

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## Look to the Farmers' Interests Mr. Newberry

Hon. Truman H. Newberry,  
Michigan's Senator-Elect,  
New York City.

My dear sir:

You have been chosen by the people of Michigan to represent them in the senate of the United States. Your election has come at what many believe is the most momentous period in the history of the world. The need for men who will subordinate their own interests to the public good was never greater. The opportunity to serve was never more inviting. You are to be congratulated, sir, that you are to have the rare privilege of taking part in the shaping of the policies that will make for the perpetuity of peace and the reconstruction of the world's commerce.

The problems of the era we have just entered are special rather than general. The worn-out platforms of the old political parties can no longer support the interests of the people. If beneficial legislation is to be accomplished by party policy instead of individual action there must be a party awakening to the special needs of the hour.

No longer can a public servant go before the people and defend his stewardship by saying, "I have been a good republican," or "I have been a good democrat." He who serves his constituents impartially and well must KNOW his constituents, must study their problems, and vote according to the wishes of the people who elected him, rather than to the promptings of party leaders.

If, Mr. Newberry, you really KNOW the people of Michigan as you ought to know them, to represent them intelligently in the senate; if you really understand the problems of the various classes and conditions of men represented among them; if you have the patience to study these problems, to bring yourself around to the viewpoint of these people, we bespeak for you a most successful administration of their affairs.

But if you do not possess the broad sympathy that will help you understand and re-

spond to our special needs, you are bound to fail.

Over a million and a half people are engaged in farming in Michigan. The state leads in the production of several important crops, and ranks second, third or fourth on the production of many others. In the contemplation of this fact, you will realize, if you have not already done so, that the men who would represent all the people of the state must know something of the needs of agriculture.

Farmers' problems have always been with us. Some of them always will be with us. But the most of them are the result of either unwise legislation, or lack of remedial legislation.

The majority of the farmers' problems can be solved. The reason they haven't been is because the men they elected to office lacked the will to investigate these problems, the ability to comprehend their importance, and the sympathy that brings action.

As senator from Michigan, there are two courses open for you. One of them is to take the beaten path, be a "good" republican, step on nobody's toes, vote "regular," send us farmers free seeds and a Christmas greeting. Maybe you can fool us like some of your predecessors have done, but we don't think so.

The other pathway is a little harder, but at the end of it is a sign that reads, "well done, good and faithful servant." Few take this path, for to walk its rugged course requires strong will power, determination and the sacrifice of many who call themselves your friends. But nevertheless, it is the pathway of service, and greatness comes to those who follow its by-ways with persistence and courage.

We hope, Mr. Newberry, that this is the way you will go. You start with handicaps that you may never be able to overcome, but if you realize this, the harder you may strive to make good. You have never lived and worked among those whom we are pleased to

call the "common people." Among these are the farmers, men who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. You are on intimate terms with men of great wealth; you can understand their pleasures and problems; you can vote with exceptional intelligence upon all matters which closely relate to the businesses in which they may be engaged. But your knowledge of the conditions surrounding the business of farming must be very limited.

If you have followed agricultural matters at all, Mr. Newberry, you must have sensed that there is wide-spread dissatisfaction among the farmers. This unrest finds expression in such organizations as the Non-Partisan League, and hundreds of smaller bodies, the mutual objects of which are the betterment of farming conditions. This spirit of opposition to the established order of things is rapidly becoming more manifest and those of us who have watched the trend of affairs know that the majority of grievances are justified and must be satisfied in the very near future. Economic conditions the world over are rapidly changing. There is bound to be a balancing of rights. To insure the future peace of the world differences within nations as well as differences between nations must be settled. In order to do this impartially, investigation should be made by the federal government into the problems of the various classes and conditions of people, and honest effort be made to correct the inequalities.

We respectfully urge you, Mr. Newberry, to acquaint yourself at the earliest convenience with the special problems confronting the twentieth century farmer and to use your influence in securing remedial legislation. May we have your assurance that you will do this, that we may pass the information along to our readers?

Respectfully yours,  
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,  
F. A. Lord, Editor.

.. The Way is Cleared ..

The Chicago Tribune:

THE WORLD'S SMALLEST NEWSPAPER

VOL. II — NOV. 12, 1918 — NO. 180



—In Chicago Tribune.



## TRIAL OF WASHINGTON GRANGER POSTPONED UNTIL JANUARY

The trial of William Bouck, Master of the Washington State Grange, for alleged seditious utterances at a meeting at Bow, Wash., last June, which was set for October 22nd, has been postponed until January. To meet the legal requirements, counsel for the defense at Seattle asked for and the prosecuting attorney agreed to the postponement, but this postponement was at the writer's request and the preliminary arrangements were made by him with the Department of Justice here in Washington.

Owing to the fact that at least one of their most important witnesses would be in France, and the strength of their case, the advisory board of the defense at Seattle was very desirous of proceeding with the trial on the date fixed, but as it was impossible for the writer to leave Washington until early in the coming year, except at great possible sacrifice and injury to the work he is responsible for, State Master Bouck and his counsel agreed to request the postponement.

This explanation is made public because the writer's correspondence shows that reactionaries throughout the Northwest are asserting that the trial of State Master Bouck is the Federal Government's response to the appeal of the Executive Committee to President Wilson on the Walla Walla outrage. These assertions take this general form: "Bouck appealed to the President and the answer he gets from the Federal Government is an indictment for disloyalty."

This is the way the tools of the profiteers and the enemies of the Grange are desperately trying to make out their case. The truth is that the Department of Justice completely exonerated State Master Bouck from any charge made against him at Walla Walla, and the writer has found no officers of the Federal Government who have expressed stronger disapproval of the breaking up of the Grange at Walla Walla as an outrage than the officers of the Department of Justice here in Washington, who had charge of the investigation. Furthermore he has found no lawyer here in Washington, either in the Department of Justice or in any part of the Government, in Congress, or in private practice, who disputes that Mr. Bouck individually, and the State Grange thru its executive officers, have clear cases of libel against those responsible for breaking up the meeting at Walla Walla. His own opinion of the trial of State Master Bouck is that a few of the people who attended the meeting at Bow went secretly before the grand jury and perjured themselves to an extent that left the grand jury no alternative but to find an indictment, and the federal district attorney no alternative but to bring State Master Bouck to trial. In the writer's opinion, the trial will result in Mr. Bouck's complete vindication and the Grange in Washington will be more solidly united than ever before, and go forward to the accomplishment of great things with increased power as a result of this period of persecution and trial. It is the lesson of history that all who would serve their fellow men in any large way must stand the ordeal of fire, and the very bitterness of the attack on William Bouck is convincing evidence that the patrons of Washington made no mistake in electing him their leader.—George S. Hampton in *Farmers' Forum*.

## WORLD WAR ENDS; PEACE AGAIN REIGNS

### Kaiser Wilhelm Flees From Revolt-Torn Germany; Peoples' Government Accepts Allied Armistice Terms and All Fighting Ceases

The war is over. Sunday at midnight Germany signed the armistice prepared by the allies and fighting ceased at 6 o'clock Monday morning.

The terms of the armistice strip Germany of the remnants of her shattered military machine, taking away from her the weapons with which to fight. The bulk of her cannon, her boats, her submarines, her airplanes, all become the property of the allied countries. Shorn of her power, Germany stands beaten and humiliated before the world ready to accept any terms that the victors may impose upon her.

The Kaiser has fled to Holland. He will get his just rewards both here and hereafter a little later.

The armistice terms include:

Immediate retirement of German military forces from France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine.

Disarming and demobilization of the German armies.

Occupation by the Allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities.

Delivery of German military weapons over to the allies.

Release of allied prisoners.

Evacuation of all countries on the left bank of the Rhine.

Reparation for damage done. Restitution of all gold, securities and etc., taken from Belgium. Restitution of Rumanian and Russian gold yielded to Germany or taken by her.

Pledges to assist in locating mines, unexploded shells, poisoned wells, to safeguard property while the troops are under retirement, to care for allied sick and wounded.

### Revolution Sweeps Germany

Bolshevism is rampant in Germany. Revolt against the established order is spreading like wildfire. The situation is becoming much the same as that which prevailed in Russia after the downfall of Kerensky. The people's party with whom the allies are now dealing are confident they can handle the situation, but it may be necessary to use allied troops to restore order.

The German people are clamoring for food. Those at the head of the new government have appealed to Pres. Wilson to save the people from starvation. The plea has been

heeded and plans are already under way for bringing food into the communities where the most distress prevails.

### Draft Has Been Cancelled

No more registered men will be called to the colors. Thousands who were on their way to enlistment the day the armistice was signed were turned joyfully back home. Induction into the navy will continue as usual, however.

Fathers and mothers whose sons are in France need not expect that they will return immediately. Former President Taft believes it will require two years to complete the work of demobilization. It is not believed that any soldiers will be returned until after a period of at least three months. A huge force of soldiers will be required to police the boundary lines of disputed territory, until all nations concerned have been satisfied and are able to conduct their own affairs without further assistance.

There is no prospect that the men in the navy will be released inside of the usual navy enlistment period. In fact, more men will be needed in the navy to help in the work of sweeping the seas for mines, of re-establishing commercial relations between nations and policing the international waterways of trade.

### EFFORT MADE TO MAKE U. S. CROP ESTIMATES MORE AUTHENTIC

The field agents of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin and some other western states met last week at Lansing, Mich., for the purpose of taking up the problem of co-ordinating the state and national monthly crop reports. With the exception of Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, and possibly Missouri, most of the crop reports put out by state authority have been of really little or no value. This can be said without any invidiousness, because it is well known that the states other than those named have provided little or no means or machinery for the collection of reliable data, as to acreages in particular. The state reports, therefore, have been notoriously different, sometimes widely so, from the reports of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and for that reason have created more or less confusion in the trade. Farmers particularly are quite likely to have as much or more respect, perhaps, for their state reports, being local, than for the Bureau of Crop Estimates reports, although there is no justification now and has not been for many years for any such beliefs, and the farmer is very apt to be misled. The field agents therefore, have gotten together with the purpose of creating an organization that may in time have its influence upon state legislatures to ultimately provide the means and the organization for better state reports and also to bring the state reporters and field agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates into closer relationship, so that by working in harmony the two reports may be made to agree and to appear at substantially the same time. It is believed that this arrangement if ultimately consummated would be of great advantage to the country. It would enlarge the already very large organization of the Bureau and at the same time it would give to the state reports a completeness and dependability that under ordinary circumstances they do not now have.

## A Summary of the Great World War, Now at an End

FROM the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian student on June 28, 1914, in all 1,598 days have passed up to and including the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918.

Thirty days after the assassination, Austria on July 28, 1914, declared war on Serbia, rejecting Serbia's almost complete acceptance of Austria's demands.

Three days later Germany, by declaring war on Russia, entered on a conflict which, after raging without interruption for 1,564 red days, ended with virtual surrender under the armistice of Thursday.

Before the war had spent itself the following nations had become associated as the Allied Powers: Serbia, Russia, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Japan, China, Montenegro, Cuba, Portugal, Rumania, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Panama, San Marino, Siam, Brazil, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Hayti. Associated with these Allied Powers as a belligerent was the United States of America, which declared war against Germany on April 6, 1917. From that date to the armistice totals 590 days.

### War Spectators

Other nations, who severed diplomatic relations with Germany, but did not become com-

batants, included: Bolivia, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay.

The conflagration spread to the major powers of Europe with the first week of August, although Italy did not join the Allies until May, 1915. Turkey, in February, 1915, and Bulgaria in the following October, joined the Central Powers.

The total cost of four years of war up to August 1, 1918, reached the stupendous total of \$155,600,000,000 in direct expenses; an additional \$38,000,000,000 is the estimated property loss, and \$2,144,000,000 represented the shipping loss; a grand total cost of \$195,744,000,000.

The cost to the United States had reached on November 1, \$20,561,000,000, which represents a per capita cost of 28 cents a day for every man, woman and child in the country. The United States loaned to the Allies \$7,017,000,000.

The cost of the war in human life was as follows: Men killed in action, 8,504,000; wounded, including men wounded more than once and wounded who returned to the army, 25,504,000, permanently incapacitated by wounds, 6,119,000. The Germans, according to a statement made in the Reichstag almost a year ago, had then lost 8,000,000, of which total 1,500,

000 were dead, 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 wounded (500,000 of them crippled for life), and 2,000,000 absolutely invalided.

### 40,000,000 Armed

It is probable that more than 40,000,000 men bore arms as combatants in this war. The latest official estimates, published a year ago, placed the total conservatively at 38,000,000; 27,500,000 on the side of the Allies and 10,600,000 on the side of the Central Powers. These do not include naval personnel strength, which would raise the total several millions.

Against Germany's 7,000,000, Austria's 3,000,000, Turkey's 300,000, and Bulgaria's 300,000 were arrayed the following armed forces: Russia, 9,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 5,000,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Japan, 1,400,000; United States (at that time more than a million) now 2,000,000; China, 541,000; Rumania, 320,000; Serbia, 300,000; Belgium, 300,000; Greece, 300,000; Portugal, 200,000; Montenegro, 40,000; Siam, 36,000; Cuba, 11,000; and Liberia, 400. These figures given out by the United States War Department, are only approximate. The original man-power of the Allied Powers was placed at 99,920,000, and that of the Central Powers at 31,000,000.



## BEAN SITUATION IS RE-ASSURING

**Imports of Orientals Are Enormous, But  
Buying by Cannery Has Given Recent  
Strength to the Market and Peace  
May Bring Bigger Demand**

Scattering reports from bean growers bear out our early assertion that from 40 to 60 per cent of the 1918 crop has been harvested. A large number of farmers have acted upon our advice and disposed of only a part of their crop; others have sold their entire crop as fast as they could get it to market. One farmer tells us that the bearish news we published, showing the total production of beans, made the growers "panicky," and they rushed their crop to market. He believes that beans will, of course, go higher now that the majority of them are in the elevators' hands. He overlooks a few important points in reaching this conclusion:

1. Government figures on the production of domestic beans and the importation of foreign beans are presumed to be authentic. Those are the only figures we have given our readers.

2. There has been no activity in the bean market for nearly eight months. This is a matter of record.

3. There has been no occasion for the past four years of a "panicky" marketing of any crop. Farmers who are swayed by information of a bearish character into disposing of their entire holdings within a brief period always suffer from such action.

4. The bean market has shown recent signs of activity. This is because the government has permitted unlimited canning of beans. Eastern demand is no greater than it has been. When the canners get their wants supplied, the market may again become sluggish unless there is some change in the eastern demand.

5. Dealers are prohibited under the rules of the Food Administration from making more than a certain profit. Some will exceed this profit; the most will abide by the law. The Food Administration has effectually stopped speculation in beans, and the 1918 crop will be out of the dealers' hands long before the Food Administration comes to an end.

6. Enormous quantities of foreign beans are coming to this country. The U. S. Bureau of Markets places Japanese imports of dry beans for Wednesday, Nov. 6th, at 150 cars and for Friday, Nov. 8th, at 110 tons, over twice as many domestic beans as were shipped during the same period.

The Western Import Company gives the following figures on oriental imports:

"Have just received the following statistics from the Otaru Association in Japan which slightly modifies the previous figures covering the estimated crop of Japanese beans:

"Ofukus (large butters), 211,790; Muros (medium butters), 45,516; Chufukus (small butters), 16,760; Marus (round cranberries), 47,200; Chugagas (short cranberries), 414,524; Nagus (long Cranberries), 279,300; Kintokis (reds), 508,920; Kumomotos (white kidneys), 325,910; Tenashis (whites), 1,954,380; Adzukis, 671,070. Total, 12,755,334.

These figures may mean nothing or they may mean much. The demand for food products is so great, however, that a market will probably be found for every bean. The price which consumers are willing to pay for these beans is a matter yet to be determined, but we think the farmer is playing a safe game if he markets the balance of his crop in the manner we have suggested so many times.

New Mexico pinto growers and shippers are holding for higher prices. Growers are offered \$7. Colorado pinto growers are offered \$6. California whites are bringing \$9, but the demand is limited and few sales are reported.

We have located additional sources of information on the bean situation and will do our very best to keep the growers posted each week.

There is nothing about the bean situation to cause farmers any alarm. There will probably not be any radical change in prices either way. Just keep your shirt on, and watch carefully, that's all.

### FARMER SECURES RECORD OAT YIELD FROM PEDIGREED SEED

A year ago this last spring the Menominee County Farm Bureau through the County Agent distributed one bushel of College Success Oats to

Mr. Obart at Ingalls. During that season the yield of this bushel of College Success Oats was about 17½ bushel, or at the rate of about 35 bushel to the acre. The season for oats was poor and being the first year which the variety was grown in this county, the yield was only an average one.

This spring, Mr. Obart cleaned up this seed with a fanning mill and planted two acres at the rate of about two bushel to the acre, and fertilizer was applied to portions of this field as shown below.

In the fall of 1916 this field was in sod and it was given a top dressing of about 10 loads of manure to the acre, it was then fall plowed, and the next year planted to corn. Then the year following the corn, the land was seeded to oats.

The field was divided into three portions, as follows: To the first portion on the east side, which was 8.4 rods wide, fertilizer was applied at the rate of 250 pounds to the acre. The yield on this plot was at the rate of 96 bushels to the acre. On the middle plot, which was 6.8 rods wide, no fertilizer was applied. This yielded at the rate of 50.6 bushels to the acre. On the west side plot, which was 4.8 rods wide, fertilizer was applied at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre. This gave a yield of 119.5 bushels to the acre. The fertilizer used in this experiment was 14 per cent acid phosphate, costing last year, at the rate of \$24 a ton.

The acid phosphates was applied by means of a grain drill, a day or so previous to seeding the oats.

The total yield obtained from this two acre field was 189.6 bushels, which would be at the rate of about 94.8 bushels per acre. The fertilized area yielded on the average about 107.8 bushels to the

### M. B. F. Article Saves Farmers Money

I think I can get some subscriptions in this locality. You are some scrapper, go to it. I take several farm papers but grab up M. B. F. first. If I am not taking too much of your time I would like to tell you what we did to the King Seed Co., of Battle Creek. It was from the outcome of that little clipping in your paper some time in August in regard to being caught with smutty grain on track. Something like two hundred farmers from Saline and Ann Arbor cancelled their orders, but the company wrote that they would send seed just the same, subject to our orders, not subject to cancellation. To make a long story short, we simply refused the seed at the car. We had taken this matter up with our county agent, H. S. Osler, at Ann Arbor. If you would like to know more he would gladly inform you. That little clipping saved the farmers of Washtenaw county something worth remembering. I cut the clipping out of the M. B. F. and showed it to my neighbors, then we certainly got busy. The county agent had it published in the local paper. The seed company wrote the county agent they would hold him responsible for grain, and we assured him we were back of him to a man. We heard nothing more from them. Yours for success.—H. A. S., Ann Arbor, Mich.

acre, whereas the unfertilized area yielded about 50.6 bushels to the acre. The fertilized area had an increase of about 57 bushels to the acre as a result of the acid phosphate applied.

Mr. Obart was very careful in carrying out this experiment, cutting different pieces separately, drawing them separately, and putting a canvas between the grain from each plot so there could be no chance for a mistake. The field has been measured by two different parties to determine the size of the plots and the size of the fields, and these statements can be verified by the men who threshed the oats, and the farmers who assisted in threshing the oats.

Another noticeable thing in this experiment, was that the oats which received the acid phosphate ripened and had to be cut about ten days previous to the plot which received no fertilizer. The plot receiving 250 pounds to the acre did not yield as much as the plot receiving 200 pounds to the acre, for the probable reason that it was on higher ground, and was thus damaged to some extent by the hot and dry weather during the summer. These oats weigh at the rate of 38½ pounds to the bushel, just as they came from the threshing machine.

Mr. Obart has saved all of these oats for seed, and any farmer in the county desiring to try out a field of these oats for next season should correspond with Mr. Obart at once, as the supply will not last long.—E. B. Hill, County Agriculturist, in Menominee Leader.

## SECOND ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

**Will be Held in the City of Grand Rapids  
Thursday, November 21st, When All  
Interested in Farmers' Problems  
Are Invited to Attend**

The second Annual Livestock Congress will be held in Grand Rapids, Thursday, November 21st. This will be an important meeting, and everybody interested in the future of the state's agriculture will do well to attend. The program to be rendered is given below:

1. More livestock (sheep, cattle and hogs) for Michigan. Utilization of cut-over or logged-off land for summer grazing. Winter feeding. More and larger flocks of sheep among individual farmers.
2. Land for the returning soldier and sailor.
3. Greater financial assistance for agricultural development.
4. State drainage.
5. Land clearing.
6. Reforestation.
7. Reclamation. Swamp land development.

Among the speakers will be, Hon. Robt. D. Graham, chairman State Board of Agriculture, Chairman; Prof. F. R. Marshall, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Filibert Roth, University of Michigan; W. G. Bissell, president Wisconsin Advancement Association; F. W. Hanna, special agent Department of the Interior, Washington; Dan Wallace, editor of *The Farmer*, St. Paul; Hon. A. C. Carton, secretary Public Domain Commission; Dr. H. H. Halladay, secretary State Livestock Sanitary Commission; L. F. Titus, chairman Agricultural Committee State Bankers' Association; C. W. Prescott, farmer and State Food Administrator; Dr. Frank S. Kedsie, president Michigan Agricultural College.

Others who will lead in round-table discussion include, Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader county agent work; Ezra Levin, muck land specialist, Michigan Agricultural College; and Vern A. Freeman, sheep specialist, Michigan Agricultural College.

The committee on program and arrangements: John I. Gibson, chairman, secretary Western Michigan Development Bureau; Hon. T. F. Marston, secretary-manager Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau; J. A. Jeffery, Land Commissioner D. S. S. & A. R. R.; W. C. Byers, agricultural agent New York Central lines; W. P. Hartman, agricultural and industrial agent G. R. & I. R. R.

### SUGAR BEET GROWERS GET \$12 FOR 15 PER CENT BEETS

The new 1919 California sugar beet contracts are in circulation now, and growers are said to be signing in numbers. The new contract prices offer an increase of 50 per cent over 1918 prices, and are expected to result in a larger acreage being planted in this locality, as well as in other beet-growing sections. The 1919 prices are based entirely on the selling prices of sugar, and there is no guarantee of a price based on 15 per cent beets as has been the custom in the past.

Against a price last year of 50c for each 1 per cent of sugar content above fifteen per cent, the companies this year are offering 80 cents, the increase going still higher in event sugar nets the factories more than 9c a pound. Twelve per cent beets enter into the contract this year, whereas they have not been recognized heretofore.

Sugar beet growers, so far this season, have received \$8.50 per ton for 15 per cent beets. Under the 1919 prices being offered, a ton of 15 per cent beets would return \$12. Eighteen per cent beets this year will bring about \$10.75. With sugar selling at 9c net to the factory next year, the same beets will bring \$14.40.

As the possible price of sugar increases, the premium on each per cent of sugar above 15 increases sharply, \$1.07 ruling, if the average net price is 12c for the refined product. If the average net price exceeds 12c the increase per cent is \$1.3233.

"The statement is made," says the *Cadillac News*, "that Oceana county farmers recently raised \$600 for the support of the farm bureau of that county, and that this action was taken within an hour after the board of supervisors of Oceana had decided against appropriating any money for further support of the bureau. It would appear that the farmers of Oceana county, as well as of the other counties of this section, have learned from their own experience and common observance that the farm bureaus are rendering a service many times greater than their cost."



# Peace Makes Greater Demands Than War upon the American Farmers

THE WAR is over,—speed up the farm! If there has been opportunity for the farmers of the United States during the four terrible years of warfare, there are far greater opportunities lying within the immediate future with peace.

The world is short of food. The peoples of the countries that have been devastated by Germany will be a long time prostrated. France, Italy, England and Russia long since curtailed their food production to less than domestic consumption. For the years European nations have depended upon America for their existence. The end of the war increases neither food supplies nor lessens appetites. Starvation rations that have been the allowance of millions of people must now give way to liberal proportions that will help to rebuild wasted forms. The demand for food products becomes greater. Ships that have carried men across the ocean will now go over laden with food from American farms. Purchasing agents of practically every important country will be active buyers in American markets. For at least another year and possibly two or three years, according to Herbert Hoover, there will be a satisfactory market for every pound of foodstuffs that the American farmer can raise. Mr. Hoover's report on the international food situation is as follows:

"The need for food conservation and the elimination of all waste by the American people was never so great as at the present time.

"Last year the Food Administration's requests were very largely for the substitution of one food for another. This year actual saving is required on all foods. Before the war, with normal reserves and normal conditions prevailing, with plenty of agricultural labor, our exports to the allied countries averaged 5,533,000 tons of food per year. Last year, we were able to export to them 11,820,000 tons, and this year we have assumed the burden of sending them a minimum, of 17,550,000 tons.

