



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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surplus that is being built up constitutes one of the most serious problems that has ever confronted the industry. How to overcome the disastrous effects of the conservation efforts of the Food Administration which have resulted in a greatly decreased consumption for dairy products and a constantly growing demand for their substitutes; how to educate the consumer to the essential value of milk as a food; how to move the surplus and take care of the augmented supply of the summer months, are some of the questions the dairy experts are trying now to solve, and form the basis of our article.

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## WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Caldwell of New York took an unconscious fling at the critics who have been accusing the administration of gross delays in carrying out its war program when he said in a speech before congress: "America has raised and equipped a bigger army in shorter time and holds a greater section of the fighting front, transporting her forces 3,000 miles across an infested sea, in ten months, than Britain did in twelve months, across the English channel of less than thirty miles. We began with less, went further, and arrived with more in shorter time."

"When the war was declared in April, 1917," he continued, "the standing army of the United States consisted of 136,000 officers and men, many of whom were in the foreign service, and the national guard consisting of 164,000 officers and men, many of whom were too old for active service and a large part of them physically unfit to perform the duty for which they had volunteered."

"Our experts told us that it would take two years to raise an army of a million men and five years to train the commissioned personnel. It has now been about one year since the first legislation was passed authorizing the increase of our army for war purposes. The strength of our military forces is now as follows:

	Officers	Men
Regular army .....	10,295	504,677
Reserve Corps .....	79,038	78,560
National Guard .....	16,906	411,952
National army .....	33,894	510,963
On special and technical duty ..	8,815	
Drafted in April .....		150,000
Drafted in May .....		233,742
Totals .....	148,338	1,889,594

"So we have today an army of more than 2,000,000, of which 500,000 have already been shipped to France and a million more have had the necessary training to fit them for foreign service. These are now waiting for the boats to carry them over. Our critics now complain that we have not done more, yet we have done in one year twice as much as they thought we could do in two years."

"The army is growing so rapidly and its needs are so urgent that the efforts heretofore made will be small in comparison with those of the next twelve months. The army will probably have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men before the end of the next fiscal year."

"The men between the ages of 21 and 31 years in 1917 have been classified, and there remains in Class 1 approximately 2,000,000 men physically fit, not called. The class of 1918, which will be registered this summer, will add another million, making a grand total of 5,000,000, without calling classes 2, 3, 4 or 5, containing nearly 6,000,000 and without calling the boys from 18 to 21, 3,000,000 more."

"If the war will last until 1924 there will be 6,000,000 more men. The potential man power of America for a seven-year war, therefore, may be conservatively estimated at 20,000,000 fighting men of recognized military age—this out of a population of 125,000,000."

Mr. McAdoo has "fired" all the railroad presidents in the country and will appoint federal directors to take their places. This is distinctly a new sensation for the public and probably for the rail heads themselves. After a brief six months, Mr. McAdoo has found that few of the rail chiefs were giving their whole-hearted co-operation in solving the numerous problems which have interfered with the efficiency of the roads. There has been evidence, in fact, that some roads were secretly hindering the work and trying to cast discredit upon governmental control. But they couldn't fool Mr. McAdoo, who has a way of knowing things and also a way of settling them. It is understood that the majority of rail heads, or at least those who have shown some disposition to pull in the harness with Mr. McAdoo, will be re-appointed as chiefs of their respective roads, but in such cases, they will be no more than employees of the government and must conduct themselves as such. The removal of the rail presidents constitutes one of the first steps in the general reorganization of the transportation system of the country. If government control is to prove a success and the railroads handle war-time shipments as speedily and economically as they must be handled, there must be cutting away of red tape and a greater co-ordination of efforts between the respective roads.

Despite the many economies effected by Mr. McAdoo they have not been sufficient to care for the constantly increasing cost of operation, and the director has definitely decided that all passenger fares must be raised to 3 cents per mile, with a corresponding increase in freight rates.

By a vote of 177 to 133 Congress went on record as opposing the spending of any more money to increase the production and conservation of food so long as it is being used in the manufacture of liquor. The house expressed its sentiment when it adopted Rep. Randall's amendment to the administration's food production bill stipulating that the principal appropriation of \$6,100,000 for the expenses of county agents be not available until the President issues a proclamation prohibiting the use of food in the manufacture of liquor. Opponents of the amendment protested against coercing the president and stated that they did not believe the action of the house would have any influence. The dry leaders believe, on the other hand, that the president should be sufficiently impressed with the overwhelming sentiment of the country's most representative body to use at once the authority conveyed in the food control law to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. The entire nation awaits in great suspense for the President's decision.

Millionaire idlers and street loafers are hit hard by Provost Marshal General Crowder's latest dictum that every man of draft age must either "work or fight." There are thousands of young men idling away their time at fashionable clubs, or filling some "soft" job in amusement places or other non-essential vocations who must now either get into some useful line of work or else go into the army. Non-useful occupations extend to hotel waiters, elevator operators, attendants in public buildings; ushers at amusement houses; persons in domestic service and lastly sales clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments. The new regulation is in effect a conscription of labor, for it permits the war department to shift men from job to job in the same manner as it shifts soldiers from camp to camp. That it will be the means of driving thousands who have led aimless, ambitionless lives into trained and useful occupations, thereby filling up the ranks of many skilled workers who have left private walks to enter government service, is the general belief. Employers anticipate a partial solution of the labor problem thru the working out of Crowder's plan.

President Wilson and cabinet members are much perturbed by the action of Mexico in severing diplomatic relations with Cuba. This is thought to foreshadow similar action towards the United States. The fine spun web of Germany's propagandists and spys is observed in the action of the Mexican government. Mexico has long been a fertile field for the Huns.

## WAR WIRES

A few months ago stories were being circulated to the effect that America was "falling down" in her war preparations. Not only were the people of this country freely criticising the powers that be for this alleged failure, but our allies were calling attention to our slowness. Even Lloyd George referred to the disappointment caused by the failure of some of America's plans to materialize. It now appears that a great deal of this criticism, both here and abroad, was uncalled for. Our war preparations were being built upon a firm foundation. Troops are being rushed to Europe in amazingly large numbers, together with munitions and supplies sufficient for the huge armies. Of course the war department is not making public the number of men sent to France, but the large numbers reaching England in the last few weeks has surprised the British press.

The people of Norway, long terrorized by Potsdam threats, have about reached the end of their patience. The latest outrage was the sinking of a number of Norwegian vessels without warning. In one or two cases the lifeboats were shelled by the U-boats while making their way to shore loaded with refugees. Several of the vessels were fishing craft, the Germans charging that the fish was being secured for the English markets. The Norwegians, who early in the war were pro-German in their sympathies, soon ceased to love the Huns following numerous sinkings of Norse ships. The Norwegian government evidently fears to throw down the gauntlet to the Huns and enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies.

The latest Hun achievements have been the bombing of both Paris and London with a big toll of death, mostly among non-combatants. British base hospitals back of the Flanders lines have been bombed, and a number of nurses, surgeons and wounded men killed. The hospital insignia was displayed in such a manner that it could not be mistaken. A German officer whose machine was brought down admitted that he was aware of the location of the hospital, but maintained that the British should not place their hospitals so near their railway bases.

The 125th regiment, an all-Michigan unit is now in the trenches, it is thought from advices recently received in Detroit. This regiment formerly the 33rd Michigan National Guard, was sent to Waco, Texas, for intensive training early in October. These boys who come from Detroit, and towns in eastern Michigan, and includes some upper peninsula companies, reached France in the late winter. They were engaged in railroad building back of the lines for some time to harden them for the battle front and after undergoing more training, it is now thought that they have been given their long desired chance at the Huns. The regiment is commanded by Michigan officers.

General Pershing will soon be in command of a large American army holding a sector of the front. British and French troops which may be brigaded with the Americans in this sector in accordance with a plan to expedite the work of quickly getting Americans into the fighting, will also be commanded by Gen. Pershing.

As the result of the first successful torpedoing of a troop ship in the English Channel, a number of American soldiers, estimated at not more than fifty, have been lost. These men after a course of training in England, were being transferred to the front on the armed merchant troop ship Moldavia. The first intimation the ships lookout had that a U-boat was near was when a terrific explosion shattered the bow of the craft. It is believed that the Americans who lost their lives were all killed or injured by the explosion, as the ship was kept afloat for several hours, and an unsuccessful attempt made to get her to a French port. This is the second time that American troops have been lost while on transports bound for the front, but in both instances the loss of life was small. Considering the large number of troops which are being sent abroad, this record is remarkable in view of the fact that Hun U-boat commanders have been ordered to get the American troop-ships at all costs.

American troops are to fight on the Italian front. This announcement was made by Sec'y Baker as a fitting climax to the Italian Day celebration at Washington on Friday, which marked the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the world-war on the side of the Entente. The arrival of American units in Italy will greatly hearten the Italian people as well as strengthen the morale of the army. It is also expected to silence the insidious propaganda which the Germans have been spreading to the effect that Italy has been abandoned by the Entente, particularly America.

Allied commanders on the western front claim to be fully prepared for the great German onslaught which is believed imminent. The Germans have been preparing for renewed attacks for several weeks. Just where the blow will fall, no one but the German general staff knows. Von Hindenburg has said that he will sacrifice a million and a half men if necessary to insure a victory for the Kaiser in the west.

German soldiers do not always go into battle willingly. A number of Germans were shot for mutiny recently, and hundreds of others imprisoned, according to dispatches from neutral countries. The discipline is so strict that the German soldier dare not even discuss the possibilities of peace, or express his true feelings even to his fellow soldiers.

As the result of numerous airplane attacks on Paris, American aviators have been assigned to duty as guards of the French capitol.

## CITY BOY'S FIRST DAY ON FARM FRONT



—Courtesy Rosenbaum, Grain Review.





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## FOOD FIGURES GATHERED FROM FAR AND NEAR

Germany is attempting to increase the cultivation of summer oil-seeds, probably to help relieve the great shortage of fats and oils. Larger crops of rapeseed, oil seed, poppies and mustard are especially urged under a bonus system.

Approximately three-fourths of the world's corn is both produced and consumed in the United States, according to the United States Food Administration. The western European Allies produce less than one-half of their total corn requirements, which exceed 250,000,000 bushels.

Hungary produces 200,000,000 bushels of corn, and is the largest producer of this grain outside of the United States. Argentina is third. These facts explain the importance for the U. S., where corn is plentiful, to use the corn crop more largely for human consumption than in the past in order that we may export wheat.

Reports received by the Food Administration from more than 4,000 mills show an abundance of corn for the manufacture of corn meal and corn flour. Stocks of rye and barley, however, are limited. The average output of cornmeal during January and February exceeded 114,000 barrels daily. Corn flour was milled at the rate of about 14,400 barrels daily. The contemplated entire output of corn flour which mills in the U. S. are believed to be capable of producing, exceeds 37,000 barrels daily.

In spite of the shortage of fertilizers, crop conditions in France are reported by the minister of Agriculture as favorable. Due largely to the energy of French women, prospects indicate that this year's crops will exceed those of 1917. The U. S. Food Administration, however, points out that any increase is likely to be small compared with the dependence of France on imports of food from the U. S.

Reports to the Food Administration by licensed flour millers show the amount and kind of products being secured from 1,000 pounds of wheat. The quantity of flour (all kinds for January) was 737 pounds, equivalent to a milling percentage of 73.7. The yield of bran from 1,000 pounds of wheat was 97 pounds; shorts, 74 pounds; middlings, 34 pounds; mixed feed 48 pounds; red dog, 7 pounds; miscellaneous by-products, 3 lbs.

Latest official estimates give the amount of wheat held in Australia at 165,000,000 bushels. The last crop (1917-18) was about 20 per cent less than the 1916-17 crop, but 30 per cent more than the average for 1911 to 1915.

## WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending May 21

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In order to keep our readers informed of the crop conditions in other states, we have arranged to publish a weekly national crop summary that is supplied by the U. S. weather bureau. Inasmuch as these reports are received too late each week for the current week's issue, they will be a little late in reaching our readers, but we do not believe this fact will detract a great deal from their value. If our readers will follow these reports closely they will be able to determine the progress of crops in other states and the probable effect upon the national production. Because of limited space we are reporting only such states as are representative geographically and which we believe our readers to be the most interested in. If there are other states any reader would like to hear from, just advise us.)

**New England.**—Boston: Fair, warm, and very favorable for plowing and planting, much of which is done. Season ten days ahead of last year. Early crops growing well in south portion, but rain needed. Half of potatoes planted in northern Maine. Tobacco setting begun. Peach buds winter-killed, except partial blossom in a few orchards on the Connecticut coast.

