

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Only Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

Vol. VI - No. 13

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1918

\$1 PER YEAR—No Premiums
Free List or Clubbing Offer

Pinto Popularity Wanes, and Navy Bean Again Comes Into Its Own

By GRANT SLOCUM

HISTORY oft repeats itself. The "plug hat" brigade was first to enter Washington after President Lincoln had declared that a state of war existed between the north and the south; and during the years of war which followed, this brigade gave the great leader among men, more troubles than all of the fighting legions at the front. No sooner had President Wilson declared war against Germany than there came pouring through the gates at Washington, many men of many minds; all with a single motive—fat, fair, rich and past fifty—a counterpart of the "plug hat" brigade of former days, the dollar-a-year brigade of 1917. Now that the war is practically over, these swivel-chair patriots are returning home; some to bestir themselves in a manner which will tend to further muddle the general issues of the reconstruction period; others to re-enter business along the same old policy of "every man for himself; devil take the hind-most." We have said before, and here again repeat the statement: "The most serious mistake made in the conduct of the war, was that of permitting those who had a personal, selfish, financial interest in certain lines, to be placed in positions where they were able to line up with their kind, to the detriment of both producer and consumer." That the farmers of the nation have been made victims of these self-styled patriots, is very clearly proven from the official reports of the Federal Trade Commission to the President and which is gradually finding its way to the public.

That the packers had their "dollar-a-year" soldier the report leaves no longer a doubt; that the potato dealers had their "patriot" in the brigade Michigan potato growers are well aware; that the bean interests had their special representative in the ranks all are agreed; and so you may go on through the list. Suffice it to say here and now: "Had the Department of Agriculture been efficient, with its army of employees and experts, its workers in every state, and in touch with every agricultural college, each with its army of assistants, all of whom are paid by the over-burdened tax-payers of the nation, there would have been no need of the muddle, which has cost the farmers of the nation millions of dollars and given agriculture a set-back which will hinder progress for a decade. Feeding the armies of the nation and protecting the civilian population was a task which properly belonged to the Department of Agriculture, not to "dollar-a-year patriots," who had made their smug fortunes out of the producers and consumers of the nation.

The farmers of Michigan will not soon forget the fall and winter of 1917-18. Right in the midst of the selling season, when the

bean growers had their all tied up in a scant bean crop, came the announcement that there was no demand for the "navy bean." Prices tumbled, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost almost in the twinkling of an eye. No one has or will deny, that Michigan Business Farming set in motion the investigation which finally located the cause for this sudden and uncalled-for condition of the bean market. It will be remembered that Mr. Hoover had been appealed to; that the growers only asked fair returns for their product, and expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of the Food Administrator as to cost and prices—but to no avail.

The inside story of the meeting held between Mr. Hoover and a delegation from Michigan, at which time "beans" formed the topic for discussion, has never been told, but gradually now some of the inside facts will be placed before the growers. Here is quite a remarkable incident which occurred at that time, and which must be used as one of the connecting links in this story. It will be remembered that the Bean Division of the Food Administration spent thousands of dollars advertising pinto beans. At the time we printed fac-similes of the circulars sent out, which not only recommended "pinto beans" but asked the housewives of the nation to buy pinto beans as their patriotic duty, stating that they were cheaper and of greater food value than the white, or navy bean. When Mr. Hoover's personal attention was called to this fact he frankly stated that he "knew nothing of such a campaign

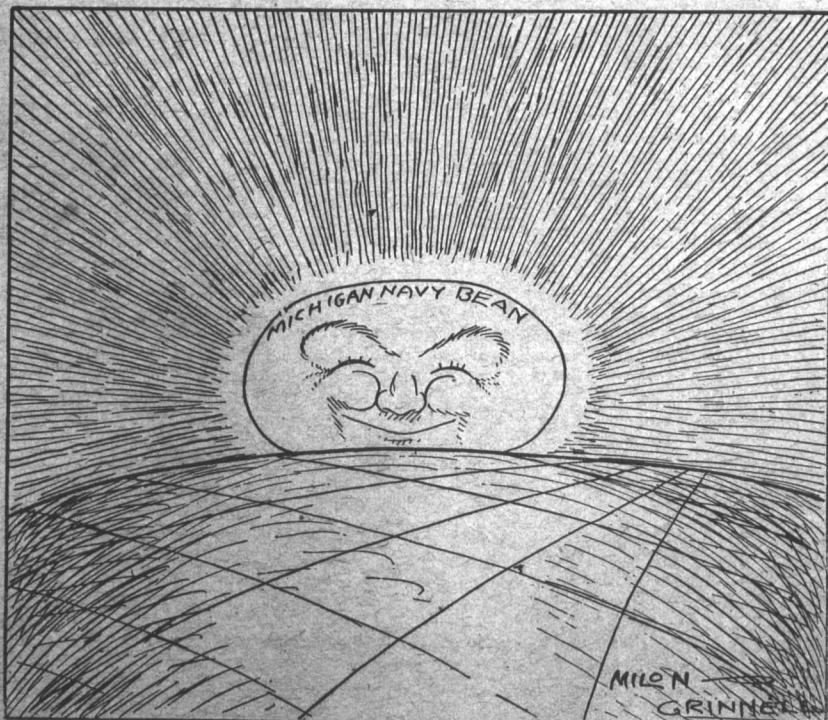
of advertising; that it was both unwise and unfair, and that he had not been consulted in the matter." By this statement another "dollar-a-year patriot" was up a tree.

The value of advertising when accompanied by an appeal to patriotism was never better demonstrated, for it is a fact that for the first eight months of the year, now all but past, there was practically no demand for "navy" beans. Every housewife purchased "pintos;" the army was forced to eat "pintos;" and these little gods of food fame by grace of the "dollar-a-year" king, fairly forced their way upon the market and into the homes. That these little freckled-faced foreigners could be produced at a less cost than the "navy" beans was an established fact, therefore "what of the future of the navy bean, the money crop of the farmers of Michigan?" With the free publicity given by the Government, the "pinto" had been given a splendid introduction to the consuming public. Would the "pinto" as a food product be able to hold its reputation when given the actual test? If so, then the "dollar-a-year patriots" would be justified in their position; if not, the fact would be clearly established that the "pinto" was forced upon the market for a purpose, and that somewhere somehow, the profiteers had put another raw deal over on both producer and consumer.

Let us follow the lead. The consumers, in the army, in the navy and in the homes, accepting the recommendations of the Bean Division of the Food Administration, gave the "pintos" a fair trial—the bean growers of New York and Michigan paid the bill. When the market opened October 1st, it was found that Colorado, California, and foreign bean growing sections had beans aplenty for sale.

Colorado and California growers amassed fortunes last year and double acreage this year was the result. Buyers soon came into the markets and they were asking for navy beans. They were shown pintos, white beans from California, beans from Japan, beans of all shapes, kinds and colors; but no, they wanted Michigan navy beans, that little capsule of concentrated food, made famous in song and story during the Civil War.

California growers were a little cocky at first, but later offered their beans at less than the price asked for the Michigan product, but no takers. Prices were again and again reduced, and right now not more than ten per cent of the California crop has been moved. "Pintos, pintos, who wants pintos, the bean recommended by the Food Administration—who wants pintos?" But no answer. One big Michigan concern purchased three car loads and they were ship-



Michigan Navy Bean "Comes up Smiling" Again

ped east. They have been unloaded into a warehouse and no sales as yet. At the present time you can buy California beans in the eastern market at a less price than navy beans, but no takers, no demand. You can buy the Kotonashi bean from Japan at eastern ports for less than eight cents per pound, but they are right now a drug on the market.

The "sun of popularity" is again rising for the Michigan navy bean, and in proof of this statement we submit the following facts: From the opening of the market for 1918 to this very day there has been a demand for navy beans. True, there has been slight changes in the market quotations, but these merely reflect manipulation in a war-time market. Elevator men sold their beans as fast as purchased, and right now sixty per cent of the bean crop has been disposed of. Within the last ten days the Grain Corporation, a government agency, has purchased two hundred cars of Michigan beans, and this in the open market where they had offerings of other beans at a less price. The government paid \$9.25 per cwt. for these beans. They required that the growers should not have less than eight cents per pound, hand-picked basis. The local elevator was allowed one cent per pound as their handling charge and the wholesaler was given one-quarter of a cent per pound for his part in the deal. It has been stated upon good authority that the army and the navy implored Uncle Sam to give them beans, not substitutes. It is true that this government purchase, in a measure establishes the price, and yet we would not be surprised to see the navy bean reach even a higher level. The present demand would seem to exceed the supply, and yet we maintain that any price between eight and nine cents per pound brings a fair return to the grower. Last fall when the whole market situation was hazy, when it seemed quite impossible to even catch a glimpse of the future, we urged growers to look for a price round five dollars per bushel, and this advice still holds good. To be sure the price may later go higher, speculation may step in now that the Government is not keeping quite as firm hold on the market; but even in that case the grower will not be the loser, for all things considered the five dollar price should be satisfactory.

Just one other thing has been established, and it is worth while. The pinto cannot be successfully canned. It has been tried; every process known to science has been employed, and yet the little pinto and all of its ilk grown in the warmer climates, begins to show up their lack of real stability when the can cover is sealed.

Again comes the question: "What is the future of the navy bean?" The assuring answer comes, "All is well." More beans will be demanded after the war than ever before; the soldier boys will never forget them; the civilian now well knows that they are most nutritious and inexpensive food to be found anywhere at fifteen cents the pound and that substitutes are a delusion. To be sure we don't expect eight dollar beans to the grower in the future, but we do make the prediction right here and now that the Michigan navy bean will never be sold at pre-war-time prices again. And so the little navy bean, in spite of its handicaps, in spite of the dollar-a-year patriots, in spite of the manipulation of the manipulators, has established its right to a place in the front ranks as a food product, and when the foreign demand is over it will be the bean growers of Colorado and California who must look for a market, for the Michigan bean industry will continue on, and sixty per cent of all of the real beans of the nation will in the future, as in the past, be grown in Michigan. The dollar-a-year patriots, realizing this, are leaving their work in Washington and now looking for a place "in the sun" where they can handle the navy bean, and thus secure profit in an industry which, for personal gain, they sought to destroy.

NATIONAL GRANGE IN N. Y. SESSION OPPOSES DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW

The fifty-second annual convention of the National Grange was concluded last week at Syracuse, N. Y. Resolutions have been introduced reaffirming the society's pre-war opposition to compulsory military training.

Another measure likely to be unanimously endorsed refers to the Daylight Saving act. Farmers throughout the country are bitterly opposed to the daylight saving act and will wage a stiff fight for its repeal. The readjustment of the standard time, they say, has proved disastrous to the farming industry. The summer switching of the clock interferes with the cutting of the hay and harvesting of crops in the morning and deprives the farmer of assistance between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, two of the most valuable hours of the day.

L. J. Tabor, of Ohio, introduced two sets of resolutions, one calling upon Congress to act immediately on the federal amendment for woman suffrage and the other calling for the passage of the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying with it provision for prohibiting of the liquor traffic until our troops are demobilized. Until two years ago the National Grange, while favoring equal suffrage in states, was opposed to the enactment of a federal law.



The New York City budget for 1919 is \$248,108,487, an increase of \$9,984,728 over the last one.

An Allied bombing aeroplane recently carried an upright piano from London to Paris.

The British navy has grown during the war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons, and in personnel from 146,000 to 406,000.

There are five office buildings in New York all within five blocks, worth \$45,000,000, and within which 28,500 people are at work daily.

Recently about 150 lives were lost in an earthquake in Porto Rico. Almost every town on the island was damaged.

N-d

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY
P. O. BOX 908
NEW YORK CITY

PERSONAL

November 20, 1918.

Dear Mr. Lord:

Your letter without date reached me yesterday and I feel under deep obligations to you for taking the time and trouble to write me so fully and for making so many helpful suggestions concerning my future opportunities to serve my State.

I realize very fully the many serious handicaps that I must overcome in order to properly and intelligently represent the interests of the rural communities of our State, and I want to assure you that I shall leave nothing undone that will enable me to meet and know, and if possible to make friends with, the real people of Michigan, so that I may actually be their representative, study their problems and understand their viewpoints, and be just as helpful as an intense desire and my intelligence will permit. It is a conspicuous fact that I was elected by the farming communities of Michigan through their steadfast republicanism, and this makes my responsibility to them much greater than I can well express.

Just as soon as I am relieved from my present duty, I shall come to Michigan and spend all the time necessary, which I imagine will be not less than three months, in visiting every community in the State with a view to meeting not only the farmers but other citizens, and learn direct from them some of the problems and possibly the solution thereof, that must be solved with wise legislation. I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know from time to time the causes of unrest among the farmers and how I can best understand their grievances, and what you consider to be the best method for correcting economic conditions that need changing.

You hit the nail on the head when you state "To insure the future peace of the world differences within nations as well as differences between nations must be settled," and my sole ambition and effort will be to make myself useful and of service and to introduce such remedial legislation as will insure happiness, peace and prosperity to my country and state.

With kind regards and with most sincere thanks for your letter, I am

Faithfully yours,

Mr. Forrest A. Lord, Editor,
Michigan Business Farming,
Mount-Clemens, Michigan.

NEWBERRY WILL ADDRESS FARMERS

Michigan's Senator-Elect to Speak before the State Association of Farmer's Clubs in Senate Chamber, Lansing, Dec. 4th, 1918

Farmers of Michigan are to have their first opportunity of hearing their new senator-elect, Truman H. Newberry, who is scheduled to speak before the state association of Farmer's Clubs, in the Senate Chamber, at Lansing, on Wednesday, Dec. 4th.

In a communication to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, which appears below, Mr. Newberry discloses a desire that we believe sincere, to become interested in the welfare of the farmers of Michigan. In fact, he pledges himself to become acquainted with our farmers, to investigate their needs, and to serve them to the best of his ability. If Mr. Newberry carries out the intentions he has so clearly and emphatically set forth in his signed communication, he may rest assured that he will have the active support of both the farmers and the farm press of the state.

The annual meeting of the farmers' clubs will convene at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 3rd, and will be presided over by Hon. C. B. Scully, president. The session will continue that evening and all day Wednesday and Wednesday evening. The program in detail follows:

TUESDAY P. M., DEC. 3.

Invocation, Rev. E. W. Bishop; Solo, Melvin Hart, Howell, accompanist, Miss Esther Newcomb; Report of Associational Secretary, Mrs. Jos. S. Brown, Howell; "Efficiency and System as a Pol-ative for the Farm Help Shortage," Hon. A. B. Cook, Owosso; reading, Mrs. Claude A. Burkhart, Howell; "Marketing," Mr. Hale Tennant, Federal Field Agent, East Lansing; solo, Melvin Hart.

TUESDAY EVENING

"An Evening at the M. A. C." Toastmaster, Hon. I. R. Waterbury, Detroit; President's address, Hon. C. B. Scully, Almont. Program in charge of President Frank S. Kedzie.

WEDNESDAY A. M., DEC. 4

Club conference of delegates, directed by Vice President Edgar Burk, St. Johns; solo, Melvin Hart, Howell; "The Farmers' Need of a State and National Chamber of Agriculture," Hon. James N. McBride, State Market Director; remarks, Hon. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, E. A. Illenden, Adrian; reports of committees; treasurer's report; election of officers.

WEDNESDAY P. M., DEC. 4

Opening address, Governor A. E. Sleeper, Michigan War Governor; Industrial School military band; address on child Welfare, speaker from U. S. Dept. of Labor Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.; solo, Melvin Hart; reading, Mrs. Claude A. Burkhart; "The Issues of the World War," Rev. Alfred W. Wishart, Grand Rapids; Industrial School Military band; address, Commander Truman H. Newberry, U. S. Senator elect and Commander of New York Navy Harbor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Industrial School military band; "Women and Democracy," Estelle Downing, Ypsilanti; solo, Melvin Hart; reading, Mrs. Claude A. Burkhart; "Michigan Boys in War," A Soldier Boy; address, Food Administration; Industrial School military band; address, Hon. H. S. Earle, U. S. Federal Director of Boys' Working Reserve.