"Unfortunately, the common belief throughout the country seems to be that the 1918 crop was a phenomenally large one and that in consequence there exists in this country a great plenitude of food, and the time for saving has therefore been passed. This rather universal belief can be understood when it is remembered that last year, wheat received the greatest emphasis in the pleas for food saving, so that quite naturally public attention generally centered around the condition of the then forthcoming wheat crop.

"When the harvest time was reached and the crop assured, showing an increase of more than 250,000,000 bushels, conditions of other crops indicated that they also would show phenomenal increases. Then followed adverse weather conditions that cut down production in other crops, but the opinion accepted at that time by the country at large, that plenitude was to prevail has not been changed.

"Actual production conditions, as shown by the figures of the Department of Agriculture for October 1, show that the 1918 crop as compared with that of 1917 is as follows:

Increase		Decrease	
	Bushels		Bushels
Wheat	263,000,000	Corn	442,000,000
Barley	27,000,000	Oats	52,000,000
Rice	5,000,000	Potatoes	52,000,000
Rye	17,000,000	Sweet Potatoes	2,000,000
Buckwheat	2,000,000		
Beans	3,000,000		
	322,000,000		543,000,000

"The apparent loss, however, is counter-balanced by the fact that the nutritional value of the corn this year will be very much higher than that of last, and there will be less spoilage. Also a portion of last year's crop, in the form largely of an increased number of hogs remaining on the farms adds to our resources. It seems fair, therefore, to assume that our actual food resources in life-sustaining value, are about the same as those of last year.

"The increase of 50 per cent in exports to the Allied nations to which we have pledged ourselves is a minimum. It is based upon the lowest measurement of necessities for those countries. If peace should come, this would probably have to be materially increased. Any change in food conditions that can possibly occur will, therefore, add to our obligations with no possibility of subtraction, as there would be 180,000,000 people looking to the United States for food in addition to the 120,000,000 Allied population as well as our own. \* \* \* \*

"Even if peace should come at an early date, it would not add one pound of food to our supply. On the contrary, it would enormously increase our food obligations because it would allow us to

reach with food the people of Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Armenia, European Russia and others who are now without adequate food supply. The total number of these peoples has been estimated at 180,000,000 some of whom have partial food resources and some of whom are now literally in a starving condition.

"Summarized then, our food condition is as follows: Our food resources are about the same as those of last year. As a minimum our exports must be increased about 50 per cent. They will be materially added to by every mile of territory regained on the battle lines and enormously added to by the coming of peace.

"It should not be forgotten that the United States already has more than 2,000,000 men overseas and they are going over at the rate of 250,000 per month. An immediate peace problem will be to get these men transported back. It has been estimated by the military authorities that this will take at least two years.

"Because of extraordinary demands to be made on shipping for the conveyance of food with the coming of peace, it seems most probable that hope for

the immediate transportation home of our troops, will lie in being able to supply ships bringing troops with food supplies to carry back. That there will be an imperative demand, especially on the part of the mothers of the country, for the quickest possible bringing home of the soldier boys there can be no question. This means maintenance of the straight line of shipping for some time after the war.

"Just what provision we may feel necessary to make to supply Germany with food or wheat safeguards are to be imposed in order that Germany will receive food only after the people overseas who have been our associates and friends are provided for, is a question for the future and for Congress.

"A most casual survey of the situation, immediately convinces one that the necessity for America's supervision of food exports will be greater in the months immediately following the coming of peace, than at any time during the war."

## Progress of World Feeding from the United States

The following table shows the increase over normal in exports of foodstuffs by the United States since it became the food reservoir for the world on account of the war:

	TOTAL EXPORTS				
	3 Pre-war Average.	1916-1917 Fiscal Year	1917-1918 Fiscal Year	July '17 to Sept. 30, '17	July '18 to Sept. 30, '18
Total beef products, lbs.	186,375,372	405,427,417	565,462,445	93,962,477	171,986,147
Total pork products, lbs.	996,230,627	1,498,302,713	1,691,437,435	196,256,750	540,946,324
Total dairy products, lbs.	26,037,790	351,958,336	590,798,274	130,071,165	161,245,029
Total vegetable oils, lbs.	332,430,537	206,708,490	151,029,893	27,719,553	26,026,701
Total grains, bu.	183,777,331	395,140,238	* 349,123,235	66,383,084	121,668,823
Total sugar, lbs.	621,745,507	3,084,390,281	2,149,787,050	1,108,559,519	1,065,398,247

\*Wheat harvest '17-'18 was 200,217,333 bushels below the average of the three previous years.

## Are the Beet Sugar Manufacturers Entitled to Higher Prices under the Present Conditions?

Two weeks ago, without any warning to the consumer, sugar advanced one and one-half cents a pound. A little investigation on the part of the consumer disclosed that the Food Administration had voluntarily granted this raise upon the petition of the sugar manufacturers.

Ten cents is not an abnormally high price to pay for a pound of sugar. Undoubtedly had the Food Administration not taken control of the sugar market it would have followed somewhat the same course as during the Civil war when we are told it went as high as 50 cents a pound. But ten cents is too much to pay for sugar during these times of sacrifice and suffering if any individual concerned in its production, manufacture, refining and marketing is making more than a fair profit on his investment.

When first taken under control by the Food Administration, beet sugar prices were determined upon the prices the manufacturers were obliged to pay the farmers for beets, and to pay themselves a fair profit. Presumably, under that arrangement, the beet manufacturers made money last year. At least, the financial statements of the leading companies showed exceptionally healthy dividends at the end of the season. Of course, factory operating expenses have increased some over a year ago, but so have farm operating expenses increased. Both manufacturers and refiners took advantage of this situation to petition the Food Administration for higher prices. Refiners were permitted an additional 15 cents per hundred pounds, and the price of sugar to the consumer was advanced \$1.50 per hundred pounds. The exact distribution of the remaining \$1.35 among those handling the sugar from the raw beet to the consumer's table is not known, but it would be fair to assume that the major portion goes to the manufacturers. The question naturally arises, "are they entitled to it," and if so, "are not the farmers likewise entitled to a portion of the increase?"

Michigan now produces in round numbers 250,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. Assuming that only one-half a cent of the recent advance in retail price goes to the manufacturers, that means an added income of \$1,250,000, but not one cent additional to the farmers. On top of that the 1918 crop of sugar beets contains an abnormally high sugar content. Putting all these factors together it looks like the sugar manufacturers are going to make a "killing."

But they claim, of course, that the old price did not pay them a satisfactory profit. We have before us the financial report of the Michigan Sugar Co., for the year ending June 30, 1918, as published in a recent number of *Facts About Sugar*. During that year this company earned NET PROFITS of \$570,262.

The balance sheet as on June 30, 1918, shows total resources of \$14,983,742 as compared with \$15,197,060 on June 30, 1917.

Current assets totaled \$2,760,262, and current liabilities \$33,413. Net working capital at the end of the fiscal year was \$2,726,828, against \$3,240,345 in the previous year.

If those figures are correct, it appears the sugar companies have not been merely "profiting." They have been "profiteering." Now on top of this comes the higher sugar price which will increase the profits of sugar companies from an eighth to a tenth of their last year's net profits. In addition the government is planning on financing the sugar companies, the War Finance Board having announced that it will loan for 90 days up to 75 per cent of the market value of sugar stored in company warehouses. So long as the control of sugar production and marketing is in the hands of the Food Administration, we think producer and manufacturer should be treated alike in all respects. If the manufacturer is to be allowed a 20 per cent profit, the farmer should have the same. If the government is to finance the manufacturing of sugar, it should assist in financing the growing of beets in a more practical way than has yet been provided.

What the relations between beet growers and sugar manufacturers may be after the Food Administration has ceased to exist is problematical. The public has been educated to higher-priced sugar, and we needn't be surprised if the manufacturers should attempt to keep the price at about its present level. In this case, what price will the growers receive? California growers have already been given contracts for another year considerably in advance of what Michigan growers are receiving. Will Michigan manufacturers profit by their past experience and meet the growers fairly on open ground, or will the growers be obliged to fight and strike as in the past? The coming of peace naturally turns our minds to these old problems and it is well that we renew our "watchful waiting," if our interests are to be protected.



## COMMERCIAL FEEDS UNDER U. S. SCRUTINY

Senate Committee's Efforts to Secure Guarantee of Purity of Commercial Feeds in Order to Protect Farmers Blocked by Organized Manufacturers

Immediately upon the curtailment of the profits of manufacturers of commercial feeds, a general and systematic adulteration of these products followed. At least, the quality of some of the commercial feeds put out the past few months would seem to justify such a conclusion, and so strong has been the evidence of such adulteration that a congressional committee took the matter up and listened to considerable testimony in connection therewith. The Farmer's Open Forum, in a recent issue, discussed the subject as follows:

"The condition of the market and profits of concentrated Commercial Feeding Stuffs Manufacturers, was thoroughly aired in a hearing before the Conference Committee on Agriculture. The hearings were on an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill which prohibited the transportation or offering for shipment in commerce among the several states or with foreign countries of any concentrated commercial feeding stuffs containing any damaged feed, mill, elevator or other sweepings or dust, buckwheat hulls, peanut shells, corn cobs, screenings, chaff or other screenings derived from the preparation, etc., of any seed or grain when separated from the standard product as an offal or by-product, or containing anyone of some dozen other foreign ingredients, except with a written permit for such shipment issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Severe penalties attach in the amendment for the violation of this provision.

"Among the most important facts brought out in the hearings are that the American Feed Manufacturers Association is composed of about 175 commercial concerns including the Armour Fertilizer Works, The Corn Products Refining Company (a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company), and Swift & Company; that many of the manufacturers of commercial feeding stuffs are making a net profit of from \$10 to \$23 per ton, and some even more, and that farmers are paying as high as \$20 and occasionally \$60 for water in these concentrated commercial feeds. The hearing was asked by the American Feed Manufacturers Association to oppose the amendment. This association sent telegrams broadcast throughout the country asking a large attendance at the hearing which included the following statement about the amendment: "This infamous measure will practically prohibit the shipment of every commercial mixed feed." Naturally this telegram aroused suspicion. Senator Gore, Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee expressed this feeling in a statement at the hearing: "I do not see why the incorporation of a provision against the interstate shipment of low feed value stuffs as high feed value stuffs would hurt the producer or the consumer, either one." Mr. Harold A. Abbott, President of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, a number of manufacturers of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, the Presidents of the Duluth Board of Trade and the Chicago Board of Trade—whose friendship for the farmers has been so well and frequently proven—appeared in opposition to the amendment, with something like 57 reasons why general farmers, dairyman, and stock raisers should blindfold their eyes and let the manufacturers sell them commercial feeding stuffs without any knowledge of their contents. It would be just as reasonable to abolish the grading of wheat and for elevator owners and grain dealers to be compelled to pay No. 1 Northern prices for any sort of wheat, though 50 per cent wheat and 50 per cent corn stocks. Resolutions and letters endorsing the amendment were presented from the National Milk Producers Association, and many other organizations of cattle men and farmers. In addition to these experts, such as Dr. Edwin H. Jordan, Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. Herbert W. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry of the University of Illinois, testified to the necessity for a higher grade of commercial feeding stuffs. Dr. Jordan stated that in 1902 the experiment station examined 118 brands of concentrated feed stuffs, and found that 64 were standard and 54 compounded. "In 1912, out of 480 samples, 172 were standard and 318, compounded; while 41 per cent of the compounded contained what we would class as inferior ingredients." Dr. C. Cassius Way, the Chief Veterinarian of the Borden Condensed Milk Company of New York, testified: "Mixed feeds

have been fed to the stock owned by our company in improper proportions with deleterious effect. When these animals were returned to a balanced ration of straight feeds their health and efficiency increased and improved to normal." Mr. Ed C. Lasater, a big live stock grower of Texas reported his experience with the Quaker Oats Company which jumped the price of Schumacher from \$53.20 to \$64.70 within a few weeks without there being any change in the price of wheat. Mr. Lasater read into the record that the Quaker Oats Company paid a dividend for 1917 of 52.29 per cent on preferred stock, and 52.65 per cent on common stock while in 1908 their earnings were respectively 11.37 on preferred and 10.28 on com-

mon stock. An interesting point brought out in the hearing of the Senate Committee on the Meat Industry was that Mr. Rush C. Butler, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee which attacked the Federal Trade Commission, was attorney for the American Feed Mfgs. Ass'n, and brought suit to annul statutes having locally the effect of the proposed amendment of the Agricultural Appropriation bill. A community of interests is well illustrated from this fact.

"The amendment will not be pressed at this session but a bill to regulate feeding stuffs and fertilizers will be introduced as a separate bill during the winter and the principle should have the support of all farmers."

## Measures for Insect Control

THE proper measures and precautions taken this fall or during the early winter will do much to keep down many of the insects of the farm. It has been often said that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and never was this more true than in the prevention of insect depredations. Many of the insect pests of the garden and field, as well as those of the orchard can be controlled, to a great extent, by correct farm practices. The fall and early winter presents an ideal time in which to forestall the damage of many insects that otherwise prove to be very serious during the coming year. During this time the insects are inactive, and can be more easily be controlled. Many insects spend the winter in the egg stage, some on weeds near the host-plant, some on the remains of the host-plants themselves, while others lay their eggs in the ground or in the trunks of trees. Others spend the winter in the larval stage, most generally within silken cases or cocoons of some sort, or else under rubbish. Others may pass the winter in the pupal stage either in the ground or in some sheltered place. Piles of trash or heaps of brush or even crevices in the ground afford protection where the adults may pass the cold

often of melons and squash vines that have been killed by the frost. The stubble of corn very often proves to be an ideal hibernating place, as does the sheltered ground under shocks. If corn is again planted in these fields the chances are ideal for the renewal of the pests. Even if the crop is not planted on the same ground the insects, if not hindered, will readily find their way to the new fields. Both the wheat joint-worm and the corn stalk-borer hibernate in the stubble of their respective host-plants. On the leaves and stumps of cabbages in winter, will be found the eggs and the stem-mothers of the cabbage aphid. The writer has bred the adult of the cabbage maggot from rutabagas that had been frozen in the ground all winter. The squash-bug and the tarnished plant bugs live under garden refuse, or in shelter near the garden, during the winter season. These remnants of the garden are the source of next years infestation and should be cleaned up and either burned or buried. The man who cleans up the crop refuse around the farm is many times repaid for his labors and the man who does not care to spend the time is conducting a winter-resort for our most troublesome insect pests.

### OTHER PRACTICES

There are many other places where a little care and foresight will save the farmer money by lessening the chances for insect losses. If he can destroy the breeding places or the hibernating places during the time of year when these places are vital to their existence, he will enjoy a greater freedom from their depredations the following year. For instance small accumulations of old grain are often left in the corners of the bin. In these accumulations may be found several varieties of insects that eat the germ of the seed, making it unfit for planting and causing it to heat and acquire a musty "old" odor that injures it for milling purposes. This old grain with its inhabitants should be destroyed and, if possible, the bin should be fumigated before the new grain is brought in. Likewise old clover hay should be removed from the corners and sides of the mow before putting the new hay in. Oftentimes old hay is webbed to a greater or less extent by the clover hay-worm. The small worm or larva eats very little itself, but ties quantities of hay into felt-like masses in which are to be found numerous cocoons and fecal matter. When the hay is badly webbed cattle refuse to eat it, so that it is of no use for fodder, merely serving as a source of infestation of any other hay placed with it. The clover hay-worm will also do a lot of damage when hay is stacked in the same location year after year. If possible, stack in a new place each time and destroy any remnants of the old stack. The Buffalo tree-hopper does more damage in orchards that are filled with weeds than in those that are clean, the weeds supplying a part of its food. The plum curculio, the little snout-beetle that stings apples, plums, cherries and other fruits, spends the winter in the grass and rubbish in or near the orchard. The codling moth and pear psylla are found under loose bark and if this bark is scraped from the apple and pear trees these insects will be left exposed to their enemies, the birds, sheet and sprays. Piles of prunings from the orchard, left from year to year, will prove to be a source of infestation of fungous as well as insect enemies.

It would undoubtedly be a big task to go out and clean up and destroy all of the insect inhabiting places on the farm but a little more care from day to day during harvesting, and after, will reduce these places to the minimum. Efficiency in the farm practices as outlined will prove to bring in just as great a return for the labor expended as anywhere else on the farm.—Don B. Wheaton.

Union City.—On October 26th, the Riley Stock Farm of Union City sold 700 Shropshire sheep, mostly breeding ewes from two to four years old. In addition there were several hundred fine wool sheep and twenty-five Shropshire rams.



Six acres of clover seed on the farm of A. I. Berry & Son, of Remus, growing shoulder high.

months. Some pass the winter under the loose bark of our orchard or shade trees.

### WEEDS

Millions of insects make use of weeds in one way or another during the winter months, the weeds affording them shelter or sustenance while their particular food plants are not growing. If all weeds were cleared from the farm, in the fall, particularly from the fields and fence-rows where the insect pests have been bad, the previous season, some of our worst enemies would soon be forgotten. The corn root-aphid, which is found in the south-western part of the state, has to have a food-plant in the spring until the corn is ready, hence it makes use of smart-weed, purslane, rag-weed, crab-grass, fox-tail grass and a few other weeds usually found growing in or near the corn-field. The damage to the next years crops will be worse if these weeds are growing in the field which is to be planted. Some insects like flea-beetles pass the earlier part of their lives on the roots of weeds, such as nettles and later in their adult stage they prove to be among the worst pests of the garden. Many of the most destructive plant-lice, or aphids, spend portions of their lives on weeds, the remainder of the time they are damaging some particular crop. Thus the rosy apple-aphid spends a part of its time on the narrow-leaf plantain. The potato stalk-borer spends the winter as an egg on ragweed, the potato tuber-moth, a very serious pest of the potato in California, breeds on weeds, as also does the potato flea-beetle. Weeds not only occupy needed space and take nourishment from the soil, that is necessary to the plants, but they are the bridge that carries many of our worst pests over winter.

### CLEAN FARMING

It is a common practice when a crop has been harvested, to allow remnants of the plants to remain on the land all winter. This is true of the stumps of cabbages and cauliflowers, and very



## 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.)

### REPORT VIOLATIONS OF FOOD RULES TO MR. GEO. A. PRESCOTT

I wish you would print the proper Washington address where things against the government ruling should be reported.—A. B., Alma, Mich.

Violations of rulings of the Food Administration should be reported to George A. Prescott, federal food administrator for Michigan, Lansing. Seditious utterances, coercion and similar offenses should be reported to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

### FENCE VIEWERS MUST DECIDE WHO WILL BUILD FENCE

Having recently purchased a small farm of 12 acres, I would like to learn whether there exists a law to govern the building of line fences. I have heard some say that the owner of the farm while facing it from the road begins at the right. Probably I haven't expressed myself correctly, however, you will understand what I would like to learn.—A. C. R., Algonac.

There is no designation in the statute as to which portion of the partition fence each owner is to build. The statute says: "When any controversy shall arise about the rights of the respective occupants, in partition fences, or their obligation to maintain the same, either party may apply to two or more fence viewers of the township where the lands lie, who, after due notice to each party, may in writing assign to each his share thereof, and direct the time within which each party shall erect or repair his share of the fence in the manner before provided; which assignment being recorded in the township clerk's office, shall be binding upon the parties, and upon all the succeeding occupants of the land; and they shall be obliged always thereafter to maintain their respective portions of said fence." It is up to the discretion of the fence viewers as to which portion they shall assign each owner.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

### COTTON SEED MEAL AT \$65 GIVES DEALER ONLY FAIR PROFIT

I am enclosing a copy of duplicate sheet I received from Mr. M——, a Grand Ledge business man. He now says that the Government has fixed the price of this meal and I must pay him \$65. Must I take the feed and pay \$65 or can I force him to furnish it for \$60?—A. E. E., Grand Ledge, Michigan.

The duplicate submitted by our subscriber was in effect a memorandum showing some kind of agreement to sell one ton of cotton seed meal at \$60. The date of the memorandum was August 8th. We referred the matter to the Federal Food Administrator, who replied as follows:

In regard to this transaction, we will say that we do not see how Mr. Eaton could make a contract to sell cotton seed meal to be delivered thirty or sixty days later, as the Food Administration's rules prohibit any such contracts in mill feeds. The basic prices of cotton seed meal is about \$53 a ton, adding freight rate to car lots in Michigan, would bring this feed close to \$62 per ton. The dealer is allowed \$3 per ton profit where this is handled through a warehouse. So you can see that \$65 a ton wouldn't be an exorbitant price for the same. The Food Administration does not care to interfere with any controversy between the buyer and seller, where verbal contracts are made.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

### MILLERS MAY GIVE WHEAT FLOUR WITHOUT SUBSTITUTES

Am sending one dollar for renewal to your excellent paper which I have been taking for the past year and have found it a help in many ways. I would like you to advise me about the flour, if I take my wheat to the mill must I take substitutes mixed in it and give toll for the grinding? Millers here mix the substitutes with the wheat flour, give thirty-five pounds of the mixture together with the bran and middlings, and will not take money for grinding.—F. M., Coleman, Mich.

According to recent amended rules of the Food Administration you need not accept substitutes with your flour ground from your own wheat. You must, however, agree to buy substitutes elsewhere and use with your wheat flour.

Under certain conditions millers are obliged to accept toll for grinding wheat into flour.

The amount of flour and by-products returnable

to farmers is not a fixed quantity. It depends entirely upon the weight of the wheat from which they are ground.

The following rules upon these subjects are very plain. Show them to your miller and ask him to grind your wheat in accordance with their terms. If he refuses to do so advise us, and we will have the Food Administrator's office investigate the case:

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

Test weight of Wheat Per Bushel	No. Pounds Flour Returnable	No. Pounds Hard Wheat Feed Returnable	No. Pounds Soft Wheat Feed Returnable
58 lbs. or hv'r	44 lbs.	15 lbs.	14 lbs.
57 lbs. or hv'r	43½ lbs.	15½ lbs.	14½ lbs.
56 lbs. or hv'r	42½ lbs.	16½ lbs.	15½ lbs.
55 lbs. or hv'r	42 lbs.	17 lbs.	16 lbs.
54 lbs. or hv'r	41½ lbs.	17½ lbs.	16½ lbs.
53 lbs. or hv'r	40½ lbs.	18½ lbs.	17½ lbs.
52 lbs. or hv'r	39½ lbs.	19½ lbs.	18½ lbs.
51 lbs. or hv'r	39 lbs.	20 lbs.	19 lbs.

Millers shall continue custom and exchange grinding. The wheat miller, who, prior to July 1, 1918, had customarily ground wheat for farmers on a toll or exchange basis, shall continue to operate upon such basis when the farmer offers wheat, grown on his own farm, to the mill for grinding or exchange, and where the farmer takes in exchange flour of the character made from his own wheat.

Note:—Nothing in the above rule prevents a farmer selling some portion of his wheat to the miller at an agreed price and using the purchase price to cancel the charge per bushel made for milling.

Size of Exchange Transactions:—There is no limitation on the quantity of wheat that may be exchanged if the substitute rules are complied with and if the farmer does not take more than an annual supply for his household or establishment. Flour can only be delivered without substitutes if the farmer signs the certificate approved in his zone, which will be furnished to mills on request by the federal food administrator of the state where the mill is located.—Rule M. S. 20 as amended September 20, 1918.

To all Mills and Elevators:—It has long been the custom for farmers bringing in their own wheat to receive in exchange their annual supply of flour.

Nothing in the present regulations prevents the continuance of this custom, except that the general wheat conservation ruling requires wheat flour to be delivered only with one pound of substitutes to each four pounds of wheat flour. Such substitutes cannot always be handled by a small country mill, and a year's supply of some of these substitutes is likely to spoil.

Under these circumstances, it has been considered desirable, where farmers are willing to pledge a strict compliance with the program of the Food Administration, to permit the delivery of flour to them without substitutes in exchange for their own wheat.

Mills and elevators are therefore authorized, upon receipt of the following pledge, properly signed, to deliver wheat flour to farmers without substitutes, but the amount of wheat flour so delivered must not exceed the amount which can actually be extracted from the farmer's own wheat, or an amount in excess of normal supply for one year. (The word "farmer" in this connection is defined as "a person actually living upon a farm and personally conducting farm operation.")

#### Pledge to be Signed by Farmers Exchanging Their Own Wheat to Obtain Flour Without Substitutes

I hereby certify that the wheat this day delivered by me to \_\_\_\_\_ (name of miller) was grown by me on my farm.

I pledge myself to use such flour only in my own household or establishment, and not to resell any of it without permission.