**New York.**—Ithaca: Ideal weather for growth and seasonable work. Seeding of spring grains about completed; corn planting becoming general. Conditions for seed germination and blossom fertilization excellent. Tomato and sweet corn acreages considerably increased. Warmth and winds have dried surface soil, and more showers are needed in most sections.

**Pennsylvania.**—Philadelphia: Favorable weather and all crops doing well. Corn planting nearly finished in southern and begun in northern counties; first plantings up and cultivation begun. Rye mostly headed and looking fine; some wheat headed. Large acreage of potatoes planted; early ones up and doing fine. Orchard fruits average good. Truck crops and vegetables excellent and acreage large.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma: Most favorable week of season, except in extreme western counties where scant moisture and high, drying winds were injurious; abundant moisture elsewhere. Bulk of wheat and oats heading; very promising. Corn made good growth, cultivating. Cotton planting mostly finished; some washing and flooding in eastern section necessitates replanting; chopping and cultivating early planted. Planting sorghum grains and broomcorn. Pastures and truck crops much improved.

**West Virginia.**—Parkersburg: Warm, sunny and especially favorable for growth and farm work. Corn two-thirds planted; some fields up. Wheat, rye and oats good; wheat and rye heading favorably. Potatoes good to excellent; large acreage. Meadows and pastures good. Apple prospect excellent.

**Ohio.**—Columbus: Wheat, oats, rye and pastures made excellent growth; rye heading in several lake counties and wheat almost heading. Corn planting and other farm work delayed early part of week account of wet ground, but rapid progress made later in week. Gardens fine; apples quite promising; prospects of other fruits improving, except berries and grapes.

**Indiana.**—Indianapolis: Very favorable week. Rye, wheat, oats, hay pastures, and early potatoes excellent growth, mostly further improved, and good to excellent condition generally. Some rye heading. Corn planting progressing rapidly in north and central, where nearly finished in localities. Little progress in south on account of wet soil.

**Illinois.**—Springfield: With warmth, sunshine and moisture the week was very favorable for growth of vegetation, but wet weather delayed corn planting in many sections. Some lowlands in south flooded. Plowing and planting continue and some corn is up even in north. Condition of wheat, oats, and grasses good to excellent. Vegetables good. Fruits satisfactory. Wheat heading in south.

**Wisconsin.**—Milwaukee: Warm, sunny; abundant rains beneficial; some damage locally by floods and washouts. Oats and spring wheat excellent. Barley good. Rye poor to fair. Corn and potatoes coming up in south and west; planting nearly completed. All fruit prospects good. Crops exceptionally promising in south.

**Minnesota.**—Minneapolis: Temperatures low and precipitation moderate to heavy; frost damage slight and confined to barley, gardens, and fruit. A severe windstorm on the 16th damaged small grains on sandy soils. Spring wheat shows slight deterioration, but continues good. Oats fair to good. Pastures and meadows improving. Potatoes coming up well.

**Iowa.**—Des Moines: Pastures and meadows in the west damaged by high winds on the 15th and 16th. The hay crop will be short. Small grain good in north and east. Corn planting nearing completion in south and far advanced in north; stand better than expected, though considerable replanting necessary in central and south portions on account of poor seed and cutworms; cultivation begun in north. Drouth in southwest somewhat relieved by good rains on the 21st.

**Kansas.**—Topeka: Abnormally warm, dry, and also windy and rain needed in all except a few favored localities. Wheat generally deteriorated and must have rain soon or will suffer serious damage; practically all headed in extreme southeast and occasional heads showing in east part to Nebraska line; in boot in central counties; harvest June 10 in Neosho county and June 15 to 20 in Cowley and Sumner counties. Corn planting mostly finished; some cultivated. Alfalfa cutting begun; crop light in many places.

**North Dakota.**—Bismark: Somewhat unfavorable for farm work; showers and frequent high winds delayed seeding; freezing temperature set, wheat, oats and barley back considerably and destroyed fruits and garden truck. Plowing for corn and forage crops well under way, but more rain needed in most parts for flax breaking and seeding. Pastures excellent and live stock doing well.

**Colorado.**—Denver: Lack of rain, high winds, and low humidity detrimental eastern half. Winter wheat and alfalfa good to excellent. Seeding oats and barley nearly done; some oats up. Seeding sugar beets nearly done; thinning begun. Frosts last of week caused heavy damage in few localities to fruit in Gunnison Valley; less serious in Grand Valley; no damage in Canon City district.

**New Mexico.**—Santa Fe: Dry, warm, windy, but favorable for planting and with largely increased acreage of corn and beans; unfavorable for crops. Rains generally needed and range improvement slower; not rapid enough for most successful lambing or stock gain. Spring sown small grain good; winter wheat fair.

**Washington.**—Seattle: Soaking rains two or more days greatly benefited all cereals and grasses; outlook for wheat crop very encouraging; nights too cold and inadequate sunshine for growth of garden truck and field vegetables; beans scarcely growing and looking sickly. Hops trained and corn being planted. First crop of alfalfa somewhat shortened.

**California.**—San Francisco: Cooler weather greatly improved wheat, barley and oats; they are filling nicely. Harvest of wheat, barley and oats will become general June 1, normal date. First crop of alfalfa nearly all secured. Large acreage of beans, rice, corn, and truck crops being planted; germination slow. Live stock good; pastures drying up. Cherries and strawberries plentiful. New crop of citrus fruits excellent. Frost damaged vineyard fruit in a few northern counties.



The Chinese alphabet consists of 214 letters. Equador has a tree producing berries which can be used as soap.

More than two-thirds of the world's supply of tin is mined in the Malay peninsula.

The supply of indigo dye in this country is limited and is now said to be worth \$17,000 a ton.

Lizards are being raised in Trinidad, British West Indies, to protect the sugar crop from frog-hoppers.

The cost of maintaining a family in this country has doubled since 1900, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Baseball may be hit by Provost Marshal General Crowders order against idlers of draft age. Ninety per cent of the big league personnel is of draft age, in nearly all other classifications than the first on account of dependents.

In the last six weeks Argentina has cleared 21,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,200,000 bushels of corn and 3,300,000 bushels of oats, which is taken as indicating how badly Europe needs grain, when the ocean tonnage is considered.

The world discarded 183,000 tons of automobile tires during 1916. Adding this to the large number of bicycle tires thrown away every year by their owners, it appears that the world spends every year at least \$600,000,000 for pneumatic tires alone. Nearly 5,000,000 automobiles are now in use in the United States. To supply these with tires nearly 80, tons of India rubber are needed every year, and the American automobile owners pay every year as much as \$200,000,000 for tires.

## GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS ACTION IN SEIZING FARMERS' WHEAT

The Food Administration has just made the following statement showing its authority to requisition wheat in farmers' hand. The explanation belated. It should have been made prior to the seizure of a single bushel of wheat, instead of several weeks after the requisitioning had been done.

### FACTS ABOUT REQUISITIONING WHEAT

By section 10 of the Food Control Act, the President is authorized "to requisition foods, feeds, fuels and other supplies necessary to the support of the army or the maintenance of the navy or any other public use connected with the common defense." A just compensation for such supplies is provided for.

With respect to foods and feeds, the President has delegated his powers to the Food Administrator, who in turn has authorized the Federal Food Administrators of the various states to act in his behalf. Thus far the voluntary marketing of wheat by patriotic farmers has made any order for general requisitioning unnecessary. The pressing need of the Allies for this important cereal has received nation-wide recognition and farmers have responded loyally. They have not only placed most of their wheat on the market in the time specified—May 1 in the southern states and May 15 in the northern states—but they have brought in a surplus of flour for redistribution and in many cases purchased substitute cereals in its place.

In the relatively few instances where wheat has been requisitioned, the amounts withheld were considerable and there was evidence of disloyalty, ranging from indifference to open defiance. In one case the owner of the wheat challenged the Food Administrator of his state to "come and get it" which the Food Administrator did the next day.

Although the power to requisition wheat is sweeping in its scope, the Food Administration has preferred to rely on the loyalty and humanity of American wheat growers rather than to use force. That confidence in these elements of democracy has not been misplaced is apparent from the gradual movement of wheat from farm to market.

In some localities where liberal stocks of wheat were believed to be still held, inventories have been taken and the majority of owners, to whom the great necessity of the Allies was explained, promptly responded by marketing their wheat. The problem is somewhat different in each state and methods of procedure are consequently varied.

In outlining these facts the Food Administration also expresses its desire that the farmers who still have wheat on hand, including seed for the next crop, place it on the market at once. Never before has there been such urgent need for wheat and with every indication of a good harvest, scarcity of seed for the succeeding crop is a remote contingency.

## POTATO FLOUR SELLS AT \$20 PER BARREL DESPITE TUBER SURPLUS

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the *New York Sun*:

"By all accounts there is a glut of potatoes, and yet it is hard to get potato flour. I don't mean potato meal, but white flour, used largely in Europe in place of wheat, and delicious.

"A hotel man at Atlantic City told me he paid \$20 a barrel for it. Professor Pack of the United States Department of Agriculture says that it can be made commercially, with a proper kiln, on an investment of about \$20,000. In the south it is made at home, right in the kitchens.

"Mr. Hoover writes that he would welcome an increase in the supply. It would save greatly in the freight of shipping the potatoes.

"Here you are. Supply the demand. Both unlimited. What is lacking? Publicity or enterprise? Germany would give anything for a chance to use up this great crop of potatoes."

The editor of the *Sun* comments upon the letter as follows: "It may be suggested that we might profitably follow European example and convert our surplus potatoes into flour, alcohol and other possible products instead of letting them rot in the barns. Potato flour is not made to any extent in this country, but there is no apparent reason why it should not be. It seems a promising field for local enterprise and local capital. In fact, if we are not to go hungry we must learn to use all our produce and waste no more. Meanwhile, eat all the potatoes you can, etc."

For a whole year or more everyone has been suggesting that potatoes might be converted into flour. What we need now is someone with originality enough to act upon the suggestion.



# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## FAIR EXHIBITORS AGAIN TO ENJOY RETURN FREE PRIVILEGE

That proverb which states, "It is an ill wind which blows nobody good," may be aptly applied to the recent decision of the director general of the U. S. railway administration, reinstating the return free privilege on exhibits at state, county and district fairs in Michigan.

Prior to 1915 the railroads returned free, exhibits at Michigan fairs when the ownership had not been changed. During that year this privilege was taken away and full rates, both to and from the exhibitions have been levied since. At the time of this arbitrary action on the part of the common carriers, G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Fair, took up the cudgel to battle for the rights of the Michigan exhibitor and the managements of the fairs, and in conjunction with the executives of other fairs throughout the state, he made vigorous protests to the railroads. The fight has been carried on for the past three years. Conference after conference was held, but the railroad chiefs refused to grant any latitude in their decision, turning a deaf ear to the arguments presented. As a direct result of the war, administration of the railroads was assumed by the U. S. government. It was then the tactics were changed in the battle for the free return privilege. Mr. Dickinson took up the question with the federal authorities and March 25 he was granted a conference with the director general in Washington. Three days previous, to this conference it had been decided no change in the rules would be made this year.

The state fair executive offered his arguments before the federal authorities, pointing out the free return privilege would work for greater fairs and greater fairs mean increased agricultural and livestock production, both necessary as a war measure. The logic of the argument impressed itself upon the authorities. Washington officials had come to realize the importance of fairs during the war to such an extent that they were making preparations to send federal exhibits to the fairs throughout the country. Mr. Dickinson was assured the question would be given further consideration and a few days ago he received notification from Washington of the director general's action to reinstate the privilege. Rules effective in the states west of the Mississippi river will apply to Michigan. All exhibits, with the exception of horses and automobiles will be returned to their original shipping point in Michigan free of charge. So that, as a direct result of the war, Michigan has been granted the privilege due her, for the railroads have remained obdurate for three years, and fair officials say there is no reason to believe they would have changed their attitude.

## SWINE MORTALITY FROM DISEASE IS AT ITS VERY LOWEST MARK

The death rate in swine from all diseases for the year ending March 1918, announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, as 41.1 per 1000, is the lowest in 35 years, according to the records kept during that period.

This unprecedentedly low rate of mortality presents a great contrast with those of earlier periods, particularly with the losses of 133.8 per 1,000 in 1887, 144 per 1,000 in 1897, and 118.9 per 1,000 in 1914, years marked by severe outbreaks of hog cholera. This is even a remarkable reduction from the normal low rate of losses which has remained slightly above 50 per 1,000 when the disease was least prevalent.

## ALL YOUNG MEN OF 21 YEARS MUST REGISTER JUNE 5TH

We are requested by the local board for Macomb county to give notice that all male persons residents of that county who have arrived at the age of 21 years since the 5th day of June, 1917, will be required to register on June 5th, 1918, at the circuit court room in the court house, city of Mount Clemens, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

The order for all such persons to register is general thruout the United States, and every person in Michigan of the above prescribed age will be required to appear at the place of registration for his respective county on the day and between the hours named above. A severe penalty is provided for violation of this order.

