

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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\$1 PER YEAR.—No Promises.
Free List of Clubbing Offers

NEW RESTRICTIONS ON AGRIC'L DEFERMENTS

**Present Policy of Government Holds Out
Little Hope to Farmers for General
Deferment from Draft for
Skilled Farm Laborers**

That farmers will find it increasingly difficult to secure deferred classification, late call or furloughs for their farm help of draft age, is our firm conviction after a lengthy conference a few days ago with Adjutant General John S. Bersey, at Lansing.

The Adjutant General listened very courteously to our arguments for a more liberal exemption of skilled farm help. He readily granted that the taking of farm help was a serious inconvenience if not a positive handicap to the farmers, but he did not believe that the farming business was hit any worse than any other business.

"Local boards," he said, "have been fairly generous in their treatment of farm laborers. As a rule a relatively higher percentage of men have been taken from the cities than from the country. As a matter of fact, I find on the average only about one out of five men of draft age have been taken from the farming centers." And the Adjutant produced the official figures to show that he was right.

"Local boards must provide their quotas. Under an earlier ruling they have been permitted to pass the number of men actually engaged in farm work at the time their numbers were reached, but only so long as there were others in the first class to call from. When the boards have reached the end of their Class 1 list, they must then call upon those whose numbers they have passed, in order to fill their quota. But even this ruling is to be restricted.

"The facts are that the government is not securing as many recruits out of the first class as expected. There have been more exemptions on the various grounds than anticipated, and a large number of men of draft age have enlisted in the navy. There's one draft board I have in mind, for instance, which has already exhausted its quota because so many of its registrants have enlisted in the navy. They have asked for instructions. We must have the men we are depending upon from that section, even if we have to reconsider some of the deferred classifications granted to skilled workers.

"Our greatest need now is for men. We must conquer Germany while we have the help of the Allies, and to do that we must take every available man of draft age. Business is going to

suffer, but it is inevitable. Manufacturers are up against the labor problem just as hard as the farmers, and I am afraid that the situation is going to be worse instead of better."

It will be remembered by our readers that we quoted A. B. Cook, state labor administrator, a few weeks ago as saying that the government positively would not take any man into service so long as he was actively, completely and assiduously engaged in farming. Subsequent developments and the statement by the Adjutant General were so much at variance with Mr. Cook's assurances that we asked Col. Bersey for an explanation. He laid the blame for the misunderstanding to a lack of co-ordination between the war and labor departments.

There is no desire among the farmers to back down from the job that the nation has undertaken. They are willing, every man of them, to give their strength and support without stint. But they have been told repeatedly that it is as much a patriotic duty to grow crops as to fight; they have been warned time and again that they must increase production or the world will suffer from lack of food; they have been admonished times without number that "food will win the war."

But crops cannot be grown without labor, and labor cannot be had if it is drafted into military service. The only question raised by patriotic farmers, who know by experience the difficulties of farming without help, is whether the Allies' food supply can stand the curtailment that must come to some extent with the drafting of farm help.

The farmers of Ontario are very much aroused over the indiscriminate drafting of their help, and have sent a delegation to the Canadian parliament to demand more liberal exemption of their farm hands.

The farmers of the United States are willing to work sixteen hours a day as many of them have always done; they are willing to sacrifice pleasures and recreation in order to help win the war, but there's a limit to human endurance.

We repeat our former statement that more men are being taken from agricultural communities than can be safely spared this year. It would seem a wiser policy for the government to either increase or decrease the age limit in order to secure its required number than to take so many of those now needed to train in unskilled help that must be trained for work on farms if the war continues another year or more, and food is to be grown in sufficient quantities to meet all needs.

BEAN SITUATION CON- TINUES UNCHANGED

**Promise of Food Administration to Provide
Remedial Measures has Not Yet Been
Fulfilled and No Intimation Given
of When it Will.**

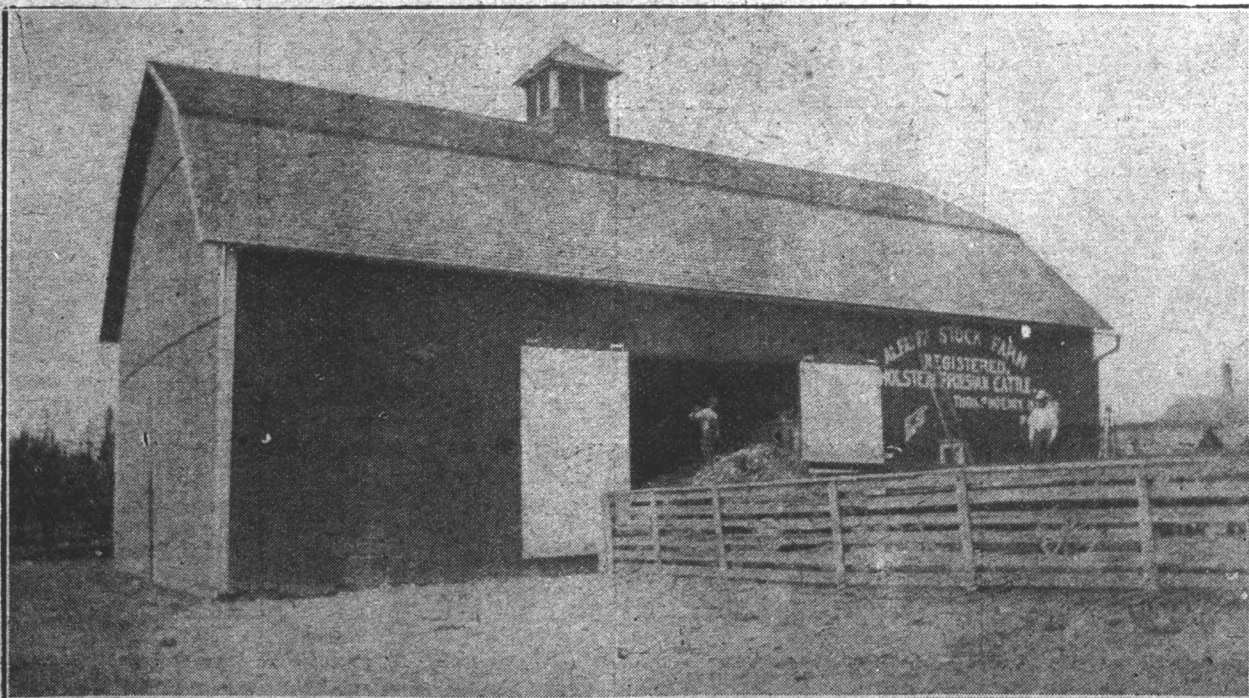
Nothing new in the bean situation. We have endeavored to get something tangible on the situation for our readers, but at the hour of closing the market section, there have been no new developments. It will be remembered that the Food Administration promised the committee from Michigan, that the market would be stabilized thru the purchase of a quantity of white beans for Government use, but so far no purchases have been made. A wire from Grand Rapids asking what action was contemplated on the part of the Food Administration, remains unanswered, although sent last Saturday.

The situation is becoming desperate, and something will have to be done soon, or the consequences will be more serious than has been contemplated. The banks throughout Michigan have loaned farmers an immense amount of money, payment to be made when beans are sold; the elevator men in many instances are heavy borrowers on the bean account; and it is for this reason that farmers simply can't get the money to finance their spring operations. On account of the weather last fall, beans could not be handled rapidly by the elevators; and many farmers were obliged to hold their crop until the elevators could market and make room for the additional supply.

On top of all this came the purchase of the entire pinto bean crop by the Food Administration; the campaign of publicity carried on extensively by the bean division, and as a natural outcome, the bottom has been driven out of the bean market, and the growers are to be made the "goats."

At this time, after having gone fully into the situation, this is the most encouraging advice we can give: If you have obligations which must be cared for, sell a sufficient quantity of beans to care for present needs. Do not get excited and

dump your entire crop on the market. If you can hold your beans for a more active market do so, but be sure they are thoroughly dry. The acreage to be planted will be forty per cent less than last year according to present indications; there is a demand for navy beans, and if the bean division of the Food Administration will keep their hands off, the market will rally. Last minute quotations are \$10.50 cwt., and a lifeless market, and everything awaiting government action.



Home of the well-known Alfa Stock Farm Herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by Thos. Phoenix & Sons, Saginaw, Mich.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President, by a proclamation signed May 14, 1918, requires all individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations, except those specifically exempted by the Food Control Act, engaged in the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of tools, utensils, implements, machinery and certain other farm equipment, to secure Federal license not later than June 20, 1918.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to carry out the provisions of the proclamation and the regulations thereunder. Licenses are required to furnish information regarding their businesses whenever it is thought necessary by representatives designated by the Secretary, and must permit such representatives to inspect the property and records pertaining to their business. Information obtained in this manner is not to be disclosed without authority. Unjust profits, re-sales within the trade without reasonable justification, attempts to monopolize, unreasonable increases of prices or restriction of supplies, and willful waste of farm equipment are prohibited. Also, licensees are forbidden to sell farm equipment to persons known to have violated the Food Control Act.

The President's action follows closely upon his declaration a few weeks ago that there was much justice in the farmer's complaint that the prices on his products were fixed while prices of the things he was obliged to buy were still regulated by laws of supply and demand. Whether or not this control over the prices of farm machinery will tend to reduce their cost is a question. No amount of licensing can keep down the cost of the completed article so long as the material which enters into the making of the component parts commands such high prices. With the price of steel where it is, the price of labor constantly advancing, and every other cost entering into the manufacture and selling of farm implements greatly advanced, it would not seem that farm implements can be sold much cheaper. No doubt the licensing of dealers will take care of isolated cases of profiteering, but farmers should not anticipate any marked reduction in prices.

An additional million men are made available for service by the signing of the bill which provides for the registration on June 5th next of all men who have reached the age of 21 since last June 5th. The new registrants will be placed at the bottom of the list of men now in class one, and will be called in that order. Class 2 men will not be called until Class 1 is exhausted. There is some speculation as to the probable time the new registrants will be called to training camps, a subject that army officers refuse to venture an opinion upon. It is believed by some that none will be called until the first of the year, while others believe that the progress of the shipbuilding program, if continued, will be sufficient to move many men to France for training and thereby relieve the congestion in the home cantonments. Deferred classifications for physical, industrial and agricultural grounds will be allowed the new registrants the same as the old.

Rep. J. C. McLaughlin does not propose to encourage federal employees of draft age to seek deferred classification by boosting their salaries. He has an old-fashioned idea that it isn't exactly right for the government to draft some men into military service at \$30 per month and at the same time increase the pay of those deferred. For that reason he has protested strongly in the house against using any of the money provided in an eleven million dollar appropriation measure, for increasing the pay of some 2,000 employees of the department of agriculture who have been given deferred classification.

Director General of the Railroads McAdoo has announced a tentative program for the rehabilitation of roads which were permitted to deteriorate when the war advanced the cost of building materials. Investigation and experience have already proven that much of the equipment of some of the biggest lines are in a sad state of neglect and that if the roads are to handle the constantly increasing shipments of war supplies, many improvements must be made at once. It is estimated that fully a billion dollars will be needed to bring the roads up to maximum efficiency. The liberality of the government in these respects, however, does not extend to the matter of

extensions, many such projects having been discontinued when the government assumed control. Last winter the railroads of the country came perilously near to a general breakdown which would have been the worst internal calamity ever visited upon the country. Secretary McAdoo is showing prudence by his hearty co-operation with rail heads in granting the necessary funds for the improvement of the roads.

Will congress make the United States dry by legislation as a war measure? The house Tuesday voted a virtual demand for prohibition. An amendment to the administration food production bill, directing that the eleven million appropriation be made unavailable unless the president issued a proclamation prohibiting the use of grain and fruit for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, was passed tentatively by a 69 to 59 vote. The amendment was introduced by Rep. Randell of California. It is believed that this is the opening wedge for war prohibition, although dry leaders do not expect that Rep. Randell's measure will be pressed at this time. Administration leaders do not look with favor on any measure which will embarrass President Wilson in his war plans. They state that the President will bide his own time to issue such a proclamation, and will not hesitate once he is convinced that the proper time for such action has come.



The French soldier is paid \$20 a year; German \$38 a year; British \$89 a year, and the American gets \$360 a year.

The importation of crude rubber into the United States has been restricted about one-third by the War Trade board.

The minister of agriculture of Brazil has been authorized to establish modern experimental farms and colonies, especially for the education of orphans and abandoned children.

As part of Mississippi's drive for a 100 per cent increase in hog production during 1918, efforts are under way to enroll a total of 20,000 boys in corn and pig clubs.

A new substitute for gasoline has been invented and is being tried out by the government experiment stations, which, if practicable, will be manufactured at a cost of about eight cents a gallon.

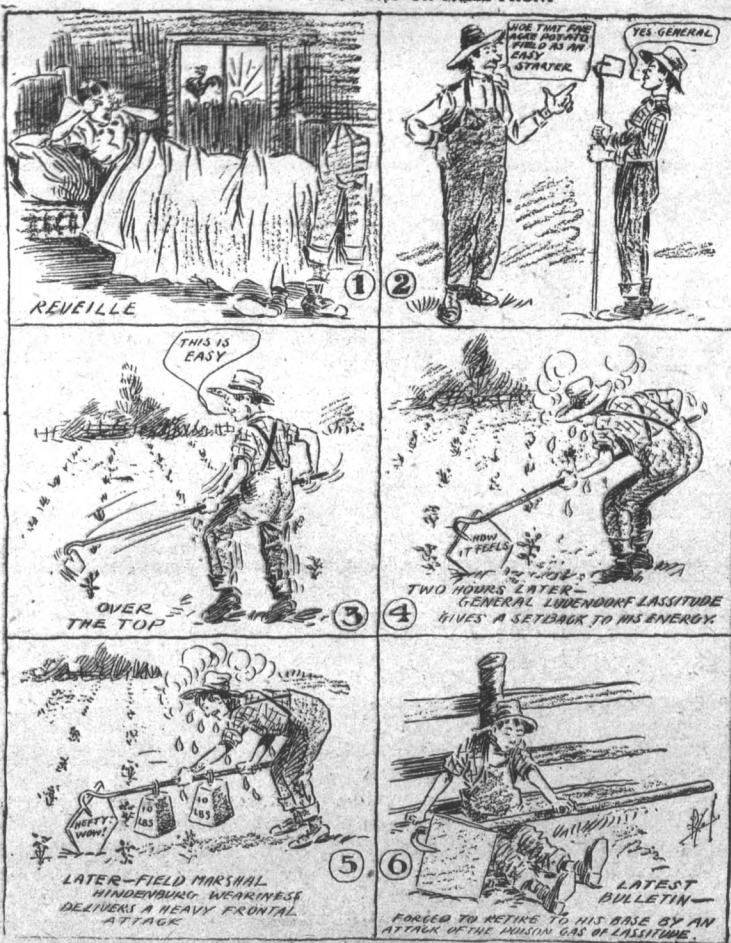
The local market at Traverse City was flooded with potatoes recently owing to a boost in price of five cents made by a potato products company of that place. These potatoes have been held all winter.

A planing mill company in Oregon has recently received an order for 1,000,000 tent pins from the government. They are to be made of maple and ash and are to be 24 inches long. Four months will be allowed the firm to complete delivery.

Arrangements have been made for the lease of a site on the Lincoln Highway just outside of Bustleton, Pa., for the postal service aeroplane landing field. The field will be ready this month when aeroplane postal service for New York, Philadelphia and Washington will be in operation.

Spain is practically out of gasoline and alcohol, although a poor substitute is being used instead. Spain, like England, France and Italy imports all of her gasoline. It is not so much a shortage of the product, but the impossibility of importing it when ocean transportation is needed so much more for food and other necessities.

CITY BOY'S FIRST DAY ON FARM FRONT



—Courtesy Rosenbaum, Grain Review.

WAR WIRES

The presence of ever-increasing numbers of American troops in France is doing much to hearten the Entente allies, and is even drawing some startling admissions from the German press. Since America entered the war more than a year ago, the inspired German newspapers have conducted a systematic campaign to belittle the effect of this country's participation. They have assured their readers time and again that American would be a negligible factor, that the U-boats would prevent the transportation of American troops in numbers sufficient to turn the tide, and that the Americans were not fighters. Being a democracy, the United States government lacked the efficiency to organize and train great armies, the German press were told. Now that the German high command is aware that we are sending troops by the hundreds of thousands, and that the presence of our troops will soon be felt in no uncertain way, the order has evidently gone out to prepare the German public for the worst. German newspapers are even admitting that the Americans can fight.

Italy, it is understood unofficially, is anxious to have a few units of American troops sent to the Italian front. Even though a comparatively small number of men were sent, the presence of American fighting men would greatly improve the morale of the Italian soldiers. Due to a campaign of German propaganda, the populace of the southern kingdom has become rather antagonistic to the United States. In spite of all the efforts of the Italian government to suppress this subtle propaganda it is rapidly increasing. The story is being circulated that Italy has been abandoned to its fate by the Entente Allies. The Americans, according to the stories, got into the war for the sake of gain, and are now holding back, and only sending sufficient men and supplies to maintain a semblance of taking part. The Italian government believes that the only way that this growing prejudice can be overcome is the sight of American fighters going to the assistance of Italy. Already there are a number of Red Cross units on the Italian front.

The farmers of Canada are dissatisfied with the way the government is enforcing the Dominion draft laws. Farmers make the claim that Premier Borden and his political supporters promised the farmers during the campaign last fall that the draft would not be used to take men wanted for farm work, especially those from 21 to 23. Few exemptions are being granted in Canada, and many formerly exempted for farm work are being called to the colors. Premier Borden according to recent dispatches, while admitting that promises were made in good faith, now states that conditions have forced a change in policy. Five thousand farmers from every part of the Dominion invaded Ottawa last week to protest this stand on the part of the government.

