55; sheep, 7; lambs, 15; hogs, 15; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 15; hogs, 15.—B. T., Parma, October 26.

Huron (Central)—Farmers plowing and hauling sugar beets, digging potatoes and doing fall work. Some grain going to market. Pasture poor. Fine rain this week. Following prices paid at Elkton this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 64; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$15 to \$18; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1; springers, dressed, 23; barley, \$1.75 cwt.; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 45; peas, \$2.25 bu.; apples, 50 to 75.—G. W., Elkton, Oct. 26.

Berrien (West)—Rainy weather delayed all farm work. Nearly thru with corn and potatoes; some fall plowing; many held back by sickness. Beginning to fatten hogs for market, using small, soft corn for that purpose. Canning factory flooded with apples and pears, can't get help enough to take care of them. Many farmers installing furnaces, can't get hard coal. Following quotations this week at St. Joseph: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.25 to \$1.50; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; potatoes, \$1; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 50; eggs, 43; dressed beef, 12 to 16; veal, 20.—O. C. Y., Baroda, Oct. 25.

Clinton (West)—Weather favorable for farm work. Corn 60 per cent of average crop; beans below expectation, yield from 5 to 11 bu. per acre, quality very good and at most elevators they are taken without picking. Wheat looks good. Not much of anything sold from farms at present. Fall plowing started. Following quotations at Fowler this week: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 63; hay, \$20 to \$24; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.75; hens, 20; springers, 22; ducks, 22; geese, 22; turkeys, 25; butter, 50; butterfat, 54; eggs, 50; sheep, 9; lambs, 12; hogs, \$15; beef steers, \$9.50; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$14; wool, 67; apples, \$1.—T. B., Fowler, Oct. 28.

Wexford (West)—Two-days' rain good for fall grain. Wheat and most of the rye shows up very good. Corn to be husked and good many potatoes in ground. Following prices quoted at Cadillac this week: Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.09; corn, \$3.85; oats, 75 to 80; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$28 to \$30; potatoes, \$1.50; cabbage, 3c lb.; cucumbers, \$2.50 cwt.; hens, 17 to 20; springers, 21; ducks, 20; geese, 10; butter, 48; butterfat, 59; eggs, 44; dressed hogs, 19; beef steers, 14 to 16; veal calves, 15 to 18; apples, 75 to \$1; pears, \$1.75.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Oct. 25.

Ingham (Central)—Fine weather for farm work; rain enough to help fall feed. Some grain looking good. Some are seeding rye yet; fall plowing and husking corn, gathering apples, etc., are principal work of farmers. Some potatoes to dig yet. Stock doing very well as pastures are quite good. Following prices quoted at Mason this week: Wheat, \$2.05 to \$2.10; oats, 62; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20; beans, \$8 to \$8.50; potatoes, \$1; hens, 24; springers, 20; ducks, 18 to 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; sheep, 5 to 8; lambs, 14; hogs, 16; beef steers, 8 to 10; beef cows, 4 to 6 1/2; veal calves, 15; apples, 80.—C. I. M., Mason, Oct. 25.

Kalkaska (West)—Most farmers have their potatoes dug and are taking care of their corn. Weather is very good for this time of year; has not been cold enough yet to freeze the ground. The soil is damp. Farmers selling potatoes; some are storing them; several expect to market through the co-operative plan. Following quotations at Kalkaska this week: Wheat, \$2 to \$2.10; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$30; beans, \$5.50; potatoes, \$1.40 cwt.; cabbage, 4c lb.; hens, 17 to 20; springers, 17 to 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 44; beef cows, 5 to 7; hogs, 15.—R. B., South Boardman, October 27.

Arenac (East)—To be exact and honest about it, since my last report we have had a lot of rain and the boys in the sugar beets are hit mighty hard as the roads are something fierce and at this writing the fields are almost impossible to get onto. Some beans out yet and there will be a lot of hard-lookers, too. Beans dropped 59c cwt. this week and looks as tho they will go lower. Oats are off, as well as other things. Hay is soaring, and by the looks of the market, good hay will go higher. Hogs are off, also lambs and cattle. The following quotations made at Twining this week: Oats, 62; rye, \$1.45; hay, baled, \$20; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, \$1.17 cwt.; hens, 18; geese, 18; turkeys, 22; butter, 45; butterfat, 57; eggs, 42.—M. B. R., Twining, Oct. 28.

Monroe (West Central)—Farmers are busy husking corn, a few are thru husking and are fall plowing or working on the stone road. Wheat is looking fine, it has a good growth this fall and there is a larger acreage in this part of the county. Some grain is being sold; not much hay for sale at present. Wheat at Petersburg is quoted at, red, \$2.12, white, \$2.10.—W. H. L., Dundee, Oct. 31.

Grand Traverse (N.E.)—Farmers are finishing digging potatoes, also filling silos and threshing. Quite a lot of grain has been sown this fall. The weather is not very good now, it has been snowing for a day or two. Did you ever hear of "windburnt" potatoes? If there is such a thing what is the nature of it? A widow lady put her potatoes in the warehouse and after they were all there the buyer for the potato growers Ass'n told

her that they were wind burnt, and they couldn't buy them. The following quotations at Traverse City this week: Wheat, \$2.07; corn, \$1.50; oats, 75; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$28; beans, \$4.50; potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; butter, 52; butterfat, 58; eggs, 44.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Nov. 1.