Market News Flashes

With the close of the fall season most lines are decreasing rapidly, oranges being the only prominent exception this week. The volume in general is still above that moving for the corresponding time last year. Price changes in either direction were nearly all very moderate. Apples, cabbage, California onions, sweet potatoes, celery and cranberries tended slightly higher.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



FARMERS MAY HAVE SUGAR FOR HOME MEAT CURING

In support of its policy to encourage curing of meats on farms, the Food Administration has authorized all Federal Food Administrators to supply the necessary sugar for this purpose. Farmers requiring either white or brown sugar for curing home-butchered meat should make application to their county or state Food Administration official. It is pointed out that the home-curing of meats is similar in principle to the preservation of local fruits and vegetables for home use, and is in accordance with the Food Administration's efforts to shorten the route of food products from source of production to place of consumption.

CONDENSARIES WILL NOW RECEIVE THEIR FULL SUGAR QUOTA

By a recent order of the Food Administration, condensaries may now receive their normal requirements of sugar and new condensaries may be opened. The need of condensed milk abroad for the nourishment of the liberated nations and the Allies is officially reported to be extremely pressing. Shortage of feed and fodder throughout Europe has resulted in serious curtailment in dairy production abroad. Europe is expected to require butter and condensed milk from America in large quantities over a period of years. Farmers of the United States are asked to prepare for furnishing the great quantities of milk that will be required by condensaries now existing in this country and those to be built.

FEDERAL RESERVE LAND BANKS LOAN \$7,580,736 IN OCTOBER

During the month of October \$7,580,736 were loaned to 3,075 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages according to the monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in amount of loans closed, \$1,260,180, with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul running slightly behind in amount, \$1,053,500. The other ten banks closed loans in October as follows: Wichita, \$760,600; Houston, \$753,320; St. Louis, \$708,406; New Orleans, \$576,675; Omaha, \$519,900; Louisville, \$459,300; Berkeley, \$456,000; Columbia, \$402,925; Baltimore, \$322,400, and Springfield, \$307,530.

On November 1st the total amount of mortgage loans closed since the establishment of the Federal Land Banks was \$139,378,156, numbering 61,174 borrowers. During October 2,338 applications were received asking for \$11,818,132. During the same period 3,387 loans were approved, amounting to \$9,007,149. Altogether 104,171 have applied for loans under this system, aggregating \$265,396,112.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank districts, as follows: Spokane, \$21,659,900; St. Paul, \$19,773,300; Omaha, \$15,642,740; Wichita, \$15,017,600; Houston, \$12,528,379; New Orleans, \$10,043,615; St. Louis, \$9,455,077; Louisville, \$8,897,900; Berkeley, \$8,502,000; Columbia, \$6,932,820; Springfield, \$5,482,875; Baltimore, \$5,441,950.

In October, Michigan farmers applied for 137 loans aggregating \$324,600; 93 loans of \$150,400 were closed, making \$2,801,300 loaned farmers in this state since the establishment of the land banks.

M. A. C. SAYS SILAGE TRIMS THE COST OF FEEDING HORSES

Owners of horses in Michigan can get partially around the prevailing high feed prices if they will use silage for part of the ration fed their equines, a press bulletin from the Michigan Agricultural College declares. The report from M. A. C. tells of the results of experiments in feeding silage to horses at the college during a period covering a number of years.

"Where silage is available, it can be used to good advantage as the basis of the ration," the report states. "For several years the experiment station of the college has fed a number of horses each winter on a single ration, under the supervision of R. S. Hudson, farm superintendent. The horses so fed have for the most part been young

animals from 2 to 5 years of age. They were carried thru a feeding period of from 10 to 12 weeks on silage and straw, without grain. A ration consisting of a fair quality of silage without straw was sufficient to produce slight gains in weight, and leave the horses in improved condition at the end of the eleven weeks feeding period. The horses were allowed all the silage they would clean up, and oat straw in excess, the refuse being used for bedding.

"Care should be taken to avoid feeding silage which is very sour, as digestive disturbances are apt to follow, especially when a full feed is allowed. With a good quality of silage, as high as 40 pounds per head daily was consumed by horses weighing 1500 pounds without any signs of digestive trouble. Frozen silage should never be fed.

"In these experiments the horses were allowed to run loose in a shed, with adjoining yards for exercise. They were fed from a common trough and had access to water at all times."

N. Y. BEAN MEN WANT SOME OF WAR RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

The bean market begins to show some life and it looks like a fairly steady market from now on, says a Rochester despatch to the *Chicago Packer*. With the war virtually at an end, the New York State Bean Shippers' Association will promptly

seek some alleviation from the restrictions which were imposed as war measures. It is probable that one of the first moves will be to have the ban raised on shipping beans to Cuba, except by permit. As it is now it virtually amounts to a complete embargo on such shipments. The ruling prices to growers for bright, sound, hand-picked stock, all per cwt. basis, is: Peas, \$7.50; yellow eyes, \$8; white kidneys, red kidneys, white marrows, \$10.

The Western New York Bean Growers' Association held a meeting a few days ago at the Whitcomb House which was attended by representative bean men from this territory. It is recognized that bean growing is in a bad way here. For three years past conditions have been generally unsatisfactory, both the growing and the selling end. The result is that if the business is to be continued, it must be put on its feet.

Beginning with the growing end as the logical point at which to start, it was decided that the means should be provided for obtaining better seed. For several years past, beans here owing to one cause or another, including the mysterious root disease, have been steadily deteriorating. It is probable that the association will import sufficient seed for its members from territories free from disease. Some educational work also will be done.

Considerable consideration was given to the methods employed by the Pinto interests of Colorado and Western bean growers generally.

Western Farmers' Political Organization Makes Gains

LEGISLATIVE RESULTS

"In Minnesota the League and labor will have at least 15 state senators out of 67, and 36 house members out of 134, something that has not happened since the old Farmers' Alliance days. They will form a solid block for the reform program which will put the other members on record for 1920 and which will probably put across a good deal of the present program.

"In South Dakota there will be at least five state senators and eight representatives, probably more when the returns are all in. The situation in this state is peculiar in that both old parties indorsed the League program to secure the votes and so are bound to carry it out. With representation in both houses the League men will give them a chance to go on record. The principle of 'let the old gang do it,' however, will probably be found very disappointing and the voters of South Dakota will be thoroughly dissatisfied with their trust in politicians before 1920 comes around.

"Montana will have not less than 16 League and labor men in the lower house and four in the upper. Idaho will have ten assemblymen and six senators, possibly more. Nebraska one senator and seven assemblymen. In the latter state with a membership of slightly more than 12,000, the League polled 30,000 votes. Colorado will have two senators and two assemblymen.

GREAT OBSTACLES MET

"In none of these states outside of North Dakota are the farmers as yet fully organized. There has not been time, and in addition to this the League has faced great obstacles in the mob violence, the petty persecution, and the loss of organizers through the war. It has had to face the most vicious and unprincipled campaign ever waged in America, centering around the false 'loyalty' issue. It has had to face false arrests and official tyranny of the worst kind, for which this false issue raised by the plunderbund was made the excuse. In the last month of its campaign the influenza epidemic was a Godsend to the old gang in that it prevented the League from reaching the voters thru meetings. The gang had the big newspapers and it had the funds for correspondence courses in lying propaganda, which the League could have met only by public meetings.

"In spite of all these obstacles, however, the organized farmers and workers have made great progress in their purpose to have a voice in determining the conditions under which they must live. They have won officers in the first trial of strength. They have advertised their plan in every nook and corner of the west. They have gotten ready for big things, and never before was the need so great. The great struggle for democracy at home is on in earnest."

GAINS IN NEW FIELDS

"Outside of North Dakota the League and labor have secured over 100 state legislators, who will make the interests of these classes heard in the legislatures of six states. In Minnesota it has elected one state officer and one congressman. In Montana the two state officers up for election. In Idaho the two United States senators indorsed by the League were elected and one state officer, the state treasurer.

"By running second to the successful old party candidate in Minnesota and South Dakota, the League and labor alliance becomes the dominant opposition to the plunderbund in these states. Montana and Idaho have shown great League strength. All that is needed to make the League successful in these states in 1920 is further organization of the farmers and the spread of the gospel among the city workers. The election results indicate that the League wins the organized rural territory and the city votes where the workers have had a chance to get the issue straight.

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.)

SUGAR CARDS EXPIRE WITH THE END OF EACH CURRENT MONTH

I would like to ask in regards to the new sugar regulations. It does seem as if they are bound to take advantage of the farmer in every way. Now, in the first place we live six and three-quarters miles from Caro and have only a big Leavy work team to drive and it is always from ten to twenty-one days apart before we can get a day off to get to Caro, and during the first eleven days in November we didn't have a crumb of sugar, syrup or molasses in the house. Well, on the twelfth we learned that Father-in-law would drive out on the following day so I ordered my groceries put up Tuesday, the twelfth, by telephone so they would be ready. Well they (D. L. Lazell and son) made up my sugar card, dated it Nov. 14th when it is only the 14th today as I am writing this. They put up twelve pounds of sugar and punched out the full twenty-one pounds for the full months supply, which they say is all I am entitled to for a family of six children ranging in ages from one year to eleven and hubby and I. Besides they cheated me out of a pound each month, the old card was in use. I always had six pounds of the sixteen pounds allowed us (on the old card) coming on the last purchase of the month and no matter if I ask for the full six, they never put up more than five, and so I always would lose it. Thanking you for your time in reading this I would like to see a reply in our favorite paper, the M. B. F.—Mrs. Chas. S. Caro, Mich.

Up until November 1st, 2 lbs. of sugar per person was the sugar allowance per month. During this month, it has been 3 lbs. per person.

When a sugar card is issued by a retailer, he is supposed to give the consumer sugar at this rate for his family for the balance of the month and punch the full allotment for that month. For example: If someone representing a family of six should make application to the retailer for a sugar card on November 15th, they would be entitled to 9 lbs. of sugar which represents one-half of their month's allotment, indicating the time at which the card was issued.

We might also add that the month's allotment which was allowed for November cannot be purchased, or any part of it, in the month of December. In other words, the month's allotment must be purchased within the month in which it is allotted.—George A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

THE ALIEN ENEMY ACT DOES NOT CONFISCATE PROPERTY

A young man came from Germany to this country and bought a farm for his parents to live on as long as they lived. Now this young man died but made a will providing in said will that the parents should live on the place as long as one of them lived, and after the last one was dead the farm should be sold and the proceeds divided among the brothers and sisters of the said young man. Four of the heirs are not citizens of the U. S., three live in this country, and one lives in Germany. The rest are naturalized. This young man nor the parents were citizens of this country. Is this property subject to confiscation under the alien enemy act? Are any of the four heirs liable to lose their share? Is the executor required to make a report to our government since hostilities have stopped? I am a reader of the M. B. F. and live on the above place, and these questions are asked not to defraud the government nor either of the heirs, only to keep all out of trouble if possible.—A. W. R., Huron Co.

The alien enemy act does not provide for the confiscation of the property of an alien enemy but only for its custody, and the return of the property after the war. It is proper and right to report to the government all alien enemy property known by every person that the custodian may properly pass thereon. I doubt if the custodian would disturb this property in any way if the heirs have observed the regulation required of alien enemies. The mere fact of being an alien enemy does not deprive them of the right of inheritance.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

PURCHASER OF LAND BEFORE DEC. 1st MUST PAY TAXES LEVIED

I have recently bought a farm and will not get possession until March 1919. The former owner demands that I pay the taxes for this year, claiming that is according to law. I cannot conceive of a law that will require me to pay taxes on a piece of property during a period of time that it is

owned and in possession of another party.—A Subscriber, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Unless there is some agreement otherwise the rule would be as follows: The purchaser of land before Dec. 1st has to pay the taxes levied. The seller in a warranty deed has to pay the taxes if sold after the first of December, as the taxes become a lien upon the first of December and his warranty covers tax liens as well as other liens.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

BE SURE OF RELIABILITY BEFORE DOING BUSINESS WITH THEM

I saw an advertisement in the M. B. F. of the Western Sales Agency, or it was signed D. F. Bush. As I want to sell my farm, I wrote them. They seem fair enough, but I would like to ask you if you know anything about them, and are they reliable. I don't want to get in wrong, as they are strangers to me.—B. G. K., Byron, Mich.

The advertisement of the Western Sales Agency was published thru an error. We cannot recommend this firm, and would advise our readers to thoroughly investigate their reliability before doing business with them.

BRING SUIT IN SAME COUNTY IN WHICH SUMMONS IS SERVED

Can you tell me if a party in Nashville sued a firm in Detroit, would the firm have to come to Nashville to be tried or would the party have to go to Detroit?—A Subscriber, Nashville, Mich.

If the party who resides in Nashville can have a summons served in the county in which Nashville is located, upon the firm or member of the firm if a partnership, the case would have to be tried at Nashville, but if service could not be made upon the Detroit firm or member of the firm in that county, the Nashville party will be obliged to bring suit in Detroit where he can procure service.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

RETAILER IS ALLOWED BUT 15c PROFIT ON 24 LB. FLOUR

Would like to ask if you could make inquiries as to the prices of fine wheat flour (Gold Medal) and whole wheat flour. We are at present paying around \$1.70 for 25 lbs. of Gold Medal flour, and 50c for 6 lbs. of whole wheat flour, and it doesn't seem reasonable that the coarse flour should be more expensive than the fine.—Mrs. A. M., Vanderbilt, Michigan.

The retailer is entitled to a profit of 15c on each 24½ pound sack over his delivered cost, and if you will send us the name of the merchant we will gladly investigate, for the price of \$1.70 does seem a little high; however, the cost of transportation and cartage vary in different localities so that it is impossible to make any headway without the invoice and freight bill. Gold Medal flour is selling in Lansing at \$1.60, but Washburn-Crosby Company have a distributing point here so there is no cartage charge to be added to the cost price.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

WILD OATS ARE GAINING A FOOTHOLD IN MICHIGAN

A series of reports received by the farm crops department of the Michigan Agricultural College tell of a widespread invasion of the state this season by the wild oat. The weed which if not controlled becomes a dangerous pest, was brought into the state last spring with spring wheat imported from the west. Immediate control measures are urged by the farm crops men of M. A. C.

"Few people realize what a dangerous weed the wild oats is," declares Prof. F. A. Spragg in a new issue of the Quarterly Bulletin. "Wild oats mature early and usually ripen before the crop in which they grow. They shell off and normally lie in the ground until the next spring without sprouting. In fact, a portion of them normally lie in the ground for a term of years, germinating only under the most favorable conditions when they will again be weeds in a grain field. Wild oats have been known to lie under timothy sod for four years and germinate when the ground was broken for cropping.

"To control the pest observe the following: (1) Plant only clean seed. (2) Pull wild oat plants wherever and whenever they appear, even at the risk of pulling up some other plants as well. (3) If you had wild oats go to seed this year, put the land into a cultivated crop next spring. (4) If you had any wild oats in your harvested grain do not use it for seed. (5) Before using the sacks again, turn and clean them."

TEN DOLLARS FOR THE 1919 BEETS

Sugar Manufacturers Agree to Continue the Present Contract of \$10 Flat Price and Graduating Scale for the Next Season

We are advised by A. B. Cook, president of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n that the present contract with the sugar manufacturers will continue for next season. At a meeting of the board of directors, it was definitely ascertained that the present year's contract was satisfactory to the majority of the growers, which information was passed on to the manufacturers thru the good graces of State Food Administrator Prescott. The manufacturers showed no disposition whatever to argue over the matter with the growers and stated that they would make contracts for next year upon that basis.

The contract calls for a flat rate of \$10 per ton, regardless of sugar content. This rate, however, is based on 9 cent sugar. Should the price of sugar advance the growers will receive an additional \$1 per ton or fraction thereof, for each 1 increase or fraction thereof, per hundred pounds of sugar during the months of November, December, January, February.

Everyone in any way interested in the sugar beet or the beet sugar industries of the state will be mightily pleased that this matter has been settled so amicably this year, and so early in the season. Heretofore the work of signing contracts and estimating the acreage has been seriously interfered with because of the long-drawn out controversies between growers and manufacturers. As a result of the early settling of this price and the friendly feeling now in evidence, it may reasonably be expected that next year will be a banner sugar beet year.

As a subscriber to your paper and a farmer, I am taking the liberty of asking a favor of you: Could you tell me who to write to at the Ford plant to get a job for this winter?—H. J. H., Remus, Michigan.