Former Czar Nicholas of Russia is to be tried by court-marshal at Moscow. The trial will be secret. Following the revolution over a year ago, the members of the Romanoff family were sent as prisoners to Tobolsk. Recently a plot was discovered to rescue them, and they were taken to the Ural mountains. The Soviet has made no announcement as to what charges are made against the former Czar.

The Entente allies appear to have a clean-cut superiority in the air. The German eyes are thus blinded, as the Allied airmen are able to keep German observers from making a close inspection of the front. Scores of German planes are destroyed every day. American airmen are taking an important part in the air fighting.

The national army composed of men from every walk of life, representing every race and creed, is beginning to make itself felt in France. A few of the first to go, especially those drafted men used to fill out regular and national guard units, have already had a taste of the fighting. The drafted men have proven that they are fully as brave and as eager to get into the fray as their enlisted brothers. Negro troops which are being sent to France in large numbers, are also proving their mettle as fighters. General Pershing recently made public a story of two negro sentries who stood off a Hun raiding party for some time until help arrived.

The Germans for some time have been using tanks patterned after the famous British land-ships. The Huns, as usual, claim that they have added a number of improvements and that the tanks which they now use are superior to those of the British. A chance to settle this point came a few days ago when in a minor engagement six German tanks were completely outfought by a small squadron of British machines.

A new German smash is impending. It is probable that before this is read, the daily press will be publishing accounts of more severe fighting. It is known that the Germans have concentrated two million men along the Flanders front, and are starting a movement to force evacuation of Amiens. American troops will doubtless take a large part of this battle.

The downright efficiency of the American navy is well illustrated by the recent reports of U-boat activities. Last month not a ship was sunk in the part of the sea patrolled by American naval craft. The month previous only one boat was lost. Last fall the average monthly score for the German undersea boats in this part of the ocean was more than thirty.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



GOOD WEATHER STILL FURTHER INCREASES WHEAT PROSPECTS

Wheat harvest in the United States is less than thirty days off, and every day of good weather makes millions of bushels of winter wheat and rye. Indications are that there will be over 600,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, and some statisticians believe that with a continuation of perfect weather it will be around 640,000,000 bushels. Cutting has already commenced in the extreme south.

Should spring wheat prospects continue as favorable as at present, there will be over 300,000,000 bushels raised, and on the basis of 640,000,000 bu. of winter wheat a total of 940,000,000 bushels of all wheats, or nearly 300,000,000 bushels more than last year. Canada has good prospects, as the wheat went in early and in most years under such conditions a good crop is raised. The acreage there is larger than last year.

The production of wheat in the leading countries of the world outside of Russia and the Central powers last year as estimated by the International Institute of Rome was 2,242,477,000 bushels, compared with 1,731,622,000 bushels in 1916, and 2,479,519,000 bushels the average for three years, 1914-1916. Consumption in the same countries from August 1, 1917, to July 31, 1918, at 2,157,682,000 bushels.

Foreign statisticians in estimates sent out last fall said that Europe could get along by importing only 450,000,000 bushels for the year ending July 1, 1918. Regardless of the fact that the 1917 crop in Europe was smaller than 1916, it is figured that they have only imported 326,000,000 bushels for the ten months ended May 1. On this basis the average monthly shipments from exporting countries were 32,000,000 bushels. Should the same basis be continued for the two months to July 1, the total imports would be 391,000,000 bu., which would leave a carry-over of the world of around 466,000,000 bushels.

World's stocks of flour are extremely low in North America and Europe, and will be lower by July 1. A carry-over of 466,000,000 bushels is regarded as large, considering the war and high prices. The high price and the war have greatly reduced production in the warring nations, and also restricted consumption. Shortage of ships for carrying wheat from the southern hemisphere to Europe has enforced a saving, and while the carry-over July 1, is large, it is mainly in countries that are unable to ship freely.

The carry-over in North America July 1, 1917, and the surplus in the southern hemisphere, combined with the available supply from the carry-over in North America and the exports during the year ended July 1, 1918, is given as follows:

	Export surplus	Export to May 1	Surplus
N. America	386,000,000	237,000,000	149,000,000
Australia	208,000,000	38,000,000	170,000,000
Argentina	12,000,000	37,000,000	83,000,000
India	143,000,000	14,000,000	129,000,000

Total bu. 749,000,000 326,000,000 531,000,000

Winter wheat acreage in Europe is estimated at less than last year's, much of which is poorly seeded. Weather conditions, however, have been exceptionally good, and the promise is better than could ordinarily be expected. The spring wheat acreage has been greatly increased in Great Britain, France, Sweden, and Norway, and crop conditions are of average promise. Taking the world's promise on the whole, supplies will be much larger than for several years, and all will be wanted, owing to the exhaustion of the reserves.

THIS MIGHT EASILY HAVE HAPPENED IN MICHIGAN

A correspondent in "Facts About Sugar," states that the Colorado sugar beet acreage for 1918 is 20 per cent less than the 1917 acreage. The decrease, it is claimed, is due to the delay of the sugar manufacturers and the Food Administration in coming to an understanding as to the prices that were to be paid to the growers.

"Undoubtedly," says the report, "the appointment of the Food Administration's investigating commission, coming at the late date it did, had the effect of holding many growers back from signing contracts until they found out what the government was going to do. Meanwhile the season was advancing and other crops were promising profits

as good as those to be obtained from beets. The result was that many of the farmers decided not to wait for the outcome of the investigation. When the commission finally reported and the companies adopted its recommendations, much of the former beet acreage had been turned over to other crops."

The situation that finally developed into an underplanting of beets in Colorado was identical with the situation prevailing in Michigan for several weeks prior to the capitulation of the manufacturers. The farmers wanted a certain price for their beets, based upon cost of production. The manufacturers at first refused to meet these demands. The farmers, in both cases, threatened to cut their acreage and plant some other crop. Everybody winked their eye and said the farmers were bluffing. After much valuable time had been wasted in Michigan, the manufacturers wisely acceded to the growers' wishes, and thereby forestalled a last-minute investigation by the federal government which would have delayed the signing of contracts with the inevitable result that much sugar beet land would have been planted to other crops. The outcome in Colorado must be taken as a criterion of what may be expected in the future when farmers cannot secure what they believe to be a profitable price for their product.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS BIDS ON ONION AND POTATO NEEDS

The immense quantities of potatoes used by the various military camps, suggests a possible means of disposing of part of the big Michigan crop still on hand. According to information just made public by the Quartermaster General's office, thru the Department of Agriculture, 17,915,000 tubers or 198,600 bushels of potatoes are consumed in the 38 larger camps of the country every month. The greatest demand comes from Camp Dix, Wrighttown, N. J., which uses 1,200,000 pounds, or 20,000 bushels a month.

Camp Custer at Battle Creek uses 600,000 lbs., or 10,000 bushels of tubers a month. These potatoes are purchased by the quartermaster's department thru bids. Purchases are made in a similar manner of all supplies for the various camps.

Just now the department is asking for bids on potatoes and onions. All quotations for tubers must be made on the basis of 100 pounds, delivered at camp, subject to inspection and acceptance at that point. Payment is made by the individual camp quartermaster on the basis of net weight at the time of delivery. Shipments must be made as ordered by the camp quartermaster. Potatoes shall conform to the specifications of the U. S. grade No. 1, shall be put up in even weight sacks or barrels.

While nearly all potatoes are being furnished by commission houses, there is no reason why farmers cannot dispose of their tubers in this way, providing they have sufficient stock to warrant carlot shipments.

Informal quotations for furnishing potatoes from June 1 to June 30 inclusive, must be made by telegraph before 11 a. m. on May 21. The bids must indicate whether for old or new stock, and what camp delivery will be made to at the price quoted. The telegraphic address is "Wood, Subsistence, Dunning, Washington, D. C."

Quotations for furnishing onions in sacks or crates, will be received up to the same time. The various camps of the country use 1,295,000 pounds of onions every 30 days. Camp Custer requires 40,000 pounds monthly.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS WILL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee will entertain the thirty-third annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America on June 5. This association, which is one of the largest organizations of cattle breeders in the United States, is headed by a Michigan man, Hon. D. D. Aiken of Flint, and a prominent breeder of Holstein cattle.

The program will include an address by Governor Phillips of Wisconsin. At the business session, besides the election of officers, a number of amendments to the by-laws of the organization will be considered. The place of the next annual meeting will be designated. Under the laws the next meeting must be held at a point east of Erie, Pennsylvania.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES NEW MILL FEED MARGINS

A new schedule of maximum prices which mills may charge for wheat by-products has been announced by the U. S. Food Administration. The margins show a general reduction downward compared with those previously in force.

The maximum bulk price of bran per ton bears the same relation to the price of wheat as formerly—38 per cent of the average cost to the mill of a ton of wheat. The price of flour middlings which before was \$9.00 per ton over bran prices has been reduced to a \$2.00 differential. Red Dog has also been reduced to a maximum of \$2.00 per ton over the price of bran whereas the former difference was \$15.

Mixed wheat feed prices, according to the new schedule must not be more than \$1.25 per ton over the price of bran. The former difference was \$4 per ton. These new price margins are the outcome of an investigation into present methods of milling. With the larger percentage of flour now being milled from wheat, the quantity of flour middlings and red dog is considerably less and these products have been placed in the same by-product group as shorts, standard middlings, gray shorts and gray middlings. The bulk price of all these feeds must not exceed bran prices by more than \$2.00 per ton.

Although these new price margins are already in force, the Food Administration emphasizes that they are not for bulk carloads at the mill. Persons buying in quantities at retail should consider freight, dealers' profit and cost of sacks. The last item alone is at present between \$5 and \$6 per ton. Both jobbing and retail profits have been limited however, to a moderate fixed maximum, and as soon as mill feeds now in dealers' hands have been moved, the new stocks milled after May 7 will reach farmers on the basis of the schedule announced.

The total amount of wheat mill feeds is admitted to be small in proportion to the demand and the most practical means of reducing feeding costs lies in a more general use of the coarse grain by-products of which there is now an abundance. Mill prices of hominy feeds have lately declined by from \$25 to \$30 per ton, rye and barley feeds in proportion. Oil meal is particularly low in price when compared with other feeds on a nutritive basis.

Far-seeing farmers may advantageously plan to secure their winter supply of feed in September and October when danger of spoilage is past and avoid the uncertainty of deliveries during the winter when the demand for feed usually exceeds the output of the mills.

WINTER WHEAT LOSS IN FOUR STATES GREATER THAN MICH.

Twenty-four per cent of the winter wheat acreage if Michigan has been abandoned according to information made public by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Texas and Wisconsin have each lost 45 per cent, New Mexico 35 and Kansas 29 per cent.

The acreage abandoned amounts to 5,778,000, which is 13.7 per cent of the total acreage. This leaves 36,392,000 acres to be harvested. This compares favorably with 27,340,000 acres harvested last year and 34,059,000, the average for the last five years.

During a period of ten years the average percentage of acreage abandoned has been only 10 per cent. The large percentage this year is due not only to winter killing, but to the dry weather last autumn and this spring, which prevented growth after a weak germination.

The production of 572,000,000 bushels of winter wheat is forecasted. Last year's production of winter wheat was about 418,000,000, and the average for the preceding five years was 553,000,000. The largest production recorded was 685,000,000 in 1914 and the smallest in the last ten years, 400,000,000 in 1912.

The producers of winter wheat are doing their part to help win the war. Indications are that in spite of unfavorable fall and early spring, the crop is going to be one of the big assets of the country in its efforts to feed the world and continue the war to a successful conclusion.

In France all grain that can be used in bread-making is reserved for human food.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

MICHIGAN MILK NEWS FROM THE FIELD SECRETARY

MILK COMMISSION MEETINGS

There will be a meeting of the Detroit area milk commission on Friday, May 31st, in the Chamber of Commerce. All parties having business with the commission should be on hand at 1:00 p. m.

MAY MILK PRICE AND SURPLUS

The May milk prices and surplus as fixed by the Detroit commission committee are as follows: 80% at \$2.45 per hundred pounds.

20% surplus, at \$2.00 per hundred pounds. Average, \$2.36.

It had been hoped in the early part of the month that there would be no surplus for May, inasmuch as some of the buyers had closed some of the up-state plants, thus shutting off a large amount of milk from the Detroit market. But later on the flow increased and when the survey was made by the committee it was found that while many of the smaller dealers were wanting more milk, some of the larger distributors were having a large amount of surplus; in one instance as much as 30 per cent. Other large cities about us are obtaining their milk supply at prices ranging from \$1.80 to \$2.30 per hundred pounds, and in one instance, to a large milk buyer in a nearby city, the producers have said, "take our milk and use it to the best advantage and give us what you can afford to for it."

THAT ABOMINABLE TEST

Perhaps there is no one source of annoyance that is so manifest at all times as the milk test. Many times the apparent difficulties are imaginary, and a little consideration and a little charity would save a vast amount of criticism and unrest. Sometimes, however, there is a reason for the unrest, criticism and accusation on both sides.

The Michigan Milk Producers' association is continually on the alert to forestall any trouble and to iron out the difficulties that have arisen. For this purpose both Commissioner Woodworth of the State Dairy and Food Department and Prof. Anderson of the M. A. C., have been appealed to and both departments have detailed a man to assist in establishing an equitable basis of adjustment. Both departments now have a man in the field working with us, in the name of the state, to help solve these problems.

It is the sincere desire of the Association to cause both the buyer and the seller of milk to come close to the right line—the line of fairness and justice—in this great problem. While we desire and propose to see that our members receive a fair compensation for their milk, and a fair test for the butterfat, yet we realize that if this great industry is stabilized and gives the dignity that it should have in Michigan, it will require good milk and honest dealing from the milk producers of the state, and your association is going to exercise itself just as energetically to weed out the dishonest producer as we are the dishonest buyer.

Recently a producer was very insistent upon an equitable adjustment with his buyer. He demanded, and received, the co-operation of the representative of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association. The buyer yielded to a settlement far in excess of the Milk Commission's findings. Within six hours after the time of this settlement this milk producer boasted that he had "pulled one over" on the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and the buyer, and that he had been skimming his milk the entire month past. This kind of contemptible petty thievery is ruinous to our market and will bring the entire milk industry into disrepute. It is the purpose of your association to protect the great majority of its members, who are honest, against dishonesty either within or outside of its own membership. The fellow who is skimming or watering his milk need expect no quarter when he is caught.

We are fortunate, indeed, as an association, to receive now, as we have in the past, the most earnest co-operation and counsel of the broad-minded men of the state for the elevating and stabilizing of Michigan's great dairy industry.

Prof. A. C. Anderson of the M. A. C., and Pres. N. P. Hull spent a large portion of this week in Detroit with Field Secretary Reed.

Milk meetings were held last week at Morenci, Metamore and Birch Run, and a commission meeting at the hotel Cadillac.

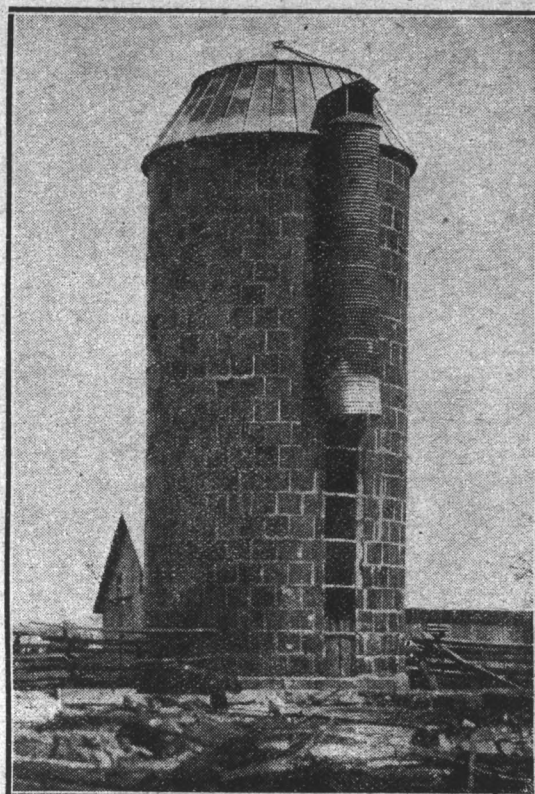
It is now a good time to be real producers for the dairy industry. All should at this time be determined to improve their herds by the weeding out of unprofitable animals and the holding,

against a seeming present loss, of the better animals of the herd. We are confident that the dairy man who now weeds his herd carefully and builds intelligently, working not only for today but for years to come, will have every reason to be satisfied in the future.

U. S. BOYS WORKING RESERVE MEMBERS MAKE GOOD

Last summer, seventy Chicago high-school boys of the United States Boys' Working Reserve were sent to the first camp at Thompsonville, Michigan. They were hired by nearby farmers for a period of five months. A number of them worked on the Betsy River Orchards and the writer can truthfully say that from all appearances, none had ever handled a farm tool before. The old foot-ball team-spirit was in them, however, and in a few weeks they began to be an asset instead of a liability. They wanted to learn.

This spring 90% of these boys are hired for the season about the country at wages from \$30 per month and board, upward.



Lansing Vitrified Tile Silo with Lansing steel hip-roof and chute after a \$2,500 fire. On the farm of Jos. Witgen, Fowler, Michigan.