Calhoun (North Central)—Husking corn, fall plowing, hauling gravel, digging potatoes, sowing rye and making cider. Weather has been fine, but dry, are having rain now. Had no fall pasture. Land in fine condition. Farmers have sold their grain and are marketing some hogs and poultry now. Nothing being held to amount to anything. Following quotations at Olivet this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 62; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$22; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.25; hens, 18; springers, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 50; sheep, 10; lambs, 12; hogs, 16; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 16; apples, \$1.50.—G. R. Olivet, Oct. 27.

Calhoun (S.W.)—Lots of rain lately. Most of the farmers getting their corn husked. Potatoes dug but not many marketed around here; no one seems to be shipping; price about 85c a bushel. Rye and wheat looking good. A good quantity of seed corn could be saved around here as it got ripe and is good. The following prices were offered at Athens this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 62; rye, \$1.52; potatoes, 85; hens, 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 48.—E. B. H., Athens, November 1.

Ingham (N.E.)—Threshing beans is about completed; not much of a yield; from 7 to 9 bushels. A good many farmers are fall plowing. Some beans going to market; price 60c lower than a week ago. A good many farmers going to town this winter to work. At a sale here recently hay brought \$30 a ton. Following quotations here this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn on cob, 50c; oats, 63; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20 to \$23; hens, 24; butter, 52; butterfat, 60; eggs, 47; hogs, \$15; veal calves, \$15; apples, 75c.—A. N., Williamston, Nov. 1.

Monroe (East Central)—Weather is still warm with a good rain October 19. Wheat looking fine, getting good start for winter. Pasture is green but short. Lots of corn being husked by hand. Following quotations made at Monroe this week: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.25 to \$1.60; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; cabbage, 2c lb.; hens, 20 to 23; springers, 23 to 25; butter, 45 to 50; eggs, 48 to 50; sheep, 9 to 10; lambs, 13 to 14; hogs, live, 16 to 17; dressed, 21 to 22; beef, 6 to 12; veal calves, live, 15 to 16; dressed, 22 to 23; apples, \$1.25.—E. H. M., Monroe, Nov. 1.

St. Clair (S.E.)—Following quotations at St. Clair this week: Wheat, red, \$2.12; oats, 68; rye, \$1.55; hay, \$23 to \$25; potatoes, \$1.35; onions, \$1.50; cabbage, \$7 ton; hens, 20; springers, 22; butter, 55; eggs, 50; hogs, 22 to 23; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 8 to 9.—E. J., St. Clair, Nov. 1.

Tuscola (N.E.)—Farmers are husking corn and plowing. Weather continues fine for fall work. Bean threshing just begun. Plant less beans next year seems to be the farmers' motto. Following quotations at Cass City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 61; rye, \$1.45; beans, \$8; hens, 18 to 20; ducks, 20 to 22; springers, 18 to 20; geese, 15; turkeys, 20 to 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 45; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 15 to 16; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 6 to 7; veal calves, 13 to 15; apples, \$2 bbl.—S. S., Cass City, Nov. 1.

Bay (S.E.)—Beet hauling is on now after being held up some last week by the wet weather. Hay in good demand, farmers too busy to take it out, and press owners are not pressing because they cannot get men. The wheat is growing fine, but not very much sown. Most farmers behind with their work on account of scarcity of help. Oats are bringing 64c and hay about \$25 a ton loose.—J. C. A., Munger, Nov. 1.

Missaukee (Central)—Farmers most thru digging potatoes. Very little of the corn got ripe here as most of it was foreign seed and it barely tasselled. Those who had silos saved their corn. Late rains will start the late sown rye so that it will be up in a few days. Today was the first snow of the season. Most of the warehouses are full of potatoes and dealers are not buying; farmers are storing. The following prices were paid here this

week: Wheat, \$1.80 to \$2; oats, 70; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$30; potatoes, \$1.25 cwt.; butter, 45; butterfat, 55; eggs, 42.—H. E. N., Cutchogue, Nov. 1.

Ionia (West)—Seeding looking very good. Bean threshing well under way. Those who threshed early and sold their beans received more money than the farmers selling today at \$7.75 per cwt. Most of the farmers are selling now. Following quotations made here this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 66; beans, \$7.75; onions, \$1.50; cabbage, 2½c lb.; hens, 23 to 24; springers, 23; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 50.—A. W. G., Saranac, Nov. 1.

Oceana (S.E.)—Farmers have their grain about all in. Lots of grain is being sown. Corn husking well under way with a fair yield. Potatoes are nearly all dug, but some are hurrying to finish before it freezes up. Potatoes are a good crop in most places. Have had splendid weather for fall work. Beans were a fair crop and are nearly all threshed in this part. Potatoes, grain, straw, are being marketed. Straw is not going so fast as usual on account of car shortage. A great many of the farmers are going to the shops to work for the winter. The following prices were quoted at Shelby this week: Rye, \$1.40 to \$1.45; hay, \$25 to \$30; rye straw, \$14; wheat, oat straw, \$15; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, 70 to 90 bu.; onions, 50 to \$1.50; hens, 18 to 20; butter, 50 to 60.—H. V. V. B., Hesperia, Nov. 1.

Newaygo (N.E.)—Rain and bad weather for digging potatoes and husking corn. Potatoes only half a crop. Pasture good in most places; stock looking fine. Beans all threshed; lighter crop than was expected; fall sown grain in good condition. Following prices paid at White Cloud this week: Wheat, \$2.13; corn, shelled, \$1.30; oats, 70; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$29; beans, \$7.75; potatoes, \$1.25; hens, 18; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 46; hogs, 16 to 18; beef steers, 7 to 12; veal calves, 16.—F. S., Big Rapids, November 1.