Address letter of application to Manager Employment Department, Ford Motor Co., Detroit.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGE- MENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

of Michigan Business Farming, published at Mount Clemens, Michigan, for 1918.
State of Michigan, County of Macomb.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Forrest Lord, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is one of the editors of Michigan Business Farming and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher, Rural Publishing Company, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Editors, Grant Slocum and Forrest Lord, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Business Manager, Geo. M. Slocum in U. S. service.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Grant Slocum, R.F.D. No. 4, Mount Clemens, Mich.
George M. Slocum, in U. S. service.

Forrest Lord, 108 South Ave., Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Estate of Chas. Hampton, Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee, or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than as a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

FORREST LORD, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of November, 1918.

BERT V. NUNNELLY,
(My commission expires Sept. 5th, 1920.)

Dodging the Tax-Dodger—Site Value Taxation Reviewed from a Farmer's Standpoint

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—The old saying that there are two evils,—death and taxes,—which we cannot escape is not strictly true. Nobody escapes death, but many escape taxes. Since the first organized community came into existence requiring the raising and expending of public funds, there has been a tax "problem." To devise a system of taxation which would fall equitably upon all, has of course, been the object of students of economics for the centuries, but despite the most utopian methods, many have continued to pay more than their share to make up for what others neglected to pay. The rich man has always complained that he paid more than his share of the taxes; the poor man complained that the rich were getting off easy; the city property holder complained that the farmers were not taxed heavily enough, and the farmer complained that the city people hid most of their valuables from the eyes of the assessor. Because of the ease with which personal property may be concealed by the dishonest, attempts have been made to devise a system that would exempt personal property from taxation and collect all taxes upon real estate values. Both the "single" tax and the "site-value" tax systems have been tried in other states and countries with varying satisfaction, and a league has been organized in Michigan to revise our taxation system and raise all taxes on site values alone. Many farmers' organizations have endorsed the site-value idea, but we find that many individual farmers are opposed to the proposed method, and give good reasons for their objections. This is a subject that will bear the closest investigations. This and the kindred subject of present farm values will bear the closest investigation and discussion, and two very pointed letters upon these subjects are printed below. We invite all our readers who pay taxes to give us their views upon these matters.]

In your issue of Nov. 16th, is an article in favor of taxing site values only. Stripped of its verbal camouflage it is the same old single-tax idea that was aimed at owners of the big game preserves in England. In this country it means that the city millionaires are seeking a way to unload their taxes on someone else. The wealth of the Morgans and other bankers, the Goulds, Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, the great insurance companies, the wholesalers, the catalogue houses and the big manufacturers would by this scheme escape almost entirely from taxation while the men that owned unimproved land would find their taxes increased many times. The poor man who has bought a piece of wild land, cleared a few acres, built a shack for his family and perhaps a straw shed for his stock would be taxed for more than it was worth, and being unable to pay, his home would be sold to pay the taxes that the great greedy, grasping monopolists might escape their just taxes.

With greatly increased land taxes many partly-improved farms would become worthless to their owners and so deserted by them.

Do the consumers of farm products want them to become any scarcer than they are now? All this talk of exempting the products of labor from taxation is verbal camouflage. Who owns this product of labor now? Is it the ones who work

or the ones who scheme that own them? If the latter, what sacred right have they got that they should not have their property taxed?

Taxes are to support the government and the government is to protect its people and their property rights. Some kinds of property needs protection in one way, others in two or three. Land requires protection of title, for buildings must be added; protection from incendiarism and movable property must have protection from thieves besides. Why should property that requires triple protection from the government escape all costs of governmental protection, while the kind that only requires one kind of protection pays for all of the protection? Is there any justice in that? If a man stole a horse we would not think of passing a law to let him steal all his life. Why then should we help the tax-dodger dodge taxes all his life? Why not say to the taxdodger that we will put the matter on an honest business basis and that a man has no right to expect anything from the government that he will not pay for? If you hide your valuables from assessment then the government will give you no protection for them. If taken by others they cannot be replevined or the taker called a thief and no insurance can be collected in excess of the assessed valuation and no action of any kind for any property shall be legal unless proof of assessment is given or the property is legally exempted from taxes. Such laws would be easy to enforce and make tax-dodging unpopular.—Francis G. Smith, Isabella county.

FARM VALUES HAVE NOT INCREASED SAYS VAN BUREN FARMER

In response to your suggestion regarding the increasing or decreasing value of farms I am sending the following table compiled from my personal knowledge as an appraiser for an association. The figures show that the farm was sold for that price. Asterisks indicate land contracts or speculation.

All of these farms have been sold at least once in the six year period. The improvements have remained the same on all of them. They all show a scaling down in price except No. 7, which is one of the famous farms of the county, but the owner is not able to get what he paid for it six years ago. No. 8, while sold every three years for \$20,000, is never really sold because it is in the hands of speculators, and the original owner who holds a \$6,000 mortgage, is the real owner until the speculators get tired of trying to fleece one another and a real farmer gets the land. The appraised value was obtained through general government agencies acting under the Federal Farm Loan Act. The dagger indicates that the farm was sold for that price.—John C. Stafford, Lawrence.

| | AC | 1912 | 1915 | 1918 | Apr '1 |
|--------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| No. 1 | 42† | \$ 4,500 | \$ 4,000 | \$ 3,700 | \$ 3,500 |
| No. 2 | 80 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 4,500 |
| No. 3 | 80 | 8,000 | 6,500 | 5,400 | 5,500 |
| No. 4 | 120† | 8,000 | 8,000† | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| No. 5 | 100 | 10,000 | 8,000† | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| No. 6 | 120 | 8,000 | 7,000 | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| No. 7 | 160† | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 |
| No. 8 | 160* | 20,000* | 20,000* | 20,000 | 12,000 |
| No. 9 | 20 | 2,000† | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| No. 10 | 120 | 10,000† | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 |

There is Money in Turkeys—Learn How to Raise Them

Unless one makes one's plans for raising turkeys a considerable time in advance, the best results cannot be achieved. It is useless to expect to realize the highest price for turkeys at Christmas unless the birds are heavy and carry a large amount of flesh, consequently their early treatment is of great importance.

Turkeys cannot be raised like other domestic birds because their domestication has been comparatively recent, in fact, they have never been completely domesticated, but still retain many of their wild habits. They should be allowed to roam at will, and starting at one end of a field, and spreading out, they will devour every worm and grasshopper. A good plan is to run a four-foot woven-wire fence around the fields, and barbed-wire above that. The birds will light on top of the fence, but will soon learn that the bars are there, and will quickly abandon all attempts to leave the field. To raise turkeys successfully a large amount of space is necessary. Unless they have ample room in which to roam, development is retarded, percentage of mortality among young stock will be high, and birds will not be very healthy. Moreover, the cost of their keep will be unnecessarily great because they will have been unable to get enough of their natural food, worms and insects.

Mature turkeys ought always to be used for breeding, and male and female ought not to be related. Turkeys do not attain full maturity till they are three years old, and, to ensure vigorous poults, two to three year old parents ought always to be employed for breeding purposes. Inbreeding has a most injurious effect upon turkeys causing the young to be delicate, stunted, and most difficult to raise.

In February flocks should be mated and turned into a three-acre field fenced as described above. Ten hens and one male constitute a flock. Fresh water should be before the birds all the time, but very little grain is required after the grass has begun to grow. When grain is necessary, wheat is most suitable. During cold weather, eggs should be gathered every day, but as soon as warm days arrive, they should be gathered only at night. They are best kept in a cool place and should be turned often.

Raising turkey poults requires both knowledge and care. We can learn from nature that mother-turkey makes her nest in a secluded spot, safe from man and other egg-eating animals, that her young when hatched are tender and weak, and do not need food for a considerable number of hours after being hatched.

As soon as hatched, each poult should be marked on the web of the foot so that the particular flock from which it comes may be readily ascertained. After that has been done, a little cotton seed, or corn oil (properly purified) should be rubbed on every bird's head to kill the head lice which almost all poults have. Then they ought to be thoroughly dusted with a reliable lice powder, especially among the wing quills. The third day after hatching the young birds can be turned into a field, provided they are carefully watched and are brought home at four o'clock in the afternoon. They should then be put in coops for the night, and the coops should be moved every day so that fresh ground is always underneath each bird. Cooping is only necessary till the youngsters are sufficiently old to roost.

Turkeys are voracious eaters, and when they are allowed to wander as freely as possible over arable and pasture land, by eating worms, grubs and insects, they build up strong, fleshy frames at small cost to their owner. Upon the other hand, if they are confined to a small piece of ground, and are fed on grain, they are very liable to disease of the liver, which, unless given suitable attention when first the symptoms appear, will probably kill as many birds as are attacked by it.

A roomy house is necessary for turkeys to roost in at night, and it should have either a large wire-netted door or a big window, for it is almost impossible to fatten turkeys unless they are housed in comfort. Above all, the place must be dry, for dampness invariably proves fatal to turkeys of all ages.

During the six weeks immediately preceding Christmas (or Thanksgiving), it is advisable to confine the turkeys, because they fatten more rapidly, and, in addition, quality and flavor of flesh



Giant Bronze Turkeys raised by N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Michigan.

are improved. The less exercise the birds take, the quicker do they fatten, consequently confinement is advisable during the fattening period, although it is detrimental so long as the birds have not attained their normal growth.

The shed in which the birds are being fattened must, of course, be large and well ventilated. This point is of even greater importance when they are inside all the time than when they are merely roosting at night. Overcrowding must be avoided, for if turkeys have insufficient air or floor space, instead of gaining flesh, they are likely to lose it. To specify how many birds can be kept in a house of a given size is impracticable, because so much depends upon the form and arrangement of the house, and upon the size and variety of the turkeys. In no circumstances, however, should there be less than twelve square feet of floor space per bird.

To stint in feeding turkeys that are being fattened is false economy, and during the few weeks that precede killing, they should be liberally supplied with foods of a flesh-producing character. There is no food more suitable for adding fine quality flesh to the turkey's frame than ground oats mixed with skimmed milk. It forms flesh of excellent texture, color and flavor. Such high prices are now obtainable for well grown, fleshy turkeys, especially at Christmas, that, notwithstanding the high cost of grain, those who raise these birds in quantities can afford the most satisfactory foods. Ground oats are expensive, and only pay to use when raising the very best grade of birds. Barley meal and middlings are good foods for fattening, but they produce flesh inferior in quality to that produced by ground oats and skimmed milk. A very fair ration for turkeys during the last few weeks of their lives consists of equal parts ground oats, barley meal and middlings, with skimmed milk. Although this combination does not produce flesh of such fine quality as ground oats alone does, it answers well.

For size, the bronze turkey is the most desirable. This variety has been evolved from wild stock of a hundred years ago, or longer. Bourbon reds are believed to have come from another wild strain.

—for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1918

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

Published every Saturday by the
 RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
 GEO. M. SLOCUM, Publisher
 MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Detroit Office: 110 Fort St. Phone, Cherry 4669
 Offices: Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

No Premiums, Free List or Clubbing Offers, but a weekly worth five times what we ask for it, and guaranteed to please or your money back any time.

Advertising Rates: Twenty cents per agate line, fourteen lines to the column inch, 760 lines to page.
 Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them.

OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS

We respectfully ask our readers to favor our advertisers when possible. Their catalogs and prices are cheerfully sent free, and we guarantee you against loss providing you say when writing or ordering from them, "I saw your ad. in my Michigan Business Farming."

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

Farm Organizations Against Compulsory Military Training

WE ARE indebted to Jennie I. Buell, secretary of the Michigan State Grange, for a bulletin issued by the American Union against Militarism, upon the subject of compulsory military training in England.

"Detailed reports from London," says this bulletin, "regarding the great new Education Act which Parliament has passed, remodelling from the ground up England's entire educational system, show one striking omission, an omission upon which Americans may well ponder:

"The Act contains no provision whatsoever for compulsory military training.

"This omission is all the more significant in that England is infested with so-called 'defence leagues,' differing in no respect from those in the United States, which have been campaigning furiously for compulsory military training. They have argued its alleged military, educational and industrial advantages, and the powerful London Times has given them much space and prestige. But H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, told a delegation from the Miner's Federation some months ago that the Government had canvassed the question of compulsory military training and had decided that the innovation had neither educational nor military value and would not be adopted."

This information must be a blow to the American militarists who want to saddle the people of the United States with the same obnoxious military system that brought on the great war just closed. There is no doubt about it,—we are soon to be faced with the necessity of choosing for or against compulsory military training in our public schools. The most powerful forces of capitalism in the country are back of the move, and one of the country's leading private citizens, Mr. Roosevelt, is unequivocally pledged to a rigid system of military training and a large standing army and navy that will keep this country armed to the teeth.

Manufacturers of war supplies will plead for compulsory military training of American youth. Large training camps, standing armies and navies mean a permanent market for their products.

Certain army officers who during the brief period of the recent war, have acquired a taste for things military, will plead for compulsory training. They want to perpetuate their jobs. The majority of them, we can thankfully say, are tired of war, disgusted with the false standards of the military system, and praying to get back into civil life.

But the great mass of people will oppose any legislation that will force their sons to spend two or three years of their lives in a training camp for the sole purpose of learning how to kill imaginary enemies.

We spent the lives of nearly 50,000 young men and billions of dollars in money to crush the military system that compulsory military training had built up in Germany. We were told that once this system was uprooted, the future peace of nations would be secure. We believed then and still believe that military caste and military machines are a constant menace to mankind. Militarism is militarism no matter whether it is confined to Germany, England or the United States. Its temptations are the same, its arrogance the same, its results the same the world over. To destroy militarism in Germany and perpetuate it in America would be to threaten the independence of other nations, as Germany threatened it.

We are glad to note that the grange, in national convention just closed, re-affirmed its pre-war opposition to compulsory military training. The Gleaners have also placed themselves on record against it. With the active opposition of these two powerful organizations of farmers, and with the assistance of all other farmers, the militarists will have a hard job to build the military machine they have secretly planned.

Class Consciousness and Class Prejudice

"I DON'T think you should appeal to farmers as a class to support or oppose any measure or man," said a city acquaintance recently. "You only arouse class prejudice which is a bad thing to flourish in any nation."

Piffle! Strange, isn't it, that the farmers and laboring men are the only ones to be accused of having class consciousness? The fellows who have a corner on about two-thirds of the nation's wealth and travel in silk hats and limousines are the only pure democrats in this great republic, or so we might infer

Hold That Liberty Bond

There is every indication that Liberty Loan Bonds, issued during the war, will greatly rise in value with the establishment of peace. In 1888 a \$100 United States bond, bearing 4 per cent interest, sold in the open market for \$130. In 1901 it brought more than \$139. The most conservative will agree that Liberty bonds are sure to go above par in value, now that the Allies have brought the war to a victorious end.

from some of the inane remarks passed about the "class prejudice" of the people who work.

Could the socialist dream of equal rights, privileges, opportunities, intelligence, ambition, wealth, etc., for all, be realized, then class would be no more. But so long as natural ability and enterprise are awarded their just deserts, there will be class distinctions.

Adam felt no class consciousness, except when Eve was around! But Cain and Abel did. And thenceforth society has been classified into the rich and the poor, the high-born and the low-born, the west side and the east side, the gentleman of leisure and the man who works, royalty and peasantry, aristocracy and the common people.

Class distinctions are forced upon society by those who want to be looked upon as being just a little better than their neighbors. A poor man's neighbors do not forsake him when he suddenly comes into the possession of great wealth. He forsakes them. His wealth qualifies him to travel in another "class."

The "common people" are in no wise responsible for this class consciousness. They take a mutually defensive and some times offensive position in order to protect themselves from the selfish seekings of the higher "classes."

The liberal forms of government under which peoples of the present day live are the result of the "common people's" revolt against the established order. History records no instance where nobility or aristocracy has "revolted" because the common people as a class had made life unbearable for them.

So let us deride any complaint that the farmers are unnecessarily emphasizing class distinctions. That they are now in a separate

and distinct "class" from all others is no fault of their own. They have been put there by universally prevailing conditions over which they have had no control. But unless they are to fall to the plane of the serfs and peasants of Europe, they must accept this class distinction that has been visited upon them, and by its power unitedly stand against the despoilers of their political and economic rights.

A National Chamber of Commerce

"I would regret missing an issue, as you are publishing a good spicy farm paper, intended to materially assist the farmer," writes Chas. B. Scully, president of the state federation of farmers' Clubs. "Why not boom the proposition of a state and national chamber of agriculture in your paper? In my opinion it is the one and only sane way to benefit agriculture."