I have hired ten of them and (trusting they will not see this account) would not lose them for considerably more than the above minimum.

One particular example of faithfulness: Last Fourth of July the Cadets had a base-ball game in town and they all went but one crew of four who were spraying trees. The leader appreciated the necessity of finishing the spraying that day so he prevailed on the rest to stick and they finished the orchard but missed the game. They didn't have to write to me for an 1918 job, I wrote to them.—John Newhall, Manager Betsy River Orchard.

BEAN ANTHRACNOSE IS ON THE RUN SAYS AN M. A. C. MAN.

Anthracnose, a disease of the bean crop that in past years has been the source of immense loss to Michigan farmers, is on the run, in the opinion of Dr. G. H. Coons, plant pathologist at M. A. C. It can be kept that way, he adds, if Michigan bean growers will carefully pick their seed before planting this spring.

"As a result of the last two dry summers," Doctor Coons declares, "the percentage of anthracnose has been so reduced that not more than one sample in 50 of the thousand we have examined within the past winter showed heavy infestation by this disease.

"Anthracnose is now in retreat, but if wet weather keeps up this year it can make a stand and retrench itself unless the precaution is taken to plant clean seed beans. The seed stock should be free from weathered beans and as clean and dry as possible. All beans showing spots or stans should be thrown out."

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Grayling—An attempt is being made by the county agricultural agent to secure well bred Holstein calves from Barrington, Ill., for Roscommon and Crawford county farmers. At Barrington a company has gone into the calf salvaging business. As that is a dairying country nearly all the calves are vealed. The female calves are bought when only a few days old, taken to the calf nursery and kept until ten days to three weeks old. Carefully selected female calves are sold for foundation stock, and are shipped all over the country. Almost without exception they are from registered Holstein bulls of the King Segis and Pontiac strains. These strains predominate in white color.

Rogers—Local potato buyers were called off the market by the commission houses last week, although they were paying only 30c per bushel. There are still many thousands of bushels of last year's crop still in the hands of the farmers in the northern counties. Florida potatoes selling at \$1 a bushel on jobbing markets, have injured the demand for old potatoes in spite of the pledges made by many Michigan people to use no new tubers until July 1.

Caro—Farmers in Saginaw and Tuscola counties are interested in a project which has the support of the Michigan Good Roads association to construct a pike between Saginaw and Port Sanilac, a distance of seventy miles. There are several stretches of improved roads on this route, and it would only be necessary to connect these. W. S. Linton, former congressman, is behind the plan.

Gladwin—Eleven head of 10 months old grade Herefords shipped from Gladwin by Hickey & Schlichter were as fine a bunch of "baby beef" as has ever been seen in this part of the state. The price paid Harold Detweiler for the bunch was also rather fancy, \$88 a head, showing that it pays to produce a fine grade of stock. It was claimed that this was the finest lot of beef ever shipped from Gladwin.

Rogers—A large number of men employed on farms will be called in the next draft quota from Presque Isle county. Fifteen or twenty farm laborers will be taken in the quota which leaves on or about May 25. It is necessary to call these men as there are not enough of other class 1 men for the requirements. More farm laborers will be taken in the next quota.

Benton Harbor—Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, has the plants ready for 200 acres of canteloupes this year, a part of the acreage being near this city and a part near Constantino, St. Joseph county. Mr. Morrill has never had any trouble in finding a market for his crops, the Pullman company being one of his chief patrons for use on its dining cars.

Saginaw—County agricultural agents from 14 counties were in session here last week. Problems affecting the counties represented, which are all in the Saginaw district, were discussed. Dr. Eben Mumford was in charge, and was assisted by several M. A. C. extension workers and Prof. Fisher of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sandusky—"Corn planting is more important now than court business," observed Judge Beach Wednesday afternoon. "Every man called for jury duty wanted to plant corn, and when the first case called was settled I decided to excuse the jurors. Probably they will return in two weeks."

RECORD 1918 TOMATO CROP IS THE FORECAST FOR MICHIGAN

A record crop of tomatoes is in prospect in Michigan this season, according to reports coming to the Michigan Agricultural college from Owosso, Grand Rapids, Fremont, Coloma and a number of other canning factory points. The increased acreage is declared to be due in most instances to the placing by the government of considerable orders with Michigan canners, at a guaranteed price.

But while the cultivation of tomatoes is being undertaken more extensively within the state than ever before, the opportunities for establishing a profitable business with this crop are still far from being exhausted, a new bulletin issued by the experiment station declares. The bulletin, which is entitled "Tomato Growing in Michigan," is being printed by the college for circulation among commercial growers. Copies of it can be had by mailing a card to the experiment station with a request for Special Bulletin No. 89.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for marketing troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

HOW SITE-VALUE TAX WILL BENEFIT THE FARMERS

I am sending you some literature I received from Michigan Site Value Tax League. Please inform me through the M. B. F. or by mail the real purpose and its effect on the farmer if said amendment should carry.—R. T., Fife Lake, Mich.

The farmers of Michigan, and of the whole country, for that matter, need to put a great deal more thought on the taxation problem as it affects their individual interests. The attempt to so word our tax laws as to "tax the other fellow," has proved a dismal failure. The little taxpayers are caught, the big ones escape. Watch the proceedings in the probate court, when big estates are parceled out to the heirs. There is then discovered thousands of dollars' worth of personal property which the assessor heretofore had no knowledge of. Immediately it is placed on the assessment rolls, only to disappear as soon as the estate is settled up.

What the farmer needs is to have his personal property and improvements exempt from taxation. This is feasible. Some values are already exempt. It is only necessary to increase the exemptions. In this way he can measure his improved financial condition in dollars and cents, from the very start. He need no worry as to whether others are being taxed; he need only see that his property remains untaxed.

This is practically what the Michigan Site-Value League is trying to accomplish. It is soliciting signatures to a petition to exempt entirely from taxation a thousand dollars' worth of personal property for each taxpayer, and a thousand dollar's worth of improvements in and upon land; and also to assess other personal property and improvements at 50 per cent of their assessed value. If this works well in the shape of relief from taxes on industry and enterprise, the legislature is empowered to increase the exemptions.

Under this system, the farmer will no longer be taxed extra for building a silo, or a new barn, or draining a swamp, or planting an orchard, or painting his home, or doing any other thing to improve his farm. He will be taxed no more than will the farmer who neglects to do these things. In short he will no longer be "fined" for his desire to raise big crops or keep improved herds of cattle.

Of course taxes must be raised on some kind of property, else government would go to smash. Taxes properly levied and properly spent benefit property holders generally. For in this way the community does collectively things which would be much more expensive if the endeavor was made to do them individually. Government is a time and money-saver.

Providentially, it appears, society itself creates values from which to pay the expenses of government. And these values are entirely independent of the individual exertions of the units of society. These values are known as "site values." They arise from increase of population, and apply equally to unimproved as to improved land. Look at two farms side by side, each equally fertile. One is well cultivated; the other lies idle, or is worked in a haphazard way. One represents an industrious and enterprising farmer; the other a "slacker," who idles.

Under site value taxation each farm will be taxed just alike. Industry and thrift will be rewarded, and sloth and shiftlessness properly penalized. Idle land will be taxed into use, for it will no longer pay to keep good land idle.

But, it is inquired, will not big manufacturing plants worth tens of thousands of dollars be benefited by this exemption from taxation? To be sure; but taxes on manufacturing plants are added to the cost of producing utilities, and the consumer pays the tax. Taxes on the goods of merchants will also be lessened; which will enable the merchant to sell on a closer margin; the consumer will get the benefit. But taxes on sites cannot be shifted. It sticks.

Who are consumers? Fifty per cent of the population of Michigan are farmers or immediately interested in farming. So reducing taxes on products means that farmers, as consumers, will be benefited. Their dollars will go farther. A bushel of wheat, or a bag of potatoes, or a sack of beans will exchange for more manufactured goods.

Already thirty thousand Michigan voters have signed the petition now being circulated for site value taxation in this state. These signers are from all classes in the community, except the

land speculating class. In some localities every farmer has signed; in some trade unions every member having a vote has signed. There are big and little merchants' names on the petitions; there are even bankers' names, for bankers serve a useful purpose in civilized society. Without banks there would be little credit, and without credits business would soon be on a barter basis, and exchange would be slow, with startling variations in prices.

Site-value taxation is systematically endorsed by the organs of the Gleaners, the Grange, the Fruit Belt, and the official mouthpieces of organized labor. Such a strong man in the state as ex-Governor Ferris, stands by it. The United States district attorney, Hon. Myron H. Walker, is on the executive board of the state organization. Farmers, business men and manufacturers are supplying the funds to push the campaign. Every man who works for a living—who is a real wealth producer, will be benefitted; only the speculators and the shirkers and the monopolizers will be penalized.

Every farmer ought to be anxious to see circulated in his locality a petition for site-value taxation; or at least he should be glad of an opportunity to sign it. He should send to the secretary of the League for a petition and literature, and he should not rest content until every voter he can reach has had an opportunity to attach his signature. When site-value taxation in Michigan is an accomplished fact, it will mean the saving of tens of thousands of dollars in taxes annually to the farmers of the state, besides making a better market for his products. He is benefitted both as a producer and a consumer. And no harm can come to any vital interest in the commonwealth.

VASSAR SUBSCRIBER ASKS FOR DIGEST OF MICHIGAN DOG LAW

I am a subscriber to your paper and like it very much. Could you publish the real digest of the dog law? It has appeared in a local paper three or four times and always different.—G. N. M., Vassar, Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has had a number of inquiries relative to different provisions of the state dog laws. The act was passed by the last legislature, and is known as No. 347 of the Public Acts of 1917. The following is a brief resume of the law, giving only the most salient points:

Dogs must be kept on premises of the owner, or on premises on which they regularly belong in such a manner as to make escape impossible, unless accompanied by owner, caretaker or custodian, except when the animals are wearing tags as provided by law.

It is the duty of the owner of every dog over four months old on or before the first day of February to secure from the village or township clerk of the village or township in which the owner resides, a metal tag, showing name of township or village, license year, and registry number. The dog must wear this securely fastened to his collar, unless confined. The clerk is required to keep a record of the tags with the registered number, together with the description of the dogs.

The license fee is \$2 for a male dog or a spayed female (providing a certificate from a veterinary is presented, stating that the animal has been spayed) and \$5 for each unspayed female, providing that animals kept for breeding purposes and properly confined the fee shall be \$1.00 for males and \$2 for females.

Tags shall not be transferred either from person to person or from dog to dog, and are good only for one year after the first day of January after issue.

And sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer shall have the authority to destroy dogs found roaming without the proper tag, and it shall be their duty to destroy dogs found at large in violation of this act.

In case of the loss of livestock through the attacks of dogs, the owner of such live stock may call on any justice of the peace residing in the township where the stock was killed or wounded, and who is not kin to the parties interested, who will view the livestock and make a just appraisal of the damages, if any. The justice is allowed a fee of \$2 and mileage of 10c a mile by the nearest traveled road. He may examine witnesses under oath. The report is turned over to the clerk who if damages are allowed, issues an order made payable to the owner of the live stock for the amount of the damages if there are sufficient funds. The law also provides for the disposition of surplus funds derived from dog license fees.

Persons violating the provisions of this act, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and are liable to a fine of \$25 or 30 days in jail or both.

Persons presenting false claims in connection with this act shall upon conviction be liable to a fine of \$1,000 or two years confinement in state's prison, or both.

There is nothing in the act which shall be construed to limit the common law liability of the owner for damages caused by a dog.

The act does not apply to cities which have dog ordinances and which may provide for a different use of the license money.

HOW CAN I RECOVER MY MONEY PAID FOR USURIOUS INTEREST?

I've been reading in your paper about the high rates of interest some of the banks are charging farmers. That's just the situation in this county. Some of the banks are fairly decent, but the most of them soak us good and hard. I've got a mortgage coming due pretty soon that I want to pay, but if there's any law under heaven that'll help me get back a bonus that I paid for the use of my money, I want to know what it is. I figure that my bank has charged me something like a hundred dollars in illegal interest. What can I do to get this back?—Subscriber, Midland Co.

The usury law does not make the charging of usury a criminal offense. If it did, the practice would be short-lived. The law is merely for the guidance of judges and juries called upon to try civil cases arising from the practice. If you have been forced to pay usurious rates of interest, you can recover your money by suing for it, providing you can find a local attorney who isn't tied hands and feet to the bank, and can pick a jury that doesn't owe the bank money. But remember, if you sue the bank, it'll ruin your credit with that bank and most likely with neighboring banks. So if you ever hope to borrow money again in your community, consider well before you start your suit. The usury law is the cleverest little joker ever passed by a Michigan legislature. It recognizes the principle that usury is wrong, but places the burden of prosecution upon the individual instead of upon the state.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING now has a case almost similar with yours up before the state banking department which assures us that it will use its influence with the offending bank to pay back the illegally collected money without forcing the complainant to sue. If the bank refuses to return the money, our subscriber swears he will sue, and we hope he will. A few lawsuits scattered judiciously about the state, with their resulting publicity, should serve to discourage the profiteering propensities of other Shylock institutions.

CAMP CUSTER OFFERS MANURE FOR SALE TO THE FARMERS

I have read somewhere about the government selling manure from Camp Custer to farmers in that section. Do you know anything about it? What prices are charged and who shall I apply to?—E. S., Barry County.

We are advised that the government is selling the manure from its various cantonments, but we are unable to advise the present prices. We understand, however, that they have been reduced within the past several weeks. If you will write to the botany department at M. A. C., East Lansing, you can secure full particulars.

THE LEGAL EDITOR ADVISES

What is the authority of the drain commissioner in establishing a drain?—Subscriber.

The drain commissioner has full authority in the exercise of his discretion in passing upon the necessity or desirability of a drain, and the petitioners are bound by his determination when fairly and honestly made. I see no redress except a different commissioner when one has refused or neglected to act.

* * *

What is the liability of an elevator for stored potatoes, sold without the owner's consent?—L. W., Levering.

If the elevator has well-known rules concerning storage, or gave a card or receipt with the rules on, the one who stored the potatoes would be bound by these rules in the absence of a special agreement.

If there was no special agreement and no rules governing the same, prepared by the elevator, then the elevator would be liable to the owner of the potatoes for their value at the time they were demanded of the elevator, less the fee for storage. If the owner desired the potatoes, then the damage would be what it would cost to replace them at that place at the time of demand. If they were desired for sale, it would be the market price on the day the demand was made, less the storage.

LATE COUNTY CROP REPORTS

VAN BUREN (Southeast)—Corn planting time with the farmers. The warm weather is bringing the buds out very fast, and the rains have put the soil in good condition. Potato pits are opening very good and the tubers are selling at from 40 to 50 cents a bushel, but a slow market. Grape buds only showing about 50 per cent of normal, and the cherry crop promises a failure. Strawberry and raspberry prospects, also apples, are good.—V. T. G., Mattawan, May 18.

INGHAM (Central)—Ideal weather for farming at present, and everything is coming on quite fast. Corn about half planted, next week will finish it. Farmers not selling much. There seems to be no market for beans. Elevators hold feed high, bran \$2.50; middlings \$2.75 to \$3.00. Is that in keeping with government prices? Wheat, rye and grass need rain.



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.17	2.15	2.25
No. 3 Red	2.14	2.12	2.22
No. 2 White	2.15	2.13	2.23
No. 2 Mixed	2.15	2.13	2.23

Continued favorable weather over the entire wheat belt, and showers in that portion of the southwest reported suffering from drouth, have further improved conditions, and it now looks as though nature had allied herself with those who are fighting the battle of liberty, to the extent of relieving the food shortage after the next harvest. Reports coming from other countries indicate very favorable conditions as to wheat and an increased acreage, even in blood-drenched France. Add to this the prospect of additional shipping facilities to move the Australian surplus and we have every reason to believe that soon the great demand on the American people for cereals will be relieved. During the few weeks which must elapse before the new crop is available we can well afford to curtail our wheat consumption with the assurance that in time to come the American people will look back with proud retrospection to the sacrifices made for the great cause. Let us market every available pound of wheat at this time and use only such quantities as are absolutely necessary.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	79	78	
No. 3 White	78 1-2	77	
No. 4 White	77	76 1-2	

The oats market has declined since our last article was written and were it not for spirited buying by Chicago shorts there would undoubtedly have been a still greater drop in prices. Chicago, during the past week, has been the high market and shipments have been made to that point from markets to the eastward. This is a peculiar condition and was brought about by anxious shorts seeking to cover May contracts. May deliveries have been heavy during the past week.

Deliveries of oats at New York City during the past week were 870,000 bushels, mostly for the account of the Government and the Grain Export Company. The export clearances were slightly increased but the demand from dealers was limited. Purchases during the next week or so will be only for actual needs.

WHY OATS DECLINED

Gentleman:—My neighbors and myself still have a quantity of oats to sell and would like your opinion as to whether or not it is best to hold for higher prices, and what do you think has caused the present fall of prices?

—J. C. R., Crosswell, Michigan.

Our Answer:—Several factors have contributed to the lower prices on oats. If you have been reading the market articles in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING you will remember that we issued several warnings during February and March, stating our belief that the market would work lower. During the winter months, while there were plentiful stocks of oats back in the country, primary markets were almost bare, owing to lack of transportation facilities. We pointed out that this condition would be changed with the coming of better weather and that with increased supplies we would no doubt see lower prices. It was just a matter of getting the grain to market. Another bear factor is the fact that we are nearing another crop which promises to be an exceptionally large one. We do not advise holding for higher prices and it is our candid opinion that, with the exception of occasional slight reactions, the market will work lower as the marketing of the new crop becomes imminent.