## IT'S JES' AS JIM HELME OF THE MICHIGAN PATRON SEZ

In the last issue of the Michigan Patron Editor Helme discourses at some length upon the de-

feat of the Sen. Smith potato grading amendment, and sums up his conclusions as follows:

"As long as a member of the firm that is the largest buyer of potatoes in the United States is placed by the food administrator at the head of the potato division he will fix the grading and other rules of the game to favor the buyer. The person who thinks otherwise is in training for a certain state institution at Lapeer. Grading and other regulations will be fixed to put profits in the buyers' pockets. There is just one way for the potato grower to dodge this: Organize a potato shippers' association, build your own warehouse, do your own buying and selling and thus absorb these buyers' profits."

## HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION PROVIDES PRIZES FOR MICHIGAN FAIRS

Special prizes are being offered at four Michigan fairs by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, according to an announcement made by

### Another Satisfied Boy Employer

To whom it may concern:—

Floyd Beckwith, a Boys' Working Reserve recruit from the Detroit Central High School, is all that could be expected of one of his age and experience.

He is steady and faithful. Being in earnest, he asks questions freely about the "why" of things that come to his attention during the day, and has a faculty of remembering what is given in reply.

Floyd is good-natured and seems to enjoy an occasional slam about being "green."

ALFRED T. HALSTEAD,  
Long View Farm, Washington, Michigan.

F. L. Houghton, of Battleboro, Vt., secretary of the organization. Two county fairs are included. The list is as follows:

Michigan State Fair, Detroit: Thirty-three and one-third per cent to be paid in cash on the general classification

West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids: Twenty per cent cash to be paid on the general classification.

Saginaw County Fair, Saginaw: Silver cup for the best exhibit of Holsteins.

Lenawee County Fair, Adrian: Silver cup for the best aged herd and same for the best young herd.

## Late County Reports

**LAPEER (North Central)**—I have been over a part of Lapeer county and find the crops are looking very good except wheat, and it will not be more than half a crop. Hay is looking good. Nothing is being sold except a few potatoes and cream. Beets are looking good, but there does not seem to be any help in sight to take care of them. Do not know what the farmers are going to do. They do not want to lose the use of their ground and the company can't get the help. Lots of rain for a few days, just what the farmers wanted.—J. G. S., North Branch, May 20.

**TUSCOLA (Central)**—It has been such nice weather that farmers are ahead with their work. Corn is all in and some potatoes are planted and the most of the bean ground is ready to plant. The weather has been hot the last few days. Farmers are selling potatoes but not much of anything else. Hay and oats looking fine but rye and wheat very poor. The following quotations were made at Caro last week: Rye, \$1.50; oats, 76; corn, \$1.75; wheat, \$2; hay, \$16; potatoes, 50; hens, 22; springers, 25; butter, 35; eggs, 30; sheep, \$6 to \$8; lambs, \$9 to \$11; hogs, \$13 to \$15; beef steers, \$8; beef cows, 4; veal calves, \$10 to \$13.—R. B. C., Caro, May 24.

**OCEANA (North)**—Nice rain last night and this morning, makes everything look fresh and green. Corn planting is about over except sweet corn for canning factory. Many of the farmers are fitting up their bean and potato ground. It looks as if the bean acreage will be from a third to a half more than last year. Potato acreage will be about the same as last year in this part of the county. The following prices were paid at Crystal Valley this week: Oats, \$1.12; potatoes, 50c per cwt.; butter, 40; butterfat, 42½; hogs, live, \$17 to \$18.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, May 25.

**SANILAC (Central)**—Have had a fine seeding time this spring. The farmers are all through oat seeding and are preparing ground for corn and sugar beets and chicory. The newly-seeded meadows are looking fine, so are the old meadows on our flat land. Most of the wheat was harrowed up and the ground sowed to oats, and some pieces of rye were also harrowed up and oats sown. There was a large acreage of oats sown here this spring. Fruit trees are in full bloom. Following were the quotations at Sandusky this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 75; rye, \$2.30; barley, \$3.75 cwt.; beans, \$9.50; clover seed, \$20; alsike, \$15.25; peas, \$3.25; butterfat, 41; butter, 40; eggs, 32.—A. B., Sandusky, May 25.

**MONROE (West Central)**—We are having some good old-fashioned corn weather, and corn is looking good, some of it ready for cultivation. Oats and other crops are coming fine. It looks hard to see the farm boys go to camp; three more left Saturday. This makes 5 out of this neighborhood.—W. H. L., Dundee, May 27.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

**Ypsilanti.**—Washtenaw county bee-keepers in session here on May 25, were addressed by B. F. Kindig, state inspector of apiaries, and E. G. Baldwin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mrs. A. Sparrow of Plymouth told the ladies of new methods of using honey in cooking. All of the speakers laid stress upon the scarcity of sugar and the necessity of seeking substitutes. For this reason bee-keeping is coming to the front rapidly, and the demand for swarms on the part of many farmers is exceeding the supply.

**Flint.**—The Brent Creek Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company has taken over the Brent Creek elevator company with George Zintel, of New Lothrop, as manager and John Marble of Montrose, assistant manager. Thomas McNally, former manager of the Brent Creek Elevator company has remained there until the present but will devote his time to farming near Brent Creek. The new concern will conduct the elevator along the same lines as formerly, except that it is now owned by the farmers.

**Detroit.**—Scores of men are being sent to the farms of Wayne county every week, in spite of the dearth of laborers in the city. Week-end applications to the county agriculturalist for places on farms number nearly one hundred. All of these applicants who have had experience on farms are listed, and sent to waiting farmers. Many of these men are giving good satisfaction, although a few remain but a short time.

**Caro.**—The first of a series of registered cattle sales was held here Friday, May 31. Seventy-five head of cattle were placed on sale. Among the offerings were 17 high-grade Holstein heifers, averaging 18 months of age, 13 Holstein heifers from 14 to 16 months old and a 15 month's old registered sire all from the Boys' Calf Clubs. Backus Brothers of Mexico, N. Y., had charge of the sale.

**Milford.**—Thirty-seven head of two-year-old Black Angus steers sold in Detroit last week by J. W. Armstrong of this place brought \$6,215.55. A straight price of 16¼c a pound was received. This is a record never before attained in this vicinity. The cattle were purchased in Chicago last November. Mr. Armstrong who bought the feed, and kept a careful record is well satisfied with the results.

**Laingsburg.**—An effort is being made to organize all of the four thousand farmers of Eaton county as members of the county farm bureau. The motto of the farmers is "win the war." A program of work is planned for each community and a committee selected to put it into effect. The work is thus adapted to the needs of each community.

**Northville.**—By suggestion and encouragement of the Federal authorities, the bee-keepers of Wayne county, met at the home of A. E. Sharrow in Northville township, Wednesday, May 23, and organized the Wayne County Bee-Keepers' association. A. E. Sharrow was elected president; Mr. Hunt, vice president; Dr. E. B. Cavell, secretary and treasurer.

**Detroit.**—Not all of the credit for the excellent showing made in the Wayne county Patriotic fund belongs to the city of Detroit. As a matter of fact the rural districts of the county have more than held their own, taking into consideration the value of the property, and the incomes of the residents of the country districts.

**Pontiac.**—Many Oakland county farmers who have sons at Camp Custer are making application to obtain furloughs for them until all of the crops are in. Limited furloughs are being granted but it is necessary for every applicant to show conclusively that the assistance of the soldier furloughed is essential to crop production on the farm.

**Caro.**—The proposed increase in rates by the two local telephone companies is being opposed by the farmers of the county. The Indianfields Farmers' club went on record as against such an increase at its last meeting.

**Blissfield.**—Incorporation papers have been issued for the Farmers' Co-operative Grain & Produce company. This enterprise is the result of a successful co-operative shipping association here. It is capitalized at \$30,000.

**Bad Axe.**—Work is being rushed on the new plant of the Bad Axe Grain Co., which will replace the elevator burned last fall.

**Paw Paw.**—Brassert & Smith have been succeeded in the grain and hay business here by Tuttle & Smith.

**Ludington.**—The school pupils have signed up 400 strong to do intensive gardening this summer. There are \$150 in prizes in sight.



## FRENSDORF SCORES LAXITY OF STATE

**Jackson Warden Makes Severe Criticism of War Board's Failure to Assist in Saving the State's Surplus of Potatoes and Wet Beans**

Edward Frensdorf, warden of Jackson state prison, has been trying for a number of months to induce the Michigan War Preparedness Board to take some action to utilize the state's surplus of potatoes and to save the wet beans, but according to Mr. Frensdorf his arguments have been met with indifference, and he charges that to the failure of the state to act may be laid the blame for the present waste of potatoes and beans. In a recent communication to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mr. Frensdorf says:

"Most of the farmers are wondering what became of the five million dollar appropriation that they had reason to believe some portion of it would be used to conserve and encourage food production. Some have gone so far as to say they believe it would have been better to make this appropriation to hire these incompetents to let the food question alone and to have allowed the National Agricultural Department and Food Administration to handle the entire matter from Washington.

"No one seems to doubt that had the state authorities used one-tenth of the five million dollars in promoting and installing equipment to handle these bean and potato crops, by establishing dryers for the beans and potato flour and starch mills, the farmers would have realized millions of dollars that have now gone to waste.

"The Federal Food Administration proffered every aid and assistance to the state authorities, all of which was ignored, and there are no more prospects of taking care of the 1918 crop than there were of the 1917 crop. Those entrusted with this big responsibility seem to be too busy in the manipulation of cheap politics to give any consideration to the needs and demands of the producing and consuming people.

"It is my opinion that had those in authority interested themselves in relieving the anxiety of the people as to the establishments of plants in the sections of the state where beans and potatoes are grown in large quantities, they would have found the sentiment of appreciation so strong today that they would not be obliged to play cheap politics in order to be assured of maintaining their present positions.

"I feel confident that the Food Administration could arrange with the Federal Government for the equipment of plants for the dehydration of starch and flour-making that would permit of them insuring the farmers of Michigan one dollar a bushel for their potatoes. This would be a fair price to both consumer and producer, compared with the cost of any other food product.

"There are many breweries located advantageously that could be utilized for this purpose and they can be converted and equipped at a comparatively small cost. These same plants could be used for the drying of beans should we be confronted with another season such as 1917.

"It would seem to me that if those in authority do not care to play directly into the hands of the Kaiser, they will take heed and immediately take action to protect the producer and consumer of foodstuffs.

"In my conversation with many farmers I feel confident that, even at this late day, an increase of twenty-five per cent in acreage could be made possible by any semblance of assurance that their crops would not be permitted to rot after they have been produced.

"This is no time for cheap bickering and the playing of cheap politics. The life of our nation depends upon the amount of foodstuffs we can produce and, to my mind, anything less than the best we can do to aid and assist in the production of food, which is our ammunition in war, is criminal, if not well-nigh treason.

"I do hope that the farmers' organizations, the boards of commerce in the several cities and patriotic organizations throughout the state will take up this question of food production immediately and, if satisfactory and prompt action cannot be assured by those to whom this most important duty has been entrusted, that a meeting be called at some central point for the representatives of the different organizations enumerated above assembled to organize and take over this work and finance it.

"I feel confident that the authorities in Washington will welcome any movement that has for

its purpose the increase in production of food products, which can only be done by a reasonable assurance to the producer that he will be fairly compensated.

"To sin by silence when you should protest  
"Makes cowards out of men."  
"Act and act quickly if you have any desire to be of service to your country."

### The Honor Roll

We are indebted to Mrs. Custer Higgins of Benzonia for the accompanying photograph of the late William Dilley of Carter Siding, Michigan,



who was killed in action in the early part of May. Mr. Dilley was the affianced husband of Mrs. Higgins' daughter. He was inducted into service last September and was stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan; at Waco, Tex.; and Camp Merritt, New Jersey, before going across in early spring. Shortly after arriving in France, Mr. Dilley was placed

in charge of a machine gun and it was while he was gallantly defending his position from an attack of the Huns that he was killed.

Thousands of Michigan farm boys have gone to training camp since last fall and many of them are now fighting in the trenches. Some have fallen in action; some have been taken prisoners; while others have died of disease or are nursing their wounds in the hospitals. All these are heroes and entitled to the honors that belong to such. If any of our readers have sons or brothers or acquaintances who have sacrificed either their lives or their health in the service of their country, we wish we might have their pictures together with a brief account of their lives and their deeds.

### HOW GERMANY IS STARVING POLAND INTO SUBMISSION

(Told by F. C. Walcott at Conference of Field Men, Sept. 12.)