IF MR. SCULLY or any of our readers will turn to the earlier issues of M. B. F., they will find frequent editorial mention of the need of a national organization which would investigate and solve national problems, such as over-production, crop distribution, marketing weaknesses, etc. At that time, no one, to our knowledge had suggested a "national chamber of agriculture," but we find a few months later a number of articles appearing in agricultural publications setting forth in a more or less vague manner the anticipated benefits of such an organization.

The department of agriculture has failed miserably to "deliver the goods." It has never bothered itself with such problems as production costs and simplification of the nation's marketing system, and as a consequence we are just as far from settling these problems as we were fifty years ago. Had the department of agriculture been abreast of the times, Mr. Houston would have been able to go before the congress when the wheat price was under discussion and tell that body exactly what the farmers in every section of the United States should have for their wheat in order to pay them a profit.

The department of agriculture ought to have a good shaking up, and out of that shaking there might develop a national chamber of agriculture, directly accountable thru the county agent organization to the farmers of the nation. We may all stand up on our hind legs and howl against existing conditions, but if our voice never gets any farther than the city limits of the national capitol, our howl is in vain. What must be done is to establish a direct medium of communication between Washington and the farmers of the nation. If the proposed national chamber of agriculture is what we think it is meant to be, it can be made the connecting link between the farmers and the men who make laws to govern the farmers.

The boy who has a longing for the bright lights of the city can't be kept on the farm. Despite mother's pleas and father's promises, he will sooner or later embark upon the great experience that makes some boys and breaks others. Except in rare cases, the right kind of handling in early youth will force the boy's entire thought and ambition upon farming. Given a calf, a pig, a colt or a piece of land in early boyhood; made to feel that his presence is needed on the farm, that he is a partner in the business whether actually so or not, and the average boy takes a proprietary interest in things. As the boy grows to manhood, if his services are valued at all, he should be given a share of the farm profits and a voice in running the business. If the opportunity of the farm is presented in its proper light, the average boy will have no desire to leave it. But without any incentive to work and show an interest in his work, the worst dullard will eventually turn his eyes city-ward and follow his nose to the nearest employment office. The moral of this observation is plain. We need not name it.

"When Johnny comes marching home again," there won't be anything too good about the old farm for him, will there, dad?

If anyone can tell us why the Kaiser should not be tried and hanged for his crimes, let him speak up now or forever hold his peace.



To Help the Farmerettes

Some little time ago the editor writ me a letter askin' me to write my letters to the M. B. F. in the "vernacular," an' I wanted to please him, in fact expected to do jest as he asked me to do, but he didn't send one of the darned things along for me to write into, an' altho I had one of my own up to a little bit ago, somehow the pesky thing has been mislaid an' I can't find it tho I've hunted high an' low for it. I have a faint recollection of lendin' the durn thing to a school marm last summer, an' probly she haint returned it—fergot it likely, so I'll jest have to write on common paper till I git to town an' get a bang-up brand new vernacular of the latest an' most approved style. An' in the meantime I'll jest answer a few letters I've received lately from young farmerettes an' others an' maybe the editor will overlook the vernacular part of it on account of the great good these answers will do.

No. 1. "Dear Unc. Rube: I am a farmerette, an old maid, an' I want a little advice which I know you can give. I have a cow which has given no milk in over a year. She is in good order but absolutely refuses to yield any lacteal fluid. What Can I do to make her produce milk?—Jane.

Now Jane, you say you are an old maid, but your name would not denote your age for it is only within the last few years that girls have been named Jane, but takin' it for granted you are what you say you are, your cow is probly an old maid, too, and unless you can kind o' coax her to raise a calf she probly won't amount to no great site as a milker—the calf must be her very own too, not an adopted one, for she won't give milk for no adopted calf, but for one of her own the milk will be forthcomin' almost as soon as the calf puts in an appearance. By the way, Jane, why don't you git married an' stop bein' an old maid?

No. 2. "Dear Uncle:—I am a young farmerette 20 years of age, 5 ft. 4 inches in height, have beautiful hair and light blue eyes, and am called real good looking. I have a flock of 30 hens which I feed regularly but I get no eggs. What can I feed them to make them lay?—Arabella.

Arabella, your good looks and beautiful hair would cut no figger with "hens" or "chickens," except to make 'em jealous, an' the regular feedin' is not all there is to it either. The trouble is your hens are not properly eddicated; you have been spendin' so much time admirin' yourself that you have neglected the main chance in makin' your hens producers of hen fruit which you seem to desire. The first thing to do is to git a price list of eggs an' hang in your feedin' pen where your hens can see it constantly, then git a price list of feed an' hang beside it, an' every mornin' when you feed 'em jest call their attention to the two price lists an' when you find no eggs at night show 'em the price lists again an' then if they don't git ashamed of themselves an' quit monkey-in' round cut their darned heads off an' sell 'em, 'cause you can make up your mind they're among the non-producin' class an' absolutely wuthless. To tell the sex of young chickens, jest scatter a little feed where they can git it then watch 'em closely—if he eats it he's a rooster—if she eats it it's a pullet. This test is absolute an' has never been known to fail. An' now, jest a few words about the egg business: Sixty-five cents a dozen looks like a dum big price to be payin' for eggs, an' it is a big price, an' many families will be obliged to do without 'em, an' farmers an' poultry raisers will be cussed an' dam'd 'bout as much as ol' Kaiser Bill, 'cause folks in the city know so little about the cost of producin' a dozen eggs, an' they think farmers are jest gettin' rich off'n eggs alone, an' that the other stuff they raise is plum clear velvet. Gosh, they don't stop to figger that at this time of year an' up to 'bout the first of March it takes approximately the following amount of labor an' rations for every dozen eggs that are sent to market: 4 bushels shelled corn, 2 bushels of wheat, 1 bushel of oats, peck of buckwheat, 40 pounds bran mash, 4 pounds beef scraps, 250 pounds of clover hay, an' a month of hard labor. Jest figger this up, folks, an' then deduct 65 cents for the eggs an' b'gosh you'll know jest eggactly how much profit, purty near, that the money-graspin' ol' life-wads of farmers is a slip-pin' in or out of their jeans every time they market a dozen eggs. Of course, you know this is the average an' does not apply to any one individual. I thank you.—Uncle Rube.

Likes "Pep" in M. B. F.

I haven't much time to write a "sob" to the editor but God knows there is enough reason for

one. My experience is the same as all farmers—help gone and crops and stock uncared for with winter coming on. We will soon have "peace" and with it our wheat, with price fixed lower than the cost of raising it, will filter through Holland into Germany. Pleasant prospects for a loyal farmer! Don't let the "pep" run out of your paper. We need it. I will soon add a few more names to your roster to prove I am with you.—L. R. F., Fulton, Michigan.

West Central Michigan Bean Crop Poor

In reply to your request to help you get the inside facts on the bean situation, I want to say the bean crop in Newaygo Muskegon, Oceana and Kent counties was poor; I think about 6 bushels per acre taking the whole acreage planted. Not as many planted as commonly. I have lived on the same farm in Newaygo county for nearly 60 years, and I think I ought to know beans, at least when the bag is open. In conclusion I want to say I like your paper fine. I am glad to think that we farmers have at least one friend in this world. I agree with everything in your paper except the weather. Mr. Foster says the winter will be hard. Now I think from previous observations this winter will be mild, but we won't quarrel about that.—P. L., Holton, Michigan.

Excuse me for the seeming trespass on the rights of the M. B. F., but I just can't help it after reading Mr. Ezra Levin's article on "Farming as a Paying Business." He certainly has it right down "pat" and there are a great many "pats" in it, too. I have been on my farm for 45 years, and I have my farm yet, and that is about all. I had to hire \$200 of the three hundred and fifty dollars I subscribed to the Fourth Liberty loan.—C. P. D., Birch Run, Michigan.

The bean acreage around here was very small this year, and the yield from 4 to 8 bushels per acre. There are fields here that were never harvested. Quite a lot of farmers around here who say they will never try them again. I think M. B. F. is the best paper we take.—G. McK., Albion, Michigan.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ISSUES NEW BULLETINS

Some of the recent bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, of interest to farmers of Michigan, are as follows:

No. 998, "Culture of the Logan Blackberry and Related Varieties."

No. 1006, "The Wheat Joint Worm and its Control."

No. 1018, "Stockyards Fever, Swine Plague, Fowl Cholera, etc."

No. 997, "Terracing Farm Lands."

No. 993, "Co-operative Bull Associations."

"Lining and Loading Cars of Potatoes for Protection from Cold." Every farmers' co-operative warehouse in Michigan should have a copy of this bulletin.

Copies of any of these bulletins may be had free of charge by addressing the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

What a Classified Ad Will Do

WHAT little classified ads will do for farmers in emergencies has been demonstrated time and again. A Missouri farmer who recently decided to sell a calf, some hogs and some poultry, put an ad. in his local paper, and over half of the sale was completed within twenty-four hours. A Kansas farmer sells 300 eggs a week to buyers who see his small newspaper advertisements.

Out in California not long ago a farmer was strikingly convinced of the power of publicity. This man has a big apricot orchard near San Diego, California, and in advance of the harvest season he arranged with a San Diego commission firm to handle his crop.

A thousand new acres of deciduous fruits came into bearing that season. The commission house was absolutely overwhelmed by the amount of fruit that came in from all quarters. They had to phone this orchardist to either dry his fruit or market it through some other channel.

The grower was in a quandry. He had no drying facilities, and his fruit was ripe and unfit for shipment to a distance. In despair he appealed to a friend who was editor of a San Diego paper. The editor wrote a very small item, outlining the situation and stating that automobilists who would stop at the orchard could secure the finest ripe apricots at low prices. The next day 80 machines stopped at his ranch and bought nearly two tons of fruit, and his sales had aggregated 12 tons within a very short time.—Chilton Gano.



THE MYSTERY

A Washington Government official likens the mystery of the real origin of the present war to "the dark and impenetrable mystery of the purloined pork." Two colored men bought a piece of pork in partnership and Wash took charge of it. The next evening he led Cal aside and said: "Strange things done happen to mah house las' night. Hit shorely am a mystery to me."

"What dat, Washington?"

"Dis mawning, Cal, Ah goes down fo' ter get a piece o' hog fo' breakfus, an' Ah puts mah hand in de brine, an' der hain't no hog dere. All gone. So ah turns up de bar'l and, Cal, sho's preaching, de rats had et a hole froo de bottom of de bar'l an' dragged out all de meat!"

Cal at this news was frozen with astonishment for a moment, then he said: "How comes de brine didn't run outen de hole?"

"Why, yo' see, Cal," said Wash, scratching his head, "dat's de mystery."

DEMOCRATIC

A Battle Creek lady danced three times with a good-looking first lieutenant, and then said: "Pardon me, sir, but your face is strangely familiar. Haven't I seen you somewhere before?" "Yes, madam, you have," responded the officer. "I was your milkman for more than three years."

AT THE CANTONMENT

Camp cook:—"How is that for milk, eh?"

Private Snuggins:—"Raised on a dairy farm—All I can say is that the cow that gave it was sired by a pump."—Exchange.

HE COULDN'T TELL A LIE

Inquiring Lady:—"How much milk does your cow give a day?"

Truthful Boy:—"About eight quarts, lady."

Inquiring Lady:—"And how much of that do you sell?"

Truthful Boy:—"About twelve quarts, lady."

THAT'S WHAT IT SAID.

An elderly farmer hitched his team to a telegraph-post.

"Here," exclaimed the policeman, "you can't hitch there!"

"Can't hitch!" shouted the irate farmer. "Well, why have you a sign up, 'Fine for Hitching'?"

A DEAL BETWEEN GENTLEMEN

One day an old Southerner walked into this banker's office. The Southerner was a typical gentleman of the old school.

"What can I do for you?" asked the banker.

"Well," replied the Southerner, "about thirty-five years ago I loaned a man down South some money—not a very big sum. I told him that whenever I should need it I would let him know and he could pay me the money. I need some money now, so I shall let him know, and I would like to have you transact the business for me."

"My good friend," replied the banker, "you have no claim on that money. The statute of limitations has run against that loan years and years ago."

"Sir," replied the Southerner, "the man to whom I loaned that money is a gentleman. The statute of limitations never runs against a gentleman."

So the banker sent for the money. And within a reasonable time thereafter the money came. There was a gentleman at the other end of the transaction also.—Kansas City Journal.

THAT MUSICAL COW

"Oh, Jenny, put a record in!"

It was the farmer's cry,
And soon old Sukey visions had
Of "Comin' Through the Rye."
It made her mouth to water and
Her nostrils opened wide
As "Breath of New Mown Hay" she caught
From fragrant river side.

"The Good Old Summer Time" called forth
The pleasantest of dreams,
She chewed her cud in calm content
At Jinks' "Corn and Beans,"
And vallant "Wearing of the Green"
Made verdant visions pass,
And then knee deep she was "In Old
Kentucky's bluest grass."

When "Gentle Annie's" springtime came,
By "Banks o' Bonny Dee,"
She ate her fill, then sought the shade
Of an "Old Apple Tree,"
Where "Little Buttercups," so dear,
Star-scattered she could see—
She switched her tail, and then she heard
"Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me."

And as old Sukey's cultured ear
Took in each pleasant strain,
She gave of milk each drop she had,
To that wise farmer's gain.
But fortune balked, there came an end
To what he set his pride on,
When—sad mistake—he played one day
"The Tune the Old Cow Died On."



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

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

The elimination of the use of substitutes for wheat has naturally had a good effect upon the market. While the public has been educated to substitutes and can now eat them with resignation, if not with relish, no satisfactory substitute has been found in sufficient abundance to take the place of the wheat mill feeds that substitution has cut off from the dairy industry. The removal of the ban against the unlimited use of wheat flour is a great boon to the dairy industry. Mr. Hoover says that every bushel of wheat grown next year will be needed. The supplies now available for export in Australia and Argentina, added to the American export supply, will be barely sufficient to keep Europe from starvation, and all wheat now in prospect for next year will be needed if the peoples of Europe are to be fed in abundance.

Winter wheat has never had a better season than this year. The mild weather, with plenty of rain, has given the crop a strong root-hold, and it will take an unusually severe winter to kill any considerable portion of the crop.



OATS

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Standard | 75 1-2 | 74 1-2 | .83 |
| No. 2 White | 75 | 73 | .81 |
| No. 4 White | 74 | 72 | .79 |

Oats are just about maintaining the level reached last week. The general feeling just at present is one of weakness, and we are inclined to believe that this fluctuation from strong to weak will continue until the articles of peace are finally signed and the world knows exactly what way it is going. Larger supplies are now finding their way to the primary markets, and with practically no increase in demand, the feeling is naturally easy.



CORN

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. 2 Yellow | 1.47 | 1.41 | 1.63 |
| No. 3 Yellow | 1.45 | 1.38 | 1.58 |
| No. 4 Yellow | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.56 |

The corn market continues to flop around like a Thanksgiving chicken with his head cut off. Realization that corn will not be an important export crop has frightened buyers who earlier believed that the need of Europe was so great that corn would be wanted in large quantities.

Corn growers show little disposition to get rid of their new crop, which is in excellent condition.



RYE & BARLEY

Rye took a rather spectacular advance the last of the week, but was lower again the first of the week. Buying for export which was active, last week has again fallen off, and the demand is light. Should the foreign demand for American grains that is expected, develop, rye will probably be in good demand and the present price will be easily maintained. With the release of Australian grain, however, no great advance in rye prices is expected. Rye was quoted at \$1.65, Detroit, on Tuesday.

Thruout the country the price as a whole was somewhat higher than



LAST MINUTE WIRES



DETROIT—Poultry, eggs, butter firm. Beans firm and higher. Potatoes firm. Oats higher and corn steady. Hay easy.

CHICAGO—Live stock steady, poorer grades of cattle lower. Hay firm; potatoes easy, prices slightly lower.

NEW YORK—Beans inactive, but better feeling expected. Potatoes slightly higher, farmers holding for higher prices.

last week. There continues to be considerable buying by malting interests because of the somewhat general expectation of the lifting of the ban on brewing. Barley in Detroit is quoted at, No. 3, \$2; No. 4, \$1.95.

Buckwheat

A poor demand for buckwheat exists at Chicago, according to report of the Bureau of Markets dated Nov. 13, with supplies too plentiful to be absorbed. It is quotable at \$3.75 f.o.b. Chicago per cwt.