I further pledge myself, in using such flour, to conform to the program of the United States Food Administration with regard to substitutes and to use in the baking of all bread at least one pound of substitutes to every four pounds of wheat flour; or if rye is used, two pounds of rye flour to every three pounds of wheat flour.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Wheat Flour Substitutes \_\_\_\_\_

Milo flour, corn meal, corn flour, kafir flour, barley flour, feterito flours and meals, rice flour, peanut flour, oat flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, buckwheat flour.

Farmers who are unwilling to sign this pledge may obtain wheat flour on the same basis as other individuals.—United States Food Administration, H. D. Irwin, Zonal Agent Cereal Division.



#### A Wise Guy From Grand Rapids

Well, so far I've escaped Spanish influenza, German measles, Irish itch, an' a lot of other pestiferous things which I might 'a had almost for the askin', but b'gosh, I've about made up

my mind there's a darned lot of things worse'n any of these that its almost impossible to keep shet of.

Only t'other day I met a couple of the smartest guys that ever smarted—business men, they was—from Grand Rapids, an' say, what them fellers didn't know about farmin' wasn't worth knowin'—to let them tell it, y'understand.

I was eatin' dinner in a restaurant an' they come in an' set right down 'side of me, an' the minnit they sot down they commenced shootin' hot air to each other in particular an' everybody in general, an' it was all about what the farmers didn't know about their farmin' and what these wise guys would do if they was farmers. Now, your Uncle Rube is rather slow to anger, an' of a mild an' retirin' nature—havin' been married considerable an' at divers times an' places, an' generally I keep my mouth shet for quite a spell on ordinary occasions, but sometimes I sort o' boil over a little, an' this bein' one of the boilin' times, I jest kind o' natcherly, an' in a gentle way sort o' butted right into the talk an' asked a few questions jest for luck, so to speak.

One of these wise men sez, "The d——d farmers are a set of hogs; they want two or three times what their stuff is worth, an' won't sell unless they git their price."

I sez, "Mr. Man, what's your business when you're at home?"

He sort o' swelled up like a warty toad in fly-time, an' sez, "well, sir, (accent on the sir) I handle a line of agricultural tools also sell wood an' coal."

"Jest a minnit, Mister," sez I, "do you sell any of this stuff at the farmer's prices, or do you put a price on it yourself?"

"Hell!" he sez, "farmer's price be damned! How long do you think I could do business if I let somebody else fix prices on my goods?"

"Well," I sez, "I dunno 'bout that; but are you sellin' at before the war prices or d'ye charge a little mite more for tools, coal, wood, an' everything—I'm jest askin'," I sez.

Well, say, your ort to of seen his face. He nearly swallowed a whole potato that he had stabbed his fork into, absent-mindedly, of course, an' he give me jest one little look an' blurted out, "A little mite more! Why man," he sez, "prices on tools has more'n doubled in the last two years, an' anybody but a damned old fool like you would know it, too," sez he.

"Take care how you talk, Mister," I sez. "I allow no man to call me old, not by a darned site; but it's a wonder to me," I sez, "that a feller as dum smart as you seem to be has kept out of the legislature or jail, an' everything—gosh!" I sez, "you're foolish to fritter your time away jest sellin' things. Why don't you go on a farm where you can use all your wisdom an' git rich in jest a few months, an' then start an agricultural college or sumthin' an' tell the poor ignorant farmers how you did it? You poor old simp," I sez, kind o' warmin' up to the subject, "don't you know that farmers are not allowed to set prices on anything? Thunderation," I sez, "if they want a binder you set the price. If they want to sell a cord of wood, you set the price. You git the farmers goin' an' comin' an' then if he kicks a little you an' others of your kind call him a hog, a miser, an' a profiteer. You say he is not fit to live, an' at the same time you are chargin' unreasonable prices on purty dum near everything you sell, an' try to make yourself think you are an honest man an' that the farmers are a lot of robbers, when, if the truth was known, you are not in the same class with them in honesty, truthfulness, patriotism, nor in manhood."

"By ginger," I sez, before he could ketch his breath to speak, "some of you smart alecs from the city make me tired with your everlastin' talk about the farmers, for you know less about farm conditions than a 'possum knows about the north pole," I sez, "gosh, you see a farmer come into town with a load of stuff for the market an' you know the price he is gittin' an' you jest say, 'see that old cuss, jest a coinin' money, gittin' rich hand over fist out on the farm,' an' then you lay for him an' try to sell him somethin' at double price to git his money away from him, when, if you was to know the facts the man has, in a good many instances at least, had to sell his produce at an actual loss."

"Say!" sez the wise guy, "be you a farmer?" "Well," I sez, "not exactly now, but I was one till I found it payed more money to sell things to the farmers than I could make farmin' an' buy things of fellers like you."

Well, that sort o' ended our pleasant little visit, but jest the same if city folks understood more about farm conditions, knew how farmers an' their wives has to work an' often lose their whole year's crops at once, there would be a darned sight less fault found with the farmers.—Uncle Rube.



## Pres. A. M. Smith of Growers Ass'n Says Michigan Potato Outlook is the Brightest it has Ever Been

Should the Michigan Potato Exchange adopt a grade over one inch and three-quarters round mesh screen as Michigan standard grade? The last meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association went on record as being in favor of such a grade. Since that meeting several things have occurred. Following my visit to Washington, D. C., last spring the Bureau of Markets and the U. S. Food Administration agreed to allow a tolerance of an additional 5 per cent of No. 2 potatoes in the No. 1's, and the word was given to the shippers that as soon as possible they should arrange to use 1½ inch round mesh screens. I believe that such screens are now generally in use. I have been unable, however, to obtain from the Bureau of Markets or Food Administration any documentary evidence that they have lived up to their agreement. The grade made by the 1½ in. round mesh screen seems to be acceptable everywhere to the consumer, and passes inspection and I have yet to hear of any cars being turned down when such grade has been honestly made.

I have recently learned of three cases of rejections on account of sun-burn, scab, bruises, etc., exceeding the 3 per cent stipulated in Bureau of Markets' rules, and am informed that almost any shipment of potatoes, even the carefully graded as to size and quality, could be turned down on that account. However, if due care is exercised in grading I do not believe there will be much trouble over rejections this year, and I do not share in the sentiment of a recent article in the *Michigan Farmer* that the potato industry is threatened with ruin. I believe the reverse is true. I believe that the outlook for the potato industry in Michigan is the brightest it has ever been.

As regards to the matter of grading for this year, I am free to say that after careful consideration of the matter I unhesitatingly favor making the grade over the 1½ inch round mesh screen, and I also favor making it as free from defective potatoes as possible.

As a member of the Michigan Potato Exchange, I would most strenuously object to making a grade any lower than U. S. No. 1 made over 1½ inch round mesh screen. Such a grade is practically the same as that made over 1¾ inch square mesh. But I would advise strongly against the use of the little 1¾ inch shaker grades, as careless grading might cause a rejection of a car of potatoes and serious loss. What we potato growers want to strive to do is to put a potato on the market which, because of its excellence, will command a premium. Should one's field-run potatoes grade out 10 per cent, he might better take for his 1,000 bushels pay for 900 at \$1 per bushel than pay for 1,000 at 90 cents per bushel. He would have just as much money for his graded potatoes and 100 bushels at home for feed; or he might sell the 100 bushels to the dehydrating or starch factories.

The marketing of quantities of ungraded potatoes is a damage to the potato industry, as it cheapens the potato so that the best article is dragged down by the lack of value of the poorest.

Potato growers should see to it, therefore, that wherever the Michigan potato goes it has on it the stamp of quality, so that people will want Michigan potatoes whenever they can get them in preference to all others.

But quality cannot be secured by grading alone. In order to grade up a good article one must have something from which to grade it. So in order to have good potatoes one must have good soil for potatoes; good cultivation, good seed, good care, treatment against disease, and a good season, then one can make a good grade.

Now, if the inspection service of the Bureau of Markets could be given to potatoes graded over 1½ inch round mesh screen and Michigan growers could obtain as good prices for such potatoes as they could for U. S. No. 1 grade, then I would say grade according to the standard set by the Michigan Potato Growers' Association. But they cannot do that, and moreover, if they did such potatoes would sell for less money than U. S. No. 1 Michigan potatoes, and the margin of loss would be much greater than the small gain obtained by making a smaller grade. And now that there is sale for No. 2 potatoes and culls to dehydrating and potato flour plants, I believe that it is to the interests of the potato grower to make the U. S. No. 1 grade in every sale, and wherever possible either sell his No. 2's or use them for feed and seed. I believe the thing for all our co-operative associations and Gleaner houses to do is to aim at high quality, both in production and marketing, and for such products there will be an appreciative market and higher prices.

And last, but not least, but most important, I want to mention the present inspection system. Under this system a car of potatoes which is graded U. S. No. 1, or U. S. No. 2, and sold for just what it is, if it is found up to requirements, cannot be rejected because the market has declined. Under the old system many cars of potatoes of the best quality were rejected when the market declined and the shipper suffered a loss which eventually the farmer had to make up, because such losses had to be made up by a larger margin on subsequent shipments. So, on the whole, it seems to me that the present modified grading system should be accepted and that the potato situation is fairly satisfactory, and all growers should work heartily together to put the potato, the great money crop for Western Michigan "over the top." In such an effort we need the co-operation of all potato interests, growers, shippers, co-operative associations, the Gleaners, every individual and concern connected with the potato industry, as well as the hearty and constructive assistance of our farm papers which have already done so much for us, to the end that we may furnish the consumer the best potato to be had in the market at prices that will pay cost of production plus a reasonable profit. And I believe the only agitation the potato industry needs at present is along the constructive and sane line which makes for better potatoes in quality, better prices to the grower, and more direct and economical distribution to the consumer.—A. M. Smith, Pres. Michigan Potato Growers' Association

## Judson Grinnell, Site-Value Taxer, Says Tax Burden is One of Farmers Greatest Problems

Ezra Levin's article on "Why Farming as a Business Does Not Pay," was well worth reading. Yet I finished with a feeling of disappointment. It seemed to me he had laid a fine foundation, and finished off with rather a weak superstructure.

I am not a farmer, and for that reason perhaps it is presumptuous in me to criticize anything or anybody's utterances on so important a problem as successful or unsuccessful farming. But living in a community consisting mainly of farmers, and hearing them talk, and conversing with them, it seems to me that Mr. Levin is still some distance away from a complete solution of farmers' difficulties.

To say "we must get more money for our produce," and to conclude with a general invitation to farmers to attend Michigan Agricultural College meetings, and "have representation for the present and the future, does not go to the root of the difficulty. Of what value is "more money for our produce," if the things we must purchase continue to rise in greater proportion than they sell for?

As to "representation," the farming community has always been represented in the legislature in greater proportion than, say, organized labor, for instance. Yet its representation has availed it less than it should, for the simple reason that farmer representatives have mainly been political partisans, rather than thoughtful students of agricultural problems. My brief experience in the Michigan legislature showed me that little was to be

expected in the way of constructive statesmanship from farmer legislators.

I have no panacea for all the farmers' ills. Indeed I do not believe a panacea has yet been discovered. I recently read a little brochure by F. F. Ingram, Detroit, on "The Race Between Time and Famine." I see by it there are several kinds of farmers: (1) the tired farmer; (2) the retired farmer; and (3) the rubber-tired farmer. Society is talking considerably about the first two kinds of farmers, but the third kind is getting away with the swag, at the expense of both producers and consumers. Let me quote one paragraph:

"Our rubber-tired farmers own packing houses, stockyards, elevators, cold storage plants, transportation lines, etc., all public utilities or allied to public utilities. This makes extortion inevitable, so extortion will continue until the state itself runs such things."

Another iniquity to farmers is the way he is taxed to death. For years the state has had on its statute books the shibboleth, "Tax everything." As a result the farmer's improvements and personal property is duly taxed, while the improvements and personal property of city folk gets off in much less proportion. This is because it is easy to hide personal property in the city; it is not easy to hide it in the country.

Now if farmers' personal property and improvements in and upon his land were exempted from taxation, he would at least be on an equality, in

this respect with his city cousin. Please note the term: "Improvements in and upon his land." That means all his buildings, fences, orchards, drainage, etc. There would only site-value be left to tax, which is a very small thing, in the country, where population is thin.

Site-values are to be found in the cities. Detroit land alone, which covers only a little more than two townships, has an ASSESSED site-value of \$466,165,000; and as its assessed site-value is only two-thirds of its market value, as stated by the assessors themselves, it shows that the land value of Detroit, independent of all improvements and the personal property which its citizens possess, is close to \$700,000,000.

Here is the true source from which to draw revenue for carrying on a community's activities, whether it is a community of farmers or of merchants and manufacturers. And it would immediately relieve the farmers of Michigan of millions in taxes, while at the same time having a strong tendency to reduce the cost of the manufactured wares the farmer must buy.

Money values are misleading. It is not so much what a farmer obtains, in dollars, for his product, as to what those dollars will exchange for. If the state will stop taxing labor products, labor products will be more normal in price; a tax on manufactured goods is paid by the ultimate consumer; it is passed by the manufacturer to the farmer who buys. But the owner of city sites cannot pass his taxes to consumers; it cannot be shifted.

With 25 per cent of the farmers of the lower half of Michigan tenant farmers, and with this tendency steadily increasing, it is about time the farmers awakened to the situation. Our present system of taxation is steadily dividing the people of the country into two classes—a small minority who own most of the valuable land of city and country, and a vast majority of landless wage earners and tenant farmers. Detroit is assessed for over \$1,200,000,000, and over half of this is owned by not to exceed a thousand persons, corporations and estates.

A community can be taxed into poverty. This is what has been going on in many European countries. It is also true of Michigan, as well as of other states. When taxes are shifted from values the result of hard work to values created by the community collectively—site-values—the farmer will be encouraged to be industrious and enterprising, and the lazy farmer, as well as the speculator in land, will be discouraged and will thereafter be compelled to earn his own living.—Judson Grinnell, Sec. Michigan Site-Value Tax League.

## STATE TAX COMMISSION CLAIMS FARM VALUES HAVE INCREASED

Have farm values increased? Members of the state tax commission say "yes," but many farmers say "no." The question was recently discussed before the equalization of the board of supervisors of Jackson county when F. R. Metcalf a representative of the state tax commission took exception to the assertion of a township member of the committee that there had been a decrease in farm values thruout the county since 1913, by saying that "there has been a material increase in values of farm property thruout the state and that Jackson county should prove no exception to the rule."

Township members of the equalization committee contended that much personal property in the city escapes taxation; that the business of the city man is not as well known as is the case of the township property owner. It was declared there are instances in which farms have actually decreased in value; that the mortgage tax and automobile tax laws have also cut from the township's tax revenue.

This is a matter that should receive the attention of every farmer. If farm values have increased; if it is possible for a farmer to go out and sell his farm today for more money than he could a year ago, the farmers will not object to a proportionate increase in their valuation. For this reason: Speculation does not affect farm values as they do urban property values; increases in farm values depend almost solely upon improvements and upon the increases in farm profits. If farming is generally more prosperous today than a year ago, farm lands should bring more money.

But is this the situation? Altho we have not watched farm sales very carefully, conditions are such that the opposite might naturally be the rule. We do know that more farms are for sale in Michigan today than for a long time. Farm help has been drafted; farm costs have increased way out of proportion to farm income; weather conditions have been discouraging, and there are numerous other reasons why we might expect a decrease rather than increase in farm values.

We wish our readers would write us the result of their observations or experiences in this important matter. The farmers cannot stand much higher taxes, and it is bad for them when agents of the state tax commission boldly claim, without proof, that farm values are higher and should be assessed accordingly.



## MILK PRODUCERS WILL MEET DEC. 4.

**Secretary Reed Advises Date of Postponed Meeting and Gives Message That Should be Read and Heeded by Every Dairyman in the State**

We are all rejoicing over the cessation of the flu and the winning of the war. Now let's come back to our work with renewed energy and vigor, for in the days of reconstruction that will follow the cessation of hostilities our position and attitude before the world will be largely what we make it.

We are, and have been at all times, contending not for a price but for a principle. That principle is the same consideration for our business that is given every other industry. Possibly never before have we been face to face with a problem whose results depend absolutely upon our own endeavor more than at the present time. Don't ask yourself what someone else is doing for your industry, but ask what you are doing.

Your secretary is hoping that in the near future the man power needed to carry on this work will be more easily obtained. He is hoping to carry out some of the plans that we have long had in mind, and that are so vital to the milk industry of the state of Michigan. This must be understood: That if the Detroit area and the up-state territory is ever divorced or divided, it would be one of the most unfortunate conditions possible because the Detroit milk market is today the backbone of the milk market of Michigan. Many inquiries are being constantly made from the up-state manufacturing plants as to the Detroit price, and prices are then fixed according to the Detroit price. Consequently, the up-state milk producers are benefitted by our organized movement as much as are the Detroit area producers. On the other hand should the up-state milk be allowed to come into Detroit when there is a surplus, it would destroy or destabilize the entire proposition that we have been so anxiously building.

Certain propositions here stand before us. First, the solidifying of the entire state milk organization. The up-state milk producers should bear their share of the expenses of the organized movement for the benefits they are receiving.

We are not just certain at the present time what will be the method of operation to bring about this result, but we are very sure that something of this kind must be done to steady this industry in the days following the cessation of hostilities. What the period of reconstruction may bring forth to the nations of the world we cannot tell. They must learn more of the food value of dairy products. We must bring to them the consciousness of the all-important fact that we cannot go on and prosper unless a price equaling the cost of production plus a profit is assured. With all these things before us we feel we have much to accomplish which demands our utmost care and thought.

At the coming adjourned annual meeting, which will be held in Lansing, Representative Hall, December 4th, these very important matters will be discussed, and we urge you at this time to plan to send to this meeting two delegates from each local for there will be a complete discussion of the situation as it relates to the entire state. Look out for the program of this meeting in next week's issues of the different papers of the state. Remember the time and place.

### Our Feed Problem

If we are to attain the position that we so much desire; if we are to be recognized as real business men, we must not only look out for a profitable price for our product, but we must study the most economic means of production. To this end your president and secretary have been studying for months the feed problem, which is such a serious one this year, and at the price of which most of our milk producers stagger at the present time.

Let us for a moment consider, like any other business man, what our supply of feed is; how much added supply we will need for the winter; and the methods we are going to use to obtain this. It is a conceded fact that to obtain the best results cows must be liberally fed at all times. What will we need to carry our cattle through the winter in good shape and leave them in position to do profitable work next year? They cannot be starved and render efficient service in the succeeding months. When we determine what must be done, then the next question is, "How are we to obtain it?" Two methods of common practice are before us. One is to do as the best dairymen do,

and buy a stock of needed feeds early in the season, pay for them when they are bought, and get the product at the cheapest possible point. Another method, and an altogether too common practice, is to buy from hand to mouth and carry a credit with the miller—which means that every time the high price and the less profit in the business. Every successful business industry is more careful about their buying than possibly any other part of their business. We must learn to do this very thing, and for the purpose of accomplishing this result your Association, thru its president and secretary, have entered into negotiations with the great milling concerns of the country, to see where we could buy the best kind of feed in large quantities, at the cheapest price, and give this to our members absolutely without profit of any kind.

We have arrangements with certain milling parties at the present time whereby we can supply our people with a few hundred tons of feed, and a fine saving can be made from the regular retail price. This will, of a necessity, have to be worked by the way of the organized movement thru your local and state organization. If buying in large quantities is at any time of great value, then you can see that the prospect of having a market of possibly 50,000 tons would be a decided inducement to the dealer who is looking for large business openings.

We have the formula prepared for this guaranteed food, and we will give you prices and all details upon application. No one but members of our organization can obtain this advantage.

### Detroit Area Meeting, November 26, at the Board of Commerce

That we may arrange for those details which pertain directly to the Detroit area milk producers, a delegate meeting is called to meet at the Chamber of Commerce, November 26, 1918, at 1:30 p.m., local time. Questions of vital importance will here be discussed. We urge each Detroit area local to send two accredited delegates. We are anxious that this meeting shall be along the line of constructive service, and your plans, perplexities, and endeavors should receive consideration at this meeting. Don't forget the time and place and your delegates. Very truly yours—R. C. Reed.

### WANT A WAR MAP? WELL, HOW WOULD A "PEACE" MAP SUIT YOU?

On the face of it, advertising war maps after peace is declared is like advertising snow-shoes after a March thaw. But when you analyze the matter, there is a difference. A map is a map. And a war map may be used to advantage during the war, and to equally good advantage after the war. Boundaries of nations are apt to change as radically during the first months of peace as they did the four years of war, and no farmer can hope to keep abreast of the times if he does not follow carefully the readjustments that are to be made in territorial boundaries. The war map that has been advertised in these columns is one of the most complete things of its kind we have ever seen. All the countries of the world are placed before you by these maps and it will be easy to follow the changes that the peace treaty will undoubtedly make in the boundaries of European countries. The maps enliven interest in world and national affairs. Every farmer in Michigan ought to have a set in his home for the educational value to his children.

The maps are printed in colors on sixteen pages of enameled paper, size 28 x 39 inches, securely bound together and folded so you can lay them on the ordinary reading table. They include maps of the western front, complete world map—Russia, in Europe, Siberia, Asia and Japan. Complete European map, map of Italian front, map of submarine barred zones, Asia, Palestine, etc.—A most complete, compact and practical set of maps, and they can be secured without cost by merely sending \$2 in payment of some neighbor's subscription to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and your own renewal.

### MICHIGAN BEET SUGAR CROP PLACED AT 1,000,000 TONS

The beet harvest in Michigan this year, which is in full swing at the present time, is expected to turn out a yield of 1,000,000 tons, according to the estimate of General Manager F. R. Hathaway of the Michigan Sugar Company.

The sugar content of the beets is reported to be averaging very high, which will make the production of sugar show an even greater increase over last season than the gain in tonnage, placed by the present estimate at about 75 per cent, would indicate. On this basis it appears that Michigan's crop will contribute materially to make up the shortage in other sections of the country.

### FARMER'S ONLY HOPE LIES IN AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

"A little farm well tilled; a little wife well willed," according to the old saw, were once evidences of agricultural prosperity, says the *Detroit Free Press*. Now, however, the small farm, say 80 acres, is less desirable than a large area, say 120 or 160 acres. Conditions have changed. Intensive cultivation, coupled with proximity to market and a supply of fertilizer to be had for little above cost of hauling, as in the days before the automobile replaced the horse, gave good returns, no longer so cheaply won.

The greatest handicap to the farmer, aside from the weather, which is beyond the control of any government, is his lack of capital, and the fact that farming seems to be the only business still conducted on the individualistic system prevalent when women spun and wove at home and the shoemaker was peripatetic. All other industries have been capitalized and commercialized; the farmer still maintains what he calls his "independence," which seems to mean conducting his business according to ancient formulas. He is often a good farmer and a poor business man. Yet it is as essential to his prosperity to market his crops at a profit as it is to grow them. He is also, generally, a conservative. A man at one time prominent in agricultural activities, sent his sons through the Agricultural College, but refused to permit them to deviate, with their "new-fangled notions," from his old methods.

We are accustomed to think of farming as a business requiring little capital beyond the land and a team. Julian Dimock estimates a farm of 160 acres requires a capital of \$4,000 for successful operation. Improved methods arising out of scientific investigation and knowledge, have demanded a new equipment, which the scarcity of farm labor has accentuated. Inventors have supplied the machinery, but prices are beyond the reach of the individual purse. Modern farming has become capitalistic. The answer to this demand involves co-ordination and co-operation.

The tendency is already somewhat in evidence. There are a number of manufacturing or shipping corporations which grow crops of various kinds to supply their plants. A New York company raises 1,000 acres of vegetables for its canning factories. A Chicago firm raises 1,000 acres of Wisconsin potatoes. Orchards and cantaloupe fields are maintained by other trading corporations. They do what the individual farmer cannot do, because they have the necessary capital. In this development, making for efficiency and material economy, there are undoubtedly social consequences which breed doubts and fears, and a reluctance to surrender the farming industry to it. The problem of finding a better means of organizing agriculture toward greater efficiency, remains.

There must be a revolution in agriculture. Mr. Hoover recently asserted that the world is never more than 60 days ahead of famine between harvests. If this is true in normal times how much more so at the present! An enormous burden already rests on the United States, which will be increased before the stricken nations can revive their industries.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The writer of the above article misses the head of the nail as often as he hits it. He started out on the right track, but wandered far from his subject.)

What do our readers think about the points he has raised anyway?)