*This I have seen. I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system.*

A year ago I went to Poland to learn its facts concerning the remnant of a people that had been decimated by war. The country had been twice devastated. First the Russian army swept through it and then the Germans. Along the roadside from Warsaw to Pinsk, the present firing line 230 miles, near half a million people had died of hunger and cold. The way was strewn with bones picked clean by the crows. With their usual thrift the Germans were collecting the larger bones to be milled into fertilizer, but finger and toe bones lay on the ground with the mud covered and rain soaked clothing.

Wicker baskets were scattered along the way—the basket in which the baby swings from the rafter in every peasant home. Every mile there were scores of them, each one telling a death. I started to count, but after a little I had to give it up, there were so many.

That is the desolation one saw along the great road from Warsaw to Pinsk, mile after mile, more than two hundred miles. They told me a million people were made homeless in six weeks of the German drive in August and September, 1916. They told me four hundred thousand died on the way. The rest, scarcely half alive, got through with the Russian army. Many of these have been sent to Siberia; it is these people whom the Paderevski committee is trying to relieve.

In the refugee camps, 300,000 survivors of the flight were gathered by the Germans, members of broken families. They were lodged in jerry-built barracks, scarcely water-proof, unlighted,

unwarmed in the dead of winter. Their clothes where the buttons were lost, were sewed on. There were no conveniences, they had not even been able to wash for weeks. Filth and infection from vermin were spreading. They were famished, their daily ration a cup of soup and a piece of bread as big as my fist.

In Warsaw, which had not been destroyed, a city of one million inhabitants, one of the most prosperous cities of Europe before the war, the streets were lined with people in the pangs of starvation. Famished and rain-soaked, they squatted there, with their elbows on their knees or leaning against the buildings, too feeble to lift a hand for a bit of money or a morsel of bread if one offered it, perishing of hunger and cold. Charity did what it could. The rich gave all that they had, the poor shared their last crust. Hundreds of thousands were perishing. Day and night the picture is before my eyes—a people starving, a nation dying.

In that situation, the German commander issued a proclamation. Every able-bodied Pole was bidden to Germany to work. If any refused let no other Pole give him to eat, not so much as a mouthful, under penalty of German military law.

This is the choice the German government gave to the conquered Pole, to the husband and father of a starving family: Leave your family to die or survive as the case may be. Leave your country which is destroyed, to work in Germany for its further destruction. If you are obstinate, we shall see that you surely starve.

Staying with his folk, he is doomed and they are not saved; the father and husband can do nothing for them, he only adds to their risk and suffering. Leaving them, he will be cut off from his family, they may never hear from him again nor he from them. Germany will set him to work that a German workman may be released to fight against his own land and people. He shall be lodged in barracks, behind barbed wire entanglements, under armed guard. He shall sleep on the bare ground with a single thin blanket. He shall be scantily fed and his earnings shall be taken from him to pay for his food.

That is the choice which the German government offers to a proud, sensitive, high-strung people. Death or slavery.

When a Pole gave me that proclamation, I was boiling. But I had to restrain myself. I was practically the only foreign civilian in the country and I wanted to get food to the people. That was what I was there for and I must not for any cause jeopardize the undertaking. I asked Governor General Von Beseler, "Can this be true?"

"Really, I cannot say," he replied, "I have signed so many proclamations; ask General Von Kries."

So I asked General Von Kries. "General, this is a civilized people. Can this be true?"

"Yes," he said, "it is true"—with an air of adding, Why not?

I dared not trust myself to speak; I turned to go. "Wait," he said. And he explained to me how Germany, official Germany, regards the state of subject peoples.

### WASHINGTON POTATO ACREAGE DECREASED 50% SAYS PAPER

There is a large increase in the sugar beet acreage in the Yakima valley this season. There is a large decrease in the potato acreage in the same valley. These two facts are closely linked together, it being evident that many potato farmers are reducing their acreage in order to produce beets at the contract price of \$10 a ton which is offered this season by the Idaho-Utah Sugar company. Their action is the result, not only of the guaranteed price which is the highest general price yet paid for beets in the northwest, but of the unsatisfactory condition of the potato market during the 1st season and up to the present time.

Estimates in the reduction of the potato acreage vary from 20 per cent to 60 per cent, but it is generally agreed that the acreage will not exceed two-thirds or three-fourths that of last season. Y. C. Mansfield, formerly extensively engaged in wheat and sheep production in the Endicott, Whitman county district, but now operating a quarter section of irrigated land near Sunnyside, believes that the potato acreage in the Yakima valley will not be more than a third what it was last year, and strongly urges upon the foothill and wheat farmers that they plant potatoes on a part of their summer fallow land instead of allowing it to lie wholly idle.

In reply to an inquiry from this paper, J. N. Price, county agent for Yakima county, estimates that the potato acreage this year will be from 25 to 30 per cent less than last year.—Washington Farmer.



## WHAT THE DAIRYMEN OF MICHIGAN ARE UP AGAINST

(Continued from page 1)

The week of April 13th, one of the biggest dairy conferences of years was held in the city of Chicago. Over two hundred delegates were present from the various dairy associations of practically every dairy state in the union, and met in joint session with butter, cheese and ice cream manufacturers and milk distributors. Hugh J. Hughes, editor of *Farm, Stock & Home*, called it an "epoch-making conference" and judging from the straight-from-the-shoulder resolutions adopted at the conference, and reprinted on this page, we should say that he has named it aright.

It is thru the courtesy of *Farm, Stock & Home* that we are able to give our readers a complete and authentic account of that conference and what it accomplished, together with that brilliant farm journal's review of the entire dairy situation.

### WHAT THE TROUBLE IS

There is, right now, and there will be for some months to come, a plentiful supply of milk. Yet it is a fact that the teachings of the Food Administration have been, up to the present moment, to save milk and butter. Milk consumption has fallen off; butter is being substituted for by margarine and nut products, growing children are having their milk ration cut—all because the public believes that the saving of milk and butter fat is essential.

The Food Administration food cards say, "Use less cream," "Use butter on the table as usual but not in cooking. Other fats are as good," etc.

These cards, out of date, still hanging in the homes of America, are not merely teaching economy in the use of dairy products; they are also teaching the use of imitations and substitutes.

The effect of this conservation campaign has been to reduce the market for the farmer's dairy products. And now that the temporary need of economy has passed there must be an insistent campaign on the part of the Food Administration to set the public right as to the present day situation.

It is very true that the Allies are short of fats, butter included. But right now saving fats will not help the Allies. They have bought all they can ship. They would and could buy more if we had cargo space in which to get it over to the other side.

The demand, therefore, is for the opening of the markets closed to the dairy industry by the publicity of the Food Administration.

### WHAT ABOUT RESOLUTION NUMBER TWO?

We have those among us who believe—or say they do!—that the question of profits should not enter into production at this time. Such will no doubt take exception to Resolution No. Two. But those who know that the dairy industry depends upon profits for existence will find in No. Two the conditions upon which the dairy business depends for its very life. Here, too, the working harmony between the dairy interests and the Food Administration is expressed. Do not get the idea that the dairymen are fighting the Administration. Such an idea would be wholly wrong. What they do expect to give—and to get—full co-operation! If the prices of feeds and labor continue to advance there is only one answer—a higher price for milk. But the dairy interests are willing to show their hand and let the Food Administration determine what are profits and what is profiteering.

### WHY OLEO IN THE ARMY?

The dairy industry cannot see why the government, in buying for the cantonments, should give the preference to butter imitations, nor can it understand why, in view of the high value of cheese (Resolution Four) should not be made a part of the army ration. At the present time it may be bought by the men, out of their own pockets, but is not furnished in the mess.

### WHY PROSECUTE THE DAIRYMAN FOR HIS EFFICIENCY?

Resolution No. Five goes to the heart of the dairy troubles in New York, Chicago and the Twin Cities. If the dairy interests are to be denied the opportunity to organize for collective selling—if a man is liable to go to jail for agreeing with his neighbor to demand a fair price for his product, then the consumer is due for more milkless and butterless days than are on any food card in existence. If the consumer wants today's milk at yesterday's prices—and refuses to pay more—he may go without milk. For no manufacturer or distributor of milk can stay in the business unless the receipts for milk exceed the bills for feed and labor.

### WHAT HOARDING IS

The Seventh Resolution means this: That at the present time if a man buys butter when there is a surplus of butter and holds it until there is a shortage he is liable to go to jail for hoarding. As an even distribution of dairy products demands that money be supplied for such holding, it is evident that men who have the money to invest in the storage of dairy products must be protected; otherwise at times of heavy production prices will go smash, and at times of short production there will be an actual lack. Storage

on a legitimate basis must be allowed if the producer is to stay in the business and the consumer is to get his daily milk and butter.

### THE MENACE OF COMPETITION

These are as it were, the pillars upon which the structure of dairy prosperity must rest. There must be unity—purpose, a fair profit to all engaged in the business, the friendly co-operation of administrative agencies. And then one thing more!

The dairy industry must fight for its markets, already entered by substitute products!

Turn to the cover page.

What do you see there?

Advertisements of butter substitutes, so worded as to take advantage of the plea of the Food Administration for the saving of fats. Advertisements that are building up, on the wreck of the butter market, a market for substitutes.

Let us be frank about it. No dairyman objects to the sale of oleo as oleo. But he does object to the substitution of margarine in place of butter, as butter, under the plea that they are just as good as butter.

Which is not true!

### THE DAIRY FARMER HAS GOT TO FIGHT

There is just one way to meet this publicity

### What the Dairymen Seek.

BE IT RESOLVED—FIRST—That we, representing the producers, manufacturers and distributors of milk and milk products from all parts of the United States, do earnestly request the Food Administration to make public announcement that for the present there is no longer need of curtailment of the use of milk and milk products, but on the contrary the consuming public should use, as far as possible, these essential foods, and that the menu cards on dining cars and in hotels be changed as to milk and milk products so as to conform to such request.

SECOND—We hereby pledge to the Food Administration and the United States, during the period of the war, that those engaged in producing, manufacturing and distributing milk and its products will continue to demand only the cost of their operations, plus a reasonable profit, to be approved if necessary by the Food Administration or the Government.

THIRD—That such steps be taken by those in control of procuring food for the Army and Navy that the boys in service shall be supplied with butter, so essential to physical vitality, instead of oleomargarine and other substitutes.

FOURTH—We request those in charge food for the Army to place cheese in the Army food ration.

FIFTH—We voice the conviction that the time has come when there should be necessary Federal and State legislation authorizing and encouraging the formation and operation of co-operative associations of farmers, formed for the purpose of making collective sales of their farm products, to the end that there may be economies in production and in marketing, and the elimination of unnecessary speculation.

SIXTH—That we respectfully request the Secretary of Agriculture to take such action by recommendation or otherwise, as will create in his department, a Bureau of Dairying.

SEVENTH—That it is of supreme importance that the production and storage of butter and cheese should be stimulated and encouraged in every possible way during the summer season of heavy production, to the end that we may have large reserve stocks to meet the demands of our Allies and our own people during the season of short production.

campaign of the butter substitute interests.

### FIGHT PUBLICITY WITH PUBLICITY!

The value of milk and milk products must be taught to the consumer. He must be taught the truth that there are no substitutes for the life-giving and growth-producing elements in milk and its products.

The consumer must be given the facts in a big forceful way. The margarine interests are out after the butter trade. They have opened the war. The dairy interests must see to it that they do not finish it.

### HOW CAN THIS BE DONE?

The problem, after all, is rather simple. The milk producing interests must get together an advertising fund and use the money for publicity in those fields where the consumption of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream can most easily be pushed.

This should be a nation-wide campaign.

It should require and raise, a million dollars a year for not less than a Five Year Advertising Campaign!

Does this sound like big money?

It is!

But it is only one cent in a thousand of the dairy income of the nation.

Is that too big a price to pay for business insurance?

Divide your annual dairy income by 1000 and see whether you wouldn't be willing to part with that amount in order to save the remainder!

The creameries, cheese factories, milk associations, manufacturers and distributors, the makers of dairy equipment, the dairy breed organizations are all vitally concerned in this movement.

But it is the dairy farmer who is mostly concerned. His living is directly at stake.

And when he is called upon he is going to do his part.