At Milwaukee buckwheat ranges in price \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Buckwheat is quotable at \$4.20 at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Ohio Department of Agriculture says that the yield of buckwheat was reduced this year by hot weather prevailing for several weeks following planting. The total estimated production, therefore, is only about 442,000 bus., the acreage average being only 17 bus.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture reports the average yield of buckwheat in that state this year as 16.5 bus., compared with 12.2 a year ago, and the quality 90, compared with 78 a year ago.



HAY

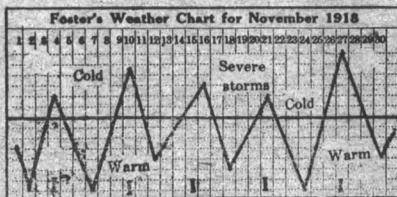
| Markets | No. 1 Timothy | Standard Timothy | No. 2 Timothy |
|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Detroit | 28 50 29 00 | 27 50 28 00 | 26 50 27 00 |
| Chicago | 32 00 34 00 | 30 00 31 00 | 27 00 29 00 |
| Cincinnati | 29 00 29 50 | 28 50 29 00 | 26 00 28 00 |
| Pittsburgh | 31 00 31 50 | 30 00 31 00 | 28 50 29 50 |
| New York | 35 00 36 00 | 33 00 34 00 | 31 00 34 00 |
| Richmond | | | |

| Markets | No. 1 Light Mixed | No. 1 Clover Mixed | No. 1 Clover |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Detroit | 27 50 28 00 | 23 50 24 00 | 22 50 23 00 |
| Chicago | 28 00 29 00 | 27 00 29 00 | 25 00 26 00 |
| Cincinnati | 25 00 26 00 | 24 00 25 00 | 23 00 24 00 |
| Pittsburgh | 28 00 29 00 | 28 50 29 00 | 27 00 28 00 |
| New York | 30 00 31 00 | 29 00 30 00 | 27 00 28 00 |
| Richmond | | | |

There is an easier feeling in hay, and some markets report lower prices. The Detroit market is firm at the recent decline of \$1 per ton. Supplies have not increased very materially, but the demand seems to have dropped off. Farmers who do not immediately need the money they have tied up in hay may safely hold off as the near approach of cold weather is expected to mean higher prices.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 3 to 7, warm wave 2 to 6, cool wave 5 to 9. This will bring one of the two warmest periods of December, beginning near Dec. 3 and continuing, with fluctuations, till near Dec. 12. The storms will not have sufficient force to produce much rain or snow and therefore less than usual is expected till the severe storms come in near Dec. 26. Temperatures are expected to slide far downward from near Dec. 5 to near Dec. 15.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Dec. 7 and 12 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies near Dec. 8 and 13, plains sections 9 and 14, meridian 90, great Lakes,

middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee Valleys 10 and 15, eastern sections 11 and 16, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near Dec. 12 and 17. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

This disturbance is expected to bring a small increase of precipitation to large parts of the country and, following these storms the coldest weather of the month. Much Indian Summer weather is expected during December but the month, following the storm of Dec. 3-7, will average colder than usual and cropweather will average better than usual for Winter grain, except near Dec. 15, when cold winds and lack of snow may do damage.

I have advised a large number of farmers, in sections where I expect cold weather, severe storms and a shortage of snow and rain, following Dec. 5, not to sow Winter grain and have also advised them what crops will do best in 1919. I still expect a shortage of the 1919 crops on about one-half the farming lands of North America.

W. T. Foster



BEANS

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| C. H. P. | 8.85 | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| Prime | 8.00 | 9.00 | 9.75 |
| Red Kidneys | 13.50 | 12.00 | 11.25 |

One of the largest dealers in beans in this state advises us by wire that he expects to pay growers on \$8 basis, according to selling agreement with government. If this action is followed by other bean dealers, it will stabilize the price for the balance of the crop in farmers' hands at \$8 per hundred. Inasmuch as this dealer is one of the best repute in the state, we have no reasons for questioning the sincerity of his statement.

As shown in the leading article in this issue, the navy bean is rapidly coming back into favor, and the demand from eastern buyers is now almost wholly confined to that variety. Western beans are not wanted in the eastern markets, and recent dispatches from California are to the effect that the growers of that state know they are not wanted, and as a result there is a general feeling of depression in the western bean market.

Speaking of the western bean deal, the *Produce News* says:

"Just now the bean deal is a ticklish problem from nearly any angle. California growers, who organized last year, have been unable to make much headway beyond arranging for better facilities for cleaning and storing. Those in the San Joaquin Valley who had been assured of another season of profitable prices are anxious to sell even for actual cost or less. Reports from Stockton, Turlock and other points are most discouraging. The state newspapers say little about the actual situation since they do not care to embarrass the thousands of real estate dealers who are liberal users of space. In spite of this, however, little items are now creeping into the local papers showing a serious condition among the bean men. It is more than serious—the situation is critical.

"Bean dealers say that the farmers are panicky without good reason and all are wanting to sell at the same time. For this reason the market is

sagging. As an example, in the Turlock section, when bean farmers were asked recently about their crops by *The News*, more than one was bitter in his comments. They said that the present crop cost more money to produce than any previous one. They had passed up other products in order to be 100 per cent patriotic. Many had borrowed to their limit to put in a larger acreage than usual. They had been led to believe the Government's needs would take all the surplus. With their crops now coming to the warehouses they find the market is around 6c where they had every cause to look for at least 10c. There are no buyers.

"One significant fact about the California bean deal is that the bean farmers are not admirers of the federal food administration. As one man puts it, 'The whole thing has been a muck from start to finish with a bunch of theorists in the saddle and a bunch of food rules which the growers and dealers have had to live under.' The bean farmers say, however, that they are the ones who now have to stand the brunt of the losses, and not the dollar-a-year men who had term of autocratic power.

"The situation is simply one of the several results of artificial price fixing, another case of trying to make water run up hill theoretically. The law of supply and demand, had it been allowed full sway, would have brought the growers at least a fair price—one above cost at least. On the other hand, it would put the stocks of California beans into the markets of the country as rapidly as they could be absorbed. Or, if not, these stocks would be held in the warehouses by dealers plenty able to finance the proposition.

"In the meantime the new California bean growers' organization is floundering around trying to keep the growers of the state from rocking the boat. Like many other organizations of the same type, it means well, but can do little to steady the market or relieve the situation.



POTATOES

| Markets | Choice round white-sacked | Round White Bulk |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Detroit | 1.85 cwt. | 1.75 cwt. |
| Chicago | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| Cincinnati | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| New York | 2.15 | 2.00 |
| Pittsburgh | 2.00 | 1.85 |

The feeling in potatoes is about the same as a week ago. The farmers stopped selling in large quantities two weeks ago, but the effect is only now being noticed in the primary markets. The Bureau of Markets reports that the tendency to hold the balance of the crop for higher prices is noticeable in nearly every potato growing state, but no material change in prices is expected until after the first of the year. Daily shipments have decreased from 900 to 1000 cars a month ago to less than 500 the past week or two. Farmers who have a part of their crop still on hand will make no mistake to hold them until after the first of the year. Receipts are now ample to take care of all demands, and it would be well to avoid flooded markets at this season of the year. Cars for shipping potatoes are ample and expected to continue so thruout the winter. Watch your local shipper. If he shows no anxiety about getting his holdings off his hands before winter sets in, it is pretty good evidence that he expects a higher market. Of course, he often makes mistakes, but in the majority of years his judgment is good. We believe we note an inclination among dealers to hold onto the supplies they have.



APPLES

The newspaper reports that the British food controller has announced

that several cargoes of American apples will be imported at an early day has attracted wide interest. Apple distributors agree that anything like a steady movement of apples to Europe during the next 60 days will help to make the market even stronger than at present.

Chicago reports a good trade in apples of fancy grades last week and prices for stock of this kind were firmly held. No. 1 to fancy barrels were quotable as follows: Jonathans \$7 to \$9.50; Twenty Ounce, \$5; Grimes Golden, \$7.50 to \$8; Northern Spy, \$6; Wagener, \$5; York Imperial, \$5 to \$5.50; Tallman Sweets, \$4.50 to \$5; Kings, \$5.50 to \$6; Winesaps, \$6 to \$6.50; Greenings \$5 to \$5.50; Pippins, \$4.50 to \$5; Baldwins, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Bellflower, \$5 to \$5.50; Golden Russets, \$5 to \$5.50; Ben Davis, \$4. Bulk stock sold at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per cwt., depending on grade and variety; Jonathans, \$2.25 to \$3.50; Bushel baskets, mixed varieties, brought \$75c to \$1.50. Western boxes of fancy, large stock were quotable as follows: Jonathans, \$3 to \$3.25; Vinter Bananas, \$3 to \$3.50; Grimes Golden, \$3 to \$3.25; Delicious, \$3.50 to \$4; Spitzenberg, \$2.75 to \$3; Rome Beauties, \$2.75 to \$3.



BUTTER

New York Butter Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

New York Nov. 23.—Never before in the history of the dairy industry have quotations on butter been so high as at the present time. While heretofore there have been times when tendencies for values to rise to extreme levels have been apparent, the factor, substitute competition, has usually crept in and stopped the upward tendency before such prices as prevail at present have been reached. This year the consumer seems more inclined to pay high prices for his butter than usual. This is probably due to the fact that working people as a whole are receiving higher wages than ever before and also because they have become educated to paying extreme prices because of the high cost of all commodities. There seems to be a tendency at present, however, for the consumer to curtail his purchasing of butter which would indicate that values will not go much higher. Jobbers are not taking that condition seriously, however, but are continuing to keep enough stock available to supply their trade. Receipts are light and high quality butter is very scarce.

An advance of two cents on extras and high scoring butter has developed this week, making the quotation on extras 65c, which is an unprecedented figure. On Monday there was an ad-

vance of a half cent. That was followed by advances of a full cent on Wednesday and a half cent on Thursday. There is a wide range in values of butter that scores below an extra and buyers are extremely critical in purchasing such butter as considerable quantities of it are available for them to pick from. Large quantities of firsts are moving at prices as low as 59½ to 60c. Seconds are moving fairly freely and several cars of centralized have changed hands during the week. Unsalted butter is in demand and is quoted at the usual differential above the corresponding grades of salted butter. At the close yesterday additional quotations were as follows: Higher scoring than extras, 65½ to 66c; firsts, 59½ to 64½c, and seconds, 55½ to 59c.



EGGS

Eggs continue to be very scarce on all markets, the demand far exceeding the supply. The British government is still buying eggs on the New York market. 12,000 cases were bought by British buyers in October, and a slightly less amount in November. While the effect of the exporting of large quantities of eggs is not immediately felt in mid-western sections, it decreases the visible supply and means eventually higher prices.



POULTRY

The Thanksgiving poultry trade was active and prices ruled steady up to Tuesday night. Arrivals that straggled in Wednesday sold at slightly lower figures than earlier receipts. The carry-over of Thanksgiving stock is very small and almost entirely confined to dressed fowl. Commission houses do not anticipate lower prices after Thanksgiving. Prices Tuesday on live poultry were: No. 1 springs, 26 to 27c; small springs, 24 to 25c; hens, 25 to 26c; small hens and Leghorns, 22 to 23c; roosters, 19 to 20c; geese, 24 to 25c; ducks, 30 to 31c; turkeys, 32 to 34c per lb. Dressed poultry sold from 3 to 4c higher.



LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. 26.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 260 cars, including 75 cars of Canadians and 35 cars left from last week's trade.

Trade opened steady on medium wt. and weighty steer cattle which were in very light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 15 to 25c lower; fat cows and heifers were in moderate supply sold 15 to 25c lower; bulls of all classes were in heavy supply, sold steady; canners and cutters were in moderate supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in very heavy supply, sold 25 to 50c lower; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady. At the close of the market about 40 cars of cattle went over unsold.

The receipts of hogs Monday were estimated at 100 cars of 16,000 head. The market opened with all grades of hogs selling at \$18, with roughs out at \$16.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were called 75 cars or 15,000 head. The market was from 50c to \$1 per cwt. lower on all grades. Best lambs sold from \$15.25 to \$15.75, which was 75c to \$1 lower than Saturday's close. Culls, \$13 to \$14; yearlings, \$11 to \$12.50c lower; wethers, \$10 to \$10.50, \$1 lower; ewes, \$9 to \$9.50, 75c lower. There were about 20 cars of sheep and lambs unsold at the close.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Tuesday were about 15 cars fresh and 20 cars held over from Monday's trade. Best lambs sold from \$15.25 to \$15.50, which was a quarter lower than Monday; culls, \$13.25 to \$13.75; all other grades were about steady.

Receipts of calves Monday were 1200 head. The market was steady, best veals selling from \$20 to \$20.50. There were 250 calves on sale Tuesday and best veals sold from \$20 to \$20.50.

The supply of hogs for Tuesday totaled 6,400 and our market opened steady on all grades, with the bulk of the hogs selling, with the roughs out, at \$18; roughs, \$16; common roughs and piggy sows, \$10 to \$15; stags, \$12 to \$14.

With 60 cars of cattle on sale Tuesday, the market was steady.

Chicago Special Live Stock Letter

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 26.—A record run of 109,692 cattle exclusive of calves at this market last week has been followed by an enormous supply of 76,000 the first two days this week and the trade today, after showing phenomenal strength and a full retention of values last week is suffering from acute congestion. The holiday coming on Thursday is a bearish influence as killing operations will be suspended on that day and as it will doubtless have the effect of keeping prospective buyers of stockers and feeders at home. The country is showing an uncontrollable desire to liquidate cattle as well as other live stock despite the assurance

from Government officials of a continued broad demand on export account for months to come. Strictly choice and prime beef steers which continue a near novelty are as high as ever. Last week \$19.75 was paid for prime corn-fed bullocks and \$18.50 for a drove of very choice Canadian rangers, both new price records. The bulk of the medium to good cornfed steers are selling, however, on a 50 to 75c break thus far this week at \$14.50 to \$17, and plain to medium shortfeds from \$12.50 to \$14.25, with common light killers down to \$9, and a cannery sort to \$7 or below. For the time being poultry will take precedence over beef and unless the great rush of cattle to the shambles is curtailed further declines may be logically expected. Butcher cattle show uneven declines from last week, the bulk being fully 50c lower, although canners and cutters and a few top-notch beef cows and heifers are hardly more than 25c down. Veal calves are about 50c lower than a week ago with good to choice now on a \$17 to \$17.50 basis. Stockers and feeders closed strong to 25c higher last week than the wind-up of the week previous but are now about 50c lower than last week's high time, with the bulk of the 600 to 900-pound classes at \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Government officials have found it necessary to take drastic action to prevent congestion at various stock yards in the hog trade. Receipts were coming faster than killing facilities were capable of matching and curtailment of the run appeared an absolute necessity. The action taken provided for the inauguration of a permit system for loading hogs and it has been effective in checking the marketward movement to such an extent that the established minimum price basis for November and December is no longer endangered. The permit aims to hold receipts at Missouri river markets and at Chicago and at eastern points down to volume equal to yarding and killing facilities. In order to relieve congestion at market centers of light hogs action has also been taken that raises the minimum weight at which hogs figuring in the average packers' droves can be sold from 130 pounds to 150 pounds. In other words there is no fixed absolute minimum price for hogs weighing under 150 pounds. This should tend to keep underweight stuff in producers' hands where it will make an addition to the future pork supply that will doubtless be much needed. Today's hog market on the run of 46,000 head showed an \$18.25 top, with bulk of the good mixed and butcher hogs from \$17.75 to \$18.20, packing grades largely from \$17 to \$17.65 and pigs and underweight lights from \$13.50 to \$16.00.

FIFTH ANNUAL

National Farmers' Exposition and State of Ohio Apple Show

Terminal Auditorium, TOLEDO, OHIO

December 6th to 14th Inclusive

The Great Mid-Winter Exhibition of Essentials Held in Honor of the American Farmer, the Backbone of the World.