### HAVE YOU SEEN THE GREEN CLOVER WORM? HE'S ABROAD

Look out, alfalfa growers, for the green clover worm. He has escaped from his native haunts and is traveling leisurely across the country. If he has not already arrived in Michigan, it isn't because he intends to slight us. You can count on the visit from him sooner or later. The Department of Agriculture is quite worried over the predatory instincts of this little worm and has sent out warnings to alfalfa growers to keep an eye open and capture him if he comes their way. It appears from a reading of a bulletin upon the subject that you do not apprehend this worm in the same manner as other wild animals, to-wit: With a gun or a club. You either starve him to death by a premature cutting of the infested alfalfa, or else you capture him alive with a hopperdozer. Farmers' Bulletin No. 982 describes the nature, habits and methods of control of this worm, and farmers wishing to protect themselves against its ravages are urged to write the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the bulletin.





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## POTATO PRODUCTION IS NEARLY ENOUGH TO MEET HOME USES

The potatoes used in this country are almost entirely those raised in the United States, says the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The average crop of 1905-1914 was 343,391,000 bushels, and the crops of 1915, 1916, and 1917 were 359,721,000, 286,953,000, and 442,536,000 bushels, respectively.

Of potatoes produced abroad this country's consumption in the trade and crop year beginning with July, 1849, was 173,000 bushels, and the quantity had risen to only 234,000 bushels on the average in 1866-1874. In the next ten years the average yearly consumption of imported potatoes was 2,158,000 bushels, followed by increase to 3,018,000 bushels in 1885-1894; the highest average of any ten-year period.

Now and then a year of deficient production has come which invited relatively large importations of potatoes, mostly from the United Kingdom and Germany, and 1911 was the year of greatest crop shortage, with imports of 13,729,000 bushels. Usually the imports of potatoes are less than 500,000 bushels. In ten-year averages imported potatoes have never been as high as 2 per cent of the consumption, and in more recent years they have been about one per cent.

While foreign potatoes have been arriving, domestic potatoes have been departing in somewhat greater quantities in a majority of years, so that it is fair to say that, although in the sum of many years we have imported more potatoes than we have exported, the preponderant fact in a majority of years has been a small national surplus of potatoes.

Conspicuous increase in the per capita production of potatoes has followed the average of 2.9 bushels in 1885-1894. In the following ten-year period the average was 3.45 bushels, and in 1905-1914 it was 3.8 bushels.

Per capita consumption increased from 2.88 bushels in 1866-1874 to 3.25 bushels in the following ten-year period, after which there was a decline to 2.98 bushels in the next ten-year period. In 1895-1904 the per capita average was 3.46 bushels; in 1905-1914, 3.77 bushels; in 1915, 3.55 bushels; in 1916, 2.82 bushels, and in 1917, 4.19 bushels. In the last mentioned ten-year period and in 1915 the per family consumption was 17 bushels; in 1916, 12.7 bushels, and in 1917, 18.9 bushels, the largest of record.

The per capita and per family consumptions include potatoes used for all purposes—not only as food for human beings, but for seed, for livestock feed, for potato starch, and other products, if any, and some degree of waste. About ten per cent of the potato crop is used annually for seed and starch; for the remainder of the consumption, the per family average was about 15.2 bushels in 1905-1914, 14.4 bushels in 1915, 11.4 bushels in 1916, and 17 bushels in 1917.

## OAKLAND SUPERVISORS REFUSE MONEY FOR FARM BUREAU

By a vote of 10 to 6 the board of supervisors of Oakland county refused to make the appropriation of funds necessary for carrying on the work of the farm bureau the ensuing year. The principal reason given by those opposing the appropriation was that the services of the county agent, Mr. C. B. Cook, had not been of sufficient value the past year to warrant continuing the bureau. Quite a spirited discussion followed this assertion, some of the supervisors claiming that Mr. Cook was the best county agent in the state and that he had been prevented from giving more attention to the duties of his office by the extra burdens placed upon him in investigating and acting upon claims for deferred classification by farmers. Others contended that the county did not pay him for such work and that he was not justified in neglecting his own work.

In defense of his own position, Mr. Cook claimed that thru his efforts more than a thousand Oakland county farmers had been given deferred classification on agricultural grounds. He furthermore pointed out the increasing need for the county agent and told how he would like to assist in bringing organization among the farmers.

Mr. Cook was formerly state organizer of farm work and was chosen by Oakland county farmers

when he visited the county a year ago to help organize the farm bureau. He stands high in ability and initiative among the county agents of the state. Perhaps some of our Oakland county subscribers could tell us more about his work, or the reasons for whatever dissatisfaction that may exist.

## STACKS WHICH TURN GREEN SHOW WASTE OF GRAIN

As a final means of judging whether grain has been threshed clean, farmers are asked by the U. S. Food Administration to watch their straw-stacks after the fall rains. Green sprouts reveal

THERE is a farmer down in Oklahoma who didn't exactly apply eastern business methods to selling his fine-bred Bermuda Grass. This man was as true to form as was the potato grower. He had formerly been a minister of the gospel, and when he was compelled by a failure of his health to take to an outdoor life he specialized in Bermuda Grass and developed into a mighty enthusiastic "preacher" on the subject of Bermuda. He calls it advertising, but his publicity is so educational that it smacks of preaching, nevertheless. But the important thing is that it has made "Bermuda" Mitchell known all over his section of the country.

"I know farmers," he says, "who chop and pick cotton and make enough to live and pay a little on the mortgage and then renew it for another year. In my office I pound out some advertising on my typewriter and live comfortably and have no mortgage to pay. There is more than one way to advertise. As a minister I never missed a chance to kiss a bride. As a farmer I never miss a chance to advertise."

"For instance, a booster train from Tulsa visited our town. I met it in my farmer's garb with my pockets filled with Bermuda Grass. I appointed myself to address them upon the agriculture of Oklahoma, not forgetting to make mention of my Bermuda Grass. They were so pleased that I became their guest for the trip with all expenses paid, to make addresses at the towns visited."

"A Kaffir corn special was later sent forth by the Rock Island lines. I was on board as the grass expert, and in one hundred towns I advertised."

Mr. Mitchell is a very popular speaker, a fact he owes to his long experience in the ministry, no doubt. But his real business success was not secured so much by his speeches as by regular advertising. He uses printed stationery which tastefully advertises his specialty, uses printed folders about Bermuda Grass in all his letters, inserts small advertisements in farm papers and other mediums which will reach people who want good grass. He knows grass from A to Z and his advertising is not commercial in tone, but is rather educational, seeking to teach the reader what is the best grass for his purposes and why, in a convincing way. Mr. Mitchell claims that his success is built on three principles: An honest man, a first-class product and advertising. He guarantees absolute satisfaction to every customer. The result is that his business is actually doubling every year.—*Chilton Gano.*

the presence of grain that the threshing machine failed to remove and if stacks show much green coloration, defective threshing is indicated.

Altho gratifying savings of grain have been secured this year, by nation-wide conservation measures in harvesting and threshing, waste has not been eliminated entirely. And the tell-tale green appearance of straw stacks, is Nature's testimony against defective threshing operations.

Farmers whose stacks are now showing green, are requested to report the name of the thresherman, together with date of threshing and full particulars, to their local grain threshing committee, or, in the absence of such a committee, to the federal food administrator having jurisdiction. By this means inefficient threshing may be traced to its source, and steps taken to assist the thresherman to avoid its recurrence.

Before asking the assistance of the food administrator in arranging to have the straw rethreshed, the owner should have several experts examine the straw pile, to confirm his opinion that sufficient wheat can be reclaimed to warrant the additional labor required.

## THE NEW SUGAR RATION INCREASES ALLOWANCE

The sugar situation has changed and the Food Administration has made good its promise to increase the household allowance. The sugar ration went to three pounds per person on November 1—just the right time, too, with Thanksgiving at hand and Christmas coming.

The American public met the sugar shortage in good spirit. The men did little grumbling over the level teaspoon, and the women went right on canning without sugar and using syrup to stretch the two-pound allowance. This patriotic conservation on the part of households, and the cutting down of the allowance to manufacturers, have helped to make the increased ration possible. Then, too, the new crop of beet sugar and cane sugar is moving rapidly and railway conditions have improved.

While the new three-pound ration eases the household situation it permits no extravagance with the sugar spoon. The housekeeper who has faithfully adhered to the two-pound ration, will know just what to do with this extra pound. She will take care of the apples and cranberries now available, or sweeten the sugarless fruit canned during the summer and, above all, create a stock for Thanksgiving and Christmas. The good manager will find this all the easier on account of the change in regulations which permits the purchase at one time of the monthly allowance for the entire family.

## FOREIGN FOOD ORDERS AS AFFECTING THE PRODUCERS

The effect of war on agriculture abroad may be judged from the following food regulation applying particularly to producers.

Beginning September 15, maximum retail prices for milk and milk products were established throughout France. The maximum producer's price of fresh milk is 6 cents a quart. In Switzerland, trading in cereal seeds is permitted only between producers of the same community. Sales outside the community may not be made except to firms authorized to deal in seeds.

An Italian food order required holders of preserved eggs on August 25 to make a declaration of such holdings before the end of the month. The order applied to "eggs of poultry preserved in lime, or in cold storage, or by any other system."

Norway has established fixed rations of hay for livestock until November 30, 1918. The daily amount ranged from 2.2 pounds for small cattle to 17½ pounds for horses.

Under a British order effective September 21, "No apples can be used for the manufacture of cider except when sold under a license."

The guaranteed price of wheat in Australia is 95 cents a bushel for the 1918-1919 crop, f.o.b., and \$1.03 for the 1919-1920 crop.

## CAN USE CULL BEANS AS LIVESTOCK FEED

The large quantities of cull beans left on the hands of farmers as a result of the unfavorable weather at the time when the bean crop was harvested, can with certain precautions be used as a feed for livestock, a bulletin from the experiment station of the Michigan Agricultural College declares.

"In fattening hogs," the report sets forth, "the following results were obtained: Fourteen hogs averaging 159 pounds at the start and fed equal parts by weight of cull beans and corn meal, gained 1.52 pounds per head daily, and consumed 2.03 pounds of cull beans and 2.03 pounds of corn per pound gain."

"Beans alone, while very cheap, produced soft, flabby pork of poor quality, and can not be recommended as a satisfactory ration for fattening hogs. When combined with an equal weight of corn much better gains were made and a better quality of pork produced."

A full report of the results of these feeding experiments will be published in an early issue of M. B. F.

The total output of the 1918-19 Cuban sugar crop is estimated at 3,446,000 long tons, which is 422,363 tons in excess of the previous crop.





# MARKET FLASHES



## APPLE MARKET TAKES A TURN FOR THE BETTER

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Late last week—a better feeling developed in the apple market, due to more favorable weather conditions, and in some instances prices showed slight advances. By the early part of this week this improvement had become more pronounced under the fairly active trade and firmness ruled throughout the market. All varieties were sharing in the movement, past accumulations were being satisfactorily reduced and prices were working to a higher basis.

No. 1 to fancy barreled stock was quotable at follows: Jonathans \$7 to \$9.50; Twenty Ounce, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Grimes' Golden, \$7.50 to \$8; Northern Spy, \$6 to \$6.50; Wagener, \$4.50 to \$5; York Imperial, \$5 to \$5.50; Pound Sweets, \$4.50; Tallman Sweets, \$4.50 to \$5; Kings, \$5.50 to \$6; Winesaps, \$5 to \$5.50; Greenings, \$4.75 to \$5; Snows, \$5 to \$5.50; Hubbardson, \$4.50 to \$5; Starks, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Pippins, \$4 to \$4.75; Baldwins, \$4.50 to \$5; Bellflowers, \$4.50 to \$5; Ben Davis, \$4. No. 2 stock, all varieties, \$1.50 to \$3.25. Bulk stock sold at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per cwt., according to grade and variety; Jonathans, \$2.25 to \$3.50.

Bushel baskets of Twenty Ounce, Northern Spy, Grimes' Golden, Hubbardson, Wagener, Kings, Ben Davis, Baldwins and Pippins brought 75c to \$1.50, depending on grade and variety; Jonathans, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

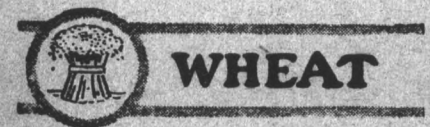
Western boxes sold as follows: Jonathans, \$2.25 to \$3; Grimes' Golden, \$2.75 to \$3; Winter Bananas, \$3 to \$3.50; Delicious, \$3.50 to \$4; Spitzenbergs, \$3; Rome Beauties, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

## HEALTHIER TONE IN THE ONION MARKET

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The onion market seemed to be in somewhat healthier condition this week although there has been no marked advance in prices. Values, however, have been on a little better level than a week ago.

Most of the stock is now out of the fields and, with all stocks in storage, operators point out that lighter receipts may be expected which with a little cold weather should give a better tone to the situation.

Most of the trading has been done on a basis of \$1.35 to \$1.40 per cwt. f.o.b. loading stations.



## 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

Altho peace has been declared, there will be no change in the wheat price for at least another year. There is no question but what the need overseas for American wheat will be greater now than ever before. Just how long this accelerated demand will last no one knows, but it is certain that the demand will take care of all the wheat the government buys at the present guaranteed price. The acreage of winter wheat shows an enormous increase.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	72	72	73
No. 3 White	71 1-2	71	78
No. 4 White	70 1-2	70	76

The premature announcement that an armistice had been signed with Germany had a slightly bullish effect upon the grain markets. Prices did not go lower to speak of, but buyers not in immediate need of the cereal held off waiting for the rumor to be substantiated when many of them



**LAST MINUTE WIRES**

DETROIT.—Peace news had no effect on markets. All grains and hay steady. Beans active. Potatoes lower. Eggs and butter higher. Commission men believe peace will have beneficial effect on markets.

CHICAGO.—Apple demand good, price slightly higher. Potatoes dull, no change in prices. Hay in active demand with larger receipts.

NEW YORK.—Hay market sluggish, prices lower. Potatoes lower. Beans inactive.

thought the market would drop. Several days have elapsed without much activity to the oat market, but prices have remained steady. Now that the market failed to respond upon the verification of the peace news, buyers are expected to become more active.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.47	1.35	1.51
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.30	1.45
No. 4 Yellow	1.35	1.23	1.42

The final estimate of the 1918 crop production is two and three-quarter billion bushels. The carry over from last year is estimated at 115,000,000 bushels, the second largest on record. The corn market fluctuates a great deal from day to day, but there has been no radical change in prices from a week ago. Another week will probably show the exact effect, if any, occasioned by the peace news upon the corn market. Some of the finest flint corn I ever laid eyes upon I saw in the corn crib of a Washington, Mich., farmer, whose place I visited a couple days ago. That corn convinced me that southern Michigan farmers CAN grow corn successfully and profitably if they have the right kind of soil and use a little fertilizer.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	29 50 30 00	28 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	35 00 37 00	34 00 35 00	32 00 34 00
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28 50 29 00	24 50 25 00	23 50 24 00
Chicago	29 50 31 00	29 50 30 50	28 50 30 00
Cincinnati	30 00 30 50	29 50 30 50	26 50 27 00
Pittsburgh	30 00 31 00	29 00 29 50	26 00 27 00
New York	31 00 33 00	29 00 30 00	28 00 29 00
Richmond			

The lower hay prices predicted by dealers have not yet materialized and it is rather doubtful now that they

will, altho the ending of the war may cut off government purchases and divert more than enough supplies to satisfy domestic needs.

Right now, however, the trade deal is very firm and active, with the sole exception of New York where extra liberal receipts have caused a decline. When hay went to \$47 a ton in New York a month ago, dealers and farmers turned their hay shipments that way, and the usual effect of a flooded market is the result. Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit and all the other big markets show a great activity in hay, and receipts are barely enough to meet all demands. With the exception of the New York market prices show little change.



## RYE

Not much doing yet in rye. It is apparent that the market is not going any higher. But this market like all the other grain markets is subjected more or less to the export demand, and it will be some time yet before we know positively just what the needs of the foreign countries for our grain is going to be. Rye was quoted Wednesday on the Detroit market at \$1.61, a decrease of 3 cents from last week.

### Buckwheat

Some of our readers have asked us for the market on buckwheat. There is not much trading in this commodity on the Detroit market, but we learn that it is quoted on the Chicago market at from \$3.70 to \$3.85. Receipts of buckwheat have been very light, which dealers claim is due to threshing difficulties.



## 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

Trading in beans is more active. The canners are taking advantage of

the government's order releasing tin for canning, and the choice Michigan white bean, always the favorite, is now much sought after. We have been unable to learn anything of an authentic nature as to the probable requirements of the canners, so the final effect upon the market cannot be told. Most of the beans are out of the farmers' hands. Prices at some local points have been slightly increased, at others they are lower. The effect of peace, and the releasing of tin cannot yet be determined, but certainly a couple more weeks should show us whether these factors are to have any marked influence upon the markets.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	2.00 cwt.	1.80 cwt.
Chicago	1.75	1.60
Cincinnati	2.10	2.00
New York	2.40	2.25
Pittsburgh	2.20	2.10

Potatoes are slightly lower. The continued warm weather has facilitated shipments and cars have been rolling marketward at the rate of 600 to 1,000 a day ever since the market opened. It is estimated that shipments to date this fall have been 40 per cent greater than during the same period a year ago. Dealers couple this fact with the steady market that has prevailed and claim that it means higher prices as soon as cold weather comes.



## BUTTER

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

New York, Nov. 9, 1918.—Butter values have gradually advanced during the week. Last week Saturday quotations on extras were 59 to 59½c, while at the close yesterday the inside quotation on extras was 61c. The market was very firm and indications were that there would be a further advance in the immediate future. The causes of the strengthened market may be said to be (1) a marked decrease in production, (2) a scarcity of high quality butter, and (3) a marked demand which has gained strength thru the recovery of high percentage of those who have been ill with influenza. There have been strikes on river tug boats and also among truckmen which undoubtedly have delayed the arrival of butter. Many shipments which should have arrived early in the week have not put in an appearance as yet.

High quality butter has been in strong demand all the week. As soon as lots which would score extras or better were received they were taken. However, there has been an insufficient supply of such butter to satisfy the trade. There is an abundance of firsts and seconds available but buyers do not take kindly to them. On Monday the price of extras advanced to 60c and remained at that figure until Thursday when an advance of one cent was made. The quotation of 61c became more firmly established on Friday and all the available supply changed hands quickly at that price. Additional quotations at the close yesterday were: Higher scoring than extras, 61½ to 62c; firsts, 57½ to 60½c; and seconds, 53½ to 57c.

While there is as yet some accumulation of unsalted butter, the condition affecting it is becoming better, and a strong market is undoubtedly develop this week.

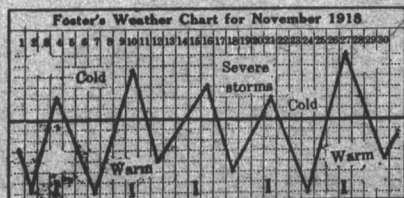


## EGGS

Eggs are three and four cents higher than they were a year ago, and the

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1918.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Nov. 19 to 23, warm wave 18 to 22, cool wave 21 to 25. This will bring unusually severe storms and will be of much importance to sections where a shortage of rain occurred the past crop season. This will be the last great storm period of the year and the last hope of good rains for the dry sections. Following it the storm forces will be weak till near March 17. This promises a shortage of precipitation for four months, from near Nov. 1 to near March 17.

This shortage of winter precipitation, particularly of snow, was one reason for advising not to sow winter grain where dry weather prevailed last summer. Some good rains occurred during the predicted severe storm periods of October where last summer was dry, and many farmers

who do not get these weather bulletins have sown an unusually large amount of winter grain. I doubt their reaping good crops. If a dry spring follows great losses will occur on the large acreage of winter wheat sown in last summer's dry section.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Nov. 24 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 25, plains sections 26, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 27, eastern sections, 28, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Nov. 29. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be preceded by a cold wave, northern blizzards the heaviest snows of the winter north and heaviest rains of the winter south, and followed by a great warm wave and quiet weather with a shortage of precipitation. Quiet weather is expected with moderate temperatures till about Dec. 10, after which colder than usual is expected and not much rain or snow.

W. T. Foster



city folk have become reconciled to high priced eggs for the winter. Tuesday, candled eggs sold on the Detroit market at 59¢@61 cents.



## POULTRY

Chickens are lower, but the more popular Thanksgiving poultry are quite a bit higher. Supplies are liberal and will probably continue so until Thanksgiving. Poultry prices in Detroit Tuesday, Nov. 12, were as follows: No. 1 springers, 25 to 26; small springs, 23¢@24¢; hens, 25¢@26¢; small hens and Leghorns, 23¢@24¢; roosters, 19¢@20¢; geese, 24¢@25¢; ducks, 29¢@30¢; turkeys, 32¢@34¢ per pound.



## LIVE STOCK

### Chicago Livestock Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

Chicago, Nov. 12.—An unprecedented situation in the livestock trade at this market was met on Monday by prompt action by the Chicago Livestock Exchange in declaring the market off for the day, and by equally prompt action by the Bureau of Markets by declaring an embargo on all railroads against loading of livestock intended to reach Chicago prior to Thursday morning. With a Monday run of 30,000 cattle, 51,000 hogs, and 42,000 sheep in the yards, and with packers having carried over thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep from last week, this action saved the trade from a condition of demoralization, and to aggravate matters, the packing house and stockyards' employees decided to join in Monday's popular peace celebration.

Today 7,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep, loaded prior to the placing of the embargo, reached the yards, and added to Monday's crop, made a heavy supply on sale. However, with loadings for Wednesday's market stopped, killers took hold readily in the cattle and hog markets. The sheep and lamb market, on the other hand, still showed the effects of the congestion which prevailed last week and ruled sharply lower.

The cattle supply included a small showing of good to choice beef or good butcher grades and such sold strong to 15¢ higher than late last week, while the canner market showed some improvement over last week, when \$4.75 to \$5 took the bulk of canner cows. Choice beef cattle were never scarcer and \$19.75 is quoted for the best, but \$15.50 is buying a good class of three to four-months-fed cattle, and a raft of warmed up and grass stuff weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs is moving at \$11.50 to \$13.50, with common light killers down to \$9.25, and trashy little canners steers to \$6 or lower. Most of the butcher stuff is selling in a range of \$6 to \$9.25, with \$14 quotable for prime heifers.

The end of the war has curtailed investment demand in stockers and feeders, and prices recently have been on the down-grade. Bulk of the medium and good quality 700 to 900 lb. steers now sell at \$7.75 to \$10.50, and there is practically no country demand for common and light stockers. Veal calves are selling largely at \$16 to \$16.75 for good to choice.

Hog trade Tuesday was fairly active and steady to 10¢ higher than last Saturday and \$18.10 top was made on medium and heavy weight butchers with most of the good mixed and butcher hogs going at \$17.65 to \$18, and packing grades from \$16.50 to \$17.50. Throwouts sold from \$15.25 to \$16.25 and good to choice pigs at \$14.50 to \$15.25. Foreign orders for pork products are expected to be enlarged rather than contracted by the signing of the peace armistice and if receipts can be held down to packing house killing facilities a continued high level market appears certain.

Good to choice lambs have dropped down to a \$14.50 to \$15 basis, and a good class of feeders is now available at \$13.50 to \$14. Only choice light yearling wethers are quotable above \$11.50, and \$10 to \$10.25 now buys good aged wethers with few fat ewes crossing the \$9 line. The range movement of sheep and lambs is bought over, but holders of western sheep in

corn-belt territory are showing anxiety to unload stuff bought at high prices early in the season and accept their losses.

### East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. 12.—Receipts of cattle Monday were 380 cars, including 80 cars of Canadians and 25 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened steady on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in moderate supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 25 to 50¢ lower; fat cows and heifers were in heavy supply, sold 50¢ lower; bulls of all classes were in heavy supply, sold 25¢ lower; canners and cutters were in very heavy supply, sold from \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt. lower; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in very heavy supply, sold 25¢ to 50¢ lower; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady.

With 20,000 hogs on sale early Monday morning our market opened a strong quarter lower. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$18; packers, \$16.80; roughs, \$12 to \$16, as to what they were; stags, \$12 to \$14; pigs, \$16.50 to \$16.75.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were 75 cars, and fresh arrivals kept coming in all day. Good lambs sold 75¢ per cwt. lower than last week's close. Choice lambs, \$14.75 to \$15; culls, \$12 to \$12.50; yearlings were \$1 per cwt. lower, and the best sold from \$11 to \$12; wethers were 50¢ lower and sold from \$10.50 to \$11; ewes were 50¢ lower and sold from \$9 to \$10. About 30 cars of sheep and lambs went over unsold. Choice calves sold from \$19 to \$19.50, which was 50¢ higher. About 1500 calves were on sale.

Receipts of cattle Tuesday were 100 cars. The market was steady on all grades.