Oakland (North)—Potatoes are all harvested; not many being sold. Apple picking the main business now; the apples are of good quality but not many because the wind took them off. Corn is sound this year. Wheat and rye have done well the last two weeks and will go into the winter in good shape. Not much produce going to market; no beans or buckwheat are threshed yet. First snow of the season today.—E. F., Clarkston, Nov. 1.

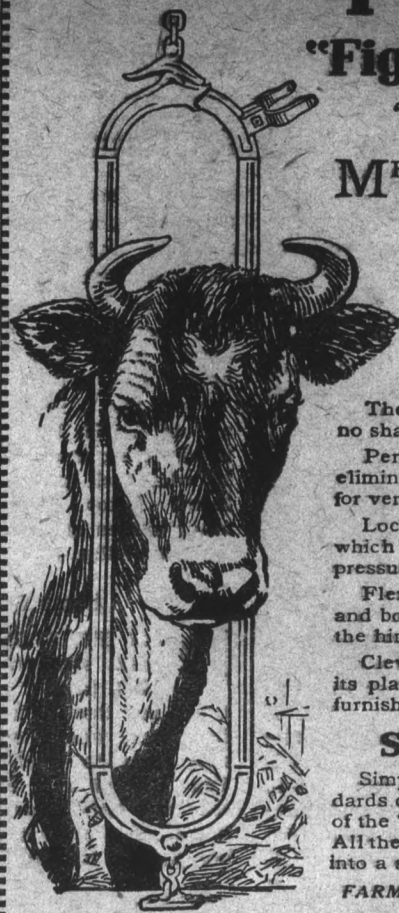
Iosco (S.E.)—Weather cold with some rain. Farmers are plowing; not much bean threshing done yet, other grain all threshed. Chicory was a good crop this year and paid well. Selling some potatoes, some grain and hay which is a good price except potatoes, which are cheap. The following prices were offered at Tawas City this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 62; rye, \$1.43; hay, \$18 to \$20; wheat-oat straw, \$6 to \$8; potatoes, 75; butterfat, 54; eggs, 40; beef steers, 15c dressed.—A. L., Tawas City, Nov. 2.

Alcona (E.C.)—Farmers are busy pressing hay and hauling potatoes. Plowing pretty well finished; all farm work well advanced. Prices of all products slightly declined. Potatoes started this fall at \$1 per bushel; they dropped to 90c in a week and the next week 75c, while now they are 60c, and it looks to me now that they will be selling at 30c. The farmers simply draw their potatoes to the elevator and take whatever they get and appear to be satisfied. The following quotations at Lincoln this week: Corn selling at \$2.20; wheat, \$2; oats, 60; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$21 to \$22; butterfat, 55; eggs, 45.—D. O., Lincoln, Nov. 1.

Calhoun (West)—Potatoes all dug, and farmers are husking corn; corn as a crop is poor. Weather rainy and colder. Soil in fine shape; fall crops looking fine. Farmers are holding rye for better price. Following quotations at Battle Creek this week: Wheat, \$2.15; oats, 70; rye, \$1.54; hay, \$26 to \$28; potatoes, \$1; onions, \$1; hens, 25; springers, 23; butter, 50; eggs, 55; lambs, 14; hogs, 16 beef steers, 8; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 14.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, Nov. 1.

Mecosta (Northeast.)—The following prices were offered at Millbrook this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 85; rye, \$1.45; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, \$1.40 cwt.; butter, 42; butterfat, 58; eggs, 44; beef cows, 5 to 6.—F. M. W., Millbrook, Oct. 29.

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THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Should the Man Help With the Housework?

MRS. G. D. K., of Morley, in her letter following brings up another question in relation to woman's rights in home life. "Is not the woman a little to blame if the husband does not help her with her work in return for the help she gives him out of doors?" she asks. We all chorus, "Yes." But how we do hate to ask our husbands to help with the household duties when they do not ever suggest it. We all have pride and we all have sympathy. We like to see our husband taking comfort after a hard day's work, sitting in the old rocker by the grate, and we often prefer to hustle thru the evening work alone rather than disturb him. Then, too, we feel a little hurt if he doesn't offer to help and our pride keeps us from asking him to lend a hand.

The majority of men take it for granted that it is the woman's place to manage the household as long as they provide the pocket-book. In homes where there are no children and the wife does not have several hired hands to feed, I cheerfully admit that she is doing no more than her share in performing the household tasks alone. But if there are children and hired men there is twice the work and even the most willing hands find it difficult to do all that should be done from sun-up till sun-down. Of course, the husband usually has evening chores to do which keeps him busy till 7 or 8 o'clock, and perhaps some times even later, but I have been in a good many farm homes where the husband dozed by the fire or even went to bed, while the wife still busied herself with the duties of the house.

Yes, Mary is often at fault in not asking John to help her. Very often John would be glad to help, but he doesn't know what a man can do about the house. He feels a bit clumsy in caring for the children, his fingers are all thumbs when it comes to handling the dishes, and the few odd chores that he might do like bringing in the washing or carrying water escape his attention. Yet, I am sure that if Mary would just swallow her pride and put a chain on her sympathies she could induce John to take a deeper interest in the household affairs and help her with the work.