LAST MINUTE WIRE

NEW YORK WIRE—Bean market slow under plentiful receipts. The past week has seen the arrival of 52 cars of western stock but a considerable portion of these were government controlled and went into storage.

PITTSBURGH WIRE—No. 1 and No. 2 timothy in good supply and market fairly satisfactory. There is an oversupply of the lower grades as there has been for some time and such stock is difficult to dispose of. Clover can scarcely be disposed of at all.

CINCINNATI WIRE—Hay market still unsatisfactory and advise withholding shipments for a few days longer.

DETROIT SPECIAL—Hay in good supply and market inclined to weaken. Bean demand unchanged from that of past two weeks. Potatoes not in such plentiful supply. Onions in good demand.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.65	1.64	1.70
No. 3 Yellow	1.55	1.60	1.65
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.40	1.50

Past week has seen a rather slow draggy corn market, very little interest being shown in the deal. Prices on the better grades have worked lower and shipping sales have been fewer than for some time. Favorable crop weather, together with the weaker oat market, have had a depressing influence. Movement from the interior continues of considerable volume although the planting season is at hand and growers are busy. Prices are still high, although down considerably from high point of the season.

There will be a reduction of acreage in the leading corn states, the planting now being behind normal. There is plenty of moisture in practically all sections of the belt and many have held up the planting until the ground becomes warm, not wishing to take any risk when good seed is as scarce as it is this year.



RYE

As forecasted in our last week's article, the rye market has reached the even money, Detroit now quoting No. 2 at \$2.00. The market appears to be just a trifle firmer and inquiries are more frequent since the decline. The market generally may be described as inactive with very little interest being shown, compared with that of a few weeks ago.

Barley

The barley market during the week has been very dull and buyers have about had their own way in the deal.

The poorer qualities found a very slow market if they found any at all and on only the better grades was it possible to interest buyers. Millers are not in the market to any extent, the dark flour and bread seemingly being unpopular. Choice western grain is quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.50; lower grades, \$1.30 to \$1.45.



BEANS

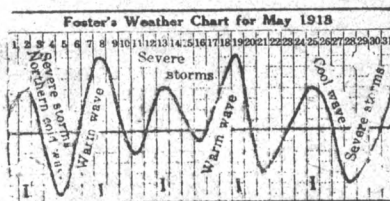
GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	10.75	12.50	13.50
Prime	10.50	12.35	13.40
Red Kidneys	13.25	13.50	14.25

The Detroit market continues to develop weakness or at least the price is being steadily forced down. We cannot think for a minute that Detroit dealers are justified by present conditions in their continued bear tactics. It is true that there has been some increase in the marketward movement of beans but the quality has not been such as to warrant the recent drop in prices. The Food Administration has agreed to withhold the pinto until the Michigan growers have had an opportunity to dispose of their holdings at so-called competitive prices. Looks as though certain of the big Michigan jobbers had made up their minds that these prices shall be as low as they can possibly make them and the country elevator men and growers left to hold the bag.

From reports reaching us right now from all parts of the state we believe the acreage this year will be below the average and considerably less than that of last year. Some sections report a normal acreage but the majority of our reporters say that the acreage is being cut down quite considerably. Hope springs eternal in the human breast and the same is true of the Michigan bean grower. Here's hoping his crop this year may be raised under more favorable circumstances and that Jack Frost and Jupiter Pluvius may acquit themselves as gentlemen and friends of the Allies.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Next warm waves will reach Vancouver near May 28th and June 3rd and temperatures will rise on the Pacific slope. They will cross the crest of the Rockies by close of May 29th and June 4th, plains sections May 30 and June 5, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys May 31 and June 6, eastern sections June 1 and 7, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near June 2 and 8. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves. The above paragraph will correct some typographical errors occurring in last bulletin. Severe storms are expected near May 27 in great central valley, but not so destructive as those that occurred May 9. But all should be on guard for them as they are expected to be dangerous. Following these storms unusually cool weather is expected and frosts where they sometimes occur at this season. From June 3 to 12 temperatures will make a great rise and not much rain during that period. Unusually warm weather is

expected from June 10 to end of month and not much rain, but thunder showers with heavy local showers in a few localities near June 11 and 26. June will average warmer than usual with less than usual rain. Some good rains are expected during five days centering on June 28.

Above are general forecasts. The expected local changes in cropweather following June 12, are less rain in all eastern sections, an increase in rain in Canada and our northern tier of states west of the great lakes, a decrease of rain within 400 miles of a line drawn from Denver, Colorado, to Jacksonville, Florida; an increase of rain southwest of the Colorado river in Texas and in northern Mexico; a decrease of rain in Europe and an increase in South Africa and South America east of the Andes.

In bulletins dated April 20, 27 and May 4, ample and urgent warnings of very dangerous and destructive storms near the great lakes and near May 8 were published in this and many other papers. Many lives and much damage must have been saved by these frequent and earnest warnings. Such accurate forecasts have never before been made and indicate that my persistent study and hard work are bringing results. I expect to accomplish another great and very important advance in weatherology by the end of July.

W. T. Foster



CLOVER SEED

The grass seed market is somewhat firmer although quotations remain the same as those of last week. Detroit is quoting spot prime at \$18.50. There is a fair demand for October seed at around \$14.50. Toledo reports timothy active with free selling of September at \$4.47 and October at \$4.15. Spring weather was never better for the crop and everything now points to a very satisfactory yield. The quality is still to be determined by the weather of the future.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	20 00 20 50 19 00	19 50 18 00 18 50	
Chicago	24 00 26 00 20 00	22 00 15 00 18 00	
Cincinnati	23 00 25 00 20 00	23 00 15 00 18 00	
Pittsburgh	26 00 26 50 22 00	23 00 17 00 19 00	
New York	29 00 32 00 25 00	28 00 20 00 23 00	
Richmond	28 00 29 00 24 00	25 00 18 00 21 00	

The general condition of the hay markets of the country is such as to make it advisable to withhold shipments for a week or so. There is still plenty of time to clean up the old hay before the new will seriously affect the market. All markets at this time are suffering from an over-supply, especially of the poorer grades and there seems to be a sort of a panicky feeling among shippers and growers to get rid of their holdings without a moment's delay. This tendency is flooding the markets and causing a generally demoralized condition.

Quotations at Detroit remain about the same, but there is free supply and the possibility of a further decline in prices. Chicago reports a light demand and plentiful supplies. Dealers there are advising shippers to hold back the movement of hay for a week or so until the market has opportunity to clean up.

The Cincinnati market is still in an unsatisfactory condition so far as anything but the first grades are concerned. The market there has been receiving altogether too much hay and an embargo has been placed, making it necessary for shippers to wire consignee there and secure a permit before shipment may be made.

Eastern markets are cleaning up to a certain extent but the supply is still plentiful. The poorer grades especially are in plentiful supply and receivers find it necessary to make concessions to move such offerings.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.10 cwt.	.80 cwt.
Chicago	1.15	1.00
Cincinnati	1.20	1.05
New York	1.25	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.15	1.00
Baltimore, Md.	1.15	1.00

Just at this time there is a stronger feeling in the potato market. Growers who have stock to sell are busy on the farms and have not been making much of an effort to finish deliveries. The decline in prices has also had an effect, both in increasing consumption and in cutting off receipts at the principal markets. There is no doubt but what there is still a large amount of stock to come on the market and the season for it is now limited. We believe it advisable for those still holding potatoes to get them on the market at this time. A concerted effort is being made to increase the consumption of the old stock in preference to the new potatoes now arriving from the south, and growers in Michigan will do well to take advantage of the situation.

ation to unload the remainder of their holdings.

STATE REPORTS

Manton, Mich., May 21.—Old potatoes are pretty well cleaned up in this vicinity. Buyers have been offering only 50c per hundred pounds for the No. 1 grade. The potato acreage will be smaller here this year as growers lost from 50 to 75 cents per bushel last year. So far there have been around 300 cars shipped from this station and a few more will finish the deal.

Greenville, Mich., May 20.—Not so many potatoes coming to this market as farmers are busy on the farms and the price is not attractive. Price ranges from 55 to 60 cents per hundred pounds. There is still quite a lot of old stock to move and some of it will be left on growers' hands.



ONIONS

There is now a better demand for onions in Detroit and the supply is light. No 1 yellows are selling for \$1 per cwt., and dealers there advise the shippers to market the remainder of their crop at this time.

Chicago reports that old onions have just about given way to the new and are finding a poor market. No 1 yellows are nominally quoted at \$1.25 per cwt. but it would perhaps be a difficult matter to get that price for them. One dollar would perhaps be nearer the price. Red onions are a drag on the market and sales are few and far between.



BUTTER

The supply of butter is increasing at Detroit and the price is inclined to work lower. Receipts have been rather heavy during the past week and indications point to still heavier arrivals during the coming week and a possible further decline in quotations. Fresh creamery firsts are quoted at 40½c; fresh creamery extras at 41½ to 42c. Our New York correspondent, under date of May 18, writes as follows:

"At the close on Friday quotations were as follows: Extras, 46 to 46½c; higher scoring than extras, 47 to 47½ cents; firsts, 43½ to 45½c; and seconds, 38½ to 42½c. Unsalted continues at a differential of about two cents above corresponding grades of salted. Demand for butter has continued active this week and there are few accumulations. Lower grades do not sell so readily as earlier in the season and a greater range of price can be expected. Weedy and garlicky flavors have been quite in evidence in many lots which very naturally affects the grading of such butter. The prevailing opinion among dealers is that butter prices will remain high throughout the season.

The Chicago market is more or less nervous and responds quickly to demand or lack of demand. Trading is dull, buyers waiting for the drop which they feel is bound to come with an increase in production. Creamery extras are quoted at 41½c; firsts, 39 to 41c; seconds, 34 to 37c.

Cheese

New York, May 20.—The market has been steady on fresh flats the past week. Receipts have not been excessive and since more of the large local cutters have now changed from old to new the domestic demand has been about sufficient to care for arrivals. Fresh white flats have been in light supply, the manufacture of these having been discouraged by the unsatisfactory wind-up on old white. The few lots coming have cleared at about same prices as prevail on colored. Probably most sales of fresh flats this week have been at 22 3/4 to 23c, though some lots of very desirable stock have been sold to the Allied Commission at 22½c, and occasional lots of less desirable quality have been picked up for less. Fresh twins are chiefly going to the Allied Commission at 22½c. Recently round lots have been offered to local trade in the west at prices slightly below a parity with that figure, delivered in New York. Fresh Daisies, not in large supply but fresh Wisconsin Young Americas are plenty and weaker with sales difficult at 24c, and most business 23½ to 23¾c. The make

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of fresh cheese is increasing but is not believed to be running as heavy as last year at this time. The Allied Commission is still buying all fine stock offered at 22½c.



EGGS

Egg receipts are increasing somewhat and the market is just a little easier. Detroit is quoting fresh firsts at 33½ to 34½c per dozen.

The Chicago market is dull and trading is very limited. While arrivals have not increased to the extent expected there are plenty of southern consignments arriving and the quality is none too good. This has affected the situation to a certain extent. Northern stock brings a premium of 1 to 1½c. Quotations on northern stock are 32 to 32½c.

Eastern markets are slow under plentiful receipts. There are fairly heavy accumulations at different points and the trade is inclined to wait for lower prices before taking on any considerable supply.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	24-25	17-22	20-22
Ducks	22-24	21-25	28-30
Geese	15-16	13-14	18-20
Springers	27-28	26-27	33-35
Hens	29-30	24-25	32-34

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

No material change in the poultry situation although there is, if anything, a lighter supply at most points. All efforts to lower the Chicago market have failed and there is at present every indication of a higher market both there and at Detroit.

With the coming of the hot summer weather shippers of live poultry should be very careful to have their shipments arrive in good shape. The coops must not be over-crowded. Spring chickens should not be packed over 80 to 90 lbs. to the coop and old hens not over 100 lbs. The fowls should be taken from the roosts the night before so as to avoid exciting them and when hauled to the depot

should be placed in the shade until loaded in the express car. Hundreds of dead fowls arrive on the markets each year and a little care in shipping would have saved the greater portion of them.



FLOUR & FEED

The feed situation is quiet with a continued shortage of all wheat products. Stocks are firmly held but the demand is not nearly so great as that of a short time ago. Detroit quotations are as follows: Feed, in 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots, bran, \$36; standard middlings, \$38; fine middlings, \$45; cracked corn, \$65; coarse cornmeal, \$65; chop, \$53 per ton.

Flour, per 196 lbs in eighth paper sacks, straight winter, \$11.25; spring straight, \$11.40 to \$11.75; rye flour, \$13.40 in jobbing lots.

Dressed Hogs and Calves

Dressed hogs are being quoted at
(Continued on page 13)

—for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, MAY 25TH, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM
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W. MILTON KELLY
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WM. E. BROWN

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The Cart Before the Horse

THE PRESIDENT has ordered the immediate licensing of all manufacturers of and dealers in farm machinery. This will give the federal government authority to examine the books of such manufacturers and dealers at any time it desires in order to ascertain whether exorbitant profits are being made. It is not true, as has been reported from some sources that the government has "fixed" the prices of farm machinery. It has merely acquired the means of fixing prices, if it later desires.

Will the President's action result in lower prices on farm machinery? It is not likely. These prices are high, but so are the prices of the raw materials that enter into their manufacture. If farm machinery profits were only reasonable before the war, it is not to be supposed that they are unreasonable now, as the advance has not been any greater than on other articles, the component parts of which are made up largely of steel and iron.

When we discuss prices on farm implements we are led back to the subject of fixed prices on farm products, and the theory of price-fixing in general. As we understand it, prices are fixed for one or all of three principal reasons, viz., to encourage production, to prevent profiteering, to protect the consumer from exorbitant prices. In putting this theory into practice, it is essential that the fixed price cover the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Anything less than this would defeat the prime purpose for which it was intended.

It is a well-known fact that government prices on manufactured articles cover every item of cost plus a profit, in most cases, of ten per cent. The most trivial variations in the cost are carefully accounted for so that the manufacturer is absolutely assured at all times of his ten per cent profit.

When the legislators attempt to fix prices on farm products, however, they invariably place the cart before the horse. The constantly changing costs of production are quite ignored. At least, such was the case in the fixing of the wheat price six months to a year in advance of the harvest. Had the government the same careful consideration of the farmers' interests as of the manufacturers, farm machinery prices would have been scrutinized and regulated before the wheat price was fixed instead of a year or more afterwards.

To determine the cost of growing wheat, it is quite necessary to know the cost of the machinery employed in its cultivation. To know the cost of machinery it is necessary to know the cost of the bolts, the screws, and the castings of which the machinery is made. And to know the cost of these it is necessary to know the cost of the raw material that enters into their manufacture. So then, a part of the cost of growing wheat can be traced way back to the source of metal supply, and a fixed maximum price can only be fair that takes cognizance of the original cost of this raw material.

It would be a ridiculous piece of business for the government to order the implement dealer to confine his retail prices to certain limits, if the price was not sufficient to cover the cost of the article plus a profit. And it is equally ridiculous for the government to set a price on wheat or any

other farm product without the same considerations.

Fixed prices must start with the source of supply and until this principle is fully recognized and carried out the price of a bushel of wheat can never be fairly fixed, with justice to both producer and consumer.

German Propaganda

THE KAISER would no doubt feel highly complimented if he could but know the crimes and outrages in this country that are laid to his devilish ingenuity.

A Harlem lady, whose imagination has been kindled by newspaper stories of German propaganda, bites on a raisin seed in a fruit cookie, and immediately phones the police that she has discovered ground glass in the food. Detectives arrive posthaste; the cookie jar is confiscated, its contents microscopically examined, and the ground glass theory vanishes in thin air.

Similarly, a Detroit lady buys a cheap face paint from a persistent canvasser and applies it vigorously to her countenance. Her face begins to smart, and assumes the hue of a barn-red paint. Not knowing that an over-zealous manufacturer has placed an over-abundance of caustic in the cream for the purpose of giving the complexion a ruddy glow, the lady is convinced that the paste was poisoned by the Kaiser, and she instantly recalls that the agent had a fat stomach, upturned moustaches, spoke with a German accent and wore an unmistakable military air.

Let a farmer's barn burn, or a team of horses die, and the Kaiser gets the credit. Let a workman drop a match in a powder can and send a quarter of a million dollar plant up in smoke, and the old alibi of carelessness is substituted by the more popular one of Kaiserism.

An unavoidable delay in war manufactures; a mention of peace by a public speaker; a shipyard strike; a protest against discriminatory practices—all are inspired by the German propaganda that we are told is so actively and insidiously at work in this country.

It is significant that secret service agents have failed to trace a single case of glass in food to German agents, and hundreds of accidents, fires, explosions and outrages, confidently believed to be of German origin, have, after exhaustive investigation been ascribed to natural causes.

It is well for loyal Americans to keep their eyes and ears open for signs of pro-German activity. Every community has its citizens of German and Austrian extraction. Undoubtedly the sympathies of many are still with the enemy country. Indiscriminate criticism of the United States, and praise of Germany should be frowned upon, not that it detracts from the loyalty and patriotism of true Americans, but because as true Americans we should resent disloyal remarks against our country. But to take the law in our own hands and attempt to administer punishment is un-American, and should not be countenanced by law-abiding citizens. Open defiance of the Government and downright sedition should be immediately reported to the authorities at Washington.