Receipts of hogs Tuesday totaled 21,600. The market opened 10 to 20¢ lower. Hogs sold from \$17.80 to \$17.90, and very few sold at that price as very few were wanted. The bulk of the hogs went over unsold as no more than 25 or 30 loads were cleaned up. Pigs and lights were 25 to 50¢ lower, selling from \$16 to \$16.50; good packers, \$16.80; roughs, \$12 to \$16, as to quality; stags, \$12 to \$14.

With 30 cars of fresh sheep and lambs and 20 cars of holdovers on sale Tuesday, the market opened 25¢ lower on best lambs, which sold from \$14.50 to \$14.75; cull lambs, \$12 to \$12.50; yearlings, \$11 to \$11.50; wethers, \$10.50 to \$11; ewes, \$9 to \$9.50.

There were 600 calves on sale Tuesday and best veals sold from 18.25 to \$18.50, which was 75¢ to \$1 per cwt. lower than Monday.

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17 to \$17.50; medium to good weighty steers, \$15.25 to \$16; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$12 to \$12.50; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14 to \$14.50; fair to good handy weight and medium wt. steers, \$12 to \$12.50; choice to prime yearlings, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good yearlings, \$14 to \$14.50; medium to good butcher steers, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to medium butcher steers, \$10 to \$10.50. Good butcher heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$9.50 to \$10; good to choice fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; medium to good fat cows, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good medium fat cows, \$7 to \$7.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$5 to \$5.50; canners, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice fat bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$9 to \$9.50; good weight sausage bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; light and thin bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$9.50 to \$10; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$8.50 to \$9; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$7.50 to \$8; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 to \$120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$90.

### Detroit Live Stock Market

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets Wire)

Detroit, Nov. 12.—Cattle: Receipts, 1,672; market extremely dull, fully 50 cents lower on all grades; best heavy steers, \$11@12; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9@9.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$8@8.50; handy light butchers, \$7@7.25; light butchers, \$6@6.50; best cows, \$8@8.50; butcher cows, \$6.25@7; cutters, \$5.50@5.75; canners, \$4.25@4.50; best heavy bulls, \$8@8.25; bologna bulls, \$6.50@7.25; stock bulls, \$5.75@6; feeders, \$8.75@9.50; stockers, \$6.25@7.75; milkers and springers, \$60@130; Veal calves:

Receipts, 485; market steady; best, \$16.50@17; other, \$7@15. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 3,361; market \$1 lower; good sheep steady; culls, 80¢ to \$1 lower; few early lamb sales, \$14; best lambs, \$13.50@13.75; fair lambs,

\$13@13.50; light to common lambs, \$8@12; fair to good sheep, \$8.50@9; culls and common, \$4@6. Hogs: Receipts, 7,197; pigs, \$15.50; mixed, \$17.25@17.80. Everything arrived on time.

# U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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

Nov. 1st to 7th

### Inclusive

The height of the carlot movement has passed for the leading lines, and most products show a continued decrease, the loss including apples, potatoes, cabbages, onions, grapes, grapefruit, pears, sweet potatoes and tomatoes. Moderate declines occurred in carlot movement of celery, cranberries, lettuce and oranges. Price trends were like those of the preceding two weeks, the most important changes being confined to a few lines and mostly downward. Apples, sweet potatoes, onions, grapes and celery continued steady to firm, potatoes, cabbages, beans, oranges and grapefruit tended slightly downward.

### Potatoes

Conditions of the preceding week continued in most sections with irregular movement of prices and the prevailing trend slightly downward; prices were better sustained at shipping points than in distributing markets and were stronger in the west and northwest than in the east. Minnesota and Wisconsin No. 1 sacked white stock weakened fully ten cents, ruling \$1.70 per cwt. in carlots Chicago at the close of the week and the jobbing range also weakened, ranging \$2 to \$2.40 per cwt. sacked in western and southern markets. Wisconsin No. 1 sacked white stock ranged steady at \$1.60 to \$1.75 f.o.b. Waupaca, and Minnesota Red River Ohio ruled firm at \$1.60 cash track. Idaho No. 1 sacked white stock continued to advance, reaching \$1.40 to \$1.45 per cwt. cash trackside. Colorado sacked white stock ranged \$1.45 to \$1.55 cash trackside Greeley, closing at the top figure, but declined about ten cents in southwestern carlot markets, ranging \$2.20 to \$2.40 per cwt. Grand Rapids, Mich., again quoted slightly lower at \$1.70 to \$1.75 f.o.b. sacked. Maine Greenmountains ranged nearly steady at \$3 to \$3.10 per barrel measure in bulk trackside Presque Isle, but weakened 10 to 25 cents in consuming markets, ranging \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt. sacked. New York round whites ranged about steady at \$1.82 to \$1.87 per cwt. in bulk f.o.b. Rochester and \$2 to \$2.25 in jobbing markets. California fancy white medium stock ranged steady at \$1.75 to \$1.90 per cwt. sacked f.o.b. Stockton. During the corresponding week last year prices were not far from those now prevailing. Minnesota stock then sold at \$1.75 f.o.b., and \$2.50 in consuming markets. New York round white stock sold at \$2.25 to \$2.35 f.o.b. shipping points, and \$2.33 to \$2.80 in consuming markets. Shipments again decreased with 3,720 cars compared with 4,416 last week and 3,908 for the corresponding week last year.

Florida growers reported preparing potato acreage smaller than last year. Official estimate 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 cwt. of white potatoes will be dehydrated this season.

### Cabbage

New York Danish seed again declined fully \$1, ranging mostly \$12 to \$14 per ton bulk f.o.b. Rochester. In consuming markets New York Danish seed averaged nearly \$5 lower, ranging \$15 to \$25 per ton, while New York domestic stock ruled \$12 to \$18. Wisconsin Holland seed weakened to a range of \$14 to \$16 per ton in the Racine district and declined in the middlewestern markets, ranging \$18 to \$22 per ton. Shipments decreased slightly with 936 cars compared with 1,081 last week.

November official cabbage estimate nine commercial states 565,000 tons. Cabbage area in Florida greatly reduced.

### Beans

Values held fairly steady at shipping points but were inclined to sag moderately in consuming markets. Michigan choice hand picked pea beans ruled \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt. cash to growers in shipping sections and sold \$10.50 to \$11.50 per cwt. in New York and Boston. California small whites also ranged \$10.50 to \$11.50. California limas weakened slightly, ranging \$11.50 to \$12 in Chicago and \$11.25 to \$11.55 in New York. Pintos still sold at \$6 per cwt. to growers at Colorado shipping points and at \$7 at shipping points in New Mexico. Denver quoted pintos at \$8.10 to \$8.25 per cwt. for sales to jobbers. Shipments for the week were 113 cars compared with 190 last week. Total bean shipments reported for the season to date, 1,213 cars.

Restriction on canning of beans removed for November, December and January.

### Celery

Carlot shipments became more active as usually happens at this season. Total increased to 204 cars compared with 158 last week but was still far below the movement of 361 cars for the corresponding week last year. Values tended upward in consuming markets. Michigan No. 1 washed stock ranged 14 to 16 cents per dozen at Kalamazoo. Michigan crates 7 and 8's ranged \$3 to \$3.15 at St. Louis. New York Goldenhearts 7 and 9's ranged \$2.50 to \$3 per crate in the rough in consuming markets. Colorado Goldenhearts advanced about 50 cents, ranging generally \$3.75 to \$5.75 per crate in the rough.

Celery areas in leading Florida sections officially estimated at 50 to 70 per cent of last year.

### Turnips

All kinds of turnips are selling slowly as usually happens when potatoes are a full crop. Many markets are fully supplied with home-grown stock. Swedes, or rutabagas, have been moving moderately from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado and Canada. Minnesota stock is quoted 60 to 70 cents per cwt. from wagons, trackside, and at \$1 to \$1.10 f.o.b. shipping points. Minnesota rutabagas appeared chiefly in middlewestern, southern and southwestern markets, ranging \$1.90 to \$2 in Oklahoma City and \$2.50 in Des Moines. Colorado rutabagas ranged \$2.65 to \$2.75 in Oklahoma City and \$2.50 to \$3 at Fort Worth. Canadian stock sold \$1.07 to \$1.45 per cwt. sacked in Boston, and \$2.50 to \$3.50 in Texas markets. Rutabagas, sources not stated, sold at 75¢ per cwt. in Columbus and Kansas City. Most markets except Des Moines, Cleveland and Oklahoma City reported over-supplied.

### Carrots

Carrots are reported selling slowly in all markets, many being supplied with home-grown stock. Kansas City quoted \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt. Colorado and California stock ranged \$2.65 to \$2.75 per cwt. sacked in Oklahoma City; \$3 to \$4 in Ft. Worth and \$2.50 to \$3.50 in Houston. Spokane quoted \$1.75 to \$2. Columbus, \$1, and Washington \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. sacked and Cleveland 75 to 80¢ per bushel to growers. New York carrots in 100 lb. sacks ranged 75¢ to \$1 per cwt. in Philadelphia.

We like the paper and do not want to miss a copy. We have taken several farm papers but M. B. F. is our choice.—Wm. H. Mosher, Huron county.

I appreciate your paper very much and think you are promoting the interests of the farmer along the right lines.—John Harlan, Oakland county.

I receive the paper regularly and read it thoroughly, and don't see how I could get along without it.—Guy M. Burnett, Antrim county.

I expect to renew my subscription this fall if you continue the paper which is too good to neglect.—Willis Clark, Arenac county.



For all the farmers of Michigan.

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM  
FORREST A. LORD  
DR. E. A. EWALT  
WM. E. BROWN

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EDITOR  
VETERINARY EDITOR  
LEGAL EDITOR

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

## A Prayer

GREAT GOD in heaven, we give you thanks. The war is over. A cloud of the blackness of darkest night has lifted, and the rays of blessed peace fall full upon us.

We are glad. The relief is like the awakening in a chamber of sunlight from the horrible nightmare in a dungeon. We are filled with an unspeakable joy. The gladness of the hour, and the spontaneous rejoicing of the people bring tears to our eyes. The heart of the nation has been moved as never before in the history of the present generation.

We did not know, in the busy moments of our preparations for war, what children we are. We have gone about our tasks very calmly as brave men and women should. We have made our sacrifices without complaint. We have accepted the loss of our dear ones in a far-off land, with an incredible stoicism. We have conducted ourselves with Spartan courage and Napoleonic dispatch. And by our deeds we have proven ourselves worthy of the admiration and respect of all nations. American democracy has become world democracy, and as a nation we rejoice that this is so.

Now in the early moments of victory and peace, we lose our individual and national sense of dignity and importance. The tension relaxes. We suddenly feel small, humble and weak before the miracle that has brought an end to the world's great tragedy. For in that miracle we see thy hand, far more clearly than we have ever seen it in war, and we sense thy greatness and goodness as never before.

The tears that flow unbidden to our eyes today are not all of joy. For we remember that there are those whose hearts will never beat with ours in the annual observance of this hallowed day. The dead are many. The sod of France and Belgium covers thousands of graves that will never be marked, nor yield their treasures until the day of judgment. In our hearts their memory is enshrined, nor can anything short of eternity obliterate it. And we pray in this great hour that when all men are called to give an account of themselves that the millions who have died to free the world will receive thy gracious pardon and welcome.

Finally, we pray for thy guidance in the trying days ahead. Help us to shape the policies of our nation and the nations with which we are concerned that war shall never be again. Grant that those who have suffered and died may not have made the sacrifice in vain. Could we but know that the future of the world and the generations that are to follow us would be secure from such a Thing as we have just destroyed, we could fairly feel that the reward has been worth the sacrifice.

## The Demands of Peace

ANY IDEA that the end of the war will bring a slackening in the foreign demand for American food products is dissipated by the recent report of Herbert Hoover on the world's food needs and available supplies. Reviewing this report which is published on page 4 of this issue, we find that the end of the war brings millions of additional half-starved people under our tutelage. We find that starvation is imminent in many parts of the central empires, and the defeat of our common enemy places within our hands the humane duty of feeding those whom we have fought.

Mr. Hoover assures us that where there has been "substitution" before there must now be rigid "saving," or else some member of the great human family will suffer.

Of course, this information is of the keenest interest to the farmers, many of whom have naturally felt that the end of the war would decrease the demand and consequently the prices on farm products. Farmers who have made large additional investments in land and machinery to help increase the food supply, have looked to the future with anything but optimistic eyes. With the nation's farm factories keyed to maximum production, a sudden curtailment of the present abnormal demand for food products would certainly create financial havoc. But it is now apparent that no such eventuality as this is in pros-

## OUR "TEN-YEAR" FRIENDS

A few weeks ago we announced that we would publish the names of our good friends who in addition to helping establish MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, had shown their faith and steadfastness by renewing their subscriptions for TEN YEARS. We have the deepest feeling of appreciation and gratitude of this support and we wish here and now to reaffirm our deep desire to justify it in the years that are before us. The first week of the new year, we shall make known the names of these faithful many.

pect. Quite the contrary is the case. The inevitable diminution of foreign demand which must follow as Europe's ruined farms are again set to work, will be very gradual and should permit American agriculture, with the assistance of the government to readjust itself to normal conditions.

## —And They Say Figures Do Not Lie

A FARMER sends us a clipping from "Successful Farming," which asks this question, "are farmers making or losing money now?" The purpose of the article is to justify the government's wheat price of \$2.20. By a comparison between the number of bushels of wheat required in previous years and in 1918 to buy certain articles of use on the farm, the author proves to his own satisfaction, at least, that farm profits are in excess today of what they formerly were. He gets his figures from a report issued by the department of agriculture.

Because less bushels of wheat are now required to buy farm machinery, fertilizer, clothing, shoes, household articles, etc., than several years ago, is it conclusive that farm profits are higher?

Nine out of ten farmers will answer "no" and from their own experience prove their stand.

Farmers do not figure profits by the buying power of the crops they raise. What they have left at the end of the year is the barometer of their earnings.

While it may be true that 2.02 bushels of wheat bought a pair of shoes in 1909, 2.32 bushels in 1914, and 1.33 in 1917, that fact does not necessarily imply that the wheat grower made a profit on his crop during any one of these years.

It is unimportant that the buying power of farm crops may be greater today than several years ago, unless it can be demonstrated that the profits of the earlier period were ample. Farmers who made an average annual profit on their wheat in pre-war

years, wholly in keeping with their investment and labor, are probably getting a satisfactory return on their 1918 crop. But those who failed in pre-war years, thru no fault of their own, to make a proper profit, do not find the \$2.20 price sufficient to insure a fair profit under war conditions.

But, we hear it argued, should not the farmers be satisfied to produce this crop at the higher price, regardless of whether it pays what you call a "fair" profit? We can only answer "no." For this reason: As a war expediency, the government has found it necessary to control the prices of many commodities. Manufacturers have been granted minimum PROFITS; farmers have been guaranteed minimum PRICES. But, someone says, it would be impossible for the government to guarantee every farmer a profit. Quite true; but it is possible, and only just, that the government should guarantee at least the AVERAGE farmer a minimum profit.

We must remember that the increase of wheat acreage and production that has enabled the government to fulfill its contracts with our allies has come from the small grower. Had wheat production the past year been confined to only those specializing in the growing of wheat, and to whom no doubt the \$2.20 price pays a good profit, there would now be an enormous shortage of wheat. It has been the 10 and 20-acre wheat farmer rather than the 100 and 200-acre wheat farmer who has saved the allied nations from actual suffering. So then we may consider him the AVERAGE farmer, who is certainly entitled to a fully remunerative price, irrespective of what profits his fellow-farmer may make.

It is strange that any farm paper having the interests of the farmers at heart should attempt to prove that \$2.20 is enough to pay for wheat when the most reliable figures that have been compiled upon the cost of production prove it is not. It is all very well to applaud the patriotic farmer who refuses to ask for a higher price during the period of the war, but as a rule we find that such farmers are financially able to forego profits or if necessary to withstand a loss for the sake of patriotism. But the average farmer is not so fortunately situated.

Figures are fascinating things. They are misleading, too. In the hands of a good juggler they can prove that two plus two equal five. The weakness of the departments of agriculture has always been that it builds its theories on figures instead of actual experiences. In the final analysis the year-to-year experience of the average farmer is what should determine a rule for the entire country.

## Non-Partisan League Halted

THE defeat of the Non-Partisan League in four out of the five states in which it sought control of the legislatures may temper the farmers, but it will not discourage them. Sudden success is often intoxicating. It disarms the individual or individuals concerned and induces them to do many "flighty" and unwise things which eventually react to their detriment. Altho we recognize the crying need for organization among farmers, and concede that where all other efforts to secure favorable legislation fail, that organization along political lines is also necessary, we have hesitated to encourage the Non-Partisan League movement in Michigan because of its undesirable features.

Just as it sometimes takes misfortune to correct the faults in an individual, an occasional defeat is necessary to purge political parties of their weaknesses. The Non-Partisan League has not lost its power by its defeat. Something's wrong somewhere, and the leaders of the movement will now have ample opportunity to look into their organization, and locate and correct the weak spots. Moreover, it may be that the League has fulfilled its mission and as a result of the revolution it has caused in western politics, farmers' interests everywhere may be better cared for than in the past.



## 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.)

## From a Colorado Reader

I was much interested in an article in M. B. F. of October 12th by Gifford Pinchot on the Government's Duty to the American Farmer. I have heard Mr. Pinchot lecture many times on forestry subjects, which was always good, but he has said more good things of vast importance for the interests of the farmer at the present time in said article than I have heard in any one lecture, or printed statement, and I am pleased to know that we have such a noble man to voice the farmers' interests; also that M. B. F. takes interest in publishing the same.

The writer commenced farming in 1860 at the age of eight years. Riding horses dragging harrows in Pennsylvania at the age of ten years when relatives were in the Civil war, plowed among the stumps and stones in bare feet. I have lived over fifty years west of the Missouri River and did some farming personally, or with hired help, every year and have not learned half there is to know about farming. But what we are up against now is that the best of our farmers are in the service of some kind for the U. S., and we have to put up with help that perhaps never had one month or year at most, of experience in farming, but demand two or three times the wage of what we had formerly paid for good help. No limit is put on wages but a price put on the farmer's grain that such labor produces. The hands of such help are too soft for muscular work and their brains are not trained to run farm machinery, which is very expensive at present. If they do not know how to drive a horse to advantage the farmer does not like to trust them with a \$2,000 tractor any more than the railroad company would want to trust a section hand to run an engine. Under such trying circumstances the farmer cannot figure out any profit or be encouraged to increase his production of crops by hired help. I have paid \$3 a day for boy help this season at certain kinds of work that I could personally accomplish as much work in two hours in better form than was done by them in the whole day. Besides having as much damage done in breakage of tools or machinery as a month's work would pay for.

Then at the same time ninety-five per cent are willing to do their bit, but they must be backed up in many ways as Mr. Pinchot suggests. And I would like to see a million copies of his article distributed by the government among the farmers to let them know the question of their being assisted in various ways was being agitated by such a capable man as the said Gifford Pinchot.—W. S. Pershing, Lamon, Colorado.

## You Have the Right Idea, Friend Braden

In your issue of October 26th, 1918, my attention was called to an article entitled "Creamery can refuse to accept milk without contract." This article appears in the first column on page six.

This article to me, personally, and I believe in a general way, is a very interesting article, and should be given a more thorough study than it has been given or apparently so by Mr. R. C. Reed, secretary of Michigan Milk Producers' Association. In fact I am somewhat surprised at the answer Mr. Reed has given to the communication by A. R., of Fowlerville, Michigan. I do not know what your state laws in this state are upon a topic of this kind, however, I do know to some extent what the United States laws are, and gathering what I do from both the original communication and that of the reply. I would infer that there is an understanding between the two parties named, as owners of the different creameries, and the fact is clear that there was conspiracy in this particular case, and if Mr. A. R. has any way to prove that either or both of these creameries have heretofore bought milk without a contract and that his milk was not poor, or an untainted product, there is no reason why they should not be compelled to accept his milk as I would construe their businesses to be a public institution.

I think you as editor of one of the leading Farm Journals of the State should take this matter up and see that this man be treated fairly and according to the laws of our country, not only for his particular interest, but to my mind there are thousands going treated the same way as he has been treated, and I sincerely hope that a man, holding the position such as Mr. Reed holds will make a deeper and more thorough study of a situation such as this, before he replies to same.—W. S. Braden, Manager Adrian Community Market.

## Will Quit the Farm But Not M. B. F.

Enclosed find one dollar to renew my subscription to M. B. F. for one year. I expect to quit the farm this fall, but don't intend to quit any of my farm papers. I think there will be a time in the near future when a farm will be mighty good property. The U. S. seems to be willing for the manufacturers to pay any kind of wages and still have a profit. If us farmers are to buy our quota

of Liberty bonds, which we surely want to do, and meet living expenses we must work where all concerned are willing to pay us a reasonable wage. Potatoes and beans are too uncertain. I put my farm in rye and hay and will, with my two boys, both under draft age, go and work for Uncle Sam on war supplies until perhaps next June, then come back and harvest my crops. Also will have sheep and young cattle on the place. I am over draft age—we must lick the Kaiser—and we are bound to try and do our bit in spite of the powers that be, but it is no use to stay here and kick.—W. R. L., Tustin, Michigan.

## An Election Echo

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is a valuable addition to the great number of agricultural publications, the editors of most of which are afraid to say anything really thought compelling.

At this writing it looks as if Ford has been defeated for the senatorship. If so, it is only one other pointer showing that farmers are more partisans than they are level-headed citizens.

Mr. Ford is not ideal material for a legislator, but at least he will vote right SOME TIME, which is too much to expect of Mr. Newberry.—Judson Grenell, Waterford, Michigan.

Am in receipt of the sample copies of your valuable magazine and have placed them in the office for distribution. Am also receiving regularly your valuable magazine and think it splendid.

Hoping your efforts to bring justice to the Michigan bean growers brings satisfactory results and wishing you success in all your endeavors, I remain, yours truly—Clinton P. Milham, County Agt Agent, Tawas City, Michigan.

## Must Have a Silo to Maintain Soil Fertility

Speaking of general farming and stock raising, this is a problem to solve, indeed; to do this without silage and be a producer, and not a miner, for we cannot continuously take from the soil and not replace anything, therefore we must produce the minimum amount of barnyard manure possible to keep up soil fertility, therefore must keep as much livestock as possible. However, to keep and feed stock profitably at the present prices of feed, can be done only with sufficient quantities of silage. We are still feeding silage and have fed all summer. In fact, without silage this summer our green checks would have vanished and our 14 milch cows would have been at starvation, with such a dry summer our small pasture lot is bare and only a parking ground rather than a pasture lot. Only one-half of our former pasture lot grows enough corn ensilage to feed our stock, and the other half will produce a good money crop such as beans, potatoes, or sugar beets. Our gains are thus made in tripple way.

First—In a minimum production of manure, and increasing soil fertility.

Second—In maintaining a full flow of milk in dry seasons.

Third—In the increased production of farm crops.

Neither one of these can be overlooked as they are very essential factors. A farm without a silo seems to me like a chain with a link missing in the center of it. In fact the time is not far distant when every prosperous farmer will not only have one silo, but he will have two silos to provide ample silage for the year 'round, one for the winter and one for summer feeding.—C. F. Luckhard, Sebewaing.

## Till Then

FOR Germany prepare this word,  
'Tis retribution long deferred  
Till Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates,  
And all his kulture advocates,  
And crown prince swears "no throne for me,"  
We'll fight for freedom on the sea;  
Till Belgium is restored again  
And recompensed for all the pain  
And havoc wrought by savage foe.  
On respite we'll go mighty slow.  
Roumania and Serbia, too,  
Must both be paid their honest dues.  
In justice's name 'tis our behest  
'Ere we can grant your last request,  
Indemnity must, too, be paid  
To crippled Russia Bill betrayed,  
Or Foch shall keep his memoranda  
To offset other propaganda,  
Till suffering Alsace and Lorraine  
Rejoice to be with France again.  
We'll make the big guns talk at Metz,  
Lest Bill forgets, lest Bill forgets!  
Till you call in his U-boat fiends,  
And all his other war machines,  
And pay off all his chief commanders,  
We must avenge the dead in Flanders.  
Till all his armies are disbanded  
And you shall meet us empty-handed,  
Our terms to him and you remember,  
Are unconditional surrender!

—C. S. D.—

## SENSE AND NONSENSE

My old friend persists in attributing everything that goes wrong to the Almighty. The other day when plowing he cut thru a root. Upon making another round the loose end was sprung ahead, and when released, the root flopped back, hitting the old man's shins. "Um!" he groaned, rubbing the sore shin, "I don't see why God Almighty, when he made man, put a big chunk of meat on the back of his legs and left his shins bare."—Contributed by a Washington Reader. Thanks, who's next?