TRACTORS ON DISPLAY

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bull | Emerson |
| Advance—Rumley | Staude |
| Avery | Titan |
| Farmer Boy | Bates Steel Mule |
| Fordson | Heider (2 Models) |
| Greyhound Steam | Frick |
| Hart-Parr | Huber Light Four |
| Lauson | Waterloo Boy |
| Mogul | International |
| Moline | Motor Cultivator |
| Ohio Happy Farmer | Hession |
| R-P | Turner Simplicity |
| And more coming | |

GRAIN SEPARATORS ON DISPLAY

| |
|--------------------|
| Russel Junior |
| New Racine |
| New Frick |
| Grayhound |
| Birdsell |
| Huber Junior |
| Williams |
| Nichols & Shepherd |
| And more coming |

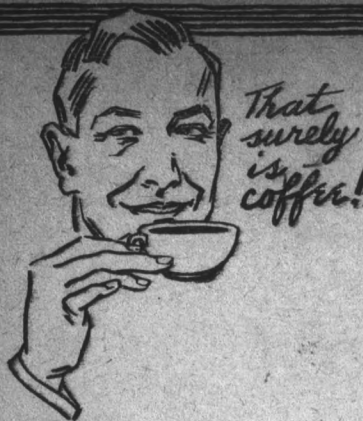
MOTOR TRUCKS ON DISPLAY

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Denby | Dodge |
| Graham | International |
| Kissell | Maxwell |
| Republic | STANDARD |
| Federal | Troy Trailer |
| Collier | Pierce Arrow |
| Auto Car | D and E Truck |
| Smith Form-A-Truck | And more coming |
| Velie-Page | |

The Greatest and Most Wonderful Display Ever Made. Farm Products, County and Township Displays.

War Garden Exhibits. Open Daily—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Portable Garages, Lighting Plants, Milking Machines, Seeding Machines, Disc, Harrows, Silos, Cream Separators, Motor Cultivators, Corn Cribs, Stock Feeders, Safes and Farm Equipment to make your Farm More Efficient—More Safe—More Comfortable.



Coffee at the HOTEL FORT SHELBY DETROIT

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

Servitor 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 the modern scientific invention the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds 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.

Ship your Poultry, Veal,
Hogs and Eggs to

J. W. KEYS COMMISSION Co.

470 Riopelle St., Detroit, Mich.

House of

"Quick Action and a Square Deal"

Maple Syrup Makers

Tap Every Maple Tree

you have on the place and

help conserve sugar. Order a Cham-

pion Evaporator

NOW if you want

it next Spring. Rail-

roads are slow in Win-

ter. Be PREPARED!

Champion

Evaporator

Company

Hudson, Ohio

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 CERMONE. At most dealers or 75c postpaid with 5 book poultry library free.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 416 Omaha, Neb.

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.

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



Newaygo (East)—Farmers are leaving corn stand in the fields and are plowing. Very rainy, mixed with snow. Stock still in fields on pasture. Hay scarce and high in price. Not so many hogs being marketed as in former years. Small pigs selling at \$4 each and hard to get at that price. The following prices were paid at White Cloud this week: Wheat, 2.13; oats, 70; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$3.00 to 29; beans, \$8; red kidney beans, \$9; hens, 17; butter, 45; butterfat, 58; eggs, 45; sheep, 8; lambs, 8; hogs, 20; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 14.—F. S., Big Rapids, Nov. 22.

Manistee (N.W.)—Farmers are cutting wood, some finishing fall plowing, also husking corn. Most all fall grain sown, especially rye. The weather is cooler now and lots of rain the last few days. It has rained now for two or three days. It has been a long, nice fall, and farmers in most cases have taken advantage of it. Farmers are selling rye. The following quotations were made at Bear Lake this week: Rye straw, \$10; butter, 47 to 50; butterfat, 59c; eggs, 45; wheat, \$1.95; rye, \$1.40; oats, 70; buckwheat, \$3.25 cwt.; beans, \$7.25 to \$7.50; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.10 cwt.; pork, dressed, 17; live, 14; beef, dressed, 8 to 10; live, 4 to 6; chickens, live, 10 to 12; dressed, 16 to 18; veal, dressed, 16 to 18.—H. A., Bear Lake, November 22.

Grand Traverse (N.E.)—Farmers are selling and storing potatoes. Some apples are being sold. About 2 inches of snow on the ground now. A carload of cattle was loaded at Williamsburg last week. There are several auction sales this fall. Some of the farmers in this community expect to go away to work this winter, as they cannot make wages at farming. The following prices were offered at Williamsburg this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 65; hay, \$27; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, \$1.20; onions, \$1.50; cabbage, 4c lb.; butter, 52; butterfat, 64; eggs, 50;

beef cows, 5; apples, \$2.50 bbl.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Nov. 22.

Clare (North)—Farmers are building roads and getting up wood, and some are stumping. The weather has grown colder in the past 24 hours. The first snow of the season came on Wednesday. The following prices offered at Clare last week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 68; rye, \$1.53; beans, \$8; hens, 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 61; eggs, 51; sheep, dressed, \$16; lambs, \$14; hogs, \$21; beef steers, \$18; beef cows, \$12; veal calves, \$15.—D. B., Lake, Nov. 22.

Mecosta (North)—Farmers threshing beans and pulling turnips and plowing on the light land. The heavy land is too wet to plow. Nearly everybody selling their beans and potatoes. The following quotations were made here this week: Wheat, \$2.06; corn, \$1.35; oats, 60; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$20 to \$23; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, \$1.10 cwt.; hogs, 15; beef steers, 7 to 8; beef cows, 5 to 6.—L. M., Hersey, Nov. 21.

Jackson (West)—The following quotations at Jackson this week: Wheat, \$2.12; corn, \$1.70; oats, 69; rye, \$1.55; hay, \$26 to \$27; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat straw, \$9; beans, \$8.25; potatoes,

\$1.15; onions, \$1.25; cabbage, 75c doz.; hens, 25; springers, 28; ducks, 20; geese, 18; turkeys, 25; butter, 64; butterfat, 65; eggs, 55; beef steers, 10; sheep, 8; lambs, 15; hogs, 16; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 15; apples, \$1.—B. T., Parma, Nov. 23.

Saginaw (S.W.)—We have had too much rain for fall plowing. Now it is getting colder, freezing the ground some. Fall work nearly all done excepting threshing beans. The roads have been bad for that. Not much going to market at present. The following prices quoted here last week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, \$1; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 48; lambs, \$14.50; hogs, \$16; beef steers, 6 to 8; beef cows, 5 to 7; veal calves, 15.—G. L., St. Charles, Nov. 22.

Ionia (West)—Farmers have their fall work nearly done. Beans are all threshed and most of them are marketed, the price ranging from \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt. Several auction sales have been held within the past few weeks, everything selling high but horses, hay going from \$22 to \$25 per ton in the barn. Several farmers in this part of the county are winter feeders of western lambs. One farmer, C. A. Lee, has received a shipment which consisted of 900 lambs. Not so much stock of any kind being fed this winter on account of the high price of feed.—A. W. G., Saranac, Nov. 22.

Mecosta (S.E.)—There is a good deal of fall plowing being done in this vicinity. Some auction sales are being held. Feed is very scarce and high; implements, milch cows and hogs go high, horses and sheep are low, good farm horses are going as low as \$50. I was glad to read that Gov. Sleeper was in favor of a man who could not make a living according to law, helping himself to his neighbor's goods, as I planted state seed corn last spring and now I have no corn while my neighbor has a fine crib full, so I am going to help myself and if I am caught I shall expect him to pardon me. The remark that he made in regard to the small bank being allowed to overstep the law is unworthy of a man sworn to enforce the laws of the state. It is the same argument the saloon men used to make in regard to their business. Is not a man who breaks the laws of his country weakening that country, and is not this treason in time of war? It is the old cry, "class privilege," the very thing we and our allies have been fighting to overthrow. Would not Gov. Sleeper laugh at me if I should make a plea before him for pardon on the ground that I could not make a living at my business and had to take my neighbor's goods? The man who breaks the law is a criminal whether he takes 10 per cent more interest on a note than the law allows or whether he breaks through from the other side with a crowbar and dynamite, whether he runs his auto over 25 miles an hour or goes spearing in a trout stream, as some of our bird-shooting patriots did in this vicinity last spring. The following prices were quoted at Millbrook this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 65; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$20; beans, \$8.25; potatoes, \$1.10; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 44; beef steers, 6; beef cows, 5½.—F. M. E., Millbrook, Nov. 17.

Ionia (N.E.)—Bean threshing mostly done, average yield is about 7 to 8 bushels per acre. In spite of the slump in the price quite a few are being marketed. It is beginning to freeze slightly nights. The following quotations at Muir this week: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 60; rye, \$1.48; beans, \$7.50; hogs, \$16.25.—J. L. S., Ionia, Nov. 23.

Genesee (South)—Farmers husking corn, threshing beans and plowing. Weather has been rainy and the soil is too wet for plowing. It is quite a lot colder today and a few flakes of snow are falling. Roads are in quite bad condition. Farmers are selling apples, beans, potatoes and livestock quite liberally. Grain is moving steadily. Some farmers are holding their beans and potatoes for higher prices, but the majority are selling. Auction sales are quite plentiful. Horses are going very cheap but cattle bringing good prices. Several farmers are trapping this fall and they are getting good prices for their catches. The following quotations at Flint this week: Wheat, red, \$2.14; white, \$2.12; corn, \$1.40; oats, 67; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20 to \$25; beans, \$8; red kidney beans, \$9; potatoes,

KEEP M. B. F. COMING—USE THIS COUPON

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Send your weekly for one year for which I

Enclose a dollar bill herewith or () mark

I will send \$1 by Jan. 1, 1919 () which

Name _____

P. O. _____

R. D. F. No. _____

County _____

State _____

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 ()

R.F.D.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Should We Allow this Questionable "Show?"

DEAR PENELOPE:—Through your valuable department I would like to get the opinion of others on a matter that has been pressing on my mind and heart for some time. I attended the much-advertised farmers fair in my home town. On going thru the grounds I came to a so-called "Oriental" show for men and boys only. What I indignantly thought a place for my young clean-minded boy, where I, his mother, who is responsible for his moral welfare, cannot go. Brother and sister farmers, is this rightly called a farmers' fair? Is this what you want for your clear-eyed boys? I also attended the fair in Grand Rapids. In Art Hall was a booth given up to showing the awfulness of venereal diseases. On the grounds was an Oriental show for men and boys only. The man(?) at the entrance said women could go in, ladies wouldn't want to. Clear minded young boys, thru curiosity, are enticed into such places. Are they ever again the same clean-minded boys? Are not their ideals of pure womanhood forever destroyed? On coming from such places with their minds filled with licentious thoughts are they not a menace to pure girls? Has Uncle Sam no work for these exploiters of females? The nation needs clean boys.—A Subscriber.

I AM GLAD this subscriber has the courage to speak so plainly upon a subject that many hesitate to discuss because they think it immodest or at least indelicate to do so. I know very well that every mother who attends a county or state fair where performances of a questionable character are permitted has felt the same sense of outraged womanhood. It is bad enough that evil things are permitted to flourish in secret and snare the unwary, but for public officials to permit them to be flaunted openly before the eyes of young men and tempt them into ways they have never dreamed of going, makes us shudder with apprehension.

A few months ago I attended a street carnival. Gambling games were in progress everywhere; sensational banners announcing freakish attractions were strung in front of numerous tents. At the far end of the show grounds was a large, solitary tent before which was a raised platform and as I drew near, attracted by the wierd sounds of stringed instruments, I noticed a number of half-clad women in suggestive poses and dances. The "barker," in his most seductive language was proclaiming the merits of the "show" that was about ready to start inside. I knew before he announced it that the "show" was strictly for men, as no self-respecting woman would have entered the evil place. I turned away as the crowd of men and boys, many of them under 21 years of age, rushed to buy tickets for the great "attraction." I am thankful to say that the single night's stand of that show was too much for even the people of the liberal community in which I live and the next day the Mayor gave orders for the company to pull stakes and move on.

I am told that almost every year, the officials of both state and county fairs are confronted with the question of whether concessions shall be sold for games of chance and shady shows. In most cases, where there has been no protest against such public expositions, salacious performances are quite the thing on the ever popular midway. But in communities where the women are brave enough to stand for community decency, the fair officials will not as a rule override their opinion.

The fear of ridicule from the more liberal elements in a community often deter women who burn with indignation over the outrage of good morals, from saying anything. "Personal liberty" advocates call the defenders of law and order and moral influences, "old maids," and other names not intended to be complimentary. The dread of publicity, the fear that motives may be misunderstood, have prevented many a good woman from coming right out and "speaking her mind" on subjects that she knows ought to be placed under public scrutiny.

We can have a nice sense of propriety and decency without being prudish. We can oppose things that we know are wrong, without being narrow. We should remember that many practices and habits that are considered strictly in good form today were held in abhorance by our grand-mothers; but after making allowances for the proper liberalism of the age, there are many lines that must be drawn and many moral barriers that must be erected to guide the feet of

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

our children into by-ways that lead to a clean and respectable life.

I get tired of hearing certain people, who, wise in the vices of the world, advocate the "education" of children to every evil habit and environment in existence. "You might as well take your boy or girl to a bad show as to take a chance of their going alone or in evil company," is a doctrine I have no use for. Why introduce a young girl or a young man, with a pure heart and mind, into a surroundings that is purposefully made to appeal to their baser passions? No, no, this is not our duty to our children. As mothers we must see to it that every influence surrounding our children from the time they are born until the time they leave the family circle, is one that arouses the best and purest instincts. Keep them away from the things that contaminate and set strange longings to work in hearts that are contented with the better things of life. Lead them to the threshold of life, pure in heart, and you have

The Evening Lamp

WHEN shadows come a-tremble from the west

Blent with the splendor of the sunset gleams,

And all the world is hushing into rest

And turning down the quiet path of dreams

Then flashing on the frontiers of the night

Through city streets and farms, and far-off camps,

Come one by one the peaceful points of light—

The golden glow of all the evening lamps.

The evening lamp! What hale and hearty cheer

Its soothing radiance speaks to the one

Who sees its welcome glow as he draws near

The home place when the weary day is done!

What fair songs it has made; what musings sweet

The memory of it has brought to those

Who trudged through alien lands on laggard feet

And mused of it when day came to a close!

Low in the east the first great star of night

Sweeps up and up as onward speeds the shade,

And timed with it there comes the mellow light

In hut or house, in cot or palace made.

Of all fair lights that glad the hearts of men,

Of all fair lights that glimmer near or far,

Across the mountains, through the vale and glen,

The evening lamplight mocks the evening star.

done your duty. What comes after is no fault of yours. No one can convince me that the young man or young woman who has been brought up to respect virtue does not have a better chance to overcome the temptations of life than those who are worldly-wise in childhood.

A million sermons could be preached, and have been preached on the duty of parents to children. The education of children to the functions of sex and the secret of life, so long deferred by misguided parents, is now recognized as a moral necessity. The time seems not very remote when children will be taught in public schools the things they now learn in secret. This is as it should be, but the public parading of suggestive practices for the sole purpose of sensual entertainment should meet the firm opposition of all who love purity.

I have great hopes that the giving of the ballot to women will be the means of correcting many abuses of this nature. Whether this proves to be so or not, I wish that the women of every rural community would organize, go before the next meeting of the directors of the local agricultural society and insist that they have something to say about the character of the entertainments that are to be staged at the 1919 fair. Please advise me of any move that is made along this line. With love, PENELOPE.

Another Way to Can Meat

DEAR PENELOPE:—Having just read Mrs. M. A. E.'s method of keeping meat fresh all summer I was tempted to tell you my way of keeping meat fresh. For pork I cut the meat in strips as for salting, and pack it in half-gallon crocks and set it in the oven until enough grease is tried out to completely cover the meat. Then it is set aside to cool. It will keep all summer if preserved in this way. Sausage is treated the same way.

I can a good share of my beef and if there is a lot of surplus fat I try it out and pack half gallon crocks with fried beefsteak and pour the fat over it. This will also keep for weeks.

Just a few words about household helps, I think my greatest help began when I did away with the everlasting wash day. Clothes soaked ever night and washed in the morning seem almost like no washing at all. Each night I put my clothes to soak and in the morning I wash them out. Then pieces which must be ironed are done while the dinner is cooking. I find this saves many a back-ache on wash days and does away with the usual Sunday basket of dirty clothes. Yours with love to the M. B. F.—Mrs. L. Y.

Keep the Shelves Full

Every surplus fall apple has in it possibilities for winter desserts or relishes. With the drain on transportation during the coming winter, likely to make the importation of fruits more difficult, the pantry shelf should be well-stocked with local, home products preserved in some form, as jelly, conserve, juices, or dried.