Because a neighbor or a resident of a community is of German birth, it does not always or usually follow that his sympathies are German. In fact some of the most loyal and active patriots in the United States once lived under German rule. Instead of casting the eye of suspicion and venting loud criticism upon those of German name and blood in order to show what a good American you are, it would be a better proof of Americanism to play fair, and give your German neighbor the benefit of an occasional doubt, for he may be as good an American as you.

Prepare to Sacrifice

IF IT WERE NOT for the newspapers many people would never realize that the nation is at war. Occasionally a community turns out to honor a quota of recruits departing for the training camps; thrice only has the Liberty Loan committee called at the house of Mr. American Citizen to sell him a gilt-edged, interest-bearing bond; twice only has he opened his door to the Red Cross solicitor, but these are about the only physical signs to indicate to the average citizen that there is anything unusual taking place.

We are prone to smile when we read of the "sacrifices" that are being made by well-to-do people such as eliminating a servant or two, disposing of one of their motors, simplifying their menus, and otherwise curtailing the superficial luxuries and extravagances to which they have become accustomed. It is neither patriotism nor sacrifice for any man or woman to dispense with a single luxury in war time, and they are entitled to no special credit for so doing.

The time is coming very soon when people in moderate circumstances are going to feel the pinch of war in their every day existence. Up to the

present time, they have given freely and gladly, because they have had the means to give and it has meant no sacrifice. But when the surplus of the nation's savings has been used, and the demand for loans and Red Cross assistance becomes greater as the war goes on, then even those who have been left at home, will begin to know the sacrifices that war exacts from all.

It is foolish; it is unpatriotic; it is dangerous for the people to continue their customary mode of living merely because they are financially able to do so. Thousands continue to spend their money for luxuries and pleasures; thousands of others continue to live from hand to mouth, with no thought of the future or what it portends. Learn how to save. Buy what you need, but go without what you don't need. The judicious saving of food, clothing, fuel, and money is not only a patriotic duty but an insurance against sacrifices which may pinch you hard before the war is over.

The Bean Campaign

MICHIGAN BEAN dealers are afraid that the farmers are not going to plant their normal acreage of beans this year. Their fears are well founded. Reports received by M. B. F., and the comparatively light demand for seed indicate that the acreage will not be near what it was last year. Some elevator men estimate the decrease at forty to fifty per cent.

The bean market is much like a bull in a china shop, only it has bearish tendencies. It apparently doesn't know which way to go. The Food Administration has shaken the red rag of pinto propaganda so persistently in its face that it has become angered, bewildered, and restless. Whether it will ever quiet down is a question.

In view of the persistent publicity that has been given the pinto bean and the large extent to which it has already supplanted the navy in the markets of the east, it is most difficult to predict what the future of the navy bean market is to be and also to estimate the amount of acreage that can safely be planted in Michigan this year.

We are positively assured by certain bean jobbers who know the preference of the trade far better than we that the pinto cannot permanently take the place of the navy bean. If this be true, and there is a chance that the old-time demand will reassert itself another year, we are convinced that Michigan farmers should plant their usual acreage.

We must remember that as the war goes on lessening the food producing ability of the belligerent nations across the sea that the demands upon our own country will become larger and more insistent. Wheat and beans are essentially "war foods." They are the most easily exported, contain the largest amount of food nutrients, and form the principal part of the soldier's diet. Of all foods grown in war times, we should say that next to wheat beans are by far the most necessary to the nation's welfare and the most profitable for the farmer to raise. Every farmer can afford to take a chance this year on beans; let's boost that acreage to normal at least.

The house of representatives is confronted with an amendment, the purpose of which is to force President Wilson to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic drinks during the war. Every M. B. F. reader who is ag'in the liquor traffic and wants to see prohibition made a success in Michigan should take time enough to write his congressman AT ONCE to support that measure. Let your representatives at Washington know where YOU stand on this question. The other fellows are letting them know where THEY stand. A few letters from "home" on a matter like this will often give your congressman the courage to carry conviction.

Mob rule and lynch law scored a victory over in Shiawassee county the other day when the prosecuting attorney, according to the press, publicly proclaimed that he would take no action against anyone who tarred and feathered his neighbor on grounds of suspected disloyalty. Thus the individual instead of the state is made the arbiter of right and wrong; justice is mocked, and every rogue in Shiawassee county invited to assault his neighbor. The voters everywhere in Michigan should not fail next fall, even if the state does, to remove from office all those hyperpatriotic officials who so far forget their oath of office and the laws of the state of Michigan as to put their official O. K. upon crime.

We're mighty proud of Michigan. She was the first state in the union to reach her Red Cross quota and went over the top the FIRST day. The patriotism of Michigan folk is not confined to an abstract state of feeling or verbose demonstrations. It is more practical patriotism that finds expression in deeds and action.

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

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

Price-Fixing in Practice

We are indebted to Subscriber A. D. DeGarmo of Highland for the following article, clipped from the *Breeders' Gazette*. It is a well written, forceful and truthful presentation of the wheat situation. It's worth any farmer's attention. Write us your comments on it.

The new generations have to learn by experience the old truths. The teaching of dead and gone economic experts is moth-eaten, dust-covered, obsolete. Who reads Adam Smith today? Who believes him? How many ever heard of him? And yet he demonstrated to a mathematical certainty the immutability of the law of supply and demand, as fixed a law and on the same principle as that nature abhors a vacuum. Congress established a minimum price for wheat. The administration converted it by license method into a maximum, and 1,700 millers agreed, as one condition of license, not to grind more than 75 per cent of the wheat they had ground the year before. The Administration, as an excuse for this, replied to inquiry that one miller should not be allowed to make more money than another. I believe the real reason was to secure more wheat for our allies—a most commendable reason, which would have been better than the one given. How did it work? To save valuable space I will eliminate names and places and agree if any statement is questioned to submit the evidence.

A mill had its quota of wheat; 17 loads came to the door later and was sent home; it was fed to stock with many another load. This was repeated all over the milling section of the country. A farmer shipped 900 bushels of wheat to a mill; it was closed, having ground its 75 per cent. The wheat was shipped back, and the farmer getting no bran or middlings for his stock, ground the wheat and fed it. The trouble with the administration is that it does not understand the situation of the plain, common farmer; no one does who has not chored by lantern light, toiled in the field by daylight and sought to pay taxes and wrest a living from the soil, despite the enemies that lurk at every turn to defeat him. The farmer endeavors to produce something that will yield him a profit to buy clothing, machinery and groceries, pay taxes and labor and doctors' bills. He selects the most promising article he can, and the result depends on many varying conditions over which he has no control. If the crop is small, generally the law of supply and demand will enhance the price, otherwise old age will find him a public charge, for he must be paid in some way, so that the order depriving him of his natural profit on wheat is nugatory. The invincible law of supply and demand exacts retribution for its violation.

Go back to the English food laws of 1765. They began with a voluminous statute concerning bread which had to be followed by so many other laws that the whole industrial system of the nation was in confusion. Rioting over these stringent regulations did not wholly cease until 1846, when the last of them was repealed. The common American farmer is not riotous, and he is a patriot, but to have to feed wheat to hogs and see his family restricted in the use of it and our allies not benefited galls him. An incident in point is that crackers were on the table made according to regulation, so the label stated. They sickened all at the table, including growing children, save the writer and spoiled the dinner. I did not defile my soup with them, and dined heartily. The family cow indignantly declined them and the chickens refused them. All the hogs were sold or I should have tried them on the hogs. Doubtless the hog would have rooted them to one side. The Food Administration has enabled the hog to live sumptuously on the king of cereals, while poor mortality gnaws the hard and bitter concoctions of swivel chair chefs and society ladies. The hog is now an epicure like I was, while the genius homo is in the Lazarus class. This does not add too the efficiency of the farm worker or the sturdy growth of children to replace us; it does not help our soldiers overseas nor aid our allies. It is the terrible penalty the nation pays for exalting rhetoric over common sense. It is the penalty England pays today for ceding Heligoland to Germany at the instance of a posing statesman "intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity." This nation walked through "the valley of the shadow of death," led by its talkers, until a silent man, a doer, replaced the garrulous, and so it will be again when the froth at the top has been blown away by disaster.

The reduction of the price of wheat and the increase of its production require a hydraulic of eloquence akin to running water uphill. It will not work; it has not worked, to any appreciable extent. Verbose propaganda may intoxicate the originator but not the tolling farmer, slipping backward, financially.—M. T. G.

Glad M. B. F. "Shows its Colors"

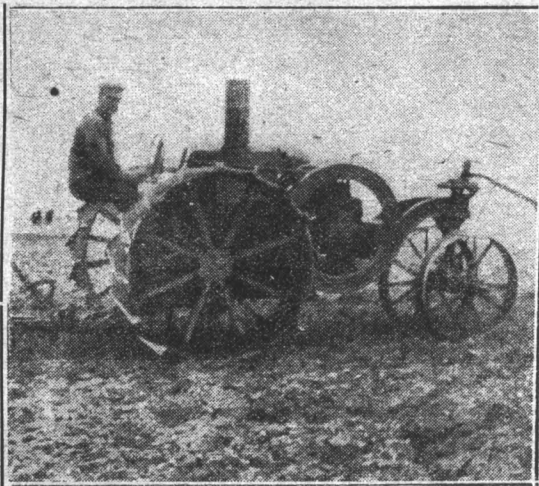
I am glad to state that I have experienced very fair returns on this advertising investment. I say I am glad to make this statement because, all things being equal, my support, the small, would go to the paper that is alive to the farmer's

interest, instead of one that is just merely a "farm journal." I prefer to invest with the radical, rather than the conservative. I like a man or a paper that has the backbone and character to stand out squarely in the open and put up a scrap for one side or the other. Don't care much which side, he will have my respect if he will get out and fight for something he believes in, and fight hard enough to get thru the hog in human nature deep enough to make the fellow on the other side squirm and cuss. You can't develop much manhood or do a lot of good in this old world without making some folks mad. "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you." "Love your enemies." How in thunder are you going to love them if you don't have some to love? With all thy getting, get enemies, for they will keep your grave green long after your friends have forgotten you. Jesus Christ knew what he was talking about when he said, "Love your enemies." He knew it involved the effort of making them. He could not preach ten minutes without making some get so mad they wanted to kill him, and finally they did. But he kept right on sticking his bayonet into greed, hypocrisy, injustice and rot,—a good deal like the M. B. F. has been doing with "Shylocks," etc.

There now, I have no business sitting here this beautiful spring morning and writing this sort of stuff to you when I have plowing and planting and a hundred other things calling me, and the house-tops covered with hyper-super-patriots yelling their heads off at me to "dig in."—C. W. Crum Sec'y Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, McBrides.

A Satisfied Tractor Farmer

Last spring we had so much work to do that we got an 8-16 tractor to help us out, and it certainly did. We plowed 32 acres in seven and one half days and twelve of it was where we had stumped the fall before, but it didn't make any difference, it plowed just the same. In dragging we put two 17-tooth drags behind it and dragged 30 acres in 10 hours. When disking we put two 12-16 discs and put grain sacks filled with sand on each section and then set them up in the last notch and pull the bar and go to it for ten hours and at night had 30 acres all disked in fine shape.



It doesn't make any difference how hot it is, it goes just the same; when it is the hottest the tractor works best. In doing our heaviest work it used from 17 to 20 gallons of kerosene and 3 quarts of cylinder oil, thus making it run not far from \$2.25 per day for doing our heavy work, and it did the work of six good horses. A number of nights in the rush we ran it until 10 p. m.

Any one who has lots of hard work to do would not make a mistake in buying a tractor. And I would advise anyone who is thinking of getting one to get a 10-20, not but what the 8-16 is a good one, but a 10-20 will do the same work easier. One might better have a little power to spare than to have your engine working to its capacity all the time.—E. S. S., Blanchard, Michigan.

From a Farm Woman Patriot

We take your paper and think it fine. I noticed the article "Play Fair, Mr. Farmer," written by Louis Albert Lamb. I am a farmer's daughter, also a farmer's wife, and believe in equal rights. In defense of the farmer I will say I think the article the most stinging blow any one ever tried to deal to the farmers. I think that fellow must be a blower of hot air and can do that more easily than he can go to the front or to the farm. Of course there might be a few farmers that would neglect their duty, the same as any other class of people, but on the average they are doing their share, and more. For instance, will say I have a brother, worked very hard to get a farm, team and tools paid for. With his surplus money he bought Liberty bonds, then he enlisted before he was called to the army. What boy can do more than this. He sacrificed everything most dear. I wonder how much such as Mr. Lamb has sacrificed? Many more of our boys have done as much, and many more to go, and we women have to work and to a great extent, try to take their places. I am not finding fault but am glad to do my part. And if my brother is lucky enough to return, which we must continue to think he will, it would be one of the proudest and happiest days I could ever live to see. If not he has done his duty, and God's will, not ours, be done.—Mrs. J. G. Fife Lake, Michigan.

Looking at the Farmer Through a City Newspaper's Eyes

Subscriber Frank Dovey of Union City sends us the following clipping from the *Chicago Herald-Examiner*. We publish it herewith because it reflects an unusual attitude of the metropolitan press toward the farmer, and because it is upon a subject that has been much discussed in these columns:

LET THE FARMERS ORGANIZE

When you look at the groups of men who are running public affairs you will see that almost every great occupation is represented in those groups EXCEPT THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL OCCUPATION OF ALL.

Educators are represented by the President and by department heads—Dr. Garfield, for example. Lawyers are at the head of the Department of State, the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior, and are in the majority in the Senate and in the House.

Steel manufacturers and shipbuilders and railway men have their representatives in executive places full of influence and authority.

The labor unions are represented by Mr. Gompers.

In short, every class—educators, bankers, manufacturers, merchants, railway men, lawyers and labor organizations—is represented in the high places of authority.

But where are the representatives of the most numerous and the most useful class of all classes? WHERE ARE THE FARMERS?

Of course there is a Department of Agriculture, and of course this department does some very good work in the way of educating farmers and stimulating the production of crops. But all that is mere routine work, which goes on in normal times of peace precisely as it goes on now in this abnormal time of war.

The point we wish to make is this: That in the make-up of the new commissions and boards called into existence by the exigencies of war every class of citizens has been recognized by the selection of one of its members for some post of great importance and great authority, EXCEPT THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

Now, of course, the reason for this is not far to seek.

The reason is that the farmers ARE NOT ORGANIZED; that they have not recognized their class interests.

See how the politicians in Washington and out of Washington sit up and pay attention when a labor organization speaks; when the railroad men's unions, for example, say something.

And the reason why the railway employee receives deferential consent to HIS DEMANDS for a higher price for his product and the farmer is thrown out of the door by the Congress when HE demands a higher price for his product is that the railway employees are all organized and all speak together through their leaders, while the farmers are NOT ORGANIZED and have no recognized leaders to speak their collective voice.

We have but one word of advice to you farmers—one word that sums up the whole matter. That word is—ORGANIZE!

'Nother Cull Bean Argument

I notice in a recent issue of M. B. F. some of the "overhead expenses" these elevator men quote. It reminds me of the average butcher who goes to some farmer's place to butcher hogs or beef. He takes the liver, heart, tongue and seldom leaves even the head for the dog. He pays for the carcass and hide (if it is beef) and takes the liver, heart and tongue gratis and says it is the custom. At the prevailing prices of meat it can readily be seen that he is making a neat profit off the producer. Well, the way it looks to me this will apply to the cull bean question. The elevator man don't take into consideration the fact that possibly the farmer might have some overhead expenses connected with raising the bean crop. When a bean crop picks as heavy as it did this year the overhead expenses have been more than trebled. It has meant handling them more times, both before and after threshing. Now, I personally know of one elevator that has been fortunate enough not to have such a heavy "overhead expense," as people called at the elevator for the beans and picked them in their homes at 5c a pound for the culls. This same elevator has charged the farmers 5c a pound for picking and offers the culls back to the farmers at the modest sum of \$60 per ton. It looks to me as tho the farmer has the short end of the lever. When we have to stand the picking expense and buy the culls back at \$60 a ton, spend valuable time and high-priced fuel to cook them for hog feed, I can't figure out how we are getting much out of our cull beans. Please ask some of the "progressive" farmers if they consider every potato that goes over the "government screen" first-class. If the farmers have to abide by this grading another year they will naturally draw potatoes field run to the loading station. In among these potatoes will be scabby, over-grown ones that will pass over these graders and into sacks, and will be labeled as No. 1 stock. Now will they really be No. 1?—H. A. H., Mendon.

So long as the boys are at the front difficulties are to be subdued, impossibilities are to be trampled down.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Suggestions That Help Us All

I AM more than pleased with the hearty response my readers are making to the request for letters on home conveniences. They have really exceeded my expectations in both quality and quantity. The contest closes this week, and the first prize will be awarded within the next ten days to the one who has written the best letter upon the subject. Everyone else whose letter has been used will receive a dish drying rack.

I hope the close of this little contest will not be used as an excuse for writing no more letters. There are so many subjects upon which farm women are qualified to express their opinions, and there are so many day to day experiences that can be written up to form interesting and profitable reading for us all. Write me whenever you have a few spare moments, won't you, about your children, your husband, your garden, your chickens, your automobile trips, your home, your social activities, your church life, your joys, your sorrows,—anything and everything that even remotely affects your daily existence. Dear readers, you can help me make this page a page of service to every one who reads it. Will you?—PENELOPE.

A Home-Made Fireless Cooker

Dear Penelope:—Enclosed is a description of my fireless cooker, a home convenience, which I made myself, and which I have used for three years, especially in hot weather.