## PROBABLY MEANT HARNESS

Little Willie, a small city born and bred lad of 8 years, was visiting his aunt on a farm for the first time. In the morning before breakfast, having hurriedly dressed in order to see the various sights he journeyed toward the barnyard.

His aunt was somewhat startled a few minutes later when Willie came rushing in, all out of breath, shouting, "O, Auntie, there is a horse out here, what's lost his suppers."

## CAUGHT IN A TRAP

He—Didn't some idiot propose to you before our marriage?

She—Certainly.

He—Then you ought to have married him.

She—I did.

## NO OBJECTION WHATEVER

Wife—Do you object to my having \$200 a month spending-money?

Husband—Certainly not, if you can find it anywhere.

## WAR IS

A soldier in the English army wrote home: "They put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson said: 'No 575. Art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days in the gaurdhouse because I answered that I certainly was."

## HE WAS CERTAINLY THERE

Curran, a liberal-minded young reporter, had been assigned to cover a town ball. Later the city editor was going over his copy.

"Look here, Curran," he suddenly called out. "What do you mean by writing here: Among the beautiful girls was Councilman Oscar Dodge? He isn't a 'beautiful girl,' you dub."

"I can't help that," responded Curran, doggedly; "that's where he was."

## ACCURATE

An editor had a notice stuck up above his desk on which was printed: "Accuracy! Accuracy! Accuracy!" and this notice he always pointed out to the new reporters.

One day the youngest member of the staff came in with his report of a public meeting. The editor read it through and came to the sentence: "Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine eyes were fixed upon the speaker."

"What do you mean by making a silly blunder like that?" he demanded, wrathfully.

"But it's not a blunder," protested the youngster. "There was a one-eyed man in the audience!"

## A SMALL POINT.

Barrister's Wife—Fo your client was acquitted of murder. On what grounds?

Barrister—Insanity. We proved that his father once spent two years in an asylum.

Barrister's Wife—But he didn't did he?

Barrister—Yes. He was doctor there, but we had not time to bring that fact out.

## A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

Policeman—What are you standing 'ere for?

Loafer—Nuffink.

Policeman—Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past.—Tit-Bits.

## WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.

For Sale, Cheap—A young female billy-goat for fifty cents if taken at once.—Home Organizer, New Albany, Ind.

## PREPARED

The Plumber—Take it from me, Joe, them that doesn't believe in preparedness ain't no good on earth. By the way, ye'll have to go back to the shop for a monkey wrench and a soldering outfit.

In many hotels you will see a brass plate on the door of each room, reading thus: "Stop! Have you left anything?" John Bunny tells me that in most of the big hotels it should read as follows: "Stop! Have you anything left?"

## IT WAS SOME STORM.

We had the hardest storm Friday that ever has been here. It blew down trees that were never blown down before.—Greencastle Banner.





# THE FARM HOME

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



## Michigan Women Enfranchised

**I** GREET YOU, fellow-citizens, upon the dawn of a new day for democracy. Not only a world democracy, in which all men have a voice in the affairs of government, but a broader national democracy in which all women shall have a voice.

Last week our husbands, or at least the husbands of most of us, gave us the rights of citizenship. For the first time in our lives we may go to the voting places after January 1st, and vote upon the measures and the men who are to control township, county, state and national affairs. I feel an over-powering sense of responsibility as I think of this truly wonderful privilege that has been placed in the hands of Michigan women, and I hope you all feel the same.

When the men of Michigan gave us the right to vote, they expected that we would exercise that right. Oh, I know, some don't want to vote, and I presume there'll be many an election in which not one-fourth of the women will cast their ballot, but I do hope that for a year or two at least, we will justify the faith that has been placed in us by exercising to the fullest this new right of citizenship that has been placed in our hands.

I don't believe and neither do most of you, that many women will aspire to office. At least not for a number of years. Men are better fitted by virtue of their business training to occupy public positions, and for my part, I am perfectly willing to forego my right to run for office. In the course of several generations perhaps, women may form the office-seeking habit, and if they do, I am satisfied that the positions they may secure will be executed to the maximum of efficiency and success.

When improperly used, the ballot is a dangerous thing. But when cast intelligently and unselfishly it is a power for good in any community or commonwealth. The ballot, in the hands of bad women might eventually mean the destruction of all things good and constructive. In the hands of good women,—women who desire the best of moral and educational benefits for the rising generation,—the ballot is a splendid weapon for the betterment of the state. If evil measures or unprincipled men receive future favors at the hands of Michigan voters, it will be because the society-loving, pleasure-chasing women of Detroit and the other large cities exercised their right to vote, while we women of the farms and small towns neglected that right.

Invariably, the extending of suffrage to women in other states has been productive of great good. We are told that in the state of Washington, equal suffrage is a splendid success and thruout the entire west where women have been accepted as men's equals, suffrage is no longer among the experiments. The western woman has demonstrated her ability to think right and vote right on the issues of the day.

Now that the right of suffrage is finally ours I shall devote a part of this page to the discussion of topics of a political nature, and I hope to keep my readers fully informed upon matters of state and national legislation and the men who will vote upon them. A little later I hope to begin a series of short articles on the science of govern-



Products of Cloverleaf Farm, owned by R. F. Durham, Wexford county. The young lady is his daughter Beatrice, and the pigs are five weeks old.

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

ment that will be helpful in guiding us to vote more intelligently. Letters upon any matters pertaining to government will be very welcome. Let's show our "men folks" that we can vote as independently and understandingly as they.—  
PENELOPE.

## Wanted—Prepared Pancake Flour Recipe

**D**EAR PENELOPE:—We have been reading M. B. F. for a year and think it fine. I have enjoyed the letters for Mr. Ford and Mr. Newberry. They gave us something to think about. I wonder how many of the farm sisters have noticed what a beautiful fall for out-door work we have had. I for one have enjoyed it very much. As it is getting time for buckwheat cakes for breakfast, has anyone a recipe for making prepared pancake flour? If so I would like to see it in the Farm Home Department. I believe others would like to see it also.—Mrs. C. I. H., Leelanau county.

**W**HEN I read the above letter I felt as if I could look up and see Mrs. H. standing in the doorway with a smile of friendly greeting on her face. And it was almost on the tip of

## Changed

**I** TARRIED on my homeward way  
To visit old friends for a day.  
Up terrace steps of recent make,  
To mansion grand my steps I take,  
To friends I've loved since early childhood.  
The boys have grown to sturdy manhood.  
The eldest girl a regal queen;  
No sweeter vision have I seen.  
Upon the youngest memory lingers—  
To hidden power in her fingers;  
Her wondrous music wakes the soul  
To efforts for a higher goal.  
The mother once so sweet and fair,  
Bears tell-tale signs of anxious care;  
The laughing eyes which once impressed,  
No hint of sorrows unconfessed.  
The face which once with lovelight shone,  
Now wears a look akin to stone.  
And when the morning dawned, anon,  
Mid feigned regrets I journeyed on,  
What greater farce could be arranged,  
Than to visit old friends who have changed?  
Spare me from wealth, if in avail  
For entrance to the golden trail  
I forfeit all to me endeared,  
Until my very soul is seared.  
In the mad struggle for outward show  
Which speaks of riches here below,  
God keep me just a poor man's wife,  
That I may still enjoy life,  
And meet my old friends with a smile  
And bid them tarry yet awhile.  
God, never let them be estranged,  
Nor let them say that I have changed.  
—C. S. D.

my tongue to say, "Oh, good morning, Mrs. H. I am glad to see you. Please sit down and chat awhile. Yes, indeed, this IS a beautiful fall and I, too, have enjoyed every hour of it. Prepared pancake flour, did you say? I'm sorry I haven't got the recipe but I'll ask my readers for it, etc." I do know that I would like to make the acquaintance of Mrs. H., and would certainly enjoy a morning call from her.

Write to me, dear folks. It doesn't matter what you write or how you write it. I want to hear from you. Tell me about the farm, about the children, about the son in France, or anything that you think other farm folks would enjoy reading. It's a small favor I ask. Please grant it.—  
PENELOPE.

## To Have Fresh Meat the Year 'Round

**D**EAR PENELOPE—I will tell you how I made my pin money this year. I raised a calf on Blatchford calf meal last summer and sold him this fall; he only brought me \$36. I also hatched 140 chickens under hens; the crows and hawks took about 40 of them. We will keep some to eat and sell the roosters and some of the old hens. I do wish they would pay a bounty on crows, hawks and weasels, a large enough one so it would encourage the men folks to hunt them. They have certainly made away with a good many chickens in this county this summer.

How many people like fresh meat instead of the salt pork? We fry our hams, shoulders and all of the best pieces and pack it in glass cans and put the grease that fried out of it on the meat and put the covers on tight, and you can have fresh meat the year round if you have enough of it. You can can beef by boiling it until the water has all boiled out of it, then can it when it is quite done.—Mrs. M. A. E. Shepherd, Michigan.

## The Kitchen Window View

**T**HE OTHER day I went out to one of our city parks with a woman from the country. "Oh, how restful and lovely!" she said. "If I could look from my kitchen window and see a beauty of trees like that I know work would not be so hard." Few of us think how great an influence our surroundings have upon us and our like or our dislike of our work. Work is partly play when we do it in a place that is good to look upon. Home is restful, even in the midst of hard work if it is beautiful to look at. Imagine a tired woman working in a hot farm kitchen with nothing to see from the kitchen window but bare, browned prairie grass or worse still, summerfallow. Trees grow very rapidly in this country. They are easily obtained. Little care is necessary. Surely for the small outlay in time, money and work it takes, every farm should have its grove of trees and its green grass. But green is prettier when there are contrasting colors. A bed of scarlet geraniums between the kitchen window and the grove of trees would be a joy and delight to the tired woman who so many times a day looks through that kitchen window. For the work, they repay in foliage and blossom better than anything else. A farm woman writing to me not long ago told me she herself planted more than 2,000 young trees. She was determined that she was going to have something lovely and restful to gaze upon. Give the farm woman more pretty out-door things to look at, when she is giving so much of herself, in places too often dreary.—Canadian Grain Growers' Guide.

## Kitchen Korner

### VICTORY LOAF

The Victory Loaf that fed our boys and the thousands of our allied brothers last year must be larger than ever this year. Fifty-two per cent more breadstuff has been called for, and we must make it possible.

All the methods of breadmaking with substitutes which we learned last year must be used again and any new ones added.

### HERE ARE A FEW REMINDERS

Have you any new suggestions or any that have not been printed here? They will be new to many and if you have proven them good, we would like to try them.

1. Keep your hand in on cornbread and buckwheat cakes.
2. Continue to use breakfast cereals liberally and cut the bread allowance.
3. Go right ahead with potatoes, rice and hominy—they are fillers and save bread.
4. Use now or can any vegetables and fruit left from summer—they help to fill up.
5. Mix at least 20 per cent of other cereal with all wheat flour used, and above all mix good sense with whatever you do.
6. Ask for the "Victory Mixed Flour. There are several brands—Henkel's Velvet pastry is handled by most growers. The mixed flour saves trouble in mixing before using and are very good for general use.

Has anyone tried using corn syrup for sweetening in apple pies?

A delicious boiled frosting may be made by using one-half cup of brown sugar, one and a quarter cups of white corn syrup, one-quarter teaspoon of cream of tartar and one-half cup of boiling water. Boil the syrup until it threads then put into stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs and beat until creamy.

Pork and fruit cakes are economical in the use of sugar and fat. If made now they will be very rich by Thanksgiving.

Suet puddings also make a most nutritious, tho economical dessert.

### SUET PUDDING

One cup of suet chopped, one cup of molasses, one cup sweet milk, one cup raisins, one cup currants, one cup citron, one cup bread crumbs, two cups flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, cloves and cinnamon. Steam three hours.

### PORK CAKE

Coffee cup of salt pork chopped fine, one-half cup of boiling water; pour over pork, one cup of molasses, one cup of brown sugar, one teaspoon each of soda, cinnamon and cloves. Flour to make a stiff batter. Add raisins and currants. Bake in slow oven.—Mrs. H. J. P.



## LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 9064.—Girls' dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A very girlish and stylish effect is given this simple one-piece dress by the revival of the popular Buster Brown collar. The dress buttons from neck to hem, either set together at the waistline or made up as a separate waist and skirt. Tailored pockets are the only trimming necessary, corresponding with the stitched belt and tailored cuffs. A plain navy serge or shepherd plaid with the linen collar and soft silk tie will make an attractive school dress, requiring a very small amount of work in making.

No. 9065.—Little child's dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Could anything be more simple and babyish than this fluffy little model in the finest of figured chalais or voile? The baby waist buttons in the back and has tiny puff sleeves which are banded in at the elbow. The front of the waist is gathered at the round neck and finished with a narrow lace edge. A straight, one-piece skirt is gathered to a wide heading thru which narrow ribbon may be run. A two-inch ruffle of same material may be added to the bottom of the skirt, improving the style greatly. If a person is capable of making tatting, the neck and sleeves and heading will afford an opportunity to use this lace to excellent advantage. Fine white dresses may be made up in this style, also.

No. 9055.—Ladies' and misses' blouse. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Semi-tailored blouses are the popular models for suit or costume waists. The fitted sleeves and inset vest effects are seen in even the finest of georgettes but are especially good in the wash satins and taffetas. This waist fits smoothly over the shoulders and has only a slight blouse across the back and side fronts. The vest is cut with the lower edges extending down over the belt. The collar is cut in one with the side revers which turn back down the sides of the vest. Small black satin buttons on a white satin vest is a new and striking combination.

No. 9051.—Ladies' slip-over apron. A suggestion for a small but most acceptable Christmas gift. In dainty figured lawn or cretonne, these aprons become chafing dish aprons. In the plain percales or gingham they serve for work aprons and still in another combination of light figured gingham they may be used for house dresses in the hot summer weather. The pattern requires only the two lengths; the sleeves being cut short and the fullness held in place by bands set on across the front and back of the contrasting material used for binding the neck and sleeves. In the apron of white or light dimita a very pretty effect is given by using a dainty cretonne for the bindings. The apron is cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

No. 9083.—Ladies' one-piece plaited skirt. Cut in sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The skirts grow longer and narrower as winter progresses, and the effect as shown in this model of enlarging the hip measure and tapering toward the hem is a predominating note of the season, for both separate and suit skirts. The panel effect is given by the double plaits on both sides and outlined by buttons. The rest of the straight-line skirt is gathered onto a slightly raised waistline. A greater share of the skirts are finished with a belt, either narrow or tailored or a crush girdle.

No. 9067.—Misses' or small woman's dress. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A most desirable style for a heavy

serge dress or the popular jersey materials they are showing. The narrow shoulders and tight sleeves with the straight line skirt are emphasized. These serviceable models are worn very plain, using perhaps a braided motif or an embroidered or beaded girdle. The waist is semi-fitted and the skirt is straight and gathered all around. A stitched bias fold breaks the long lines of the front of the skirt. A narrow silk collar finishes the square neck, but if a more dainty effect is desired, one may use a fluted ruffle, both in neck and sleeves.

### MAKE YOUR APRONS FROM DISCARDED SHIRTS

What do you do with the discarded shirts cast aside by your husband, father or brother? Most people use them for dust cloths, but there is one

way that they can be used far more practically. In these days of conservation we should all use all cotton as well as woolen material we have about the house, as it is all needed by the government. Not that we cannot afford to buy new, but when we take care of material we have on hand, it is not only saving for the country, but for ourselves, which is, of course, of importance to us as well as our country.

Usually the shirts wear out at the neck band, under arms, and about the cuffs. The back can be used very successfully for an apron which, by the way, is taking the place of the gingham apron, since if housewives care to use gingham aprons any more.

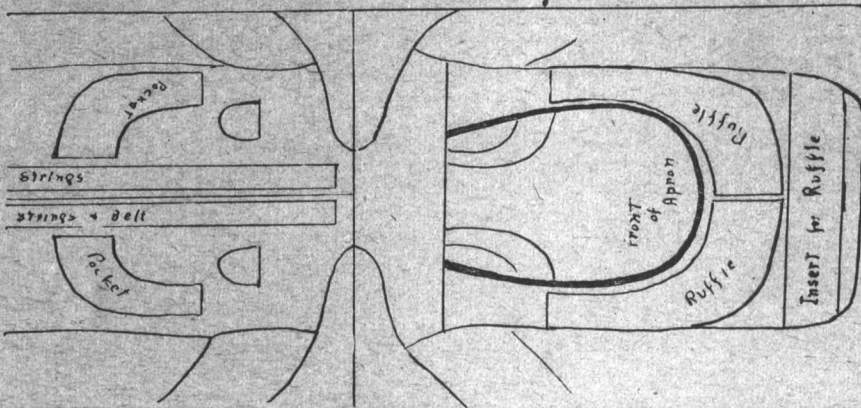
The body is cut from the back, the ruffle is also cut from the same piece, but the inset for ruffle is taken from the front or back, as are pockets. Strings may be taken from the sleeves if there is not enough in the fronts.

Of course, it depends upon the size of the apron to be cut whether or not it can all be taken from the fronts and back. If larger, sleeves must be used for strings and pockets. The entire back may be used for the body part which will make an apron that will reach almost all the way around the waist.

Illustration shows the shape and the way it may be laid on the cloth to make it thirty inches long and wide enough to cover almost the entire dress. A bib may be attached if desired, or cuffs may be made with elastic run thru to hold them on when in use.

By using the shirt in this way a very neat and attractive apron may be made which is also very useful. This style is especially good for a large woman. Large women always have trouble in getting aprons large enough to fit and protect them, while almost any size will answer the purpose for the small figure.—*Esther A. Cosse, Patterson, N. J.*

I enjoy your paper very much.—*Mrs. Gertrude Abel, Kent county.*



## Call Their Bluff

The very first time you hear any one say "Michigan Flour is all right for pastry but it won't bake good bread" just tell them to guess again.

Any one making so silly a statement is either bluffing or betraying a lot of ignorance.

Call their bluff—quick!

We have been making flour for more than thirty-five years and during that time have tested practically every variety of wheat grown in the United States.

It is our business to know what kind of wheat makes good flour and what kind doesn't. Furthermore we do know.

We use a blend of the best Michigan and Western wheats in the manufacture of

## Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

because we have found that a blend of hard and soft wheats makes a better flour for home use than either a straight soft winter or hard spring wheat. In other words, we obtain the best qualities of each variety of wheat by blending, and separate the undesirable qualities and impurities during the milling process.

Thousands upon thousands of the best cooks in the land are daily baking the most delicious bread from Lily White.

These cooks know why they are using Lily White Flour. No one need attempt to tell them. The splendid results they have obtained, and are obtaining from its use, is convincing enough.

As Lily White Flour is a pure 100% wheat flour substitutes must be purchased and used with it. Satisfactory results are positively guaranteed.

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

**VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY**

Grand Rapids, Mich.



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





# An Hour With Our Boys and Girls

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

**DEAR CHILDREN:**—Most boys and girls, and some grown-ups, like fairy tales. Even your Aunt Penelope isn't ashamed to say that she still likes to read about the wonderful people and cities and strange happenings that the fairy writers tell us about, altho it has been quite a few years since she was a little girl.

I am going to tell you a fairy story. It is quite too long to tell you complete in this week's paper. It will probably take three or four papers to tell the whole story. The name of the story is "The Giants of Lilliputania," and it was written by Mr. Will Pente, who loves children and delights in doing things to make them happy.

The story is about a race of tiny people, no bigger than your little finger, who lived in a marvelous city of wonderful parks and buildings, the biggest of which were about the size of your blocks. When Mr. Pente wrote this story of the pigmies he said to himself, "Now wouldn't it be nice if all the children who read my story could go to the land of Lilliputania and see the things I am going to tell them about. But they can't do that, because they'd be sure to step on some of the little people who live there or stub their toe against the buildings.



It is easy for the children to build the fairy city of Lilliputania.

But I know what I can do. I'll bring the city of Lilliputania to the children."

And that's just what he did. Of course, he couldn't bring the real city and people themselves, but he did build a great many cities and people just like them out of colored pasteboard, cut and notched and fitted so that the boys and girls who read his

story could build a city right in their own play rooms. Now when I first saw Mr. Pente's wonderful fairy city I could not help but wish that my boys and girls could have one. But they're quite expensive, and while I would like to make a Christmas

present of one to every reader of my page, I couldn't afford to. But I made up my mind that I would find some way for them to get a set of Mr. Pente's cut-out fairy city and people, so I went to the man who looks after subscriptions to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and said, "I want my boys and girls to have the fairy city. Cannot we GIVE a set for a subscription?" He

said he would "see," and yesterday he came and told me that every boy and girl who would have their father or their neighbor send in ONE NEW subscription to the paper could have a copy of the fairy story and a set of the fairy people and city FREE. The plan is explained fully on page 21 of this issue.

That's pretty good news to me, and I know it will be to you. So I'm going to tell you the story in these pages, and if you want to get the fairy city, talk it over with father and mother and I am sure they will explain to you just how it can be done.—AUNT PENELOPE.

## "THE GIANTS OF LILLIPUTANIA."

### CHAPTER I

Once upon a time, not so many many years ago, there was a great big prosperous country named "Lilliputania." This country was not big according to your ideas and mine, for entire "Lilliputania" was no larger than your dining room. The diligent and peace loving people who lived in this country in absolute harmony were called Lilliputians. They were kind, industrious and very honest. Indeed, so clever were these little people that it is thought the first high office building



**WE** HAVE terrible news for the friends of the Doo Dads. The Wonderland of Doo has been invaded by the ferocious and cruel Hun Dads. But the Doo Dads are preparing for the fight. Here they are shown in target practice against the Kaiser dad. Every branch of the service is in operation. The cavalry is spurring on at full gallop; the infantry is advancing with grand spirit; the big guns are roaring and the airships are dropping bombs at a great rate. Flannel Feet, the Colonel, was leading in advance but it looks as tho he will get no military glory out of

## The Doo Dads are at War with the Hun Dads!

this engagement. Just as the fighting grew intense his mouse frightened by the noise of the big guns, bolted into a dug-out, and the poor old colonel is cutting a sorry figure. But Captain Percy Haw Haw seized the opportunity to cover himself with military glory. He jumped into the breach and is leading on the gallant troops. See how the lancers, mounted on grasshoppers, are rushing in at full gallop. One poor little fellow has been thrown off, but the rest are rushing on intent only

on winning the day. Smiles, the Clown, is also doing his bit. He was watching the enemy through his periscope, and when the proper moment arrived, signalled the troops to advance. What strange artillery the Doo Dads have! And if there isn't Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, leaning right up against the mouth of a big cannon and dozing away as usual. The mischievous little gunner is just touching the match to fire the big gun. If the sleepy head doesn't wake up and get out of the way, he

will have his head blown off. The infantry are making a flanking movement. See how they are cheering as they rush into the fray. The air service is also doing good work. The Doo Dads found a bird's nest with some stale eggs in it and they are using them as bombs. So far there have been no casualties, but old Doc Sawbones and the Red Cross nurses are ready to handle them as soon as they come in. Old Doc has his eyes fastened on Sleepy Sam. He is wondering if, with all his skill, he will be able to save the Hobo's life, if that cannon goes off before he wakes up and gets out of the way.



ever constructed was built by them and, when I tell you that not one of these wonderful people was bigger than mother's thumb, you will wonder how they ever could have done it.

A beautiful river flowed through their country, and on the banks of this stream the Lilliputians built a fine city, which was the capital of Lilliputania. I made a life-sized model of this city from the description given me as near as I can picture it in my mind. I have tried to reproduce it faithfully, so you will understand how thoroughly progressive and clever these Lilliputians were.

You probably will wonder how I, who have never seen Lilliputania, could do this. That will have to remain my secret, for I have given a solemn promise to a descendant of these tiny people never to tell anyone from whom I get this information, his whereabouts, or the location of Lilliputania; and of course, no one who wants to keep all his friends will ever break a promise.

I will not attempt at this time to tell you the entire history of Lilliputania. I may do that some other day if you care to hear it. This tale concerns what very likely was the end of Lilliputania—although I am not sure that Lilliputania is no more.

Lilliputania at one time was thickly populated, and scattered throughout the land were a number of large cities. In the Capitol, which was the finest city, there were a great many fine stores and factories, and as near as I can judge about 150,000 Lilliputians. These tiny people had a fine bank building. I am told the vaults were filled with gold and precious stones.

Even the children would bring their pennies to this bank, for according to law in Lilliputania everyone must save some money every year, no matter how little. Children thus in early life soon acquired the savings habit and nobody was poor or ever in distress.

The schoolhouse was a building to be proud of—the rooms were clean and airy, and so built that all the children could be dismissed in a very few minutes if necessary.