Canned fruit, canned tomatoes, dried fruit and bottled juices may be made into winter preserves. Let nothing go to waste at this season; pumpkin, squash and carrots combine well with fruit in the making of jam. So can any surplus that can't be taken care of in other ways.

CHIPPED APPLES OR PEARS

Hard fruit, apples or pears, 8 pounds; sugar, 1 lb.; syrup, 3 lbs.; ginger root or crystallized ginger; lemons, 3; water, 2 quarts.

Wash and prepare fruit. Weigh after it is prepared. Add sugar to water and syrup. Add lemon juice and chopped rind and fruit. Cook slowly until fruit is tender and product is thick and dark.

APPLE AND CARROT CONSERVE

Carrots, ground or diced, 1 quart; tart apples, diced, 1 quart; oranges, sliced, 2; syrup, 2 cups; salt.

Cook the carrots in sufficient water to cover them, until they are tender; do not drain them. Add the other ingredients, and cook the mixture until it is clear.

APPLE AND BEET CONSERVE

Tart apples, diced, 1 quart; beets, diced, 1 quart; syrup, 1-2 cup; juice of one lemon and chopped rind if desired.

Pare and dice the beets. Cover them with water, and cook them until they are tender. Remove the cores from the apples and dice. Add the apples, syrup and lemon juice to the beets, and cook the mixture until it is clear. Instead of storing the conserve in jelly glasses, it may be spread on a platter and dried in a slow oven or in the sunshine. It should then be packed between paraffin paper in containers that will be free from dust and insects.

APPLE AND TOMATO CONSERVE

Sour apples, diced, 1 quart; Tomatoes, ripe, cut, 1 quart; syrup, 2 cups; grated rind and juice of one lemon.

Cook the apples and tomatoes until they are tender, without adding any water. Add the syrup and lemon, and cook the mixture until it is clear. This conserve is slightly tart and is excellent with meats or with bread and butter.

APPLE-GRAPE JELLY

Apple juice, 1 pint; grape juice, 1 pint; sugar, 1 cup; sorghum, cane or any light syrup, 1 cup.

Heat syrup and sugar together and add to the boiling juice. Follow usual directions for jelly making. Cook until the mixture "sheets off the spoon," or gives the jelly test. It is a slightly higher temperature when using syrups than when using all sugar.

APPLE-CRANBERRY JELLY

Apple juice, 1 pint; cranberry juice, 1 pint; sugar, 1 1-2 cups; syrup, 1 1-2 cups.

(Follow directions as given above.)

APPLE LEATHER

Cook apples in very little water until tender. Mash and drain thru jelly bag. Cook juice until it becomes as thick as a very heavy syrup. Pour in pans and let it finish drying out. Then roll up sheet and slice in circles or cut out without rolling up in fancy shapes. If thickened syrup is poured in small glasses it may be turned out after it is set and sliced in lozenge shapes and rolled in finely chopped cocoanut. The syrup when concentrated may be combined with the pulp and then dried but product is not as attractive.

CANDIED APPLES

Select firm and perfect apples. Apples may be prepared by cutting in eighths or in circles. Any syrup may be used, sorghum, cane, corn or maple syrup or honey. Heat to the boiling point and add apple sections. Cook very slowly until almost tender. Set aside for 24 hours. Then reheat and cook very slowly until tender. Cool slightly, drain completely in strainer or on fork and roll or dip in finely chopped cocoanut. Use as a confection or for a dessert. The process may be completed in one day but fruit is not as candied. Other fruit may be prepared in the same way.

"Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back.
Look out and not in—and
Lend a hand."

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 9012.—Girls' dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Out of the simple one-piece dress hanging straight from the shoulders, has been fashioned this smart school frock. Double-breasted and without a plait or frill, the dress is cut in one, hanging straight from the shoulders and is buttoned from neck to hem. The hanging pockets are suspended from the separate belt which has an applied tab effect, buttoned at the front. The square-cut sailor collar and tab ends on the deep cuffs are made of the contrasting material used in the belt. This pattern may be used for several styles and particularly when girls dread to have their fittings made, one such pattern once fitted will serve for many times and save both mother and daughter the trials of altering and fitting. Without the pockets and belt this pattern is the simple, slip-on bungalow apron. Navy blue serge trimmed in a combination plaid of red and blue silk makes a serviceable and attractive dress for school and street wear.

No. 9021.—Girls' long-waisted dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. These long-waisted models are as greatly favored for children's clothes as for women and equally as becoming. The suggestion of the fluffy, ruffled skirts is always dainty and attractive for children and this little model bordering on the popular French dress of a season ago will at once find favor for the young girls. A quaint deep-roll collar follows the curve of the neck and the dress buttons in a double-breasted front at the left side. The skirt is two-piece and gathered all around to the loosely-fitted waist at the hip line. A narrow-belt which comes part way around and is held in place by tiny lacings serves to break the long straight lines adding at the same time a trimming in itself. As shown in the cut, the pattern is well adapted to use with bordered materials altho the plain materials with deep hems or perhaps tuck are often used.

No. 9016.—Ladies' blouse. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The old fashioned softly draped fichu collar will always be dear to the heart of the thin-faced woman, because they are so very becoming. The plain tailored shirtwaist pattern may be used and with the addition of one of these dainty fichu effects the waist is converted into a dressy afternoon blouse. The collar is edged all around with a gathered frill or narrow flit lace, and knotted at the front to give the effect of a tie. If sheer material is used these tie ends may be a continuation of the shaped collar or more simple to make if the pattern is not handy is the fichu cut to desired width on the bias of the goods. I have used this suggestion on many a blouse to the best advantage and have even used pique lined with a thin cotton cut about a quarter of a yard wide. I stitch the collar to the neck as far as the waist is to be opened then finish the rest of it for ties.

No. 9029.—Ladies' dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The surplice front still remains one of the favorite styles for afternoon or house dresses and promises to be among the popular spring styles. The draped effect in the front serves as the only trimming necessary for the entire dress if finished with a soft roll collar and makes a suitable dress to wear on most any occasion. The surplice ends are extended around to the back and tied in sash effect over the gathered skirt. A two-gored skirt pattern is used and shirred on to the belt at the normal waist line. The shops are show-

ing such good-looking foulards, both in silk and cotton, which would make one a charming frock in this style for a very little money. Four and one-half or five yards should make the ordinary 36 bust pattern of yard-wide material.

No. 9022.—Ladies' two-gored skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The plain two-gored skirt with straight lines and tapering toward the bottom, is used in making this clever separate skirt. (The model would be excellent as a suit skirt.) The front and back are both fitted smoothly in wide panels and cut out to the side seam giving the effect of large inset pockets. The inset sections are gathered and the skirt is finished with a narrow belt of same.

No. 9027.—Misses' one-piece dress. Cut in sizes 16 and 18 years, and 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. The back of this dress is semi-fitted, and finished with a row of small buttons which may be used as a closing or the dress may be made slip-on, as shown in the cut. The front is in the popular over-blouse, coming to about 4 inches below the waist line, and cut out to meet the back at the hip. Loose kimono sleeves are attractively used in this girlish frock and the neck is finished with a sailor collar open in front and worn with a bow. The skirt is two-gored with the front gone fitted and the back shirred. A wide bias fold may be used to give the effect of the tunic much seen on these dresses.

SEARCH GARRET AND HELP RED CROSS

Few words there are that we reverence more than the word "home." Home means everything to real people and in no walk of life does it mean so much as it does to the great American farmer.

Home is the one place to which we can all look for shelter, comfort, protection and assistance, no matter what the circumstances or what the call may be.

There is one place in the great majority of American homes, and only one place, that ever shows a shadow of selfishness. It gathers into its confines the cast-offs and greatly cherished old things, many of which are surrounded with fond recollections, and once these treasures pass into its possession, they are seldom given up. We call it the garret.

During all this great international conflict an appeal has been made for assistance in nearly every department of our American homes. The kitchen has been asked to economize in the serving of food. The parlor has been called upon to restrict its entertainments. The hours of sleep in the bedroom have been limited that people might serve longer in our many charitable works. An appeal has gone forth restricting even the use of the night light in all parts of the house.

Now, it seems as tho the garret must do its share. It is hardly fair that every other part of the house should be rendering some assistance to the cause of world's freedom, while the garret escapes. For generations these American garrets have been waiting for their opportunity, and here it is. All that is now necessary is for the great American farmers to realize what inestimable benefits can be wrought by that garret.

It doesn't make any difference how old, how faded, or how tattered the garments may be, they have well-organized bands of workers in Europe who will be only too happy to patch things up.

Neither does it matter whether it is old shoes, old hats, dresses, under-clothing, linen or bed clothing, the babies and children of Belgium and France are positively crying for anything that will protect their poor little bodies.

It is inconceivable that any farm wife, mother or sister will permit a single garment to remain in the garret when she knows that it might add one grain of comfort to a poor soul in Belgium who has been bereft of everything because of the stand they took in the interest of world-wide democracy, and the protection of homes.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that America benefited by the suffering of Belgium, and it is little, indeed, to expect that our good housewives, and even the men, will do their utmost to cover the bodies of those poor souls with as little delay as possible. Surely our heads would hang in shame if it ever could be said that our protectors in Belgium and France died of cold and exposure for the want of

what is today hanging useless in the garrets of America.

This appeal is made to our farm homes because it is generally believed that the garret is very much more of an institution in the farm home than in the city. Most of our city homes are cramped and there is no place for storage. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other big cities are famous for their flat dwellings. In these city flats and apartments they keep

nothing beyond what is absolutely necessary, but still there have been many ship-loads of warm clothing sent to these poor sufferers abroad from the big cities. We must now reach out into the rural districts with more thoroughness in order to relieve the suffering of these people.

Let every garret be searched and every ounce of clothing that can possibly be spared shipped immediately to the nearest Red Cross headquarters.

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR CHILDREN:—Another Thanksgiving has come and gone and Father Time is bringing Christmas and the New Year to us as fast as he can travel. We all have fun at Thanksgiving, but no day of the whole year means as much to any of us as Christmas. Less than a month and Christmas will be here. All boys and girls like to read Christmas stories, don't they? Well, I want every one of my boys and girls to WRITE a Christmas story between now and Christmas. Don't make it too long, not over two or three hundred words. For the best story I will give five thrift stamps, for second best story three thrift stamps and for the third best story, one thrift stamp. Stories will be published as fast as received, but no stories can be published that are received after Dec. 14th.

Now that the war is over there will be no more need of our saving the pits and shells to be used in making gas masks for our soldiers, but I am sure Uncle Sam is very grateful to each of you who helped to save them. I feel our contest for suggestions on saving the pits was most successful and I am very proud of the way all of you boys and girls worked as told in your letters. It is always hard to decide who writes the best letters, but as I have read them all thru I feel that Miss Linda Mae Hope of Le Roy, Mich., gave us the best suggestions and I am very glad to send her the Thrift Stamp she has so well earned.—AUNT PENELOPE.

The Giants of Lilliputania

The General Finds the Magic Food

CHAPTER III.

GEN. Dis Satisfaction straightway marched off to the hardware store and bought a bright new spade. With the spade under his arm he took the first Main Street car that came along and rode to Capitol Avenue; there he got off and walked toward the hill that you will notice near the bluff on your right. On the top of this hill was the tallest tree in Lilliputania. "I am going to find out what made this tree grow so big," said the General to himself, "even if it takes a year." He started to dig. For days and days he dug and dug. Every night he would reach home tired out. He kept at it, however, until his poor wife was almost beside herself with worry. When the General came home at night his little tiger cat, "Bell Boy," would rub his back against the General's legs and purr as much as to say, "Where have you been all day, General?" The little old man was very fond of "Bell Boy"—"at least," said the General to himself, as he gave "Bell Boy" a big dish of nice warm milk, "Bell Boy" does not believe that I am losing my mind." "Bell Boy" would lap up his milk, after which he would meow and meow, which meant

I want to take a walk and call on a few friends—so the General would say good night to "Bell Boy" and let him out.

The General had been digging and digging at the roots of the tall tree for many weeks until he had made a very deep hole. He had resolved that at the very deepest root he would surely find that wonderful something that made trees grow so big. Once he thought he had found it. It proved, however, to be a new ore; no one had ever seen anything like it before. It probably was what we call Radium. Every time the General found something that looked strange to him he would eat a very little piece in hopes that tomorrow he would wake up twice as big as he had been the day before and in a short time grow as tall as the tree under which he was constantly digging. Every morning he would wake up still little General Dis Satisfaction.

One gloomy, dismal day, his spade struck a very singular powdery soil. There seemed to be a good sized pocket of it. It was so soft and fine that it flew all about him like the flour in mother's flour bin does when you blow at it. As the General breathed in this dust his throat became dry and his tongue seemed to swell. "By the Beard of the Prophets," almost screamed the General, "this powder must be what I am looking for." He hastily filled a bag that he had brought with him and his coat pockets. "Hurrah!" he shouted. "I've got it at last. Now I will show Lilliputania who General Dis Satisfaction is."

He hastened home and found "Bell Boy," the tiger cat, in spite of the late hour, waiting for him as usual. "Bell Boy," cried the General, "you won't know me tomorrow!" He was so excited that he forgot to feed "Bell Boy." The General's wife had gone to bed. What should he do? Should he awaken the good wife and tell her the news? If this fine flour-like substance was what made the big tree grow—if it was the wonderful Magic Food that he was looking for—he, General Dis Satisfaction, would soon be the ruler of Lilliputania. O, well, he was dreadfully tired—it had been a very hard day. He would mix some of the Magic Food with the milk tonight and tomorrow morning he and his wife would make their breakfast of it, and then—well, tomorrow would tell.

(To be Continued.)

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a little boy 8 years old and in the second grade at school. We live on a farm. We have 5 cows and 3 calves, their names are Ruth, Alice, Smut, Mildred and Rosy. The calves are Brownie, Lillie and Dorothy. We have two mules and one horse, Molly is the horse's name; Maud and Fred the mules. I have a sister Marion, 6 years old, and a baby brother, Virge, eight months old. —Erwin F. Hawley, Vans Lake, Michigan.

—CHILDREN LOOK!—

Read the wonderful story on this page

GIANTS OF LILLIPUTANIA

Then,—when you have read the story

TURN TO THE BACK COVER OF THIS PAPER

and read just how you can build the fairy city, with all its people and buildings, right in your own home, and exactly as it is described in the story.



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

THE INTERESTING STORY OF SIX BULLS

This is the story of six bulls that were used in the Jersey herd at the Missouri experiment station. It is a story well worth studying by any dairyman, because it proves beyond reasonable doubt that the sire has a tremendous influence upon the production of his daughters. It shows how a good sire increases the production of milk and butterfat by daughters over their dams, and how a poor sire causes production to decrease.

This story is based upon the records made by the Jersey cows at the Missouri station. It is the story told by the scales and the Babcock test of the performance of these cows at the milk pail. It is not based upon anybody's idea how they should produce, but how they actually did.

A POOR BULL DECREASES THE PRODUCTION

One of the bulls used was Missouri

COTTON SEED MEAL

Buy a car load and divide with your neighbor. Price, \$62.50 delivered—30 ton lots, for 36% meal or \$48.00 for 20% meal. Ton lots 36% \$65.00 or 20% @ \$50.00 ton f.o.b. Jackson. Prompt shipment!

J. E. BARTLETT CO., JACKSON



Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

A Michigan organization to afford protection to Michigan live stock owners.

We have paid over \$17,000 in death losses since we began business July 5th, 1917.

Is there any stronger argument for this class of insurance than \$17,000 of losses on \$1,500,000 of business?

Your animals are well and sound today but tomorrow some of them are dead. INSURE THEM BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

We indemnify owners of live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, for loss by accident and disease.

See our agent in your vicinity.

Colon C. Lillie, President

319 Widdcomb Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Harmon J. Wells, Sec. and Treas.

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



Dear Folks,
I want to tell you how much better I feel since taking Kow-Kure. I give many times more milk and I feel as fit as a fiddle. —Bossy

A Letter from Bossy

If a cow could speak she would talk about her health as people do—because cows suffer from ailments, little and big, same as human beings.

The most common cow ailments, such as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Bunches, Scours, etc., result from a diseased condition of the digestive or genital organs. Any of these diseases and many others can be successfully treated or prevented by using Kow-Kure, the great cow medicine.