Of course, there are men who positively refuse to lift a finger about the house. There are mothers who rear their sons to believe that no man should belittle himself by performing the homely domestic duties. With such men as these, there is always a lack of co-operation, and married happiness is the exception rather than the rule.

I have always had a theory that if in the first months of married life, when the husband is more thoughtful of his wife's comfort and welfare, she would but encourage him to help with the evening work he would unconsciously form the habit and accept part of the household responsibility as a matter of course. I have observed, too, that in homes where this mutual interest and helpfulness abides the wife occupies a much higher place in the husband's respect than in homes where she silently accepts her burden and expects no assistance from the husband. What is your opinion or perhaps your personal experience?

Can any of our readers answer Mrs. K.'s question about knitting machines? The only reports I have ever had were not very favorable, as the manufacturers usually make extravagant claims about the output of the machines. As a matter of fact I do not know of anyone who has ever been able to make decent wages operating one of these machines. Perhaps some reader has had experience and if so will they please tell us about it? —PENELOPE.

DEAR PENELOPE:—May just an humble friend of your paper say a few words? I was very much interested in "Just a Woman's" story, and in some things I agree with her, as she says there are two sides to the question.

Yes it is true that a woman can work out of doors in the field all day and come in to do her own work in the house. But here is the question: Is not the woman a little to blame if the husband does not help her with the work? Of course, a man does not think, but the woman should think for him. A man will never fail to ask a woman to help him in his work out of doors; now isn't it just as fair for a woman to ask her husband to help her in the house at night? And I know there are very few men but who are willing to help wifey with her work. You see, I have a

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

husband, and I work out of doors too. He always asks me to, and I tell him I can't unless he helps me back, and he is always willing to do so if I tell him what I want done.

You all know there are lots of men who do not know how to do housework and can't see what's to be done, but they are all willing to help if their wife tells them what to do.

Now, just a few words and I will close. Has any of the M. B. F. readers tried to use one of the knitting machines to earn money at home. If so, what luck have you had with it, or the carpet loom? I too, would like to hear more of how other women make their pin money at home. Just a friend.—Mrs. G. D. K., Leroy, Michigan.

—Some Good Suggestions

DEAR PENELOPE:—In answer to your request some time ago for readers to say what part of the department we like best, I will say that I like it all, but I like the letters from farm women on home conveniences best. I also agree to what "Just a Woman" said, too. You spoke of what to add a while ago. I haven't seen any letters saying what to add, but I think if we had a crochet, tatting, knitting or embroidery pattern it would be nice. I have quite a lot

What Did You Do?

*DID you give him a lift? He's a brother of man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was down-cast and blue,
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.*

*Did you give him your hand? He was slipping downhill,
And the world, so he fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road?
Or did you just let him go on with his load?*

*Do you know what it means to be losing the fight,
When a lift just in time might set everything right?
Do you know what it means—just the clasp of a hand—
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?*

*Did you ask what it was—why the quivering lip?
Why the half-suppressed sob, and the scalding tears drip?
Were you brother of his when the time came of need?
Did you offer to help him or didn't you need?*

and will lend them for publication if they are wanted.

Now, as for pin money, I have my chickens and the eggs unless I crochet a yoke or some lace. For farm women who have wooden boxes and barrels there are a number of things that can be made and with a little paint they look very nice. For instance, there is a fancy work drawer, bookcase and writing desk all in one, and that is one of the things, but I will tell how some of these things are made if wanted.

Here are some good recipes:

CAKE WITHOUT SUGAR

One-half cup molasses, one cup raisins, one cup of luke-warm water, two cups barley flour, one cup wheat flour, one teaspoon soda, 5 tablespoons shortening, quarter teaspoon ginger.

CORN MEAL COOKIES

Add one and one-half cups fine corn meal to one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon salt, two and one-half teaspoons baking powder. Sift together several times; cream together 3 tablespoons shortening with 3 tablespoons sugar and one-half cup of syrup, add one well-beaten egg, one teaspoon orange or almond extract, and lastly add the flour mixture with milk sufficient to mix. Roll thin, cut and bake until a delicate brown.

I have tried these and they are very good.—Mrs. J. N. E., Weidman, Michigan.

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mrs. J. N. E.'s suggestion had already been carried out and in the near future we will add a needlework section to the Home Department, and will be very grateful for any contributed patterns or suggestions. Everyone is

busy now on Christmas plans and I wish you would offer any ideas you might have that would help someone else in preparing their Christmas box.]

Winter Styles

No. 8563.—Child's dress, cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A slight variation from the ordinary one-piece slip-on dress is shown in this circular effect. The yoke is cut straight across the back, with the front section shaped in two long tabs which extend down the front. The neck is finished with lacing down the front opening, and a flat roll collar. Long sleeves are finished with narrow turn-back cuffs. The skirt section is circular around the bottom and stitched onto the yoke. This gives the straight-from-the-shoulder lines so becoming to children, and makes a dress easily laundered. In outlining the yoke with a contrasting color, which may also be used for collars and cuffs, a very neat chic school frock will be achieved. Navy blue trimmed in red is perhaps the most practicable and one of the season's most popular combinations.

No. 9063.—Child's undergarment. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This little underwaist and drawers may be used in so many different ways. One may use the waist for a girl's underwaist to slip on over the underwear for the drawers and skirts to button onto; the suit as shown, may serve as a union suit for boys, or if worn with heavy drawers and shirt the waist will be necessary, as in girls' suits, and again the drawers pattern may be used for the outer pants in suits which have little jackets separate and extending over the pants. Canton flannel makes excellent material for such undergarments, or a ribbed cotton. Narrow cotton tape may be stitched on for the reinforcements. The suit fastens under the right arm and across the back.