I took a wooden shredded wheat box, cost five cents at the grocers'. I filled it one-third full of excelsior, packed tight, I purchased two enameled pails with aluminum covers and clamps, one two-quarts, the other four quarts, at a hardware store. These I placed in the excelsior equal distance from the ends of the box and each other. Around them I packed excelsior as deep as the larger pail. I carefully removed the pails and tacked denim (some I had once around the edge of a carpet) around the edge of the box, letting it sag over the excelsior and carefully folding it and tacking in the corners. Then I made a mattress-shaped cushion, just large enough to fill the remainder of the box. I cleated the top together, hinged it to the box and put two screen door hooks and eyes on it. I then painted it like my kitchen woodwork. Later I found some asbestos that we once had back of a stovepipe up stairs. From this I cut a circular piece large enough to fit the bottom of each hole and a rectangular piece large enough to fit the sides of the hole.

The box works perfectly. I put castors on it and I shove it under my work table. Many a meal we have eaten from the contents of that box on a hot summer day at noon. Moreover the house was cool. I take a piece of meat, put it in the larger pail, put hot water and seasoning in it and let boil ten minutes on the stove while I am washing my breakfast dishes. I put potatoes in the other dish and let come to a boil on the stove. Place in cooker and forget them until dinner time. I usually thicken the water on meat before placing in box. At other times I add sliced potatoes to meat and have the other pail for string beans or peas. Oat meal brought to boiling point and placed in the box at supper time and only slightly reheated at breakfast time is delicious. Navy beans are good, too.

One learns to use it more and more. Sometimes I go to spend the day with my mother, placing the meat and vegetables in the box while getting breakfast. I set the table as much as possible, leaving the "other half" to add bread, butter, etc. All he has to do is to dish up out of the box, while I can spend a long day free from worry, with my two little girls and my mother.

I assure you it is worth any farmer's wife's while to make one and use it if she hasn't the money to buy a better one.—Mrs. L. A. R., Linden, Michigan.

Kitchen Conveniences

Dear Penelope:—I am very glad that you have extended the time on your contest, as I have been too busy before this to write. I

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

have a few useful ideas I should like to enter as home kitchen conveniences. As the kitchen is the room most occupied by housekeepers, I hope these will help someone else as much as they have me.

I wish the M. B. F. would give more work to be contributed by the readers, as it is so interesting. I am sure that dish drainers must be a great help. I already have an ironing board hanging on my wall, made from directions given a short time ago in M. B. F.

No. 1.—I have one spoon in particular for stirring things while cooking. An ordinary spoon slips into the kettle so easily and I was always burning my fingers, so I bent the handle of this one, forming a hook, and now hang it in the side of the kettle.

No. 2.—I take two baking powder cans of different sizes and punch holes in the tops. These I keep filled with salt and pepper and keep them on top of my stove.

No. 3.—I have a stool about four inches higher than a chair, which I use while ironing, washing

The Hands That's Windin' Bandages

*THE evenin's that you're spendin'
Makin' blessin's for our boys,
In your thoughts—in years that's comin'—
Will come back to you as joys,
And teh glory that you're gainin'
Will be yours forever more
Fer the hands that's windin' bandage
Is a helpin' win the war!*

*AND our boys what's goin' over
Won't feel bad when they get shot,
Fer there's lots o' nice white bandage
An' a nice hos-pi-tal cot
Where they'll dream about the girlies
Who are windin' more an' more—
Fer the hands that's windin' bandage
Is a helpin' win the war!*

*YOU are givin' every moment
That you can— It don't seem much,
But your bit you sure are doin'
Fer to help to whip them "Dutch."
While we hope they won't be needin'
What's already in your store,
We will always know you're windin'
Is the thing that won the war!*

—ALFRED J. SAUNDERS.

dishes or baking pancakes and things needing constant watching while cooking. I keep this under my pantry shelf.

No. 4.—I keep about four holders made 6x6 inches, handy, to use about the kitchen. These save many towels and burned fingers.—Mrs. G. K., New Haven, Michigan.

Wash-Day Suggestions

Dear Penelope:—Your offer of a dish-drying rack alone is enough to tempt me to try to give some of my conveniences. The ones which I consider my greatest conveniences are a gasoline iron and a power washer. With four small children you know there seems to be an endless wash. Undoubtedly all know how much a gasoline iron will save in steps, fuel and also time. The power washer is run by a gasoline engine and has also a swinging wringer so I can wring from three different tubs. Perhaps a word as to how I wash

would help those who think of purchasing one. I sort them as you want to put them into the boiler, table cloths, fine waists, etc., first, then towels just as you would by hand. Dissolve a bar of soap and put with first clothes in washer, fill up to water line with water and start the engine. While they are rubbing I wash out all soiled baby clothes, using the wringer as they are not dirty and do not need much rubbing so I do it all by hand as I do not like to mix them with the others. I then wring out first clothes and put in boiler and put the second batch to rub up. As soon as the first are ready to take out of the boiler I put in baby clothes and wring out the towels etc., and scald them in a large kettle which I use for that purpose. Empty washer, and put in first clothes, fill with water, let rub while preparing rinse water. Then put in baby clothes which have been scalded. Let rub while wringing out first of rinse water separating the starched clothes as they come thru. Repeat until all the white clothes are either in the basket or in the rinse water; then add more soap and the colored clothes. Let rub while hanging out the white clothes. Woolens and light colors are washed with the white clothes, omitting the boiling and rinsing the woolens in soft water. We also have running water with a faucet on the reservoir, which is very convenient.

Then just another that we can all have is a strip of wood fastened about two or three inches from the ends of the cupboard to hold the cake and pie tins, etc., so they won't get mixed up as they are apt to when mixed with the basins.

This seems dreadfully long, but sometimes our way of using things is as helpful as the conveniences and I do so enjoy reading the woman's page and applying all the helpful hints and thank all for them, and I leave it to you, dear Penelope, to print or discard any or all as you see fit.—Mrs. G. McN., Rockford, Mich.

Baking and Scrubbing

Dear Penelope:—Seeing your request for suggestions for home conveniences, I will endeavor to give you a few which have been a very great help to me:

No. 1.—As this is the day of Johnny cake, use barley flour instead of wheat flour. The Johnny cake is just as nice and you can't see any difference in it.

No. 2.—Put Rex lye in water you use to scrub floors and porches. It saves time and lots of hard scrubbing.

No. 3.—When washing windows use Bon Ami. You can buy it at any grocery store. Wash the windows with clear water, apply the Bon Ami to the cloth and rub on the window, when dry polish with a clean cloth. Try it; it saves time.—Mrs. C. W., Elwell, Michigan.

Three Helpful Hints

Dear Penelope:—Seeing your request in M. B. F. for some inexpensive conveniences in the home, I will give a few that I have tried.

When you wash windows that are too high to reach, just put your clean cloths in a mop handle and very often it saves lots of climbing up a step ladder. Have some of your upstairs window screens on hinges and it saves a lot of steps when you want to shake a dust cloth.

Freshly mixed mustard will remove ink stains. Simply apply to stain and let remain one hour, and then rinse in clean water.

This time of year old potatoes often turn dark when boiled. If a few drops of vinegar is added to the water in which they are cooked they will be a good color.—A Farmer's Wife.

Built-In Wood Box

Dear Penelope:—The one convenience to me, which seems to be one of the very best, is the built-in wood box. It can so very easily be put in any home, too. Cut an opening in outside wall most convenient to the stove, of desired size, make box same as a tilting flour bin. The front, of course, filling the cut-out wall space. An ordinary drawer pull makes an easy way of opening. This is filled from the outside, thus eliminating the dirt from shoes and wood as when brought in in the usual way.—Mrs. J. C., Tawas City.



A little American "doing his bit." Master Lloyd Bennett, age 3 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bennett, Clare, Michigan.

WOOL

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Highest prices paid only when wool is shipped to Central market.

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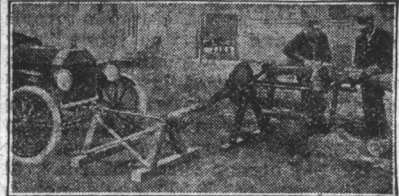
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Friction Clutch Pulley on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Money back if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price.

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With the prevailing sugar shortage, honey is in great demand and high prices prevail. Make your bees produce more this year. Send for our catalog for prices on Bee Hives, Section Boxes, Comb Foundation, Smokers, etc.—everything for the bees. Our beginner's complete outfits are furnished with or without bees. Beeswax wanted.

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We advise that you place your orders early for berry baskets and 16-qt. crates because the demand will exceed the supply. Let us know your exact needs and we will quote you prices. We can make immediate shipments at present.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
511 Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan.

Don't Wear a Truss



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

TESTED SEED BEANS

I have 125 bu. of beans tested by the Lewellyn Bean Company of Grand Rapids. The test was 94 germination of 50 beans planted. These beans are one lb. pickers. I will give 61 lbs., which would give a man 60 lbs. of stock all right as they are to plant cleaned. Bags extra or send bags. Beans 1 lb. pick cleaned 61 lbs. per bu., \$8.00.

H. D. Smith, Kent City, Michigan.

Spring and Summer Styles

No. 8838—Girls' one-piece dress. For girls 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, this pattern presents a comfortable apron dress. These little slips are so easily made and require a very small amount of material. The collar and cuffs of contrasting material and the two points, which form the fastening on the front, make the dress suitable for many occasions, and yet it may be simply a slip-on, work dress. The stripped or figured calicos and percales are used a great deal for these dresses.

No. 8837—The yoke effect in children's coats is becoming to almost every type of children, whether tall or short, fleshy or slender, and it is equally as becoming to boys. This pattern shows a yoke both in front and in back, onto which the lower section is shirred or may be pleated. It has a tailored appearance so popular in many children's clothes of late. We are beginning to realize how impracticable it is to try to keep the "fussy" dainty clothes on children. They are made miserable while wearing them for fear they will soil them, and mothers are constantly cleaning and repairing when their time is so badly needed elsewhere. A blue serge or a checked shepherd's plaid in black and white, with either collars of same or starched linen make the most serviceable coats and require but very little work to keep them looking well. No. 8837 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 7, 10 and 12 years. This pattern may also be used for a dress, by cutting the neck band a little different. I have used it for a 2-year-old boy, making it of white pique with large pearl buttons down the front and smocking the skirt section down three rows from the yoke.

No. 8840—This ladies' shirt waist is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The narrow shoulder yoke is fashioned by gathering the front edges to the back. Isn't that a clever arrangement in the collar? Besides being a shawl collar it gives popular vest effect and makes a very simple fastening. The deep turned-back cuffs show the same material of the collar and vest. The corded or closely woven fabrics are more suitable for such collars, as they keep their shape much better.

No. 8825—Nurse's dress and cap. It is not necessary to be in training in order to wear a nurse's costume; so often sickness comes into our own homes that this costume would be a valuable addition to any mother's wardrobe. They are plain and comfortable and give a person such a



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

neat appearance. The light blue gingham is generally used for these costumes with white linen collar, cuffs cap and apron. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch bust measure. The skirt is four-gored and gathered across the waist line at the back.

No. 8844—Ladies' five-piece skirt. This five-gored model is made especially for stout ladies. The front gore fits smoothly into a narrow belt of same material. The back gores are slightly gathered. The skirt fastens on the side front, a feature greatly favored by many. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch waist measure.

No. 8813—Ladies' house dress, cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure. The surplice effect is given in the waist by the double-breasted fastening and the large shaped collar which extends to the waist line. The button trim on the sides of the front gore and belt, give a military effect and with its long, fitted sleeves this little model is as appropriate for afternoon wear as a more strictly house dress. The plaid gingham and stripped or figured poplins or voiles would make a very attractive dress in this style.

Childrens' Week

Remember June 8th—the second week of June—is to be children's week in the M. B. F. There will be something of interest for everyone, from the wee little tots to the older children of school age, and I am asking you boys and girls to help me!

Surely you boys and girls who will soon perhaps be Michigan's farmers and farm wives, have plans for doing your bit for Uncle Sam. Won't you write me a letter and tell me all about yourselves and whatever you are doing? Other children of M. B. F. would like to know and they may want to do the same.

And for the little folks who are too small to write, won't mother or older sister send us a kodak picture or a particularly clever saying. In short, send anything of interest concerning children.

We want to all get better acquainted, for in the near future I have a surprise in store for you boys and girls, and I am sure you will all be glad to help. Affectionately, PENELOPE.

Items of Interest to Women

The assistant paymaster of the navy is Miss Dorsey, and so well does she perform her duties that Admiral McGowan recently referred to her as the "most valuable woman in government service." War emergency is discovering many women who have peculiar ability in administering governmental affairs. The number of women in important war work is surprising. Pershing's wireless operator is a Denver girl, Miss Kathleen Mitchell. She operates the huge 2500 horsepower plant just back of the American army in France. Miss Mitchell easily handles more than twenty words per minute in continental or general service code. As a Colorado voter, Miss Mitchell is the professional and political equal of any operator in Uncle Sam's service. Sergeant Marie Dupree is the only woman recruiting officer in the United States.

Same old story of co-educational institutions. Columbia university furnishes the record this year. More than half her fellowships have been won by women students, so it has been announced in the report just issued. The gem of the prizes was that won by Miss Clara Estelle Mortenson of Santa Rosa, California. She was awarded the Garth fellowship in political economy which carries with it a net income of \$16,250. It may be because California women are voters that Miss Mortenson is so proficient in political economy.

The industrial chairman of the National League for Women's service, Miss Marie Obernauer, deprecates the action of the United States Senate in delaying the vote on the Federal Woman's Suffrage amendment. She said, "It takes four men to maintain one fighting man at the front. Just about one man in each of these four is a woman. Why should the fourth man be denied citizenship?" The answer must come from the United States Senate.

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SEED BEANS
Nearly forty bushels of fine navy beans for sale; perfectly dry, harvested before rains, and not exposed to frost; price \$9 per bushel cleaned and picked.
A. R. Levey, Elsie, Michigan

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3 CENTS And first three words in display type for just 3c per word for one insertion under this heading. Two insertions, 5c per word; five insertions, 10c per word. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures. Send stamps or money order. Think, it would cost you \$900 for postage alone on a letter to each of our readers! **MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, WANT AD. DEPT., 110 FORT ST., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**

SEEDS AND PLANTS
WONDERFUL FEED BEANS
The beans we are offering are worth 50% more than the average run of Michigan Culls, because they are absolutely dry and free from clay and stones. Grind two parts beans and one part oats or bran and you will have a wonderful ration for horses, cattle, hogs or sheep. Price \$50.00 ton, delivered Michigan points, sacks included. The cheapest and best feed you can buy. Order today before stocks are exhausted. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co. Port Huron, Mich.

14 Trees Only \$3.00
Bartlett Pr. 5 Montmorency Chy. 5 Lombard Pl. All nice 2 yr. medium trees, or half cheery. **GOBLEVILLE, MICH. NURSERIES, Farmers' Wholesale Dept.**

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Plant a smaller acreage and get a bigger yield. Write **THOMPSON W. NICHOLS, Hobart, Mich.**

SEED BEANS I have a good quality navy beans, tested, harvested early. Price \$9.00 per bu. f.o.b. St. Johns. Send sacks parcel post. **W. E. Giegler, St. Johns, Michigan.**

FOR SALE—Choice Pea Beans, tested 98% strong; germination. \$8.00 per bushel. N. R. Brown, Grant, Michigan.

SEED BEANS Good germination. Were not frosted or wet. \$9 per bushel. **G. A. Mosey, Barryton, Mich.**

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FOR SALE—A large tract of good land for farming, when cleared. Sufficient for a small colony. Can be purchased in tracts to suit the purchaser. Price and terms favorable. Also improved land with good buildings thereon. All situated on main leading line of road, to the city of Cheboygan. No tornadoes, floods or grasshoppers here to harm life or property. For further description, if interested, write me. **J. B. MacArthur, 680 Duncan avenue, Cheboygan, Michigan.**

FARM OF 160 acres 1 1/2 miles from Onaway, Mich., on main pike, level, no waste, 100 under cultivation, rest pasture and wood. Dark clay soil, woven wire fence, good grain and stock farm, new 9-rm. house, furnace, toilet, bath. Large barn, new granary, machine shed, etc. 100 ton silo, young orchard, near school. Telephone. R. F. D. **A. J. BRENNER, Onaway, Michigan.**

MISCELLANEOUS
TO EVERY FARMER
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Musson of Hewell, Michigan, say the only real success and comfort they ever had raising chickens was with E. O. Perry's Brooder. 100 chicks in brooder can be raised as easy as one hen and chicks, and they do just as well. Send a dollar bill for complete instructions and license to build. Every farmer should have one. Send today, don't delay. It is worth the money. **E. O. Perry, 37 Henry St., Detroit, Michigan.**

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WE CURE PILES, FISTULA and all other DISEASES of the RECTUM (except cancer) by an original PAINLESS DISSOLVENT METHOD of our own WITHOUT CHLOROFORM OR KNIFE and with NO DANGER WHATEVER TO THE PATIENT. Our treatment has been so successful that we have built up the LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE WORLD in this line. Our treatment is NO EXPERIMENT but is the MOST SUCCESSFUL METHOD EVER DISCOVERED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE RECTUM. We have cured many cases where the knife failed and many desperate cases that had been given up to die. WE GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE WE ACCEPT OR MAKE NO CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES. We have cured thousands and thousands from all parts of the United States and Canada. We are receiving letters every day from the grateful people whom we have cured telling us how thankful they are for the wonderful relief. We have a book explaining our treatment and containing several hundred of these letters to show what those who have been cured by us think of our treatment. We would like to have you write us for this book as we know it will interest you and may be the means of RELIEVING YOUR AFFLICTION also. You may find the names of many of your friends in this book. We are not extensive advertisers as we depend almost wholly upon the gratitude of the thousands whom we have cured for our advertising. You may never see our ad again so you better write for our book today before you lose our address.