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As early as last March MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING began to realize the menace to the dairy industry that lurked in the conservation efforts of the Food Administration, and our readers will recall that we commented upon the matter on several occasions. Later, in conference with R. C. Reed, secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, the Food Administration's action was discussed, and Mr. Reed asserted that the Administration had admitted that its action had been unwise and was due to ignorance of the conditions obtaining in the dairy industry. He furthermore declared that the Food Administration had shown a desire to undo the harmful effects of its former publicity by encouraging people to drink more milk, and Mr. Reed thought the association could well afford to spend a little money to advertise the value of milk in the Detroit newspapers. We recall that we suggested to Mr. Reed that a publicity campaign, conducted by either the Food Administration or the association, should be based on the slogan of "Drink Milk" instead of "Drink MORE Milk," as was the phrase invariably employed. For the facts are that the people of the cities do NOT DRINK MILK, hence it would mean nothing to them to be asked to drink MORE. The idea to be impressed upon them should be to "drink milk" in the sense of making it a part of their daily menu. We subsequently wrote the Food Administration upon the same subject, urging also that not only sample recipes for the using of milk, but also sample menus showing how milk in its raw state could be used economically and satisfactorily as a part of the family meal, be sent out broadcast. We argued that while the average woman is glad to co-operate with the Food Administration, she finds it difficult to plan a well-balanced meal, of which milk is a part, that will meet with the approval of her family. The Food Administration thanked us for the recommendations and advised they would be carried out, but to date we have seen no publicity matter upon the subject.

### DIRECTORS OF STATE ASSOCIATION IN SESSION THIS WEEK

As we go to press we learn that the directors of the Milk Producers' Association are in session and are strongly considering the inauguration of an advertising campaign along the lines suggested above. The Milk Commission meets this week also to discuss new developments in the milk situation of the Detroit area, so it is more than probable that we shall have something of decided interest to report to our readers the coming week. Recognizing the delicate circumstances surrounding the dairy industry, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will endeavor to follow the developments to the best of its ability that it may keep its readers thoroughly posted. We wish to impress upon the mind of every dairyman that the situation calls for the united support of everyone interested in the industry, and if the members of the milk producers' association, or non-members either for that matter, are called upon to help finance the educational campaign which must sooner or later be started in Michigan, we trust that they will not hesitate to help. In a later issue we will show how butterfat is absolutely essential for human growth, and that consequently there need be no fear that substitutes can ever entirely take the place of dairy products in the family ration.

### CATTLE AND MEAT PRICES AS FIXED IN SWITZERLAND

Consul Kent, Berne, sends the following:

The economic department of the Swiss Federal Government has by decree fixed the maximum price at which farmers may sell their cattle for slaughter as well as the prices at which various qualities of butcher's meat may be retailed. Farmers may demand no more than 23 cents per pound for first class fat beef cattle. If such cattle are sold by the head there must be no evasion to escape the maximum price. The price applies to cattle sold on the farm. If sold in a city or other distant market cost of transportation may be added.

With the exception of sirloin and fillet cuts, retailers may ask no more than 40 cents per pound for beef. The weight of bone must not exceed 25 per cent of the total weight sold.—Commerce Reports.



## PROHIBITION'S EFFECT UPON CIDER-MAKING

Contrary to General Opinion Michigan Dry Law Does Not Prevent Farmer From Manufacturing and Using Cider From His Own Apples

There has been much discussion as to the effect of Michigan's prohibition law upon the manufacture of cider from apples. The "wet" forces have persistently argued that the law would prevent any farmer from making cider from his apples for any purpose whatsoever, and no doubt a good many farmers are of that same opinion. The statement is not true. In the following paragraphs State Dairy and Food Commissioner Fred L. Woodworth sets forth the exact provision of the law pertaining to the making of cider, together with explanatory notes:

"Section 9 of Act 338, Public Acts of 1917, provides in part as follows:

"The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent the manufacture of cider from fruits, for the purpose of making vinegar, and non-intoxicating cider and fruit juice for use and sale."

"No farmer who extracts the juice from his apples for the purpose of making cider and vinegar will be in danger of prosecution unless it can be proven that he sells, uses as a beverage or gives away the cider when it has an alcohol content."

"Therefore, it is clear under this law that a farmer may manufacture cider from his apples and may use the same for the manufacture of apple butter, jelly, etc., or for any purpose so long as he does not sell, give away or furnish fermented cider for beverage purposes and the act will not prevent any legitimate use of apples or, I believe, work any hardship among any farmers in this respect."

### PLAY SAFE; BUILD A SILO AND CONSERVE THE CORN CROP

There were several thousand farmers in Michigan who thanked their lucky stars last fall that they had had the foresight to build silos. Otherwise a large part of their corn crop would have met the same fate as that which overtook the crops of thousands of other farmers who had failed to build silos. The food value of the tens of thousands of acres of corn that went to waste last year because it failed to mature and because its owners had not provided silos for salvaging it, cannot be estimated. Certain it is that the loss was far in excess of the cost of the silos needed for saving it.

Prof. J. F. Cox of the M. A. C. department of farm crops claims that many farmers who resolved last fall to build silos this year have been disarmed by the excellent growing weather and are abandoning their plans for the current year. This is a mistake, the Professor believes, and we are strongly inclined to agree with him. We are a little afraid that the farmers are overlooking the fact that much of the corn planted this season coming from Delaware and New Jersey is not adapted to Michigan conditions, and that there is a strong likelihood that some of it will never mature. This fact is in itself a mighty strong argument why every farmer who has planted corn this year should have a silo for saving the food value, even if the corn does not mature.

Farmers, who a few years ago could see no merit in the silo, are being forced by the mounting cost of commercial feed, to recognize the value of silage. During the past two years silos have gone up on many farms whose owners swore at one time that they would never have one of the things on their place. But the silo is a saver and anything that saves in this age of conservation makes a strong appeal. The commercial feed situation is getting worse; it cannot get better so long as the war lasts, and the farmer who plans now to make silage as large a part of the live-

stock ration as is feasible, is very wise indeed. In our judgment, no better investment can be made on the Michigan farm this year than a silo, and we only hope our readers will realize the fact before it is too late to get their orders filled for 1918 delivery. There are many makes of silos on the market at the present time, each of which have their special merits. The type to be bought is unimportant; they will all preserve silage if properly filled. The essential thing is to make as early a decision as possible upon your need of a silo this year, and get your order placed at once.

### THE FARM BOY HIS DAD'S GREATEST ASSET—DEVELOP HIM

The farm that produces good live stock can also produce good men. The boy whose childhood is enriched by the association with the young life that frisks and plays in barnyards and pastures develops a sense of responsibility and forethought. A companionship among boys and baby animals is a potent aid in the healthy unfolding of heredity, and they are wise fathers who foster it. Most boys who grow up to, say, sixteen years of age on a farm where pure bred live stock is bred, grow up to be intelligent farmers and good citizens.

If disposed to think deeply he feels the impressive mystery of new life. He is surrounded by it. Every young animal is like its ancestors, yet brings new possibilities. The strands of a thousand traits of as many ancestors are spun together in each new generation in an unknown way. Heredity is a mystery itself, but it is the more mysterious because there is the possibility that by a new combination of inherited traits any new life may prove to be vastly superior to all that have gone before.

The father shows great wisdom in making his work so interesting that his boy will take interest in it. It is a great thing for the father to hold the boy's interest and confidence in the affairs of the farm. It is fine when the father enlists the boy's sympathy and his co-operation by making him a partner in working out the problems of a farm. Together they face the world, and thus the boy quickly grasps the situation and respects the father the more for his toil and his sacrifices. Life is so short that it is really fine if we can hold the boy's interest and establish a harmonious and continuous endeavor. In the business of breeding pure bred live stock there is a field for this sort of partnership and co-operation between fathers and sons.

The boy on the farm ought to be furnished with an inducement to enter into every operation with interest; otherwise there will be no stimulus to do things the right way. The sporting spirit, the desire to excel, is a natural instinct and if properly developed it leads to the power of accomplishment. If discouraged it breaks out in other ways. Every healthy boy has a natural instinct to become the best wrestler, boxer, ball player or swimmer in his neighborhood. Later the coarse physical contest spirit wears off, or gives way to a desire for another kind of contest, as in business. At this critical period decisions must be made whether the boy is to recruit the ranks of city workers or to become a farmer. It is the kind of crisis that comes in every farm home. And in too many instances it results in the turning point of a generation away from the land.

If the boy is given proper inducements to direct his useful ambitions toward achieving success on the farm the problem is many times straightened out in a day. Breeding pure bred live stock will hold the boy's interest because it directs the force of his natural instinct for contest. It gives him a high mark to shoot at. This much as financial reward should prompt farmers to breed pure bred stock. It gives the boys opportunity to visit fairs and exhibitions and profit by the educational advantages they offer. The development of pure bred animals will prove a constant source of interest, and the boys will be looking forward with keen interest in comparing results with what the other fellow has accomplished. They will then have the opportunity in case of failure to know where they have been deficient; the natural instinct to excel will lead them to do better things.

Then there is another thing that seems to be of importance to a farmer who has pure bred stock. He must not only think clearly and act wisely, but he must keep his home and surroundings in neat and tidy condition. When men come from a long distance to see him and his stock he begins to think that he is of some importance, and starts to clean up and beautify his surroundings. He must fix up, he must make his home more attractive, because he must entertain his visitors during their stay at the farm. Then the boys begin to think that the farm and stock are of some importance and they take an interest in the work.

Another phase of the question of keeping the boy on the farm that should receive the thoughtful attention of every farmer who has sons is the fact that it is a sort of insurance against old age—in that dreaded time when affection and companionship mean more than anything else to you. It is seldom that one (Continued on page 19)

### WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE MILKMAIDS OF NEW YORK?



Small bills and loose change were poured into the hands of cute "farm-ettes" and others in a parade pageant in New York city to boost a fund, just begun, to send a ton of milk daily to France. Making the most novel of war parades yet, pretty girls in costume, one riding astride a chubby cow and others on a hayloft, the procession halted only while bankers, brokers, clerks, stenographers and office boys fumbled in their pockets and purses for money to help save the life of a babe in the stricken regions of France. Most picturesque of all was the appearance of Miss Anna Farrell, an actress and the wife of an army officer now in France, on the back of a cow. She was dressed as a farmerette, in gingham, and was cheered by throngs which gathered about when the parade halted for contributions.



## EVERYDAY FARMING HELPS

### THE GOVERNMENT URGES FARMERS TO BOOST SUGAR BEET YIELD

Growers of sugar beets are urged by the United States department of Agriculture to give special care to their beets during the growing season, in order that the yields may be increased, and in this way add to the nation's supply of sugar. There is every indication that a normal crop has been planted this year in nearly all sugar beet states. In the past the average yield of beets per acre in the United States has been approximately ten tons, yet yields of fifteen to twenty tons are not uncommon. If the 800,000 acres of beets which were planted last year all had been carried to maturity and an increase of but one ton per acre had been produced by more careful methods, we would have had 800,000 tons of beets in excess of the normal crop, which would have added 100,000 tons to our supply of sugar.

As soon as the beets have from four to six leaves they should be blocked and thinned, so that the plants stand singly at intervals of eight to twelve inches in a row, the rows being twenty inches apart. Careless blocking and thinning is responsible in part for low yields. This is readily preventable. Likewise, careless cultivation reduces the number of plants and thereby cuts down the tonnage. This is also preventable. When the beets are harvested there is frequently unnecessary loss due to the breaking of the roots when the beets are lifted, and by improper topping. If the beets are not delivered immediately after they are removed from the ground, further loss can be prevented by covering them to prevent drying. If the weather is cold they should be sufficiently protected so that the roots will not be frosted.

Labor is one of the principal factors influencing acreage, as more labor is required in the growing of sugar beets than most other farm crops. From all reports, labor conditions are more favorable for sugar beets than they were a year ago. The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to meet the labor situation not only by encouraging the shifting of labor to the centers where needed, but also by encouraging the development and production of labor-saving machinery.

This year there will be several beet harvesting machines on the market, some of which have been thoroughly tried out and are capable of doing satisfactory work. These implements, which likely will be in general use in the near future, will do much to relieve the labor situation and thereby lend encouragement to the beet-sugar industry.

### GARBAGE CONSERVATION THROUGH POULTRY FEEDING

Successful results announced by the U. S. Food Administration following the feeding of city garbage to hogs, have stimulated interest in the use of garbage along other lines. An interesting contribution to the pool of experience, is a letter from a Massachusetts poultryman who outlines his results from feeding garbage to poultry on a large scale. Two kinds are fed—"house" garbage and "hotel" garbage. The latter is secured from hotels, restaurants and clubs, and contains a greater proportion of edible food than the "house" garbage which is obtained from private homes.

"I fed a flock of 1500 free-range pullets," this poultryman writes, "for four months (July, August, September and October) each year on house garbage, and in November they go into the laying house in excellent condition. I do not feed garbage to chicks until they are strong and well feathered. Furthermore, it can be fed successfully to young stock only during warm months. Eating wet garbage chills small chicks in the cold spring or fall months."

We have two movable platforms on our range in which the garbage is fed. A two-horse team drives up and deposits the loads in barrels on each platform. We then spread the garbage out on the platforms two or three times a day and let the chickens pick it over thoroughly each time. At the end of the day we scrape the platforms clean. So thoroughly is the garbage picked over, that there remains scarcely a bushel from an entire load.