No. 9049.—Ladies' and Misses' shirtwaist. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Some of the smart new blouses are favoring the plain, simple, shirtwaist style with fancy waistcoat or vest. Nothing could be more comfy and retain its good style than one of these models made of a soft wool chamois, either figured or plain, with a satin or crepe de chene vest. The vest shown in the cut may be worn high in neck and buttoned closely from waist to chin, and finished with a narrow crossgrain ribbon tied in a small bow with long ends.

No. 9075.—Ladies' and Misses' raglan coat. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. For the amateur coat maker here is a style which she can make without any trouble, as the bothersome sleeve fitting and shoulder seams are done away with in the raglan style. The coat is double-breasted with simple, straight-line back, held in place by a narrow belt. The large patch pockets require no tailoring except stitching, which serves as the trimming on the entire coat. The sleeves are set onto the coat from the underarm seam to the neck, with felled seams. Note the high tight fitted collar, which is another point of comfort and service to the coat. These loose-fitting coats are exceptionally suitable for the woman who has to drive and wears extra wraps. They slip on over other coats or suits and yet are not clumsy as a coat with fitted sleeves. There are many wool mixtures in the shops, in gabardines and serges which make up surprisingly well in these models.

No. 9057.—Misses' four-piece skirt. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years and 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches waist measure. The side front gores of this skirt are cut in pointed outline, with plaits inserted under each point. This style brings the greater share of the fullness away from the front, leaving the panel to fit smoothly. Back gores are shirred onto a slightly raised waist line and finished with a narrow belt. The lower edge of the skirt is nearly straight.

No. 9077.—Ladies' dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 ins. bust measure. The waist is semi-fitted by seams from the shoulder to the waistline, and opens in V-shape, finished with long turn back revers and narrow roll collar. The popular fitted sleeves are shown with turned back cuffs. The skirt is simply a two-piece gored, and gathered all around to the normal waist line.

4 separate panels are arranged at the front and back, hanging loose from waist. A narrow, medium width crush girde is worn with this smart afternoon frock. I would suggest a black and white shepherd plaid with either black or white satin revers.



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

DEAR Boys and Girls:—I am so glad that I can think of my dear boys and girls as living away from the crowded cities, having all the fresh air and good nourishing foods you need and escaping this terrible epidemic that has spread so quickly throughout the cities and towns. When you are writing me your letters telling what you are thankful for this Thanksgiving time, just compare your life with those of the boys and girls in the cities and you will find one of your many blessings.

You know that little song we sometimes sing at Sunday school, "Count Your Blessings Name Them One by One"—just try that and let us see how many different things we can think of to be thankful for. Yours, with love, AUNT PENELOPE.

Little Miss Lola Grant has sent us a very interesting story this week about two rain drops and what became of them. I know you will all be interested in reading it.

TWO RAIN DROPS

Once upon a time as two drops of rain were coming down they saw a barn and knew they would have to part, so they said "good-bye." One went down on one side and the other down the other side. One went through the rivers and lakes until it came to the sea, then it whirled around until it became vapor, and then it went up higher and higher until it got so heavy it had to come down again. When it came down it landed in a peach orchard and went down into the ground. The roots of the tree took it up and it went thru the trunk of the tree and out a branch, and finally into a peach.

The other drop went thru the rivers, and seas, the same as the first one, but when it came down again it landed in a fresh green pasture. A nice Jersey cow came along and ate the grass. Then a sweet little milkmaid came, swinging her bonnet over her head, and she milked the cow.

In the morning the little maid gave her sister peaches and cream for breakfast, and while the little sister was eating, on each side of her mouth were two drops of water. They recognized each other and said, "Hello!" And as the little girl ate her peaches and cream the two drops lived happily ever after.—Lola Pearl Grant, East Jordan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have never written to you before. I am 14 years old and I thought I was too old to write to you as I saw most of the other children's ages were not over 12. I am very much interested in the war, as I have two brothers in it, one in France and one still in the U. S. I hope the war will soon be over. My father bought a \$100 Liberty bond in the 4th Liberty loan and we have Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. We will have over a thousand bushels of potatoes this year. I helped dig them all. We have two horses, their names are Prince and Capt. We have 8 cows. We send 2 cans of cream to the creamery a month. We have a pet canary bird, his name is Bobby. We have one cat, his name is Tommy. We have two dogs, their names are Ranger and Dan. We have a car but we have used it more for business than pleasure. My home is on a state road and there is quite a neighborhood around here, which makes it very pleasant. Our house is made of cement. It is quite large; there are five rooms down stairs and the same number up stairs. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it. My brother is reading it beside me now. I saw the Doo Dads in today's M. B. F. and hope to see them again. Well, Aunt Penelope, my letter is quite long, so I will close, hoping that I am not too old to write you in the children's page again.—Lila Mellon, Vulcan, Michigan.