Dr. Willard Burleson, Manager

The Burleson Sanitarium

Grand Rapids, Michigan

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

22 to 23c on the Detroit market. We do not believe however, that it is a good idea to plan on such shipments now that the warm weather has arrived. The weather must be cool during the time dressed pork is in transit to insure arrival in good condition. This will perhaps be our last quotation on dressed hogs until next fall, when shipping weather is more favorable.

Dressed calves are quoted at 17 to 21c according to quality. The same conditions apply to them in a large measure as apply to dressed hogs. However shipments of veal sent to market from nearby points, and properly cooled before shipping, will arrive in good condition unless the weather is too hot, as in midsummer. Be sure that all animal heat has left the carcass before shipment.

Hides and Furs

No. 1 sures, 14c; No. 1 green, 13c; No. 1 cured bulls, 12; No. 1 green bulls, 10; No. 1 cured veal kip, 22; No. 1 green veal kip, 20; No. 1 cured murrain, 14; No. 1 green murrain, 13; No. 1 cured calf, 35; No. 1 green calf, 35; No. 1 horsehides, \$6; No. 2 horsehides, \$5; No. 2 hides, 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1½c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, \$1 to \$3.50 each.

Wool

No official announcement has so far been made regarding the price of wool in the smaller producing sections of the country such as Michigan. While wools from the larger producing sections will move on consignment only, it is generally understood that dealers in this and other states producing wool in similar quantities, will be allowed to buy outright lots of less than 1,000 pounds. Until such time as a definite plan is announced however, this cannot be taken as a certainty.

The Boston quotations on Michigan fleeces for the current week are as follows: Fine unwashed, 62 to 63c; Delaine unwashed, 73c; half-blood, unwashed, 75 to 76; three-eighths blood unwashed, 75c; quarter-blood, unwashed, 74c; half, three-eighths and quarter, clothing, 67 to 69c; common and braid, 66 to 67c.

Live Stock Letters

Chicago, May 20, 1918.—Under the lightest receipts of cattle last week that Chicago has seen for some considerable time the general market advanced 40 to 60 cents per cwt. All grades participated in this improvement and the advance was purely the result of the material falling off in receipts. Two loads of prime 1400 lb. beefs reached \$17.75 the latter part of the week, creating a new top for the year.

Yearling cattle were in particularly good demand and their advance was really more than that upon the heavier grades. A notable sale of yearlings was that of 120 head of 985-lb. Texas bred Herefords at \$17.25, for E. B. Griffin of Grant Park, Ill. This is the highest price that was ever paid for a string of yearlings of so large a number in the history of the market.

The advance made last week is being well sustained today, when with 15,000 cattle on sale the market is fully steady. As the great bulk of the corn fed beefs have undoubtedly been marketed and it will be some considerable time before there will be any material supply from the western grass regions it would appear to be pretty strongly

evident that a period of several weeks of very light receipts is in store. It has certainly been surprising the way the runs have fallen off, more particularly since April recorded a twenty-five per cent. increase over that month last year, when the markets are taken as a whole. The May run is very much the same as a year ago, with supplies the past week actually less than the corresponding period of 1917. Meanwhile undoubtedly the general market will continue high, with the lighter fat handy-weight steers in particularly good request.

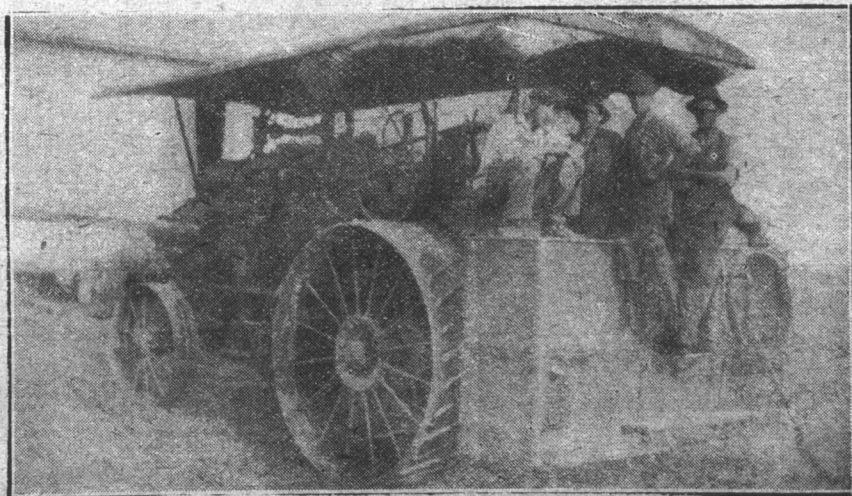
As the weather gets warmer yearlings find much favor with the buyers and while prime heavy cattle still command the premium we would not be surprised to see them have to give place to the yearlings. A good many yearlings are in course of preparation for the June and July markets, but at the same time there is not much prospect of any very large supply of cattle from any source. There has been good outlet for young cattle to take back and put on grass as also to feed corn or grass the coming season. The best class of feeders have sold as high as 13¼c, but the great bulk of the young stuff that is going out now testing 600 to 800 pounds average are costing largely 11¼ to 12¼c per pound. Grazing conditions are so ideal that naturally the demand has been stimulated but at the same time the prices paid are not out of line at all when the general condition of the fat cattle market is taken into consideration.

Following the Food Administration's announcement last week concerning certain regulations applied to the packers there was a slump in provision values and this was immediately followed by a drop on the market for hogs. This occurred largely on Wednesday the 15th, but was followed by a recovery in its practical entirety of the decline. Today hogs were practically 10c higher than Saturday, altho the run of 36,000 could not be called light. Best hogs sold at \$17.90, the highest price since May 11th. Packers have not been inclined to take the initiative in the market, leaving that to the speculators and some of the small packers. Hog supplies are not falling off in any such measure as cattle. In fact the May movement is practically twenty per cent. heavier at Chicago than a year ago, and there would seem to be no indication that the run will decrease materially, nor will we probably see much fluctuation in value for some little time.

The past week has seen some little fluctuation in values for sheep and lambs but these are not material. At the present writing the best woolled Colorado lambs are selling at \$20.50 and the best shorn at \$16.25. These in fact are the same figures as we quoted in our letter of a week ago. The runs are decreasing as the Colorado stuff is pretty well in now and quiet conditions are expected to prevail in this branch of the industry for a few weeks.

Detroit, May 21.—Best heavy steers, \$15.50@16.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$13.50@14.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$12.50@13.50; handy light weight butchers, \$11.50@12.50; light butchers, \$9@11.25; best cows, \$9.75@10.75; butcher cows \$8.50@9.25; common cows, \$8@8.25; canners, \$7@7.50; best heavy bulls, \$9.75@10.25; bologna bulls, \$7.75@8.75; stock bulls, \$7@8; milkers and springers, \$55@115.

Veal calves—Market strong, 25c higher: best, \$14@14.50; others, \$10@13.50.



Traction Engine on Otis Tuber Farm, near Saranac.

FARMERS OF MICHIGAN!

President Wilson in the Name of the World's Allies
Fighting for Democracy calls upon YOU to

GROW MORE BEANS THIS YEAR!

Michigan is the heart of the great white or navy bean growing section of these United States of America, no other section of the world grows a bean of such food value as here.

The navy bean is, as you know, one of the greatest heat and strength producing foods which comes from the soil—and OUR SOLDIERS WHO FIGHT THAT THIS WORLD MAY BE MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY FOR ALL TIME, must have beans as part of their rations.

The case is therefore clearly up to YOU, the men and women who till the beanland of Michigan, TO GROW MORE BEANS THIS YEAR!

An average of three acres of beans to every farm in Michigan with a minimum crop would mean six million bushels, war or peace, for only half the world is being cultivated this year and people in every warring nation except the United States is on restricted diet.

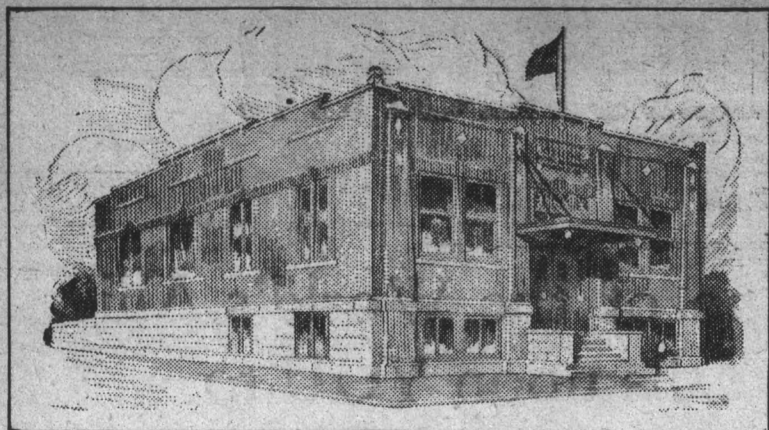
Be Sure Your Seed Beans will Germinate!

This year of all years, the bean growers of Michigan cannot afford to take any chances with the seed they plant. The battle started right is two-thirds won and so you must be sure of your seed.

There is Plenty of Good Seed Beans in Michigan

The Production Division of the War Preparedness Board, will gladly arrange thru the M. A. C. to test any seed beans which you have, of which you are not certain or they will put you in touch with tested seed if you are having any difficulty in securing the quality and quantity you need to

Grow More Beans This Year Than Ever Before!



New Home of Citizens Mutual Insurance Company at Howell, Mich.

THIS beautiful new office building, erected during the past year, now opened as headquarters of Michigan's pioneer mutual auto insurance company, and our friends and members will always find the welcome sign hanging out for them.

Be Sure the Company You Insure With is Solid!

Of course you are going to insure your automobile against fire, theft and liability this year—no thinking man will drive any car a mile without this protection—so the important point is to be sure the company you insure with is safe, trustworthy and amply able to care for the losses which are bound to occur, so that you may be sure of protection when the emergency comes!

The Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company is the pioneer in its field in Michigan. It begins its fourth successful season with more than 30,000 auto-owning members, not one of whom is a resident of Detroit or Grand Rapids, so that our losses are minimized. Every member of a mutual, such as ours, adds one link in the chain of security by which your own auto is protected, so look to the number of members in the mutual you insure with.

What We Did in 1917

Last year, 1917, we added 15,786 new members, and thus increased the strength of this pioneer mutual by just that number. Auto insurance is a mighty risky business. In the first three months of 1918 we settled 132 claims amounting to \$21,185.54, last year, (1917), we paid out a total of \$58,938.91, so the company you insure with must be well financed and ready to meet the heavy losses which are sure to come.

Why take a chance? You know the Citizens' Mutual, you know the men behind it, you know that you share your liability with 30,000 other auto owners and that back of your company always is a large reserve fund of actual cash to meet any emergency.

When the accident happens, you want protection, not excuses! Don't take a chance, when it is unnecessary, insure with

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

WM. E. ROBB, Secretary

Howell, Michigan

KING SEGIS MOOIE

His Six Nearest Dams Average 33.03 pounds

His dam has made three records—each above 31 lbs. Her highest mark so far is 32.55 lbs., 509.5 lbs. milk. She is slated for a big increase in record.

The Second Dam has a record of 30.75 lbs. butter, 487.6 lbs. milk. The dam's sire is the oldest son of the former World's Champion, Grace Payne 2ds Homestead (35.55 lbs.), who is a grandson of the 50-lb. cow. The Sire is King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

Let our splendid young sire raise the individuality and production of your herd.

A few approved cows will be accepted for service. Service fee, \$100.00.

Watch for our larger space and picture of this wonderful young bull next week.

ALFALFA STOCK FARM

THOS. PHOENIX & SONS,

SAGINAW, MICH.

We want these Registered Holstein Bulls to head Grade Herds

Korndyke Clothilde of Serridella, Born June 24, 1917. Price \$100

Korndyke Ormsby of Serridella, Born Sept. 19, 1917. Price \$85

Prices f. o. b. Oscoda, Mich.

SERRIDELLA FARMS

Oscoda

Michigan

BABY CHICKS

Young's Heavy Laying Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Delivered direct to your door by mail prepaid. Immediate shipments.

25 chicks, \$3.50.
50 chicks, \$6.50
100 chicks, \$12.75.

Chicks from Highest quality and Specially mated stock. Order direct from this ad. Safe delivery guaranteed.

WOLVERINE CHICKERY
711 Delaware St. S.E.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

County Crop Reports

LAPEER (East Central)—Farmers are very busy getting corn and bean ground ready. The weather is very fine and warm and some showers. The windstorm of the 9th of May did quite a lot of damage to barns and silos in this vicinity. Oats and barley are growing fine and a large acreage sown. The following prices were paid at Inlay City last week: Rye, \$2.25; oats, 70; wheat, \$2.10; hay, \$14 to \$16; rye straw, \$6 to \$7; wheat-oat straw, \$5 to \$6; beans, \$11; butter, 45; butterfat, 41; eggs, 32; sheep, \$7 to \$9; lambs, 12 to 13; hogs, \$15; beef steers, \$12; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$14.—C. A. B., Inlay City, May 18.

ALLEGAN (Southeast)—Farmers are busy getting corn ground ready, a few having already planted. Good corn weather. This week will see about all of the potatoes in this section cleaned up; 55 and 60c per cwt. being offered.—W. F., Otsego, May 18.

MISSAUKEE (Central)—Farmers are getting ready to plant corn. Oats coming up nicely. Early potatoes are planted and gardens are nearly all planted. The weather is fine and so is the condition of the soil. Potatoes are being sold at the cellars for any old price they can get, around 20 and 25c a hundred. Not much market for anything; buyers claim there is not enough for sale to bother with.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, May 18.

CALHOUN (Southwest)—Farmers are very busy getting their corn in. A large acreage will be planted around here this year. The ground is in the best of condition and the weather is very favorable. The Fordson tractor has been working around here and some sales are looked for. Oats looking good as is also rye. The following prices were paid at Athens last week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$2.00; oats, 72; rye, \$2.00; butter, 35; butterfat, 44; eggs, 34.—E. B. H., Athens, May 18.

ARENAC (East)—This week has been an exceptionally good one. Everything growing good. Corn, beans and potatoes being put in. Produce is on the decline. The following prices were paid at Twinning this week: Corn, \$1.70; oats, 70; beans, \$9.50; potatoes, 60 bu.; butterfat, 41; eggs, 28.—M. B. R., Twinning, May 17.

MONROE (West Central)—The corn crop is about two-thirds planted; the ground worked up in fine condition and a warm rain will help the corn sprout. Oats and meadows are looking good. The farmers are not selling much these days. Some have a few fat hogs, but they are getting very scarce. The following prices were paid at Petersburg this week: Oats, 72; rye, \$2.00; corn, \$1.75; wheat, \$2.10; buckwheat, per cwt., \$4.00; barley, per cwt., \$3.50; butter 38; eggs, 33; hogs, \$17; veal calves, \$11.—W. H. L., Dundee, May 18.

MIDLAND (Northwest)—We have been having extra fine weather the past week. Several barns were destroyed by the storm last week. Farmers are busy plowing and putting in sugar beets and corn. Sugar beet seeding will be about completed this week. Never saw oats and barley look better, there is prospect for a big crop. A number of farmers are selling their beans. The bean acreage will not be much over half what it was last year.—F. A. L., Coleman, May 17.

LAPEER (Northeast)—Farmers are busy planting corn and getting ready to plant other crops. The weather is fine at present and everything is about out of the farmers' hands except a little hay, and the buyers are not buying hay at present. Nothing moving except cream which is bringing a good price. The seeding will be about done here in a week more. Wheat will be about half a crop; farmers are plowing many fields that were seeded last fall and putting in barley or some other crop. No change in prices from last week.—I. G. S., North Branch, May 16.

MONTCALM (Northeast)—Farmers are planting corn. Weather conditions favorable in the day time but frosts at night. Farmers have been drawing potatoes and the price has been going down. Hay and oats very scarce. The following prices were offered at Six Lakes this week: Wheat, \$2.03; corn, seed, shelled, \$5.00; oats, 68; rye, \$2.25; hay, \$30; beans, \$10; potatoes, 50c cwt.; butter, 41; butterfat, 41; eggs, 30; hogs, \$16.50; veal calves, 12; wool, 65.—C. G., Edmore, May 15.

BRANCH (North)—Farmers are plowing for corn and some are planting. The soil is pretty heavy but is getting better. The weather has been fine the past week. Farmers have nothing much to sell so far and there seems to be no price for that. Some repairing being done to old buildings. One of the worst windstorms here in years did lots of damage to property. Prices offered at Union City May 16: Wheat, \$2.16; oats, 70; hay, \$15 to \$18; potatoes, 60c; hens, 20c; butter, 38c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 33c; lambs, 15c; hogs, 16c; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 13.—F. S., Union City.

HURON (W. C.)—We had a bad windstorm on the 9th which tore down barns, and windmills and some stock was killed. Since then we have had some rain which was much needed. Wheat and grass are picking up some. Most of the wheat here has been worked up and sown to barley. Lots of farmer boys are going to training camps. You can't get a man to work at all. Men that are any good for farm work are all picked up.

Prices offered at Elkton, May 17: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$3.25; oats, 68c; rye, \$2.05; hay, \$16; buckwheat, cwt. \$3; beans, \$9.50; potatoes, 50; eggs, 33; hogs, \$15.—G. W., Elkton, May 17.