Feed dealers and druggists sell it—60c. and \$1.20 packages. Free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," sent on request.

Dairy Association Co.
LYNDONVILLE, VT.



Wonderful demand for raw furs. Prices highest on record. Furs are scarce and I am paying very high prices.

TRAPPERS

Many trappers have gone to war, others will have to take their place. Get busy and catch all you can. Big money in trapping.

BENJAMIN DORMAN

147 West 24th Street
NEW YORK CITY

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE BETTER RETURNS

If so ship your FURS to

BEHR BROS. Co.

351-359 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Ask the man that has used this tag.

Write for Price List and Tags.



Rioter, but there are no records of what his dam produced. Four of his daughters were kept in the herd, and the following table shows the difference between them and their dams:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Average milk production | 5,380 lbs. | 4,381 lbs. |
| Average butterfat production | 234 lbs. | 216 lbs. |

These records are taken from a total of 26 milking periods of the daughters and 23 periods of the dams. Without exception every daughter was a lower producer than her mother, and certainly Missouri Rieter was a poor sort of a bull to use at the head of a herd.

Hugorotus was the next bull used, and he, too, had no records to indicate the performance of his ancestors. Eleven of his daughters were kept in the herd, and the following table shows what they produced at the pail as the average of 50 milking periods compared to 62 periods of their dams:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Average milk production | 4,969 lbs. | 4,576 lbs. |
| Average butterfat production | 232 lbs. | 245 lbs. |

Six of Hugorotus' daughters were much inferior to their dams in production, but two or three of his daughters were unusually good and this brought up the average. There was thus a great lack of uniformity in performance, such as one would expect from a bull with nothing to indicate what his ancestors had done.

GOOD BULL INCREASES RECORDS

Considerable increases in production records were scored by the daughters of Lorne of Meridale, as shown by these records taken from 67 milking periods of 12 of his daughters against 66 similar records by their dams:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Average milk production | 4,559 lbs. | 5,969 lbs. |
| Average butterfat production | 221 lbs. | 287 lbs. |

This increase of daughters over mothers was thus 30 per cent in both butterfat and milk production and shows that a good bull from proven ancestry is worth many times what either of the other two bulls are as a herd-header.

Missouri Rieter 3rd was a son of Missouri Rieter from the best producing cow in the Missouri herd. His three daughters produced about 60 per cent more than their dams, thus:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Average milk production | 4,775 lbs. | 8,006 lbs. |
| Average butterfat production | 238 lbs. | 384 lbs. |

Unfortunately Missouri Rieter 3rd was sold before his breeding value was known. It can readily be appreciated that he favored his mother's side of the family, and proves again that the best indication of what a bull will do may be found in the record of his mother, whereas the best indication of what a heifer will do can best be told from her sire's records.

While Minette's Pedro had great records behind him, his daughters disappointed by not producing more than their mothers. It sometimes happens this way, and cannot be explained. He, however, is an exception to the general rule. His 20 daughters and their dams had the following records:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Average milk production | 5,321 lbs. | 5,376 lbs. |
| Average butterfat production | 268 lbs. | 271 lbs. |

Brown Bessie Registrar had the same effect on the herd as Missouri Rieter, and the herd went down rapidly, as shown, thus:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Average milk production | 6,029 lbs. | 4,295 lbs. |
| Average butterfat production | 293 lbs. | 217 lbs. |

The decrease is about 25 per cent, and shows that the sooner the Missouri station replaced this bull the better they were off.

DAIRYMEN ARE SELLING THEIR COWS

I notice that one of the correspondents of the *Countryman* from Kent, County, Ontario, reports whole herds of cows being sent to market because of feed and labor shortage, and that he intends to sell his herd, which he has been building up during the past ten years. Without knowing all the circumstances it would be unwise for an outsider to "butt in" in a case of this kind, but perhaps I may be allowed to say that the man who sells his cows now will surely repent of it in less than three years from this date.

The southwestern part of Ontario appears to have been badly hit with the drouth, but I understand that the corn crop is good. It is rather strange that in those counties (Essex, Kent and Elgin), where corn grows best, there are comparatively few silos. The corn stover crop is largely wasted. While farmers in those sections may consider it presumptuous for one who lives in the "North Polar region" to offer advice to men who live in the "Banana Belt," it would seem to the writer that the remedy for the feed and labor shortage complained of is to build silos and preserve for winter and also summer feeding large stores of corn stalks and stover which are now practically wasted in these corn-growing districts. By so doing it will enable these farmers to keep more

cows, and this is a step towards solving the labor problem.

I fancy someone says, "I'd like to know how keeping more cows will help to solve the labor problem?" To the average man, more cows mean more work, but the introduction of the modern milking machine and other labor-saving appliances, which are economical only with larger herds of cows than are now common on the Lake Erie Peninsula farms, will help to solve the labor problem on dairy farms, more especially where a good number of cows are milking all the year. This modern dairy machinery will not be profitable on farms where "woodchuck-farming" is the method followed. We have "woodchuck" farmers in all parts of Ontario; that is, they work hard all summer, then "hole up" for the winter.—H. H. D., in *Canadian Countryman*.

TO LIFT EMBARGO SHIPMENT BREEDING ANIMALS

The embargo on express shipments of live stock and poultry for breeding purposes from December 10 to 31 is to be lifted, according to word received yesterday from the Railroad Administration by the United States Department of Agriculture. The department pointed out to the railroad and express officials that its food production campaign would be retarded materially if an embargo were placed on the shipment by express of live stock for breeding purposes. This embargo included all territory east of the Missouri river, including Minnesota. The placing of the embargo would have a particularly unfortunate effect upon the increase in pork production next year. The swine-breeding season is short, and if breeding animals could not be shipped by express during the proposed period, it would delay the season and have a serious effect upon next year's pig crop, the department pointed out, or else it would result in the use of a poorer grade of sires which can be obtained locally.

The embargo covers a large portion of the south where there is particular need for improved breeding of swine and the shipment of good stock from the north in order to grade up the local hogs. Heavy shipments of breeding stock from the northern to the southern states usually are made during December. The unfortunate effect on northern breeders also was pointed out to the Railroad Administration, as it would leave them with a considerable part of their stock on their hands.

MICHIGAN ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW JAN. 27-FEB. 1

The annual exhibition of the Michigan State Poultry Association will be held in Detroit January 27 to February 1, 1919. Arrangements are being made for the largest and best meeting the society ever held, and among other attractions moving picture films furnished by the Department of Agriculture showing various phases of the poultry industry will be exhibited.

The following are the newly elected officers of the association: President, Joseph Teynton, Pontiac; first vice president, William F. Degan; second vice president, B. D. Collins; secretary, F. M. Crowe, Owosso; treasurer, Prof. C. H. Burgess.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MICH. DAIRYMEN'S ASS'N

The Michigan Dairymen's Association will hold its annual meeting in the city of Lansing, Dec. 3-5, in conjunction with the Michigan Milk Producers' association's annual meeting which is to be held on Dec. 3rd. Secretary Seidel announces that the meeting will be highly interesting and invites all interested in any branch of the dairy business to be present.

Milk producers: Check Dec. 3rd on your calendar. That's the date of the annual meeting of your state association when you are wanted to be present.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

For Two
Thousand Years

the people of Holland have been developing the Holstein-Friesian breed of dairy cattle. They have developed a breed that most economically turns large amounts of coarse fodder into valuable dairy products, and is valuable for beef purposes. Holstein-Friesian cows exceed all others in milk and butter production and return a greater profit up on the cost of their feed.

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 170508. 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

Clover Dairy Farm Offers a 10 months old grandson of Hengerveld De Kol sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad 61 A. R. O. daughters, all from 25 to 31 lbs. 19 others from 20 to 25 lbs. Dam is a granddaughter of King Segis who has a 32 lb. 4 yr. old sister. This calf is a splendid individual, well marked and well grown, price \$100 f.o.b. Flint. Write for extended pedigree and description. L. C. Ketzler, Flint, Mich.

Wolverine Stock Farm

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

PREPARE

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

Bull Calves

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

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

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows 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.

Registered

HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by a 22.43 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.

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., 110 Fort St., West, Detroit.

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.

BULL CALF FOR SALE. Dam has 2 sisters that gave semi-officially over 17,000 lbs. of milk, winning prize money as 2 and 3 year olds.
C. L. Hulett & Sons, Okemos, Michigan.

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

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

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.

For Sale TWO roan double standard bred Polled Durham Shorthorn Bull Calves, calved May 2nd and June 4th. Paul Quack, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, R. No. 2, Box 70.

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 blood. Two red heifers for sale; 1 bull, 10 mos. old.
J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Michigan.

FOR SALE SCOTCH and Scotch topped Shorthorns. Maxwalton Monarch 2nd by Avondale in Service. John Schmidt & Son, Reed City, Michigan.

BATES BRED 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.

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.

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.

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

POLAND CHINA

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.

WALLNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE Poland China Gilts. Sired by Arts Big Bob. Will be bred to a son of Giant Senator for April farrow. If you are looking for the best of breeding and the kind that gets big and has quality here is the place to find it. Please give me a chance to tell you more about them. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Michigan.

2 BIG HUSKY POLAND CHINA BOAR will weigh over 200 lb. Price \$50 for Nov. and some fine prospects in fall. Pig either sex ready to ship. Gilts all sold. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO
CLAY, ROBINSON & 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 on "Nature and Care of Sheep"
PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

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

Poland China Hogs
Oxford Sheep
Toules Geese
White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Chickens
MILL CREEK STOCK FARM
S. J. Lambkin, Prop., Avoca, Michigan.

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE

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

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 & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich. Farm situated four miles south of Middleton.

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

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

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

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 worms and ticks. Saves you big money—A \$5.00 sample box by parcel post will medicate 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.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels and pullets; Barron 300-Egg strain. Also one out sprouter 300-hen size. Cockerels, \$1.50 each in lots of two if taken at once.
R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Michigan.

LIGHT BRAHMA

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

WHITE ROCK

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Famous Fischer strain. Priced to sell. Mrs. F. J. Lange, Sebewaing, 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 at lowest possible prices. Have accepted a position as Assistant in Poultry Husbandry, Extension Division for Michigan Agricultural College and must dispose of my entire stock of fine young, pure bred stock at once. Grand in color and type and bone. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Michigan.

WHITE H. TURKEYS FOR SALE. Hens \$5. Toms \$7, till Xmas. Harry Colling, Mayville, Michigan.

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

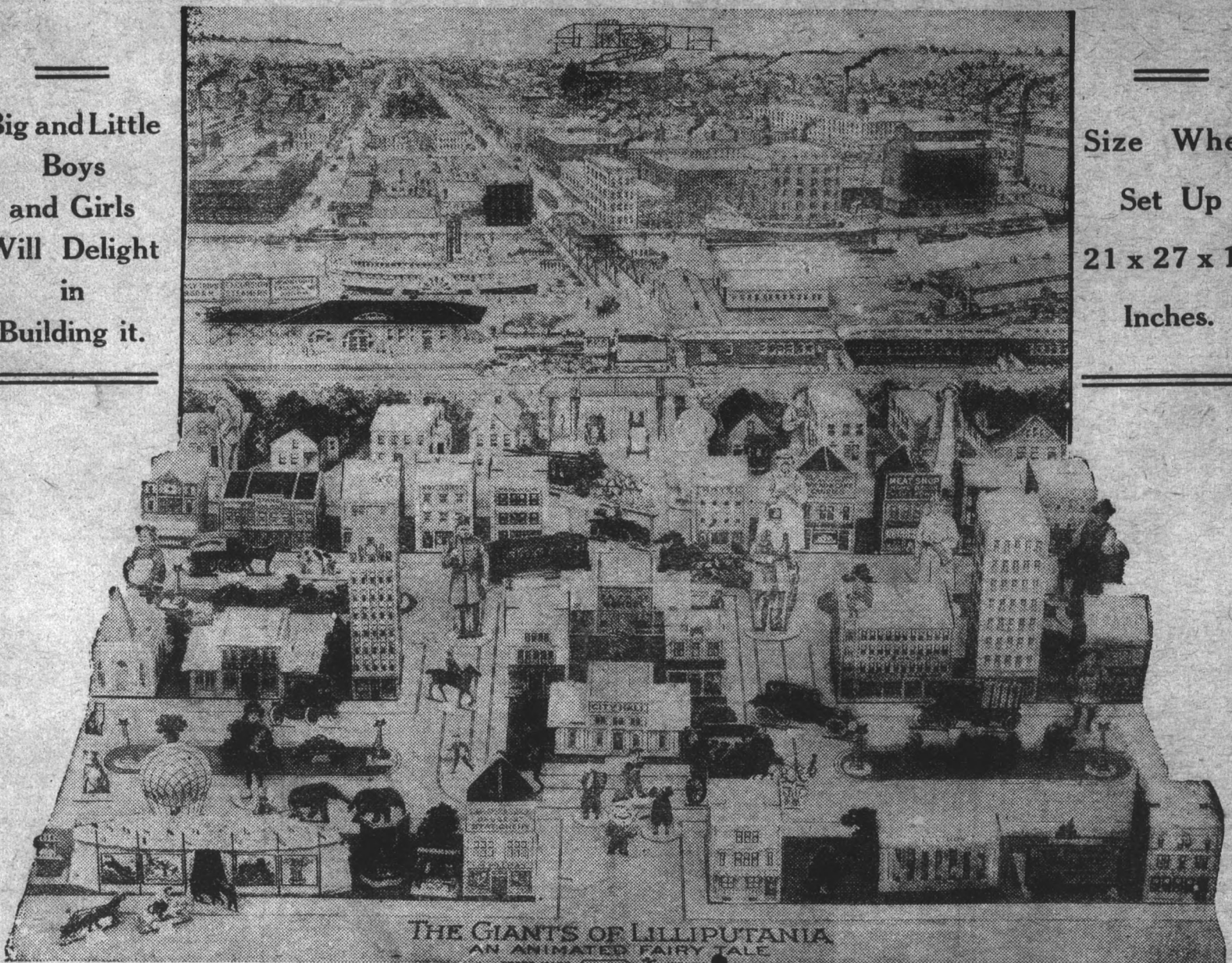
2000 FERRETS. They hustle rats and rabbits. Price list and booklet mailed free. H. A. Knapp, Rochester, O.

Most Fascinating Plaything of the Age

"Giants of Lilliputania" Wonderful 120 Piece Toy City
MADE IN U. S. A.

Big and Little
Boys
and Girls
Will Delight
in
Building it.

Size When
Set Up
21 x 27 x 15
Inches.



You Read the Story and then You Build the Whole City

with every toy that the youthful heart craves. All in this one outfit. Skyscrapers, Shops, Churches, Banks, Theatres, School, Street Cars, Fire Engines, Aeroplane, a Complete Circus with Animals and Clowns, People and Automobiles, and everything to make the city complete, together with a most interesting Fairy Tale in book form, in which you will find this city has a wonderful history. The "Giants of Lilliputania" in an animated Fairy Story. Each set includes the book, "Giants of Lilliputania," ground plan of the city and panoramic Background with substantial easel back and 120 different toys. The houses and skyscrapers are all glued and dye-cut. Everything lithographed in bright colors.

And it will not cost you one cent!

We are going to send you this complete Fairy Story Toy in return for a small favor. Simply send us one NEW yearly subscription to Michigan Business Farming at \$1.00. THAT'S ALL—and the set will be promptly sent to you by parcel post. Almost any farmer not now taking Michigan Business Farming will gladly hand you a dollar for this splendid weekly if you speak to him about it.

Children! You have never read a more thrilling fairy story, nor seen a more wonderful colorful city and circus that you can build with your own hands. You must not miss this chance to get the "Giants of Lilliputania." Show this page to your neighbors and you will soon have their subscription. Anybody will help you earn such a grand reward. Your mother will surely help you—ask her right now.

Parents! Nothing you could get for the children would give them more real enjoyment and fun than this beautiful fairy tale and toy city. You, yourself will be delighted with it and the family will enjoy it for weeks. It will take only a few minutes to get one new subscription, and we promise that you and the children will be more than repaid for the effort.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Enclosed is \$1.00 for which send your paper every Saturday for one year to

(Name of New Subscriber)..... R.F.D. No....

P.O..... County, Mich.

Send one of your sets of "Giants of Lilliputania" to me postage prepaid.

My Name R.F.D. No....

P.O. County, Mich.