"The other grade of garbage—hotel garbage—is fed young stock in V-shaped troughs. When feeding hotel garbage which has much water in it, I stir in twelve quarts of bran to about sixty quarts of garbage and mix well before feeding."

"We have our layers in free-range flocks, 1,000 in a flock. Their feed consists for each flock of 72 quarts (6 pails) of hotel garbage in the morning. At noon they are fed the same and at night

about 36 quarts of grain. Dry mash is kept before them at all times. Flocks fed this way have laid better for me than those fed entirely on grain ration."

The chief precautions to be considered in feeding garbage to poultry are these:

It is not a suitable feed for chicks less than ten weeks old, nor for breeding stock.

Platforms or troughs used for garbage feeding should be moved frequently and the ground worked to prevent souring of the soil as well as more thoroughly to distribute the added fertility.

There must be sufficient land for keeping garbage-fed stock separate from breeders and baby chicks.

When more than one grade of garbage can be secured give the better grade to the laying hens.

The Food Administration believes this subject of sufficient importance to merit the consideration of poultrymen, and will receive with interest any additional experience in this branch of garbage utilization. Details of methods and results are especially desired.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Food Administration desires to receive further experience along the line of poultry feeding, and any of our readers who are trying out new rations successfully are invited to submit their experiences to us, and we will be glad to pass them along to the Food Administration.)

### BOOSTING THE BEE BUSINESS TO HELP CONSERVE SUGAR

Production of honey will be greatly increased during 1918 in many localities, according to reports received from extension workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The increase in Colorado this year will probably be 100 per cent, it is said. In many localities there has been a marked increase in winter protection, and the bees passed the cold season and were ready to begin work of gathering nectar as soon as the weather permitted.

Interest in increasing the production of honey as a war measure is countrywide. The U. S. Department of Agriculture now has 13 bee-extension workers who are working in thirty-nine states, and the requests from those who wish information and help on beekeeping are coming in faster than the department and its extension workers can take care of them. "To meet this demand for information, meetings are being held in various bee-raising districts, particularly in the southern states in which bee culture is discussed. The extension workers are giving attention to preventing the spread of brood diseases, especially of American foul brood, brought on in many cases by the failure of beekeepers to properly diagnose the disease."

The outlook for 1918 is bright, specialists of the department believe. Factories making beekeepers' supplies have been running overtime during the past winter and are ready to supply all demands that can be made on them, provided the goods can be transported. There has been an enormous increase in the demand for literature on beekeeping, including many calls for Farmers' Bulletins. The demand for bees is so great that it will probably exceed the supply, for in addition to those who wish to embark in beekeeping there is a desire on the part of the beekeepers to enlarge their apiaries and increase their output of honey.

The export of 1917 honey to Europe, especially to the United Kingdom, exceeded by far those of any previous year. During the winter it was common for more honey to leave for Europe in ten days than in any year previous to '914.

### LOG-COLOR CLUE TO THE HEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

A clue to the laying abilities of a hen is afforded at this time by the color of the legs and beak, according to the department of poultry husbandry of the M. A. C. The department is mentioning this fact in connection with a plea to owners of birds to cull their flocks of non-producers.

"If a hen has not laid well during the winter and spring," Prof. C. H. Burgess declares, "her beak should be white now and her shanks a pale yellow. If a hen or pullet began the winter with bright yellow legs and beak, and has laid well during the winter and spring, her shanks and toes as well as her beak will be white at this time."

During the coming summer, beginning on July 1, a representative of the college will be sent out into the state to demonstrate to farmers how this culling can be conducted. An appeal to co-operate is being made to farmers by the department.

### DANGER FROM WHEAT RUST MUCH GREATER THAN SUPPOSED

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is learning with alarm that the ravages of black stem rust of wheat are spreading rapidly in some sections of the state, and a huge loss impends as a result. Field men of the M. A. C. report that rust has been observed within the past few days in localities as widely separated as Bay City, Grand Rapids, Benton Harbor, Montcalm county and Lansing, and as far north as Iron county. The rust is making its first appearance upon the leaves of the common tall barberry, and from these shrubs is being scattered to grain fields.

Commenting upon the situation, Dr. G. H. Coons, plant pathologist for the experiment station of M. A. C., says: "If two or three damp days should come, together with hot sultry weather, this rust will spread like wildfire over the grain fields, attacking oats, barley and rye as well as wheat. The most effective way to check this rust outbreak is to get rid at once of every common, tall barberry bush in the state, of both the green leaf and the purple leaf varieties."

Precisely the same kind of weather that Dr. Coons warns against has prevailed thruout the state the past week, and the danger from the rust has been greatly increased. It would be a state-wide calamity if Michigan's wheat crop, now so promising, should be ruined by the ravages of this enemy and the cutting off of a single bushel of wheat from the estimated supply would be a distinct loss to the nation. Wheat is needed now as never before in the history of our country, and every possible agency should be commanded to check the spread of this fatal and insidious plant disease. If farmers find it difficult to recognize the barberry to which Dr. Coons refers, they should send to the agricultural college immediately for descriptive literature and begin a thoro campaign for the eradication of the rust.

The fire blight of apple and pear is spread quite largely through the aphides or plant lice which infest the young shoots in early spring. The bacilli of the blight find a congenial medium in the honey dew excreted by the plant lice, in which it may live for many days. This is visited by flies, ants, wasps and bees of various kinds, who carry the infection to the open blossoms and tender twigs which readily become inoculated. It would seem from this that spraying with tobacco extract to kill the plant lice would help materially to prevent the spread of fire blight.

Beans should never be cultivated immediately after a rain, or at any time when they are wet with dew. Plant diseases and particles of dirt getting on the leaves while wet are sure to ruin the plants. Hence, give plenty of shallow cultivation while the beans are dry.

### HOW TO PREVENT DISASTROUS SOIL WASHING

On many farms more plant food is removed by erosion than by the removal of crops. Not only is this fertility wasted, but the fields are left in such physical condition that no system of rotation or soil management can restore them to their former state of productivity. It is difficult to estimate, even approximately, the loss to farmers due to the washing away of their best soils. Of course, some of the soil washed down from the rolling land goes to build up the fertility of the low lands, but the greater portion is a direct loss to the farm. Even the low lands suffer, because it takes a number of years to bring this new soil into condition to yield profitable crops of grain, grasses and clovers; besides there is always danger of floods bringing down another covering of soil to upset rotations, destroy growing crops and bring about new problems of tillage and controlling weed growth.

While this loss of plant food and damage to the soil from washing can never be entirely prevented, it can be by a rational system of crop growing, reseeding to grasses and replanting to trees be greatly reduced. On fields that are sufficiently level for crop cultivation soil washing can be prevented by keeping up an adequate supply of organic matter, putting in tile drains and utilizing the forces that made the gullies to fill them. The latter can be done by putting in dams of posts, brush and straw. One of the cheapest dams is to put in a piece of woven wire of the proper length and height fastened to some solid posts on each side of the gully and a few stays in the center. Then fill in the center with stalks, brush, straw, and stones if they are available. This will hold back the soil and gradually fill the gully to the level of the top wire. This will hold firm so that a new dam can be built on top of this, or other dams can be made at desired distances up the gully until it can finally be filled up at a moderate expense. This is the cheapest and most practical way of filling up low places and keeping the soil and plant food where it belongs.

In some instances farmers who have filled up low spots in their fields (Continued on page 19)



## 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.)

### NEW WHEAT GRADES ESTABLISHED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE JULY 15.

Hasn't there recently been a change in the wheat grades? If so, can you tell me what the changes are?—B. T., Cass county.

The new wheat grades will result in a greater proportion of the crop falling into the higher grades. The more important of the changes are:

Dockage will be expressed in terms of whole per cent rather than half per cent, disregarding fractions, and the definition of dockage specifically requires recleaning and rescreening so that as large a proportion as possible of cracked wheat will be recovered.

The more definite term, "foreign material other than dockage" has been substituted for "inseparable foreign material."

The allowance for wild peas, corn cockle, and similar impurities is more liberal.

The percentages of hard kernels required in the premium sub-classes of Hard Red Spring, Hard Winter, and Common White have been changed and made more liberal.

The minimum test weight per bushel requirements generally are reduced, except for grades 2, 3 and 4 in Hard Red Spring wheat and grades 1 to 4 in Common White and Club White.

The maximum percentages of moisture allowed have been increased for all grades except for grade No. 2 in Hard Red Spring and Durum.

The total wheat of other classes permissible is increased in every grade. No. 1 now permitting 5 per cent and other grades 10 per cent. Special limitations for certain wheats of other classes now apply only to the first two grades.

The total damaged wheat permitted has been doubled for grade No. 1. Small amounts of heat-damaged kernels are to be permitted in grades No. 1 and an increased amount in grade No. 2.

The quantities of smut allowed before designating wheat as "smutty" have been doubled.

The subclasses Red Spring, Humpback, and Soft Red have been eliminated from the standards, and grades for garlicky wheat added for all classes.

### HOW TO BUILD A PRACTICAL SMALL SMOKEHOUSE FOR FISH

Do you like fish? Most farmers like fish well enough to catch them, but how many like them well enough to smoke them and make them a part of the daily menu? Fish, properly smoked, is calculated to be a delicacy, and we are authoritatively informed that the smoked varieties purchased at the store cannot hold a candle to fish that is smoked in the home-made smokehouse. Since meat prices have become so high, and it behooves farmers to sell as much of their beef and pork as possible, it might be a good idea to take a vacation now and then and go fishing, not for sport, but for food.

The bureau of fisheries has prepared a bulletin describing the construction and operation of a smokehouse for fish. It may be built in a short time by any farmer, and its operation is simplicity itself.

The circular is illustrated with drawings and pictures showing the various steps of the construction, and the completed house. We would suggest that our readers who are situated close to lakes or streams send for this bulletin and form the habit of smoking their fish. Send a postcard to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and ask for Economic Circular No. 27, second revision. Then after you have tried out your smokehouse, write and tell us how it works.

### HOW TO ESTIMATE THE WEIGHT OF THE HAY IN THE BARN

How many cubic feet of well settled hay are there in the barn to the ton?—H. L. H., Berrien Springs, Michigan.

A ton of well packed timothy hay contains about 450 cubic feet; a ton of clover alfalfa or cowpea hay about 550 cubic feet. To find the number of tons in a hay loft, multiply the length, width and depth in feet together and divide by 450 for timothy hay and by 550 for clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay. For a mow that is shallow, recently filled

and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  should be deducted from the results for the above rule. The only exact method of measuring hay or grain is to weigh it. The above rules, however, give practical working results.

### THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION EXPLAINS HIGH PRICES OF FEEDS

The following announcement is made by the Food Administration relative to the continuing high prices of commercial feeds. Our readers will render a favor if they will report any future violations of the price-fixing regulations, by elevators, millers or dealers in feeds:

"As feed contracts of long-standing gradually expire, supervision of the feeding stuff industry by the Food Administration becomes freed of details which have thus far made the problem unusually complex. Fully to understand the present situation, a summary of events may be useful.

"When feed control was inaugurated last winter, standing contracts were respected, and mills permitted to dispose of goods oversold or goods on hand, at the old prices. Normally, such feed would have gone into general distribution within from 30 to 60 days, but transportation and bad weather delayed distribution and resulted in the disposal of much of the feed locally. The remainder has only lately reached some of the points to which delivery was due last winter.

"Consequently, while farmers near mills have been securing their mill feeds at less than \$2.00 per hundred pounds by calling at the mills and hauling it away, feed buyers at a distance have not received the benefit of the price limitations. Briefly the bulk price of bran per ton at mills in car lots must not exceed 38 per cent of the cost to the mill of one ton of wheat at the mill.

"Differentials have been established for other mill feeds based in the maximum price of bran, which, as just pointed out, is governed by the wheat price. Shorts or standard middlings must not exceed the bran price by more than \$2.00 per ton, mixed feeds by more than \$4.00 per ton, flour middlings by more than \$9.00 per ton, and red dog by more than \$15.00 per ton.

"Brokers in wheat mill-feed are limited to a charge of twenty-five cents per ton; commission agents (making sale delivery and collection) are not to charge more than fifty cents per ton commission; and wholesalers or jobbers are limited to reasonable advances over the average bulk price at mill (plus brokerage, commission or inspection fee actually paid.)

"The trade has shown a spirit of hearty co-operation, and the number of revoked licenses and other penalties is considered small in proportion to the size of the feed industry. On the basis of actual nutritive value, however, prices of mill feeds now sold under Food Administration price regulations compare favorably with other by-product feeds—in fact, so favorably that present demands for mill feeds greatly exceed the supply. This occurrence may be expected when the price of a commodity is limited by factors other than those actually resulting from the law of supply and demand.