GENESEE (South)—Most of the farmers are getting their corn ground ready for planting and some are already planting their corn this week. Others are plowing and working their fields for potatoes and beans. The weather has been warm and we have had some rain, making the soil fine for working. The rain

and warm weather have helped pastures and the hay crop is looking better every day. Oats are looking pretty good and rye is coming along fairly well but wheat is not looking as good as it should. Farmers are not selling or buying much of anything, as they are too busy just now.

Prices offered at Flint May 15: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, shelled, \$1.75; oats, 77c; rye, \$2.15; hay, \$18 to \$23 according to quality; beans \$10 per cwt.; red kidney beans cwt. \$12.50; potatoes, \$1 per cwt.; onions, \$1.25 per crate; cabbage, 2c a lb.; hens, 17c; broilers, 20c; creamery butter, 44c; dairy butter, 35c; butterfat, at Fenton, 45c; eggs, 36c; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$14 to \$15; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$11; wool, 65; apples, \$3.75 to \$5 per bbl.—C. S., Fenton, May 16.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

By W. MILTON KELLY, Field Editor
Home Address: Howell, Michigan

Holstein cattle sold well at the Howell sale May 16th. One hundred head including a number of bull calves and young heifers brought an average of something over \$240. Two cows sold above \$800, both going to Robert R. Pointer & Son of Dearborn, Mich. These young cows were from the Seth Rubert consignment and were from some of the best lines of blood to be found in the country today. Musolf Bros. offerings were of high quality and sold for a high average. The fact that they go to a Wisconsin buyer is pretty good evidence that animals of the kind the Musolf boys are breeding are appreciated in regions where they breed the best Holsteins. Cluny Stock farm had one or two offerings that brot good prices and were worth all they sold for. Altogether the sale was a big success and should do much to help maintain the prices of Holstein cattle in Michigan. Breeders from Indiana, Colorado, Ohio, Kansas and Wisconsin were in evidence, but Michigan breeders made the sale interesting by going after the best animals to breed up their own herds.

At the Grand Rapids sale May 15, a mixed offering of young animals and old cows made a very low average for the sale. A few of the consignments, more particularly from Lake Odessa and Lansing, were well fitted and animals of sufficient merit to bring good prices. Dudley Waters of Grand Rapids had one bull calf in the sale that attracted a lot of attention. The young bull consigned by Weed and Ruehs, Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa, topped the sale at \$600. This firm's offerings were of high quality and in good condition. F. S. Jenkins and Sons of Okemos presented some excellent animals that made a good average for the sale. Several other breeders had some good animals in the sale and better prices would have ruled had they had their animals properly fitted.

Holstein breeders! Watch for next week's advertisement of King Segis Mooie the young bull recently purchased by Thos. Phoenix & Sons from John Arfman of New York. Mr. Phoenix has agreed to accept a limited number of approved cows for service at \$100. He will keep the cows at his farm and give them good care until they are safe with calf. King Segis Mooie's six nearest dams average above 33 pounds of butter in seven days. Both his breeding and individuality are unsurpassed by any young sire in the country today and this firm is to be congratulated and thanked for bringing such a bull to Michigan and giving their fellow breeders an opportunity to use him with some of their best cows.

One of the outstanding offerings in the Holstein cattle sale at Saginaw May 27th is the two-year-old bull King Pietie Champion from the herd of Thos. Phoenix & Sons. This young sire's thirteen nearest dams have production records above 30 pounds of butter in 7 days. His dam made her two-year-old record under unfavorable conditions and with no special fitting, and there is every reason to believe that this record will be increased when she is again tested. Those looking for a young sire of great breeding and individuality should plan to attend this sale and bid on this fellow.

One of the coming events in Michigan Holstein circles is the sale of Robert R. Pointer & Son of Dearborn, Michigan. Included in this sale will be found many animals of superior breeding and of good quality. This firm has been liberal buyers of the best animals produced in some of the leading herds in Michigan and their herd should make a good average. If you are looking for animals of high quality and approved blood lines plan to attend this sale.

Serridella Farm of Oscoda, Michigan, has two pure-bred Holstein bulls that they want to place at the head of good grade herds. These bulls are of good breeding, good individuals and will be priced right for quick sale. Anyone wishing this class of bulls will do well to get in touch with the management of this farm.

At the Grand Rapids sale the bull calf donated to the Red Cross by Dudley Waters sold for \$50 to Ruth Bros., who promptly donated the calf to be sold again. The second sale netted another \$35, which with the collection made a very substantial present for the Red Cross.

Received a few sample copies and I think your paper would be hard to beat and I thank you.—Rudolph Neitzel, Montcalm county.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOMESTEAD FARMS

HOLSTEINS—A herd of 50 Holsteins, headed by the Bull, King Zerma Alcartra Pontiac, son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull. Family of four, Tatty Topsy Dawn, four year old Dam and three Daughters from this herd, is for sale. Also other Cows and Heifers.

Several young Bulls sired by King Zerma Alcartra Pontiac, are for sale. These Holsteins are one of the very best herds in Michigan. Dams have high milk and butter records.

We ask the readers of Business Farming to write us, stating just what is wanted, and we will send descriptions and photographs.

Homestead Farms is a co-operative work, founded on a federation of interests.

HOMESTEAD FARMS,
Bloomington, Michigan

'Top-Notch' HOLSTEINS

The young bulls we have for sale are backed up by many generations of large producers. Buy one of these bulls, and give your herd a "push." Full descriptions, prices, etc. on request.

McPherson Farms Co.
Howell, Mich.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Young bulls for sale from A. F. O. Cows with creditable records.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 11 months old. Grandson of Hengerveld De Kol. Sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad who has 61 A.R.O. daughters and out of a granddaughter of Pontiac DeNijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750.26 lbs. milk in 7 days. 3090.60 lbs. milk in 30 days. Price \$125. F.O.B. Flint. Write for Photo and pedigree. L. C. Ketzler.

RAINBOW HOLSTEINS Young cows, heifers, half-bred calves, g. daughters and g.g.d. of Hengerveld DeKol (best bull in the world. Large herd. Perfect Aug. bull calf for \$150, marked half & half from 15 lb. yearling daughter of 26 lb. b., 600 lb. m. cow. Will ship subject to approval. Cows \$150 to \$175; heifer \$75 to \$125.

ROBIN CARR, FOWLerville, MICH.

THE RINKLAND HERD

Registered
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

WASHTENAW FARM HOLSTEINS 30 lb. bull in service. No stock for sale at present. Carl F. and Ben N. Braun, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WALNUT GROVE

STOCK FARM

Offers an exceptionally good bull calf. Write for pedigree and prices at once.
W. W. WYCKOFF, Napoleon, Mich.

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

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE

FOR SALE—Young Holstein bulls from good A. R. O. dams and sired by 30 lb. bull, few females whose dams have good A. R. O. records, bred to a 30 lb. bull. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Mich.

CATTLE FOR SALE

2 Loads feeders and two loads yearling steers. Also can show you any number 1, 2 and 3 years old from 500 to 900 lbs. Isaac Shanstun, Fairfield, Iowa. R-8.

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

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 East St., West, Detroit.

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. O. backing. Calves nice straight fellows ¾ white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually. Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Battle Creek, Michigan. Senior Herd Sire, Judge Walker Pieterje whose first five dams are 30 lb. cows. Young bulls for sale, from daughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Oronsby.

HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM Offers for immediate sale 12 daughters of King Hengerveld Palmyra Fayne bred to Mutual Pontiac Lad. All of the cows in this herd are strong in the blood of Maplecrest and Pontiac Aggie Korndyke. We can always furnish carloads of pure bred and grade cows.
D. Owen Taft, Route 1, Oak Grove, Mich.

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

Purebred Holstein bulls, 7 months old and younger. Korndyke and Canary breeding. From A. R. O. dams with good records. Choice individuals. Also a few females for sale. Right prices. Arwin Killinger, Fowlerville, Michigan, Phone, 58F15.

JERSEY

THE WILDWOOD JERSEY FARM Breeders of Jersey cattle strong in the blood of Royal Majesty. We have stock for sale from R. of M. dams and sire. Herd regularly tested for tuberculosis. Herd ave. profit per year \$100 over cost of feed. The kind that pays. We invite inspection. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich., phone 143-5.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Cows and heifers. C. A. Bristol, Route No. 3, Fenton, Michigan.

HEREFORD

250 STEERS FOR SALE

Ones, twos, threes, Herefords, Angus and Shorthorns. 600 to 1200 lbs. Choice quality sorted to size, age and breed. In car lots. Write your wants. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Herefords 8 bull calves Prince Donald and Farmer Breeding. ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

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—8 Reg. Shorthorn Bulls from 9 to 17 Mo. By Maxwalton Monarch a son of the noted Avondale who has 3 sons & 2 daughters that have won the Grand Championship at the International and American Royal, as well as won 1st Prize on get of Sire 4 times at the above named shows. Herd just tuberculin tested without a single reactor. John Schmidt & Sons, Reed City, Michigan.

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEYS for sale—One registered Yearling Guernsey Bull, also one Bull calf for sale. H. F. Nelson, R. No. 1, McBrides, Michigan.

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.



100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 100
A herd of high producing females from the breed's best families. Herd headed by Dutchland Colantha Winana Lad 114067, Senior and Grand Champion Bull at Michigan State Fair 1917. Junior sire Maplecrest Application Pontiac 132652 a 35.16 son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and whose dam and ¾ sister hold 6th and 7th highest yearly butter records. Sons of these great sires up to 15 months old for sale. Prices and pedigrees on application.
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, HOWELL, MICH.

FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls,
7 months old.

R. B. JACKSON
"RUDGATE FARM"

BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

HORSES

BELGIAN

3 year old BELGIAN STALLION for sale. Can be registered in purchaser's name. Price \$300.00. Geo. M. Williams, Route No. 1, Big Rapids, Michigan.

PERCHERON

FOR SALE, Percheron Stallion 121705. Black, Heavy bone fellow—foaled June 23rd, 1915. J. F. Glad, Vassar, Michigan, Route No. 7.

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.

Half Ton—O. I. C.s—Half Ton

Spring pigs sired by the Five greatest boars in use in one herd in America and from the sows that were undefeated at Ill., Mo., Ohio and Mich. state fairs. Write for our catalogue, it's free, we want you to see it before you buy. We guarantee satisfaction.
Crandell's Prize Hogs, Cass City, Mich.

YOUNG O. I. C. sows of fine quality. Boars and bred sows all sold. Floyd H. Banister, Springport, Michigan.

O. I. C. Choice young boars ready for service; also fall pigs either sex; sired by 1st prize yearling boar Mich. State Fair 1917 Clover Leaf Stock Farm, Monroe, Mich., R. No. 1.

DUROC

DUROC SOWS and GILTS, bred for June farrowing, to Orion Fancy King \$3857, the biggest pig for his age ever shown at International Live Stock Show. Also Fall boars registered crated and delivered anywhere in state.
Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

DUROC JERSEYS of the Heavy boned type. Service boars and Spring Pigs for sale, also Reg. Shorthorn Bull Calves of Milking Strain 4 mos. old, the price is \$100 each.
M. A. Bray Estate, Chas. Bray, Mgr., Okemos, Michigan

PEACH HILL FARM—Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. We are booking orders for weanling boar pigs \$20 each at weaning time. Excellent growthy individuals. Inwood Bros., Romeo, Michigan.

DUROC JERSEYS Bred Sows all sold. 1 yearling boar sired to Brookwater Tippy Orion and out of a Brookwater Cherry King dam, also spring pigs. Best of blood lines and splendid individuals.
L. J. UNDERHILL, Salem, Michigan.

POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Brood sows all sold. Have a few fall pigs. Prices right. L. W. Barnes & Son, Byron, Michigan.

LEONARD'S POLAND CHINAS. Nothing for sale but fall pigs. Orders booked for spring pigs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Michigan.

Recorded Big Type Poland China brood sows and gilts, for sale. Leading blood lines of the breed, at our herd's head. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Michigan.

HAMPSHIRE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS for sale. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Michigan.

SHEEP

FOR AUGUST DELIVERY 50 Registered Shropshire Yearling ewes and 20 Registered Yearling Rams of extra quality and breeding. Flock established 1899. C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCK

MISHLAND'S WHITE ROCKS—The direct blood of a well-known 200-egg strain. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 for 13; \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 per 100.
L. Seamans & Son, Belleville, Mich. gan.

BARRED ROCKS The farmer's kind. Eight years of careful breeding, large, heavy-laying fowls. Eggs \$5 for 50; \$10 for 120. Chas. I. Cook, Fowlerville, Mich. gan.

WYANDOTTE

SILVER, GOLDEN and WHITE Wyandottes of quality, fine large cockerels, \$3.00 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Clarence Browning, R. No. 2, Portland, Michigan.

LEGHORN

30,000 STRONG, VIGOROUS CHICKS for June. White Leghorns, \$11; Anconas, \$13 per 100. Finest stock in the country. Prompt shipment by mail. Arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct. Catalogue. Holland Hatchery, R. No. 7, Holland, Michigan.

WE HAVE THEM

If you want Leghorns that will pay for their feed a dozen times over, write us. We have eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock, hens and pullets only.
HILL CREST POULTRY FARM, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

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

CHICKS

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

CHICKS Young's Heavy Laying Strain. S. C. White Leghorns. 25 chicks \$3.50; 50, \$6.75; 100, \$12.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Full count. Wolverine Chickery, 711 Delaware St., S. E. Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Day Old Chicks from our Bred-to-Lay White Leghorns, Ferris and Youngs strain, \$12 per 100; from our Thompson strain of Barred Rocks, \$18 per 100.
Russell Poultry Ranch, Petersburg, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

LEGHORNS

HATCHING EGGS and Day-Old Chicks for immediate delivery from our Barron English 240-egg strain white Leghorns. Heavy winter layers, large birds, easy hatchers and raisers, quick growers. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per 100 and Chicks \$13.00 per 100 chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Devries Leghorn Farms & Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan, Box B222.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

HATCHING EGGS From Prize-Winning Barred Rocks, Thompson strain. \$6.00 Hundred; \$3.25 Fifty; \$2.00 Thirty. Special mating \$1.50 per 15.
Sam Stadel, Chelsea, Michigan.

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.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Pure bred Ringh Strain Barred Rocks 15 for \$1.50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$5.00. Mrs. G. M. Weaver, Ffe Lake, Michigan.

ORPINGTON

CHAMPION Black and Buff Orpingtons. Stock and hatching eggs for sale. James A. Daley, Mohawk, Mich.

RUNNER DUCKS

PENCILED RUNNER DUCK eggs, \$1.00 per 13. Buttercup eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$2.00 per 30. Good Hatch guaranteed. Roy Mathews, Vermontville, Michigan.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

Saginaw Valley Breeders' Holstein sale May 28, Saginaw, Mich.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' sale at Flint, Mich., June 3.

Robert R. Pointer's Holstein-Friesian Sale at Wayne, Michigan, June 3.



Concordia Houwtje Sunlight De Kol, No. 20342
Butter 7 Days 31.69, Milk 7 Days 654.1.

AUCTION!

On account of inability to secure sufficient competent help, I have decided to quit the cattle-raising business and dispose of my herd of

60 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

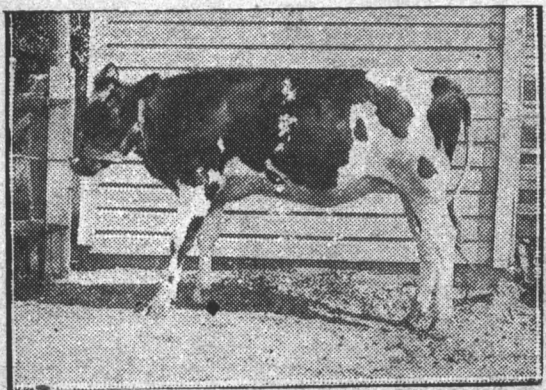
Sale will take place at my farm

One Mile East of Wayne, Michigan, on Michigan Ave., Ann Arbor car line, 16 miles west of Detroit

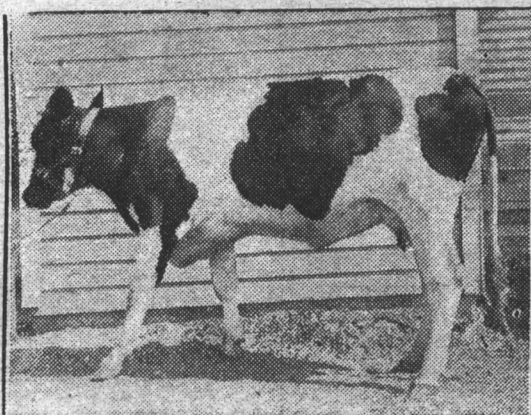
Monday, June 3, 1918

The herd contains some of the very best Holstein strains, including one son and two daughters of the famous "Concordia Houwtje Sunlight DeKol." Concordia made a seven-day butter record of 31.69, and 654 1-10 lbs. of milk in seven days. It would be hard to find a better lot of registered cattle than are in this herd. If you are looking for a good calf, heifer or cow, come to this sale. There are also three herd bulls with records.

An extended pedigree catalogue of the herd will be provided, and all stock will be given a tubercular test and are guaranteed from all contagious diseases.



Concordia Korndyke Sunlight 360720,
Born March 16, 1916



Concordia Houwtje Sunlight De Kol 2nd 306121,
Born April 16, 1915



Crown Houwtje Butter Boy 214105,
Born Feb. 5, 1917

ROBERT R. POINTER

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

S. T. WOOD, Sales Director