All the streets of the Capitol were paved, and kept as clean as snow. It was everyone's business to help Mayor Frickleschnitz and Chief Dulin enforce the law. If anyone would forget the rules made by the Mayor and throw paper on the street or allow rubbish to collect, someone would step up and say, "Pardon me, my friend—is this your paper? What shall I do with it?" or, "Excuse me, John, but I know you are very busy these days—let me help you take care of this rubbish." This was a polite reminder. It wasn't necessary to do this often, for Lilliputians loved each other just as you love your brother and sister, and avoided being careless. Thus life was very pleasant for all the Lilliputians.

I think you will learn from this tale how much trouble we make for others as well as ourselves when we plan and act with only a selfish motive.

(To be continued)

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 13 years old. I will be 14 in March. I am in the 8th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Dora Ludwick. I have read the letters, stories and poems on the Children's Page and thought I would like to write to you, too. They are talking of a boys' and girls' club. We were going to have singing and speaking at the hall last Monday night, and there were going to be two speakers and then we were going to organize the clubs, but one of the speakers fell sick with Spanish influenza and so now we will have to wait until he gets well. We had the program last Wednesday at school, but when he can come we will have it again. We have one horse, one cow and one pig and six hens and two kittens. Papa owns three lots here in Muir. I have one brother, his name is William, he is ten years old. I have a cousin who just landed in France and one who is helping guard the coast of New Jersey, and two of my uncles had to register the last time. This is my first letter.—Mary Rogers, Muir, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—You have gotten one letter from me, but I have nothing to do just now so I thought I would write to you. I have a cousin in Camp Custer, he has had the Spanish influenza and bronchial pneumonia on top of it, but he pulled thru it all right. He said he wished he had a bushel of nice apples, so we sent him a box of apples to eat, they are six cents apiece there. I was going to buy two Thrift Stamps but I needed a book, the Agriculture, so I bought that instead, but the next 25 cents or 50 cents I am going to buy one. We have our beans all pulled and now we are digging potatoes and have a few apples to pick. We take the M. B. F. and papa said every farmer in Michigan ought to take this paper. I go to school every day,

but this week we had a week's vacation for bean pulling and potato digging. Well I can not think of anything more to write, so good-bye, will write again. Your loving friend—Naomi Evelyn Wallin, Arcadia, Michigan.

P. S. The song tune "Over There," was very good. I have started a crib quilt for the Belgian babies. It is the four-patch. My sister has also started one, hers is the same pattern as mine. Her blocks are a trifle smaller than mine are. I am in the eighth grade, age 12.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the second time I have written to you, but it will not be the last. I am working and trying to do my bit toward victory. We pay so much money into the Red Cross every month. We have a Liberty bond of the Fourth Liberty loan. All of us work to help raise food for our boys over there. I have two War Savings Stamps and fourteen Thrift Stamps; I expect to exchange them for a War Savings Stamp when I get my card full. I have been picking up chestnuts and I got five quarts. I have made \$2.35, for which I will buy Thrift Stamps. One day at school our teacher told us about saving fruit pits and nut shells for our boys, and Uncle Sam would make gas masks out of them. We were interested. We have in school two large boxes full of nut shells and fruit pits. This is the way we got them: That day at school some of the boys went around to some of the houses with a high-wheeled cart and they collected almost a bushel, and as some of the school children live in the country they came out with a small wagon and gathered a bushel of butternut shells. Nights after school and Saturdays the girls would seed the wild cherries and save the pits, so that way we saved a lot. I try to help my father and mother all I can this summer. Your friend—Laura Mallow, Cassopolis, Mich.

#### Doing Our Bit.

(Tune: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.")

In this world everywhere

We must help to win this war.

By our saving nut shells and fruit pits.

For our own dear boys over there,

They will need them every one,

To make gas masks and all the needy things.

#### Chorus

Gather, gather, gather the nuts in.

Save them every one,

For our dear boys over there,

They are fighting for our land,

We will clothe them, arm them, help them every one.

Watch the children gather the nuts,

Lying on the ground so thick,

They are helping our boys to get the victory.

And we save the fruits of trees

So that we can save the pits,

And we do it all for our dear country's sake.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first time I have written to you, but now I will write a long letter. First thing I am going to tell is how I am going to save pits and nutshells. I have a bowl which I place on the table with the following on it: "Fruit pits, peach, plum, prune, apricot, olive, cherry and dates. Nutshells, Brazilnuts, walnuts, butternuts and hickorynuts. If anyone cracks nuts or eats fruit they will have to put the pits and shells into the box." I am a boy nine and one-half years old and am in the fifth grade. I had a war garden this year of popcorn and potatoes. I have two War Savings Stamps and three Thrift Stamps, and I am going to draw my money out of the bank, which is \$37.00, and buy more stamps. We have seven cows and 3 heifers; their names are Bingo, Bob, Sukey, Bonnie, Belle, Lady, Jane, Mutt, Jeff, Molly and Brindle, and about 150 chickens. My pets are two kittens, three ducks and two cows. My kittens' names are Billy and Smutnose; my ducks' names are Sammy, Teddy and Pete. My cows' names are Sukey and Mutt. I have two brothers in the service. One is a sargeant in the cavalry, in Mercedes, Texas. The airships alight right by my house. My letter is getting pretty long. I guess I will have to close now. From your respectful nephew—Ivan Johnston, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—As I have been reading the children's page, I thought I would write a letter too. I am a little girl nine years old, and am in the 5th grade. I have a dog, his name is Ted. I have a little kitten, his name is Top. I have eighteen White Leghorn chickens. I have a calf. I am saving my money to buy War Savings Stamps. I feed the calves and pigs so as to let papa have all the time there it to raise food for Uncle Sam. We have two cows and two horses; their names are Heck and John; our cows' names are Cherry and Jersey. My calf's name is Beauty. I have a flower garden; you can find most any kind of flowers in it. I have some nice house plants too. We had lots of apples this year, but we have them all picked now.—Josephine Coons, Akron, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have been reading the letters, stories, songs and poems, in which I have been interested for some time. I am 13 years old and in the 9th grade. Father takes the M. B. F. and he thinks that there is no finer farm paper than that one. I will now tell you what I did this fall. I picked up potatoes which money I invested in winter clothes, as winter is coming soon. We are going to move in a few days to another farm not far from here. We have about 6½ pounds of fruit pits and nut shells saved up for the soldiers. I must close, as my letter is rather long. Your niece—Violet Schutt, Coral, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have been reading the nice letters in the M. B. F. that the boys and girls write. I live on a 65-acre farm, one-half mile from town. I am a girl 11 years of age. I am in the 6th grade. I help pick up potatoes, wash the dishes, sweep, get the dinner and supper sometimes, help in the garden and do all I can to help Uncle Sam. I have two brothers and no sisters, their names are Stevie, he is eight, and Floyd, 17 years

old. I have money enough to buy three Thrift Stamps more. I have six pet rabbits. I have a pet kitten, its name is Spot, and a dog, his name is Nick, he is all white. Well, I have written quite a long letter, so I will close. We take the M. B. F. and like it quite well.—Nellie Sherwood, Blanchard, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl almost twelve years old. I live on a farm. We have four horses, three cows, four calves and four pigs. Our horses' names are Babe, Bill, Molly and George, and our calves' names are Lilly, Cherry, Buckeye and Blackspot. Our cows' names are Star, Rose, Daisy. We had 9 acres of beans, 3 acres of potatoes and we had a garden. I helped pull the beans. I picked up potatoes today. I have one pet calf, her name is Lilly. We take the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the children. We have a dog. I help mamma in the garden so that the stuff won't freeze. I will have to close for this time. Love to all.—Alice Moore, East Jordan, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have never written for our page before so thought I would now. I like to read the letters written by other children. I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade. We have a nice teacher. I like to go to school. I have three brothers, Lisle, Ivan and Claire, and one sister, Margaret. We have four cows and six horses. We have 140 acres of land. My father took out a Liberty bond. Well, I hope this war will soon end; it does seem so terrible. I haven't any relatives in it yet, but perhaps will if it lasts very much longer. I think that stories, riddles and letters are nice for our children's page. This is all, so will close, with love to Aunt Penelope.—Velma Welch, Riverdale, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I would have written you before, but I have been picking up potatoes all last week and this week. School will start tomorrow. I am a girl 10 years old and in the fifth grade. For pets I have two cats. We have two mares, Topsy and Bess; 3 cows, Daisy, Nig and Jambo, and I have four Thrift Stamps and so has my brother. I think "Little Helper Corner" would be a good name for our page.—Jeannette Brodie, Leroy, Michigan.

#### HOW A 14-YEAR-OLD BOY CLEARED \$672

The war gardening experience of Dormin Baker, a 14-year-old Fowlerville boy should interest every boy on the farm who has any spare hours to himself. This young gardener has a bank account of \$673.83 as the result of his 1918 war garden activities. It is contended by officials in charge of war garden work in the county that Dormin will walk away as the state's champion war gardener as his achievements are the best yet recorded. In a well prepared statement of his success the young horticulturist sets forth the manner he acquired his efficiency.

I figured that Uncle Sam needed the support of every loyal American so I decided to garden it on an extensive scale and market my crops," said the successful gardener. I went after the proposition systematically. After preparing my hot beds in the spring I planted cabbage, pepper, tomato and cauliflower seeds for plants. The first week in April I plowed my garden and prepared the seed bed. I dragged the soil fine and used lots of fertilizer when I planted my seeds.

"In about three weeks things began to pop out of the ground. As soon as they were large enough I cultivated them and kept right after it until the first of August. About the middle of June, my early cabbage patch was looking fine. A few days later, however, I noticed the cabbage worms had quite a start. I got a pail of lime and sprinkled it on the plants. This turned the worms black. Then I noticed some of the plants had died. I pulled them up and found maggots had eaten the roots away. About half my plants died before I stopped the maggots.

"I took all my vegetables to the city market where I found good sale for them. I am willing to turn the wheel again next year and take a straight aim at the kaiser, for I want to hit him straight in the head."

The young gardener spent 805 hours working in his garden, making a net profit of 83 cents an hour for this summer's work. He raised four bushels of beans, five bushels of onions, 20 qts. of string bean seed, 10 bushels of carrots, 79 bushels of potatoes, five tons of cabbage, five bushels of beggas, and four bushels of tomatoes. His total expense for the season was \$83.11.—Fowlerville Review.

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#### SALE OF GUERNSEYS

Beach Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

Because of Feed Shortage and change of tenants, I shall sell Forty head of my pure bred Guernseys at auction.

The sale will be at the Beach Farm, Coldwater city limits, commencing at One o'clock sharp on Tuesday, November 28th. The choice of the herd will be sold, consisting of cows, heifers, calves, bulls of varying ages. Some of them imported. A rare chance, easy terms.

Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich.



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Pony Saw Mill complete with saw and track. Can be run with six horse or larger engine. Will load on car for shipment. For particulars write, J. Howard deSpelder, Greenville, Mich.

**WANTED—CLOVER SEED AND PEAS, ALL KINDS.** Please submit us an average sample of any quantities you want to sell and we will tell you what it is worth either in the dirt or cleaned. We believe we can make you a price that will look attractive. Sioux City Seed Co., Millington, Michigan.

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

**CHICKENS SICK?** Roup, Colds, Canker, Bowel Complaint, Limberneck, Sorehead, etc., the best remedy is always **GERMOZONE**. At most dealers or 75c postpaid with 5 book-poultry library free. **GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 416 Omaha, Neb.**

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

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

**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—A competent dairymaid,** qualified to take charge of a herd of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, make A. R. O. tests and prepare animals for show purposes. D. D. Aitken, Flint, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—Sharples Milking Machine** 2 single units. Complete in good condition. If interested write W. D. Zimmer, R.F.D. 4, Jackson, Michigan.

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

**FOR SALE—A Choice Farm, Bordering a beautiful lake.** R. W. Redman, Levering, Michigan.

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**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS.** Famous Fischel strain. Priced to sell. Mrs. F. J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—Pure bred Mammoth Bronze heavy boned turkeys, Mammoth Pekin ducks and Barred Rock Cockerels, none better.** Lewis Hess, Ceresco, Michigan.

**FOR SALE Mammoth Bronze Turkeys,** \$5 and \$10. Mrs. Walter Dillman, R. No. 5, Dowagiac, Michigan.

**O.I.C.'s** Chester White Boars and Sows, spring farrow, \$35 to \$50; can breed some. Polled Durham Bulls nearly one year old. Heifer Calves and other Recorded Stock. New Marquis Spring Wheat 40 bu. a. 1918 crop. Beardless Barley. White Oats. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Michigan.

#### LANGHURST STOCK FARM

Offers young Holstein-Friesian bulls from dams with records up to 24 lbs. and sires' dams up to 46 lbs. Write for pedigrees and prices. Fred J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.



*Wexford (West)*—Some are still sowing rye. Grain that has been sown looks well. We have had a fair fall; considering everything in general farmers cannot complain, only a little too wet in low places. The fol-

**RENEWALS**—If you are a subscriber, look on the front cover at your yellow address label, if it reads any date before Nov. 18, clip it out, pin to this coupon a dollar bill and send it in right away so you will not miss any important issues. If renewal mark an X here ( )



lowing prices were paid this week at Cadillac: Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.09; oats, 75 to 80; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$28 to \$30; beans, \$7.75; potatoes, \$1.50; cabbage, 3c; hens, 16 to 19; springers, 20c; ducks, 16 to 19; geese, 13; butterfat, 59; eggs, 45; hogs, 14 to 16; beef steers, 10 to 14.—S. H. S., Harrietta, November 8.

**Chesbogan (South)**—Fine fall weather. Some potatoes and beans to harvest yet. Plenty of moisture for fall seeding. The farmers have purchased a potato warehouse at Wolverine and have taken in about 6,000 bushels of potatoes; price paid early last week was \$1.50 per cwt., but before the end of the week dropped to \$1.15. Following prices were offered today: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 84; corn, \$1.75; butterfat, 60.—Wolverine, Nov. 11.

**Clinton (North)**—The weather conditions since September have been fine. Wheat and rye looking good. Corn husking and fall plowing the general occupation. Auction sales are very numerous and everything going high except horses. The following quotations were made at St. Johns this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 62; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$22 to \$23; beans, \$7.75; potatoes, \$1; hens, 18 to 20; ducks, 20; geese, 20; butter, 45; eggs, 48; sheep, 5 to 7; lambs, 11 to 13; hogs, 16½; beef steers, 4 to 10; veal calves, 15.—A. E. J., Bannister, Nov. 8.

**Arenac (East)**—The roads are in bad condition after the heavy rains which has put a ban on produce moving to any extent. Peace talk has lowered prices of products of the farm but nothing that the farmer has to buy. We think prices will go still lower if anything. Auction sales are very numerous and goods bringing good prices. A farmers' co-operative elevator has been formed with headquarters at Omer, with a capital of \$35,000. Business will be commenced as soon as things can be gotten in readiness. It is hoped that this association will be able to handle all kinds of farm produce as there is no sale here for many kinds of farm produce. The following quotations were made at Twining this week: hay, \$15 and up; oats, 62; beans, \$7.50; hens, 16 to 18; springers, 18; turkeys, 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 57; eggs, 45; lambs, 12; hogs, 15 to 15½; beef cows, 15.—M. B. R., Twining, Nov. 11.

#### IMPORTANT TO KNOW MILK YIELD OF BULL'S DAM

Not much headway can be made in breeding up a dairy herd if the dam of the bull is not a good milker. This is now a well-known fact and very high prices have lately been paid for bulls out of heavy producing cows.

At the Cap Rouge Experimental Station a very fine French-Canadian bull, which will be called Z, was bought a few years ago, one that would easily have won championship honors at any exhibition in Canada against all comers. Moreover, this bull, according to ordinary standards, was of a conformation which induced one to believe that he was of a heavy-milking strain and would produce good heifers. But, unfortunately, such was not the case and he did not leave a single heifer which was worth keeping as a milk producer.

Cow A, to the service of another bull, produced a daughter which later qualified for Record of Performance with 7,794 pounds of milk, whilst to the service of Z, she gave a heifer which never gave fifteen pounds of milk per day during her first lactation period.

Cow B qualified for Record of Performance as a three-year-old with 3,332 pounds of milk, gave 4,624 lbs. during her first period of lactation and averaged 6,117 during her first five years in milk. Her daughter, by Z, only gave 3,040 pounds during her first period of lactation.

Cow C was out of a dam which qualified for Record of Performance, with 9,747 pounds of milk, but herself failed to qualify though tried two different years. She only gave 3,297 pounds during her first period of lactation and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2,800 pounds during her first period of lactation.

Cow D qualified for Record of Performance with 8,358 pounds of milk and her daughter, by Z, only gave

2,776 pounds during her first lactation period.

Cow E qualified for Record of Performance as a two-year-old with 4,547 pounds of milk and as a three-year-old with 5,530 pounds, whilst her daughter, by Z, only averaged 2,731 pounds during the first two periods of lactation.

Cow F is the dam of a cow which gave 10,229 pounds of milk in 365 days and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2,401 during her first lactation period.

Cow G averaged 5,271 pounds during four lactation periods, going up to 6,224 in one of them and her daughter, by Z, only gave 2,947 pounds during her first 365 days in milk.

The cost of barn room, care, feed, has gone up faster than the price of milk, so that every dairy farmer must see that he does not use a bull like Z.—Experimental Farm Note.

#### THE SUCCESSFUL RAISING OF CALVES

This subject could be very well divided into three parts, viz., (1) Breeding, (2) Feeding, and (3) Housing.

(1) Breeding.—In order to get the most profitable results for feed consumed and labor spent in raising calves it is necessary to see that the breeding of the calves is of the best, that their sires and dams are good individuals of the breed which you are working with, and that they have good records of performance behind them. This applies to beef breeds as well as dairy.

(2) Feeding.—As soon as the calf is dropped it should be separated from its dam and not given any food for twelve hours, when it will have developed a good appetite and be ready to take its first food, which should consist of five pounds of its mother's milk. This should be duplicated in twelve hours, which will make ten pounds per day, which amount the calf should receive for the first two weeks. At the end of two weeks the calf should be getting six pounds twice a day, which should be continued for three weeks. At the end of five weeks commence feeding the calf a small quantity of skim milk, mixed with the whole milk, gradually increasing the skim milk and decreasing the whole milk until at the end of the seventh week the calf would be getting fifteen pounds skim milk per day. This amount should be continued until the calf is six months old. As soon as the calf is getting skim milk alone there should be added to the milk a small quantity of equal parts of oil cake and ground oats with hulls taken out. This is a good cream substitute, which partly takes the place of butter fat which is lacking in the skim milk. An ounce of this mixture, at first, twice a day, is sufficient, but should be gradually increased as the calf develops. When the calf is six or seven weeks old, there should be placed before it some nice, sweet clover hay and equal parts of ground oats and bran, which it will soon learn to eat. It should have as much of this feed as it will eat up readily twice a day. Always be careful that there is no feed left over in mangers and that all pails and boxes in which calves are fed are kept perfectly clean and sweet. They should be fed an accurate quantity at regular times, which is very important in keeping the calf's digestive organs in the best condition possible, which is very essential for rapid and robust development.

(3) Housing.—All quarters in which calves are kept should be clean, and they should be given all the room possible, so as to allow chance for exercise. They should always be well bedded, with plenty of light and good ventilation, so that the calf will develop a good strong constitution in order to be a healthy acquisition, when grown, to the farm herd.—Canada Experimental Farm Note.



#### A Healthy AYRSHIRE

This champion three-year-old is a notable example of perfect health. Her yearly record is 15,056 lbs. of milk and 589.2 lbs. of butterfat.

#### JOIN THE "Healthy Cow" MOVEMENT

Present-day prices for dairy products are making dairy-men everywhere think more about the milk production of their cows.

The "poor-milker" is usually non-productive because of some disorder of the digestive or genital organs that is sapping at her health and strength. Even apparently slight troubles of this nature usually lead to more serious ailments so common among dairy cows, such as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Scouring, Bunches, etc.

A sick cow should be treated like a sick person—with medicine that will correct the trouble. Kow-Kure is the most valuable and best known remedy for the prevention or treatment of cow ailments because its medicinal properties act on the organs where disease originates. Keep KOW-KURE on hand always. Druggists and feed dealers sell it, in 60c. and \$1.20 packages.

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## Your Interests Are at Stake! = NOW MORE THAN EVER =

With the coming of peace, new problems will arise to confront the farmer, and these problems are only going to be met by organized, combined voice and action. It is a bitterly distressing fact that too often, when a program for the future has been mapped out, the farmer's interests have been entirely overlooked and he has to struggle along with the same old difficulties—or, more likely, increased ones. AND WE DON'T WANT THESE OCCURRENCES REPEATED FOREVER. We farm folks must be alert to see that, from now on, we shall share equally in the benefits of the rest of the world, to whose prosperity we are the chief contributors.

But, widely scattered as we are, how can this be done effectively other than thru such a mouthpiece as MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, the acknowledged champion of everything that makes for the greatest good of the farmers of Michigan, and the fearless antagonist of everything that is opposed to his welfare? In the times that are ahead of us, this paper will continue to be more keenly than ever on the lookout for a square deal for the farmer and will not hesitate to expose any man, method or condition that deserves it.

Now then, to do this most effectively, we are going to need the help of every farmer in the state. Every added one who stands by us will give increased power to our fight, and every farmer who has his own family's welfare at heart is needed.

So we are sending out this rallying call at a time when prompt, concerted action will mean much. We need you and you need us, and your most important action right now is to send us the blank below or ask a neighbor to do so. We must help each other and work together. Only that will bring success.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Count me with you in your untiring fight for the farmers of Michigan and send your weekly to me for a year. One dollar is enclosed herewith.

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When you invest in a manure spreader you are buying an implement that ought to be the most profitable machine on your farm. It will be, if you profit by the experience of others and choose the machine that has stood the test of time. Buy the original, the machine which revolutionized old-fashioned methods, which has always been the leader in quality, in sales and in improvements. This machine is the

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We have found your Spreader to be most satisfactory. The light team, weighing only about 2000, handles it on practically all the farms.

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Two years ago I bought one of your spreaders, last year I got a second one.

A good Manure Spreader is one of the best paying tools a man can have on a farm. We spread lime as well as manure with our NEW IDEA Spreaders. Would not think of running my farms without them.

A. S. WELCH.

I have used your NEW IDEA Spreader for five years. Am so well pleased with the work it does, that I would not have any other. Has cost me only 30c for repairs and that was caused by my own neglect.

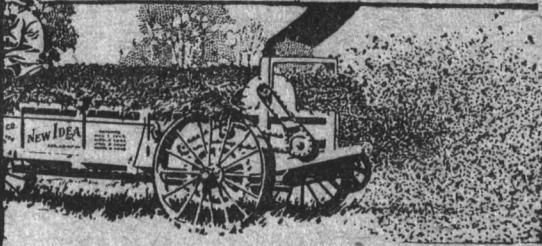
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## SIGNS AND TRACKS FOR TRAPPING MUSKRATS

Old and experienced trappers can read the signs of the forest and stream with a degree of accuracy that to the amateur is surprising. In this way he can make a fair estimate of the number and kinds of fur-bearing animals found in a locality, while the novice would see nothing, or, if he did see the tracks and signs, he would not be able to distinguish them one from another.

To be able to read the signs accurately is essential for successful hunting and trapping. The expert trapper will know instantly, on seeing a track, just what animal it was that passed that way, and by knowing its habits will know about when it is likely to return, and how to place a trap for its capture. He can also tell with a fair accuracy at what time the animal passed that way, and frequently will know whether it was a male or female; whether it was looking for food or a place to rest; whether it was on its regular route of travel and where it was going. To the novice all of these signs are unintelligible.

The art of sign reading can be learned only from experience. While the writer can distinguish the signs and tracks of the fur-bearing animals, to put this knowledge in print is exceedingly difficult. However, I will endeavor here to describe the tracks of the fur-bearing and game animals and believe that the description will be of value to the amateur.

Before the coming of the tell-tale snow and the myriads of tracks which then appear, the stream with its muddy or sandy shores is perhaps the most promising place in which to look for signs. In the mud alongside of a pool of water the tracks of that busy little animal, the muskrat, can be seen.

The trail of this animal when seen at the water's edge, and only a few tracks are visible, appears to be irregular, but if one can see where it has walked for some distance it will be noted that the animal has a regular step, some five or six inches in length, and there is also the trail of the dragging tail, most plainly seen in the soft, muddy bottom of the still, shallow water. In the snow the track will appear the same. Only the prints of the hind feet are visible, the front feet being obliterated by those of the hind feet. When the animal is running the prints of all four feet are readily discernable. The print of the hind foot will measure about two and one-fourth inches in length if the full impression of the foot is to be seen.