"Under the restricted price schedule, the public would like to buy more mill feed than actually exists in the country and for the remainder of this season at least, the Food Administration suggests a larger use of other by-product feeds. Those at present in greatest abundance, are hominy feeds, gluten feeds, and oil meal.

"In case of poultry feeds which are made largely from coarse grains, perhaps the most satisfactory means of lowering the costs is to reduce the amount of scratching grains and increase the use of dry mash. By-products of the coarse grains, are less expensive than the grains themselves, and experienced poultrymen have been able to secure excellent results both in eggs and meat by the more general use of mash feeds. These may be mixed to secure any desired balance of nutritive ingredients and may include meat and fish scrap. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and various experiment stations have worked out suitable formulas for the guidance of poultrymen desiring to secure best results from their feeding investment.

"In general the distribution of feed has many points in common with the fuel industry. During the spring and summer months the demand lags behind supply, and permits the accumulation of reserves. This is due to an abundance of pasture and fresh feed. But in the winter a heavy burden falls upon the feed industry, and problems of distribution are made more difficult than at any other times by snow-fall, cold weather, and to some extent by fewer hours of daylight.

"Under present regulations, dealers may not have more than 60 days' supply of mill feeds on hand. While the storage of feed on farms in hot weather is discouraged by use of danger of

spoilage, farmers may wisely secure late this fall a liberal proportion of their winter requirements, especially of coarse feeds and their by-products.

"The purpose of control is to prevent speculation and hoarding, to stabilize prices and to secure distribution through the most direct channels. Prices of feed cannot be forecasted, but they will more closely than in the past conform to the prices of the product from which they are derived. Actual selection of feeds must in the future as always, be largely a matter of individual choice and intelligence in buying."

### SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION WHERE IT IS LEAST EXPECTED

To mention the land Siberia in Northern Russia to Americans means to them a land where all the political exiles are kept and punished, a land where half-civilized people live, a piece of land that is usually looked upon as about the worst place in the world for humanity to exist.

The farmers of America, those who have heard of Siberia at all, will perhaps consider it the last place on the globe where co-operation could be fostered and succeed and yet the American farmer, their farmers' organizations and many of the leaders of American co-operation will have to take their hats off to the people of Siberia.

In 1908 there was established an organization known as the "Union of the Siberian Creamery Associations," this union is engaged in the sale of agricultural products, such as butter, cheese, eggs, grain, meat, fat, etc.; there are 1,300 creameries in this union, besides 1,050 co-operative stores, which supply their members with all kinds of necessary commodities. This union has 22 branches and a buying department in Moscow.

The union referred to above, together with other co-operative organizations representing over 5,000 co-operative societies of the Ural and Western and Eastern Siberia in December, 1917, held an all Siberian co-operative congress at Omsk, at this congress of course the existing Russian conditions were discussed and a strongly worded resolution passed protesting against the overthrow and arrest of the Provisional Government and Kerensky. The most interesting action however, of this conference, is the one dealing with the amalgamation of the various co-operative activities of that country.

### DO YOU WANT THIS AUTO JUST FOR YOURSELF?

Do these fine days and long evenings make you itch for an automobile of your own? Every time you hitch up to drive to town don't you wish you could turn a crank and go spinning off, making the long hours drive only a few minutes' spin?

But if we could only start you wishing you had an auto our help would hardly be appreciated but when we tell you that your own favorite paper, M. B. F., is actually giving away a brand new, 1918 model five passenger Ford touring car within 30 days you have a right to ask how you can get it and how hard it will be for you to get it.

Some weeks ago we announced the contest, it is open to anyone in Michigan who will simply offer to send us in the subscriptions from farmers who are only waiting for someone to ask them for most of them have heard of this new weekly and they want it!

All of our contestants thus far have been busy farmers or farmers' wives, just like yourself, and they can only give their spare time to the work, so up to now, no one has a long start which you cannot easily outdistance by just making every spare moment count.

**TWO SUBSCRIBERS WOULD PUT YOU IN PLACE**  
And yet that would put you within winning distance. Each year, new or renewal counts as one, so three years count three, etc.

So if ever you have wished for an auto, stop wishing today write our Auto Contest Manager, tell your friends to help you and we will send you samples, a receipt book and everything necessary for you to be driving a Ford of your very own before the Fourth of July!

You know this contest will be fair and square, no favorites, every name and every year will count and if you are ready to make every spare moment count you can WIN! It is often someone who starts late who wins, and especially is this true in our contest this year when every person entered is busy at other work and can only devote his or her spare time to pushing the paper. You'll be surprised how much your friends and relatives can help and we allow you a cash commission on every subscription so that every minute you put in is well paid for.

Don't wait a minute longer—don't hesitate to ask someone else just make up your mind to go in and win, and you'll win! Just tell the Auto Contest Manager, M. B. F., on a postal or in a letter that you want to enter the contest and get started even before he has time to send you samples, receipt book, etc.





# 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

The wheat market, so far as active trading is concerned, is practically at a standstill in Detroit and at many other points. Everyone is now discussing the coming of the new crop which promises to be a record breaker. Everything has favored the present crop, rains coming at the most opportune times and the growing weather generally over the wheat belt is ideal. Within 60 days the new grain will be moving freely and it is said that the government is making arrangements to give wheat and flour right-of-way over everything except the absolute necessities.

It is estimated that there are still about 15,000,000 bushels of wheat remaining on Canadian farms. After June 1 the Canadian government will commandeer all of this grain except that needed for home consumption. Conditions are most favorable for the new crop there.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	79 1-2	76 1-2	.82
No. 3 White	79	74 1-2	.81 1-2
No. 4 White	78	73	.80

The oat market is unchanged. There has been a trifle more export buying during the past week but the general trade remains about the same. Reports on the condition of the new crop are still most satisfactory. Many of the grain men expect increased deliveries during the fore part of June, after the rush of spring work is over and before the haying and harvesting start in earnest. Should this prove to be the case we may look for a further decline in prices.

During the past week we have received several letters from our readers stating that they are still holding oats and asking our opinion on the market for the next month. To all such we repeat our statement of last week that we do not expect to see oats regain their former position or show any material advance. We are too near the new crop and there is at present a considerable accumulation at the different terminals.



## 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

Good progress is being made in the corn planting, weather conditions being most favorable. Planting has just about been finished in the southwest. Another week of good weather will find the work finished in the central and northern states. While the acreage is being cut considerably there is every reason to expect better crop conditions and increase in the first grades, which will overcome the difference of the smaller acreage.

Cash demand during the past week has been very light and many shipments arriving have been out of condition and not up to grade. There seems to be very little desire on the part of eastern buyers to take on additional contracts but the tendency is rather to cancel existing contracts. Receivers generally are not anxious to see the grain move in any quantity until the result of the warm weather is apparent. With the rush of corn planting about over in the big surplus producing sections there is an increase in deliveries from farmers.



## LAST MINUTE WIRE

**DETROIT SPECIAL**—The oat market is weak and unless unforeseen business develops in the near future there will be a further drop in prices. Old potatoes are finding a dull market and buyers are favoring the new stock. Butter and eggs continue in liberal supply and market slow.

**CHICAGO WIRE**—Movement of corn again increasing and market is weak. Hay arriving in large quantities and sales slow. Old potatoes will soon be a thing of the past as the new stock now has the call.

**NEW YORK WIRE**—While demand is not so great as might be desired, the bean situation is firm and any additional buying would bring higher prices. The hay situation is clearing up to some extent but there is still too much poor stuff coming.



## RYE

After rye had hit the \$2 mark there was some renewed interest in evidence and a slight increase in buying. The result was a small advance in price at several points but interest has lagged again and another decline seems imminent. Very little interest has been shown since the grain was eliminated as a substitute for wheat. What few cars arrive are disposed of as quickly as possible as receivers generally are afraid of the market.

### Barley

Buffalo reports that dealers have little to offer in the way of barley and maltsters are not interested except at low prices. The millers are out of the market and the general opinion is that present prices cannot be maintained for any length of time. Maltstering is quoted there at \$1.55 to \$1.70. A few cars on track have sold for \$1.35 to \$1.65.

Milwaukee reports a better demand and lighter receipts. All accumulations have cleaned up and millers and maltsters are quite active in the market. Choice big-berried stock is quoted at \$1.47 to \$1.49.



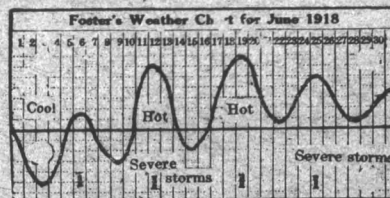
## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	10.00	12.50	13.50
Prime	9.75	12.25	13.25
Red Kidneys	13.50	13.50	14.00

We are forced to record another drop of 50 cents in the Detroit bean market. Dealers reports a very light demand, but we believe this continual dropping of quotations has a bad effect. Buyers are not going to take on any great amount of stock on a falling market. Inasmuch as the Detroit bean quotations are really the result of the private opinion of certain parties rather than actual trading, as is the case with wheat for instance, we believe the price should be firmly held.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent June 4 to 8, warm wave 3 to 7, cool wave 6 to 10. This will be a quiet storm west of meridian 90, but from 90 to the Atlantic, near June 6 to 10, it will grow into a furious storm while heavy rains will occur in or near the localities where most rain has fallen during a month past. Most rain in eastern sections particularly about the east of the great lakes.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 9 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 10, plains sections 11, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 12, eastern sections 13, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near June 14. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. Pacific slope includes all from

for a few days until buyers realize that they are not going to buy the balance of the Michigan crop at a lower figure. If this is done we are quite sure there will be renewed interest in the market. But we do not expect to see this done at this time but rather anticipate a further lowering of quotations.

The present drop in prices and uncertain market cannot help but have a bad effect on the acreage being planted this year. This fact is recognized generally and is to be deplored. We believe however that those who grow beans this year will receive a satisfactory price next fall. There will be a greatly increased demand for food to be transported to our soldiers in France and the pea beans will come first.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	20 00 20 50 19 00 19 50 18 00 18 50		
Chicago	22 00 24 00 20 00 21 00 17 00 18 00		
Cincinnati	22 75 24 00 20 00 22 50 17 00 20 00		
Pittsburgh	24 00 24 50 21 50 22 50 16 50 18 50		
New York	28 00 30 00 24 00 27 00 19 00 22 00		
Richmond	26 00 27 00 23 00 24 00 18 00 19 00		

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	19 00 19 50 17 00 18 00 16 00 16 50		
Chicago	20 00 20 50 15 00 17 00 14 00 15 00		
Cincinnati	20 00 20 50 19 00 20 00 15 00 17 00		
Pittsburgh	20 00 21 00 15 00 16 50 14 00 16 00		
New York	24 00 26 00 23 00 23 50 23 00 23 50		
Richmond	23 00 24 00 21 00 22 00 19 00 20 00		

A word of warning right now to those who are shipping hay which is not of the better grades may not be amiss. All of the principal markets are still flooded with this kind of stuff and buyers do not want it. Those who continue to ship may rest assured they will find unsatisfactory conditions and disappointing returns. By all means let up on the shipment of off-grades until the markets have had a chance to clean up. Good hay will find a satisfactory market at mostly any point and the demand is likely to continue fairly satisfactory for such offerings.

There is no material change in Detroit either in price or demand. The better grades find a fairly steady mar-

ket with reasonably prompt sales at prevailing prices. The lower grades are hard to sell and the market for such arrivals is liable to go lower at any time.

The Chicago market is lower and arrivals of timothy are increasing. Both shipping and local demand is light and the market is dull. Receipts of hay during the past week were 3900 tons more than for the corresponding week of last year.

The Cincinnati market is clearing up to a certain extent but is still far from satisfactory. We would not advise shipments to that point for another week or so.

Our Pittsburgh correspondent advises us that the market there is slow and sales are made with difficulty. There is a large amount of poor hay constantly arriving. While there is a fairly good demand for the better grades, the heavy offering of the poorer kinds has affected the entire market and values are lower on all grades.

Eastern points are still receiving a large supply of poor hay and markets in New York and Boston are none to secure at present prices. There are heavy consignments on the way to those points and shippers may expect a lower scale of prices.



## CLOVER SEED

There has been a sharp break in the Toledo seed market, October selling down to \$14. Reserves of old seed are extremely light. There is very little doing in alsike. Timothy is firmer with some investment buying during the week. Prime clover is quoted at \$18.25; October, \$14.20; prime alsike, \$15.25; prime timothy, \$3.80; Sept. timothy, \$4.40.