Oh no, my dear, several of my children are 14 years and older, and I am always as pleased to receive their letters as those of the younger children. Your letter will help the little folks, you know, and teach them to write better letters. I hope you will write again soon and perhaps you can tell us a good story.—PENLOPE.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first time I have written to you, but I saw the boys' and girls' letters in the M. B. F. and they made me want to write to you. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. We have a new teacher this year, her name is Miss Vivid Bainbridge. We have 18 scholars in our school. There are two in my grade besides myself. We have four cows, their names are Bobby, Schottie, Anna and Blackie. We have 6 horses and one colt the colt's name is Flora and the horses' names are Queen, Billy, Joe, Madge, Prince and Pat. There are eight in our family, I have five brothers and two sisters; my brothers' names are Harry, 21 years old; Theron, 20; Roy, 18; John, 16; Edwa, 12. My sisters' names are Mabel, 7 years old, and Thelma, 5. We have four small kittens and two large cats; the cats' names are Tiger and Mrs. White; Tiger has four kittens, their names are Ring, Nip, Tip and Tom. I help my mother in the house a lot because she works in the garden quite a little. We work a farm of 297 acres on shares. We put in 18 acres of beans and we have them all drawn. I like that story of Robin Red Breast. I thought it was pretty good. Will close now. From your niece—Hazel E. Parshall, Ponton, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' letters. I am a girl 12 years old. I live on a farm of 55 acres. I go to school every day. We are having a vacation now. I have four brothers; their names are George, Benjie, Louis and Cecil. Cecil is the baby.

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

We have four cows and their names are Daisy, Darkey, Ruby and Rosie, and one calf; her name is Fanny. We have two hogs and two horses; their names are Ned and Taxy. My papa takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very much. I am going to tell you how I am trying to win the war. I pick up potatoes and pull beans and onions. Our crops are all harvested except the digging of the potatoes. My playmate and I are going to gather peach stones this week. Well, I must close for now.—Nina Drost, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I wrote once before, but thought I would write again. I go to school now, and I like to go. I help my mother and father by driving horses on the hay fork, and help in the house. I am at school now. We have a test tomorrow. My teacher's name is Georgia A. Wright. She is a good teacher and I like her. We got a letter from Harry, who is in France, a few days ago. He was well when he wrote it. I help hoe the garden when we have one. Our garden froze this year. Well, I must close. I could not think of much to write before.—Iva Hunt, Red Oak, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know I haven't forgotten you. I live on 360 acre farm, 14 miles from town. We have six cows and six calves. We have three horses, two are bays and one is a dapple grey. We have 32 old sheep and 27 lambs. I am 11 years old and I go to school every day. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Wright. I

help my mother in the house and hoe in the garden. I have seven sisters; their names are Helen, Thessa, Anna, Kathrine, Mary, Mildred and Elizabeth. And I have four brothers; their names are George, Charlie, Carl and Mathias. I will close now.—Clara Ruth, Red Oak, Mich.

WHEN LITTLE CHILDREN SING

The child knows all the songs of earth—
And each song has its tone of mirth—
The child hears all the harmonies
Of rustling grass and windswept trees;
The chanting, humming girl or boy
Knows all the world's dim strain of joy,
And bit by bit
The child's song holds and echoes it.

If you or I might tune our souls
To the true harmony that rolls
Above, below, and all around,
Our songs would lose their harsher sound;
We might, as little girls and boys,
Unconsciously sing to our toys—
Then I and you
Might strike one note that would ring true

Perhaps the great triumphal chord
The angels sing before the Lord,
The dawn-song of the stars and suns
Is like the song of little ones—
Pure, sweet, untouched of skill or art,
But welling from the inmost heart
A perfect thing—
Such songs the little children sing.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—Our teacher said for our language lesson we had to write a letter to the M. B. F. My father takes it and likes it very much. We have

one horse and her name is Dott, and we have one heifer and her name is Susan. I am a boy 12 years old, and I am in the fifth grade. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Ida Bainbridge, and I like her very much. We have eight months school here, and we have 21 pupils, and all grades but the fourth, seventh and eighth. We will have an eighth grade this winter. I think I will close for this time.—Ward Hann, Harrietta, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl ten years old. I live on an 8 acre farm. We have one cow, her name is Trixy, and 3 pigs, their names are Spot, Whitey and Speckle. I help papa dig potatoes and pick beans. We have a lot of chickens. My pets are a chicken and a little pig. I have one brother and one sister; their names are Joseph and Laurabelle. I have an uncle in France. I help mamma make beds, sweep floors and wash dishes. We take M. B. F. and like it very much. I read the children's page and the letters. I have one \$5 W. S. S. and so has my brother and sister. I will have to close, with lots of love.—Alice Defields, Coloma, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl ten years old. I am in the fifth grade; I like school very well. I have three sisters and one brother, the latter is the oldest; he is 20 years old. My oldest sister is 19; she is married and has a baby girl six months old who weighs 10 pounds and two ounces; she was very small when she was born, weighing only three pounds. I am next to the youngest in the family. My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very much. I read your stories and letters in the M. B. F. and think they are very nice.—Abigail Stevens, St. Johns, Michigan.

Fresh Home-Made Bread With Real Butter

Sounds good, doesn't it?

Somehow the very mention of fresh home-made bread bountifully spread with rich golden butter touches a tender chord.

It takes us back to childhood days, back to the old home on the farm, or in the village; back to the time when we tugged at dear old mother's apron strings and "teased her almost to death" for a slice of her wonderful bread and butter.

We never really forget those occasions and it recalls to our mind the superiority of good home-made bread over what is considered good Baker's bread.

This is particularly noticeable when

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is employed, as LILY WHITE is made particularly for home baking and it produces splendid results for every requirement of home use.

It is necessary now, more than ever before, to use good flour, as 25% of the amount of flour is to be used in substitutes, or on the basis of four pounds of pure wheat flour, such as LILY WHITE FLOUR is, to one pound of substitutes.