In addition to the tracks other signs may be seen. Where the animals are found in fair numbers they will have well-defined trails leading from the water. Where the bank is steep the trails are sometimes worn an inch or more in depth, owing to the muskrat's habit of sliding down the bank, which habit is not practiced in play, but for convenience. Other signs are the droppings on the logs which extend into the water, the dens with an accumulation of grass at the entrance, also the scratch signs on the bank, the feed beds, houses, etc.

All signs are plentiful in early fall and at such times the novice is likely to overestimate the number of animals, as the muskrat is very active at that time.

Musk rats are trapped in the fall, winter and spring, but they are not prime until mid-winter and some are not fully prime until the first of March. Nevertheless they are more easily caught in the fall, and as the skins bring a fair price, the most trapping is done at this time, that is for "bank rats"—those living in holes in the banks. Where the muskrats live in houses they are trapped mostly after the ice has formed.

When trapping for these animals the traps should always be staked full length of chain into deep water, so that the captured animal will drown, as otherwise they are almost certain to twist off the foot and escape, unless they are caught by a hind foot. Many trappers set their traps several inches under water, as by so doing they catch the rat by the hind foot, and there is very little danger of them escaping. Some stake their traps the length of the chain into deep water and drive another stake about a foot beyond. The muskrat when caught, winds the chain around the other stake and is thus prevented from reaching the bank. Others prefer to tie a stone on the end of the chain and lay the stone in deep water.

One of the most common methods of trapping the muskrat is to find their slides on the bank and set the trap at the foot of the slide under about two and a half or three inches of water. No covering is needed.

Where muskrats are found in large numbers, as in a pond or slough, proceed as follows: Get a board about 12 inches wide and 16 feet long and nail strips across it, arrange them in pairs, just far enough apart to let a trap set between. A board of this size will hold six or eight traps. The traps may be stapled to the edge of the board and some small pieces of bait scattered the entire length. The traps should be covered with dirt or dead grass. Attach a rope to one end of the board and anchor it in the water where the muskrats are sure to find it.

The best baits for muskrats are sweet apple, parsnips, carrots, pumpkin, corn and the flesh of the muskrat. While they do not eat the meat, they will go to smell at it, which is all that is needed. Muskrat musk, beaver castor and catnip are all attractive to the muskrat.—E. Kreps in *Science of Trapping*.

## What the Neighbors Say!

It is the most wonderful paper that comes to a farmer's house. It is one of the most interesting papers that I have ever read. It has helped the farmers a good deal already and we hope it will do a great deal more. We farmers have never had our just rights in farm products. Hoping success to the paper and to the people who take it.—Herman Kotzke, Sanilac county.

Most of the other farm papers are trying to help the farmers to death. Your paper is teaching the farmers to help themselves in a co-operative and representative way. Your mission is certainly a very great one.—Jacob O. Waagbo, Charlevoix county.

I would never be without the M. B. F. if it cost twice as much a year. A man can't farm and be without the M. B. F. It's the best farm paper I ever got hold of and I can't thank you enough for what you have done for the farmers of Michigan.—Fred Lenz, Manistee county.

Enclosed find one dollar for which please send me the paper, Michigan Business Farming, for one year. I have received several samples and think your paper just what I need.—H. W. Mann, Ingham county.

As the farm home without the M. B. F. is out of the question, I am sending enough money for another year's subscription. I think the paper is worth more than a dollar a copy. It is sure great.—Ernest E. Ahlborn, Luce county.

I enclose one dollar for M. B. F. that you sent my son for me. He is delighted with the paper and thinks it is just the kind of a paper for the farmer.—Andrew Empe, Kent county.

I have received a copy of your paper, Michigan Business Farming, and like it very much, so here is my subscription for one year to begin at once.—Joseph A. Butler, Emmet county.

I think your paper is the best farmers' paper there is and the best for others to see what the farmers are up against, as so many think the farmer has gotten rich in the last year.—Wm. Johnson, Roscommon county.

Please send me M. B. F. for one year. It looks to me like a splendid paper for the farmer to have. So many papers are of no particular value.—Edward Saunders, Grand Traverse county.

We, myself and husband, like the paper very much and find it all you claim. Up-to-date in every respect.—Prudence Felton, Tuscola county.

I like your cut, brother. You certainly speak the thoughts of the average farmer.—D. M. Lint, Isabella county.



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There are more than 120 tall buildings and giants and tiny little men and women—all printed on heavy card board in beautiful colors. They are all so real and lifelike that you will know them by sight after you have read the story.

Every building is there, skyscrapers and office buildings, stores and fire houses, post office and drug store and baker shop where Dave Dough, the baker, used to live. All the people are there too, Dave Dough, the Baker, Heave Ho, the Sailor, John Bull, the Butcher, Spaget, the Organ Grinder, Mary Dough, the Baker's Daughter, and Henry Bull, the Butcher's Son, they are all here. Everyone from Professor Plus to Fire Chief Puff and John Lung, the Laundryman.

There are street cars on the streets and steam boats on the river. There are automobiles and fire departments. Even the street lamps and the trees in the park are here.

All you have to do is to cut them out and build the most beautiful city that you ever dreamed of.

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Wonderfully good coffee is only one of a hundred features that will please you at the Fort Shelby.

Servidor Service is another.

450 Rooms provided with every service feature found in the finest hotels. Rates \$1.50 to \$3.00.

250 Rooms with Bath at \$2.00.

Lafayette Blvd. and First Street.

## Don't Wear a Truss



**BROOKS' APPLIANCE** is the modern scientific invention the wonderful discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Blinds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C.E. BROOKS, 463-B State St., Marshall, Mich.

**MONEY IN FURS**  
TRAP AND SHIP TO  
**McMILLAN**  
Dealers in  
**FURS HIDES PELTS WOOL**  
AND GET HIGHEST PRICES, HONEST GRADING, PROMPT CASH RETURNS, FREE ILLUSTRATED TRAPPERS' GUIDE TO SHIPPERS  
Write for Price List  
**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## MapleSyrup Makers

Tap Every Maple Tree you have on the place and help conserve sugar. Order a **Champion Evaporator** NOW if you want it next Spring. Railroads are slow in War times. Be PREPARED **Champion Evaporator Company**



Hudson, Ohio

When answering advertisements, please mention Michigan Business Farming.



# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP  
AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION  
BREEDING PROBLEMS



## WISE DAIRYMEN FEED THE COWS LIBERALLY

Cows which are not well fed at this time of year go into winter with a handicap, thin in flesh and with a reduced milk flow. For this reason, wise dairymen feed their cows liberally during the fall months. It is not only expensive but useless to attempt to bring cows back to normal flow after they go on winter ration. It pays to begin feeding liberally early.

It pays also to provide cows with ample protection from fall winds and rains. Comfortable cows give more milk.

"Can a satisfactory dairy ration be made from straw bran and mill by-product feeds?" is sometimes asked. Such a ration would not properly nourish an animal's body.

The leafy part of the plant is necessary to furnish the elements needed for growth and reproduction. Silage furnishes these vital elements in an available form. A liberal supply of corn silage and straw with a small amount of hay and a few pounds of mill by-product feeds, is the war-time cattle ration. Silage is the cheapest available roughage, considering its feeding value. It saves grain and prevents the loss of calves by properly nourishing the pregnant cows. A full silo means food insurance.

## GOOD DRAFT HORSES ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT

I believe good draft horses, especially good Percherons, are the best buy a farmer or ranchman can make right now. We are short on feed, and I have no more than I absolutely need to carry thru the horses and cattle I now have; but if I had the feed available or could purchase it, I should buy a thousand head of the best young draft horses I could get.

What wealth I have obtained has been by going contrary to the road most men follow. In 1893, when no one wanted horses, I went into Southern Iowa and bought seven carloads of good grade Percheron mares. I did not buy any that weighed less than 1600 lbs., and they were good, clean, well-shaped mares. I paid from \$50 to \$90 a head for them, and they cost me an average of \$65 per head on the farms where I bought them. The same kind of mares are today bringing from \$175 to \$225 per head, yet farmers are now grumbling about low prices. They don't know what low prices are.

I shipped these mares to Tyndall, South Dakota, and sold them at approximately \$400 per pair. In nearly every case I had to take small horses in as part of the purchase price, but I got money enough to boot to pay the original cost of the big mares, leave me a good profit, and I had the plugs left over. I then shipped all these plugs to the northwestern corner of the state, where the farmers lacked horses and money, and sold them on time. Practically every man paid up

eventually, so that I cleared some money for my work.

About the time that I distributed these seven carloads of mares around Tyndall, and took their inferior horses away, an Illinois horseman traded several good Percheron stallions to men in that locality. He took land for these stallions and sent some very good horses into the neighborhood.

The resulting improvement in the horses in that vicinity was almost beyond belief. I was back there about fifteen years afterward, and in walking down the street one Saturday afternoon I remarked to Dr. Hamlin, of Tyndall, that I had never seen so many good, big, grade Percheron teams in any locality. He told me then that the improvement dated back to 1893, when I brought in seven carloads of good mares, and the good sires were brought in. He also said that horsebuyers came to Tyndall from all parts of the United States, and that single geldings had been sold direct from the plow for prices as high as \$425 per head.

History repeats itself. Today foreign countries are almost stripped of horses suitable for farm work. All European countries will want horses as soon as ships are available to take them over. Good, big drafters are bringing from \$800 to \$1,000 apiece in Great Britain, and in France, \$600

## From Satisfied Advertisers

Enclosed find your bill for \$28 for advertising and check for same. We had a very satisfactory sale. Yours very truly—H. W. Norton, Jr., East Lansing, Michigan.

"My seed corn advertisement is proving to be a regular 'corn-popper.'" Others who wish to insure themselves a supply of good corn will have to hurry their orders, or get left."—Alfred J. Halstead, Washington.

Enclosed find small ad. We feel as if it was our duty to give all the encouragement and help to M. B. F. that it is possible for us to do. We will have use for more space later. Congratulations on your success. I remain—Jno. C. Butler, Pres. Portland Farmers' Co-Operative Association.

is the lowest price for even a common sized chunk. The American consul's report from Stockholm, Sweden, in August, states that, the German military commission had recently bought 250 horses at 3400 crowns each, Swedish money, which means that they paid \$1,740.21 per head for them.

Some men fear the influence of the tractor on the horse market. As a practical farmer, with long years of experience in the west, I know they will not displace the horse. Don't fret about them. While my chief interests have been in cattle, I have sold \$27,000 worth of horses off the range since 1911, have twice as many horses left as I ever had, and my horses have made me more clear profit, proportionately to numbers, than my cattle.

My advice to my friends is to get rid of their inferior horses, and to put in all the good ones they can handle now. Don't sacrifice a single good drafter, and go in debt, if necessary, to put your teams on a first-class basis now while horses are relatively cheap.

The time to buy is when the average man is discouraged and wants to sell. You can never go wrong on that plan. —Peter Wagner, Montana.

## CARE OF THE COWS DURING FALL SEASON

It's the little things that count in handling livestock as well as in most

all lines of business, and while it may look like a little thing to have the milk cows exposed to the cold, wet and frosty nights from now until winter sets in, it is one of the little things that militates very much against the milk flow, causing the cows to dry up much earlier than they would if kept in comfortable quarters. It is very little, if any, more work to look after the stable than to search for the cows before daylight. Our cattle are affected quite as much by the changing conditions between summer and winter, as we are, and as they give us returns in proportion as we care for them. It would be folly to pay a good price for a cow and then through neglect or carelessness allow her to practically go dry. If it was a case of keeping them as cheaply as possible, it might be advisable to let them roam at will over the pastures green or bare, but as it is a case of manufacturing the roughage of the farm to get the greatest amount of returns therefrom, it behooves every one who is keeping cows to shelter them from the rough weather during the fall, and to feed liberally to keep up the milk flow. It is much easier kept up than it is to build it up after it is once lost. It is much better to feed some shocks of corn now, than to chop what remains of the shock (after the mice and cows have taken the grain) out of the ice and snow next February, March or April, when very little nourishment is left in it. A little extra attention just now will make you money directly by the production of more milk and indirectly by fertilizing the farm for better crops in the future, while a little neglect of the herd means loss in the business. I will ask every cow owner to answer this question for himself. Which will it be?—R. H. H.

## COMBINATIONS OF BARLEY WITH OTHER FEEDS

The urgent necessity of utilizing the barley crop for feed both in order to save the price of the barley and also to release the pressure of demands for wheat feeds, has suggested that like most whole grains barley should be supplemented with a protein concentrate. With that idea in view the Douglas company of Cedar Rapids, has worked out several rations with barley, which should be passed along to feeders in order to get the best results and also to help the feed business in general.

Ration No. 1—Corn gluten 4 parts, oil meal, 1-2, oats 6, barley of barley feed, 6.

Ration No. 2—Corn gluten feed 2 parts, oil meal 1-2, barley of barley feed 6.

Ration No. 3—Corn gluten feed 2 parts, oats 2, barley of barley feed 3.

Ration No. 4—Corn gluten feed 1 part, oats 1, barley of barley feed 3.

Ration No. 5—Corn gluten feed 1 part, barley of barley feed 2 parts.

## Breeders' Notes

"The Holstein bull calf I am advertising," writes Mr. Alfred T. Halstead of Long View Farm, Washington, "is of world record breeding on one hand and 33 pound breeding on the other. When we test his dam another year he will be made worth 'double price.'" Here is a real bargain for someone.

A very successful sale was held by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Cattle Club, at Ypsilanti on Nov. 6th. Consignments were made by R. J. Bird of Superior, W. C. Fisk of Ypsilanti, Lyndon Farming Co. of Ann Arbor, E. H. Cook of Saline, J. S. Child of Willis, Carl F. Braun of Ann Arbor and W. E. Hatch, of Ypsilanti. Nearly 60 head of Holsteins of the very best breeding were disposed of.

**Smashing Bargain Prices!!**  
**For All Repairing Needs**  
**Big Savings for Michigan Farmers**  
This is your chance to buy best quality Roofing of leading makes, Asphalt Shingles, Building Papers, Roofing Cement, Paints, Wall-board, etc., at prices that hold the record for economy. We are Michigan representatives of manufacturers of the best Roofing and Repairing materials of all kinds. War has stopped big building operations, and our entire warehouse stocks are now offered direct to farm consumers at contractors and manufacturers wholesale prices. But you must act quickly, for these bargain stocks are limited. Right now we can guarantee shipment direct from Detroit at big saving in freight. Tell us your needs. Avoid disappointment. Write for Free Samples and prices today.  
**WHITE STAR REFINING COMPANY**  
Dept. MB Avery Avenue and G. T. R. R. Detroit, Mich.  
Manufacturers of Extra-Quality Motor Oil



## CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



Are You  
a Member?

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America—the organized breeders of cattle of that name, was organized in 1885, then having 275 life members. Today it has nearly 12,000 members, and is recording 80,000 Holstein-Friesian cattle per year, giving employment to 150 clerks, and has a reserve fund of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. It spends nearly \$50,000 per year for publicity and extension work, promoting the interests of its membership. The Holsteins are prosperous and popular.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

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

Two Young Bulls  
for Sale, Ready for Service

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

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has sold two different lots of cattle I have offered. I now offer heifer calves from heavy milking dams for \$100 each, and the same kind of bull calves for \$35.

## ROBIN CARR

FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

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

## Wolverine Stock Farm

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

## PREPARE

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

## Bull Calves

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

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

## HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 d. 145.93 lbs. 30 d. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. E. backing. Calves nice straight fellows ¾ white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually.  
Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

## SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

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

## ARWIN KILLINGER,

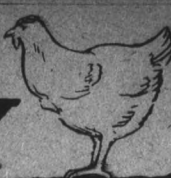
Fowlerville, Michigan.

BINGLAND FAEM HOLSTEIN HERD  
Average 13,000 Lbs. milk and bull calves at former prices.  
John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

## CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
DUROCS.

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

BREEDERS  
DIRECTORY

RATES:—Up to 14 lines or one inch and for less than 13 insertions under this heading, fifteen cents per line. Title displayed to best advantage. Send in copy and we will quote rates. For larger ads or for ads to run 13 issues or more we will make special rates which will cheerfully be sent on application to the Advertising Dept., 116 Fort St., West, Detroit.

## FOR SALE

a 3 months old

## Holstein Bull Calf

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

\$100 if Sold Soon

Alfred Halsted, Washington, Mich.

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS Sired by a \$2.43 lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, large enough for immediate service. Prices from \$100 to \$150. Write for pedigrees.  
Sindlinger Brothers, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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

## One Car-load Registered Holsteins

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

## JERSEY

JERSEY BULLS ready for service for sale. Sired by Majesty's Oxford Fox, and out of R. of M. Dams by Majesty's Wonder. Herd tuberculin tested and free from abortion. Our aim is size with good type, and production. Wildwood Jersey Farm, Alvin Balden, Capac, Mich.

## GUERNSEY

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

## SHORTHORN

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS have been kept upon Maple Ridge Farm since 1867 and are Bates bred. Two red heifers for sale; 1 bull, 10 mos. old.  
J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Michigan.

BATES BREED SHORTHORNS. A few young bulls for sale.  
J. B. Hummel, Mason, Michigan.

## RED POLLED

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

## HORSES

## SHETLAND PONIES

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

## HOGS

## O. I. C.

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

## 8 LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring boars. Also 2nd prize Jr. yr. boar Mich. State Fair, 1918.

## CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM

Monroe, Mich.

## DUROC

## Peach Hill Farm

Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. We are offering choice fall pigs at \$15 and up. Write to us, or better still, come and see them.  
Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. Boars, Sows, Gilts and Fall pigs for sale. Choice spring boar sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421. This is an unusually good bunch to select from. Come and see them or I will ship on approval. Fall pigs \$18 each, either sex. Home Farm, Thos. Underhill, & Son, Props., Salem, Michigan.

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

## DUROC BOARS, GILTS

We are offering some fine, Big type, fall and spring Boars and Gilts. At Farmers' Prices.

F. E. EAGER and Son

HOWELL, MICHIGAN

## An Organization for Michigan Farmers

More than \$1,000,000.00 of business written the first year. This proves the demand for our company.  
More than \$120,000.00 of first real estate mortgages on deposit with the state treasurer which proves our responsibility.

## Your liability can be protected by our reliability

This is no time to take long chances. In these critical times "safety first" should be the watchword.  
Co-operate with us and insure your live stock against death from accident and disease and thus save more than \$3,000,000.00 annually to the farmers of Michigan and to society.  
Consult our local agent in your vicinity.

## Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

Colon C. Lillie, President

319 Widdcomb Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Harmon J. Wells, Sec. and Treas.

Graebner Bldg., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.

## CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

## CLAY, ROBINSON &amp; CO.

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City  
East Buffalo Fort Worth East St. Louis Sioux City  
El Paso South St. Joseph



Tix-Ton-Mix with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$1.00 trial box of "TIX-TON MIX" by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt.

Write for club offer—booklet "Nature and Care of Sheep"  
PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS  
Spring boars and gilts of exceptional quality, prices right, inspection invited.  
W. C. Burlingame, Marshall, Michigan.

## POLAND CHINA

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

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

## Large Type Poland China Swine

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

## Poland China Hogs

## Oxford Sheep

White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Chickens  
MILL CREEK STOCK FARM  
S. J. Lambkin, Prop., Avoca, Michigan.

BIG TYPE P. C. The best lot of big, long bodied, heavy-boned boars; the prolific kind; litters averaged better than 10 the past 3 years.  
H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS, Rambouillet and Hampshire rams and ewes for sale.  
A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Michigan.

## HAMPSHIRE

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

## SHEEP

## SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE REGISTERED Shropshire Rams, some ewes. Write for prices or come to the farm. Dan Booher, R. 4, Evart, Mich.

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

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED, yearling Shropshire ewes bred to ram of extra quality. Also healthy, vigorous, well woolled. Ram lambs ready for service. Flock established 1890.  
C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.

## DELAINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

## POULTRY

## WYANDOTTE

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

## LEGHORN

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

## LIGHT BRAHMA

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCK-rels from Harvey Wood strain. \$3 to \$5. Also a few yearling hens. Mrs. E. B. Willis, R.F.D. No. 1, Reading, Michigan.

## CHICKS

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

## TURKEYS

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Big boned young thoroughbreds. Hardy strain. Raised 140 turkeys from 9 hens, 1917. Early orders give you better quality, lower prices, safer delivery.  
N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Michigan.

## HATCHING EGGS

## PLYMOUTH ROCK

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

## FERRETS

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



# Your Automobile Risk Increases Month by Month!

Every day now that automobile of yours becomes more valuable and as it does, your risk increases.

To-day you will find it hard to duplicate your auto at anywhere near the price you paid for it and yet it probably is worth as much to you as the day you bought it.

As winter comes, the risk of losing your auto by fire increases from storing in buildings, from cold weather back-firing and a dozen different causes that make more autos burn in winter than during the summer months.

Auto-thieves are everywhere, because the market for second-hand cars improves as the factory production slows down with each month of war. Already great factories like the Cadillac, Buick, Packard, Ford and Maxwell are given up almost altogether to war work, some of them will build no cars for sale to the public after January first. Think what that means to you.

Every day people are being hurt or killed by automobiles right here in Michigan. Courts will not take the auto-owners' excuses, they look upon them all as we do the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" story. Liability is a costly seatmate to carry in your auto, when we will carry him for you at a cost so small that no man who can afford to drive an auto in Michigan can afford to be without it.

Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance covers every possible risk to which the owner is subjected, Fire, Theft and Liability in one policy—Collision insurance, too, if you want it.

## One Dollar for the Policy and 25c. per Horse Power!

Don't you put off this important matter another minute—or it may be too late and you'll wish to the end of your days that you had followed our advice, which is—

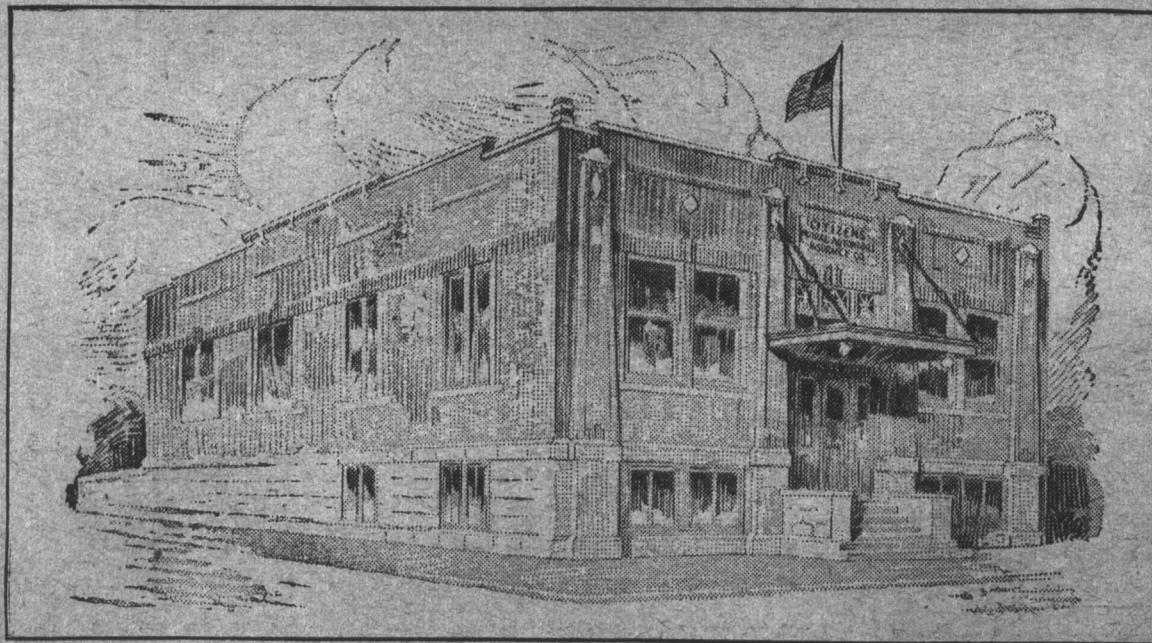
Sit right down now, and tell us on a postal or in a letter the name, model and year of your car, that's all you need to do for we will tell you immediately how much it will cost to insure you against all worry in Michigan's largest, strongest and pioneer

## The Citizens Mutual Auto Insurance Company of Howell William E. Robb, Secretary

35,000  
Members



Largest  
Strongest  
Best



\$70000  
Surplus



\$1 for  
the Policy  
25c.  
Per H. P.

This modern office building at Howell, was built and is occupied exclusively by the Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company. It typifies in a way, the strength and stability of this, Michigan's pioneer company. Visitors to Howell, the Holstein center, on the beautiful pike connecting Detroit and Lansing, are urged to stop and visit our new building, every convenience will be gladly placed at your disposal. Come and see us!