Besides, it is mighty convenient to have a flour in the house from which thoroughly delicious biscuits, rolls and pastries, as well as the best of bread can be made.

These results are made possible by the blending of various kinds of wheat which incorporates in the flour the desirable qualities of both the hard and soft wheats.

Also bear in mind that LILY WHITE FLOUR is sold under the guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.

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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LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

HORSE "FLU" ANOTHER KIND; HOW TO TREAT

Although a serious epidemic of influenza now affecting the human family has no relation to the disease of the same name which affects horses, specialists of the United States department of Agriculture point out a resemblance of symptoms and course of the disease in each instance.

According to the department, influenza among horses at the present time is under better control in all sections of the country than ever before. This results almost entirely from the work of the federal authorities in combating the pest.

Equine influenza is a common disease in the large cities of the country, affecting horses which pass thru infected stables of dealers. Only, however, under certain influences not understood and when large numbers of horses in commercial channels are exposed to contagion, does it assume an enzootic or epizootic form. Unlike certain other infectious diseases, one attack of influenza does not grant a lasting immunity. However, previous attack or attacks or other unassignable reasons apparently make old horses less susceptible than young ones.

History indicates that this disease has been recognized in various outbreaks for several hundred years past. Even before the Christian Era, a severe epizootic believed to be influenza is recorded as having occurred in Sicily, and again in A.D. 1301 it spread over a considerable portion of Italy, causing great loss among the war horses of Rome. In 1648 the disease affected Germany and spread to other parts of Europe, and in 1711, it followed the tracks of the great armies all over Europe, causing immense losses among the horses. Other extensive outbreaks obtained at intervals from 1813 to 1883, one of which was of 1870-1873, in connection with the Franco-Prussian war. The first recorded appearance of equine influenza in North America was in 1766. Probably the most severe outbreak, however, was that of 1870-1872, when it spread over the entire country from Canada, south to Ohio and then eastward to the Atlantic Coast and westward to California, although the severity of the outbreak of 1900-1901 should not be overlooked. In these epizootics, there was a heavy loss of horses, and being prior to introduction of the motor truck in city commerce, business in the great commercial centers of the country was seriously inconvenienced, and in some cases practically suspended for lack of available horses.

Like the influenza epidemics in the human family, epizootics of equine influenza are difficult to control. The true primary cause of the disease has not been established though it is generally believed to be due to a specific germ, too small to be detected under the highest power microscope. It certainly has the characteristic of extreme diffusibility, leading to spread of disease over a large area of the country in a few days, the outbreak running its course despite all efforts to prevent it, and the infection gradually subsiding without assignable cause.

The symptoms are those of fever, in some cases, preceded by a chill. There is great prostration and depression of muscular force; the visible mucus membranes, especially those of the eye, become a deep saffron, ochre or violet red color, from which fact the term "pinkeye" has been given the disease. There is great diminution or total loss of appetite and a rapid loss of flesh, which frequently reaches thirty to seventy-five pounds for each

twenty-four hours. In uncomplicated cases, the fever abates after six to ten days, and there is a general restoration to health. The death rate is relatively low (during the epidemic of 1872 varying from 2 to 7 per cent) the higher rate occurring among city horses. The complications are many and sometimes serious. Among such are those of the intestines and lungs. Pneumonia, one of the frequent complications is always serious, as it affects the animal when reduced in strength and resisting power.

SECURE MILL FEEDS FOR WINTER EARLY

Feed is ammunition needed on the food firing line and every American farm is a fighting unit. Farm supplies of mill feed for winter may advantageously be secured after the first part of September, when danger from spoilage is past.

With the establishment during July of fair prices for mill feeds, which licensed millers and dealers cannot exceed without penalty, the mill feed market became practically as stable and definite as that of wheat. Delayed orders will not insure a saving.

Each invoice of the mill must have printed on it the fair prices. Consequently it is easy for any representative of the food administration or for any buyer to know whether a mill has overcharged.

Far-seeing farmers, to secure their winter supply of wheat mill feeds during September and October have the added satisfaction of doing a patriotic act by relieving the railroads of the burden of hauling feed in winter when their operation is more difficult.

Besides, the demand for feed in winter usually exceeds the output of the mills and makes deliveries uncertain. Feed actually in your possession is feed you can depend on.

Prices of coarse-grain feeds—hominy, rye, barley feeds, etc.—will depend as heretofore largely on the market values of the grain from which they are made. But in those feeds also foresight in securing the winter supply is advised.

The Food Administration has established conditions in the feed industry that will result in better service and moderate handling costs. Your early order for feed will help to prevent congestion in industry and disappointing delay for yourself.—*Holstein-Friesian Register.*

COLT'S FIRST WINTER IS MOST IMPORTANT TIME

The first winter is one of the most important periods in a colt's life. The colt that goes into the winter thin and in poor condition has less chance to winter well than the colt that enters winter quarters in good shape. Colts frequently lose bloom and flesh at weaning time. To avoid this is important. They should have learned to eat hay and grain before weaning time; also, to be separated from their mothers until the ordeal is over. If of weaning is to let the colts nurse in the morning and take them away, not permitting them to see or hear their mothers until the ordeal is over. If they have learned to eat hay and grain during the time. Recently, colts weaned at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture gained twenty pounds each during the week they were weaned. After weaning, a good bluegrass paddock surrounded by fences in which colts cannot injure themselves, plenty of good fresh water and good grain together with exercise and satisfactory shelter, should carry colts up to the time winter sets in in good condition. Care at this time frequently means the difference between good yearlings and inferior ones, says E. A. Trowbridge. If a colt is worth having he is worth taking care of.

GET BREEDING EWES INTO THRIFTY SHAPE

A saving in feed, and possibly a saving in the old ewes themselves, will result if the flock is made thrifty before the pastures become scant and the cold winter sets in. On farms where feed became scarce during the hot, dry summer, the breeding ewes may have lost considerable flesh, and those nursing, husky lambs may still be unthrifty. D. A. Spencer of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture suggests the following procedure: If the flock is uneven in growth it may be desirable to separate the very young, growing ewes and those that are very thin and unthrifty from those that are mature and in good condition. If pasture is not abundant one-fourth to one-half pound of grain per head per day will serve as an excellent help for young growing ewes and the old thin ewes. Less time and feed will be required to bring them into thrifty condition while they are on pasture than would be needed after winter sets in when the flock must depend on feed from the rack and trough. Oats is excellent for putting ewes into condition. When necessary, shelled corn can be fed, but it is not quite as satisfactory as whole oats.

Ewes that go into the winter in good condition will not require grain until about one month before lambing, provided they have plenty of good legume hay and bright corn fodder. Silage may be substituted for the fodder. Ewes that are extremely thin or very young may require one-fourth to one-half pound of grain daily per ewe thruout the winter, or at least until they are in good condition. It is a serious mistake to allow breeding ewes to become over-fat. Besides wasting feed it may result in an increased percentage of weak lambs. Other things being favorable just a thrifty, comfortable condition, and plenty of exercise each day should result in a high percentage of strong lambs.

HAVE COWS FRESHEN IN THE FALL OF THE YEAR

Every man engaged in dairying must watch for and apply every little thing that will help to increase his income and to reduce expenses.

His business is affected by seasons, by labor, and by other outside causes. The development of his business is the principal work for he or his manager. Five means of increasing the profit are available by having the cows freshen in the fall.

As the usual season for cows to freshen is in the spring, milk has always been plentiful during the summer and scarce and higher in the winter. Fall freshening puts you in touch with the winter demand. Milk and cream can be handled in cold weather with less danger of souring than in summer. Less loss for returned milk.

Better distribution of labor results. Cows freshening in the spring need the most care and attention at the time the growing crops require the most work. Cows calving in the fall give the farmer a chance to hire less number of men and accomplish more for the money expended.

The lactation period will be longer and the amount of milk consequently increased.

The calves will do better at less expense. Spring calves are always bothered with flies. Fall calves will be weaned at a good time to go on to grass.—C. L. Hammet, Indiana.

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Two Young Bulls
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One from a 25 lb. cow and one from a 22 lb. four year old. Write for pedigrees and prices. E. L. SALISBURY
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Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

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

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

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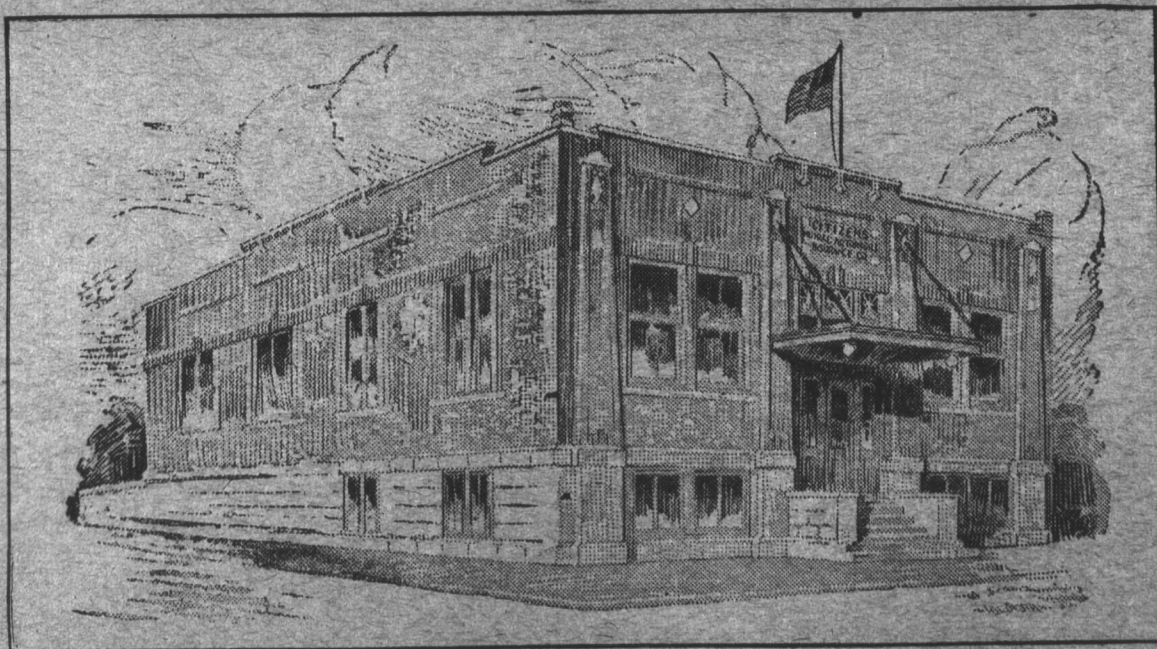
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