Detroit quotations: Prime red clover, \$18.50; October, \$14.25; alsike, \$15.25; timothy, \$3.85.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.10 cwt.	.80 cwt.
Chicago	1.05	.90
Cincinnati	1.25	1.10
New York	1.25	1.05
Pittsburgh	1.05	.90
Baltimore, Md.	.80	.65

Old potatoes are in abundant supply on all markets and buyers are seemingly favoring the new stock coming from the south. The Detroit market is fairly steady at prevailing prices but the time is rapidly approaching when old stock will not be able to find a market. Under the circumstances those who plan on shipping more old stock will do well to get it moving without further delay.

Chicago reports rather light receipts just at this time but a dull market so far as old stock is concerned. Eastern points such as Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, report a slow market on potatoes and much stock arriving there out of condition, sprouted, etc. New potatoes are arriving in constantly increasing quantities although there has been some dissatisfaction with the price, among southern growers.



## ONIONS

With the tail end of the old onion deal now on, the market is not strong by any means but there is a fairly satisfactory trade at prevailing prices. Detroit is quoting 75c to \$1 per 100-lbs. for No. 1 yellows. Chicago reports a few lots of old onions, dragging at nominal prices and a plentiful supply of new stock coming. Eastern points are plentifully supplied with new southern stock and the last of the old crop is finding a slow market and very little demand.

W. T. Foster





## BUTTER

Stocks of butter have been steadily increasing for several weeks and the Detroit market is not nearly so strong. Fresh creamery firsts are quoted at 40 to 40½c; fresh creamery extras, 40½ to 41c. The recent hot weather has affected shipments and in some cases the butter has been in bad shape when received. Receivers look for a continuance of the heavy receipts and unless an unexpected demand appears there will be lower prices.

Our New York correspondent advises that the market there has fallen during the past week from 46½c to 44c with the possibility of a further decline. We quote from his report as follows:

"You will note that there has been a decline of 2½c during that time. The decline has been a surprise to no one as it is the natural result of the season of increased production. Supply has caught up with demand and a little more, with the inevitable result. It is quite generally predicted that a further decline will follow. However, it is fully expected that prices will remain comparatively high throughout the year. Additional quotations at the close on Friday were: Higher scoring than extras, 44½ to 45c; firsts, 41½ to 43½c; seconds, 37 to 41c.

"We have received several shipments of butter by express which have arrived in bad condition, having been exposed to high temperatures during transit. Those necessarily have had to be hardened up and in several instances the tubs have had to be relined in order to put them in presentable condition. Many lots of butter have shown a very decided wild onion or garlicky flavor which has been very detrimental from a selling standpoint. Practically all butter shows a grass flavor and with many lots a so-called weedy flavor has been very noticeable and it is our opinion that the weedy flavor is really caused by the strong flavor of grass at this season of the year. It will entirely disappear within the next one or two weeks."

### Cheese

The market is holding full steady on the higher grades of fresh colored flats. Local demand for these has been gradually broadening and receipts have been pretty well cleaned with fewer lots of flats forced to go to the Allied Commission on basis of 22½c. Fancy flats, both white and colored, have sold this week chiefly at 23c, most lots being un-paraffined at that price, and where paraffined some dealers have been able to realize 23½c, rarely 23½c, in a small way. New fresh twins coming here for sale; most of the fresh make of large sizes goes direct to the Allied Commission at 22½c, delivered on steamer dock. Fresh daisies are still in moderate supply; fresh Young Americas plenty with recent sales chiefly 23 to 23½c.



## EGGS

Eggs are in plentiful supply and Detroit quotations have declined to 32½ to 33c for firsts per dozen. With a continued increase in the supply there is very little doubt but what the market will work lower.

The Chicago market is rather unsatisfactory. There is some accumulation and receipts continue in liberal quantity. Firsts are selling from 30 to 31½c.



## POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	24-25	17-22	19-20
Ducks	30-32	21-25	29-30
Geese	15-16	13-15	17-18
Springers	27-28	27-28	27-29
Hens	29-30	27-29	28-30

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

There is not a great deal doing in the poultry market just at this time. Receipts are very light and the market is dull though firm at prevailing quotations. There was a very general opinion that as soon as restrictions as to shipment of fowls was removed

there would be heavy shipments, but so far nothing of the kind has taken place. The farmers who held the fowls through the winter and early spring months seem to be of the mind to keep them until the laying season is over. There will be no active trading until such time as receipts become heavier and that will perhaps be much later in the season.

Reports from the southern turkey districts indicate that the spring weather there was not conducive to satisfactory hatches and there will perhaps be somewhat of a shortage this coming fall.



## FLOUR & FEED

**Detroit**—Feed, in 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots, bran, \$37; standard middlings, \$39; fine middlings, \$45; cracked corn, \$65; coarse cornmeal, \$4; chop, \$563 per ton. Flour, per 196 lbs. in 1-8 paper sacks, straight winter, \$11.25; straight spring, \$11.40 to \$11.75; rye flour, \$12.50 in jobbing lots.

**Milwaukee**—The millfeed market is slow and prices on all but wheat feeds have been reduced about \$1 per ton. The trade has adopted a waiting attitude, as the grass season is not far off and stocks are moderate. Practically all of the bran and middlings being produced are applied on old orders, leaving nothing for the newcomers. Current quotations are: Sacked bran, \$35 to \$37; standard middlings, \$37 to \$39; red dog, \$53; rye feed, \$48.50; cotton seed meal, \$52.50 to \$55; oil meal, \$57; gluten feed, \$49.80, Chicago; all in 100-lb. sacks.

### Cottonseed Feeds

**Kansas City**—Demand for cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake continued light. The east and north, generally heavy buyers, were practically out of the market. Sales were of a scattered nature. Dealers are preparing for their needs earlier than usual, fearing another shortage that characterized the trade a year ago. Stockmen would contract for future delivery, but Food Administration rules allow deferred business for only a 60-day maximum. For 41 per cent meal, prices were at \$52.50, basis mill door, the same as in the preceding week.

### Wool

The new government wool regulations are somewhat of a puzzle to the average individual and dealer and at this time the great majority of dealers are up in the air, so to speak, as to just what price to pay the grower. As freight rates, commissions, etc., are figured to a more accurate basis the deal will no doubt become better established, but until that time there will continue to be much uncertainty.

The price to be paid for the new clip shall be based on the existing prices at the Atlantic seaboard as of July 30, 1917. From this will be deducted the freight charges and interest on advances made, also the local dealer's commission of 1½c and in case of dealers buying in lots of less than 1000 lbs., 2c per lb. Shrinkage, moisture, etc., will also be taken into consideration and looking at the deal from any angle one is bound to conclude that a great deal of uncertainty as to paying prices will prevail for some time.

The Boston wool market on Michi-

gan fleeces, as of May 25, is as follows: Fine unwashed, 62 to 63; Delaine unwashed, 73; half blood unwashed, 75 to 76; eighth blood unwashed, 75; one-quarter blood, unwashed, 74; half, 3-8 and 1-4 clothing, 67 to 69; common and braid, 66 to 67.

### Hides

No. 1 cured, 14; No. 1 green, 13; 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. 2 horsehides, \$6; No. 2 horsehides, \$5; No. 2 hides, 1c; and No. 2 kip and calf 1-2c lower than the above; sheep-skins, as to amount of wool, \$1 to \$3.50 each.

### Dressed Calves

The market continues firm and steady at the same range of prices as prevailed last week. Dealers report quite a number of shipments arriving in poor condition and selling at a discount. Prices at Detroit range from 17 to 21c with no prospect of a change in the immediate future.

### Horse Market

Our Boston correspondent reports the horse market as holding up well this spring and so far there has been no letting up in either the demand or range of prices. Supplies were only moderate during the past week so far as green western horses were concerned, but the quality averaged well and nearly all horses were taken at retail or at the auction sales. Outside of the western consignments there were horses returned for reselling from the lumber camps and there were a few sales of small lots for contractors. Seconds were in smaller supply than a week ago, and were mostly light wt. good quality, green drafters sold from \$275 to \$375; medium weight, good quality, green drafters sold from \$275 to \$350; heavy wagon and express horses from \$175 to \$300; chunks sold from \$200 to \$300; seconds, \$75 to \$125.

### Live Stock Letters

**East Buffalo, N. Y., May 28.**—Receipts of cattle Monday, 140 cars, including 25 cars of Canadians and 15 cars left from last week's trade.

Trade opened steady on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 25 to 50c lower than last week; fat cows and heifers sold steady; bulls of all classes sold steady; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold steady; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher than last week; yearlings were in light supply, sold steady.

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

The receipts of hogs Monday totaled 9,600 head. The market opened 50 to 60c lower with the heavy hogs selling at \$17.75; mixed hogs, \$17.90; yorkers and light mixed, \$17.90 to \$18; pigs and lights, \$18.15 to \$18.25; roughs, \$15.50 to \$15.75; stags, \$12.00 to \$13.

With 3,500 hogs on sale Tuesday which included about 800 holdovers, the market opened 40 to 50c lower with the heavy hogs selling at \$17.35; yorkers and mixed hogs, \$17.50; pigs and lights, \$17.75 to \$18; roughs, \$15.25 to \$15.50; stags, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Monday were called 9,000 head. The market opened 10c lower than Saturday's close with best lambs selling from \$17.50 to \$17.65; throwouts, \$14 to \$14.50; yearlings, \$13 to \$15.50; wethers, \$14 to \$14.50; ewes, \$11.00 to \$13.50.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Tuesday were about 800 head. Choice handy weight lambs sold at \$17.75 which was 10c higher than Monday; all other grades were about steady with Monday.

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17 to \$17.85; medium to good weighty steers, \$16 to \$16.50; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$14.50 to \$15; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good handy weight and medium wt. steers, \$14 to \$14.50; choice to prime yearlings, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good yearlings, \$14 to \$14.50; medium to good butcher steers, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to medium butcher steers, \$12 to \$12.50; good butcher heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; good to choice fat cows, \$11 to \$11.50; medium to good fat cows, \$10 to \$10.50; fair to good medium fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$7.50 to \$8; canners, \$6 to \$7; good to choice fat bulls, \$11 to \$11.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; good weight sausage bulls, \$9.50 to \$10; light and thin bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$10.50 to \$11; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$10.50 to \$11; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$8.50 to \$9; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$9 to \$12; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$85.

**Detroit, May 28.**—Cattle: Market steady; best heavy steers, \$16.50 to \$17; best handy weight butcher steers, \$13.50 to \$14.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; handy light butchers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; light butchers, \$9 to \$11; best cows, \$10 to \$13; butcher cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50; cutters, \$8 to \$8.25; canners, \$7 to \$7.50; best heavy bulls, \$9.75 to \$13; bologna bulls, \$8.75 to \$9; stock bulls, \$7 to \$8; light stockers, \$7 to \$8; good stockers, dehorned, \$9.50 to \$10.50; milkers, and springers, \$60 to \$125.

Veal calves: Market strong; best, \$14.50 to \$15.50; others, \$10 to \$14.

Sheep and lambs: Market strong; best lambs, \$16.50; fair lambs, \$15 to \$15.50; light to common lambs, \$10 to \$13; fair to good sheep, \$10 to \$12.50; culls and common, \$7 to \$8.

Hogs: Market 40 to 60c lower than on Monday; not many sold; pigs, \$17.10; mixed hogs, \$16.60 to \$16.75.

**Chicago, May 28.**—Hogs: Receipts 28,000; market weak; bulk, \$16.65 to \$16.80; mixed, \$16.35 to \$16.80; heavy, \$15.50 to \$16.60; rough, \$15.50 to \$15.85; pigs, \$14.25 to \$16.75.

Cattle: Receipts, 12,000; market steady; native steers, \$10.50 to \$17.60; stockers and feeders, \$9.25 to \$13.65; cows and heifers, \$7.25 to \$14.90; calves, \$8.50 to \$15.25.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 6,000; market strong; sheep, \$10 to \$15.25; lambs, \$13.50 to \$17.75; springs, \$14.25 to \$20.00.

**Washington, May 28.**—The Bureau of Crop Estimates has issued a preliminary report on the commercial acreage and production of early Irish potatoes. This shows the acreage, condition and indicated yield May 1, of the various early potato states compared with the acreage, yield and production a year ago. The total acreage in the nine early potato states is 206,000, with an average yield of 102 bus. to the acre, forecasting a total production of 21,074,050 bu. Last year the acreage in these states was 209,050, the yield 105 bus. per acre and the total production 22,028,450. The heaviest acreage is in Virginia, with 69,150 bu. with an estimated production of 7,329,900 bus., against 108,000 acres last year which produced 12,294,400 bus. The Florida acreage shows a great increase over last year, the total being 32,750 with an estimated yield of 3,608,000 bus. Last year's acreage was 19,350 and production 2,322,000 bus.

The report states that the total movement of any white potatoes in 1917 as reported to the Bureau of Markets by railroads was 36,391 cars. This included 71 cars from Arizona; 334 from Arkansas; 52 from Delaware; 160 from Mississippi and 625 from Oklahoma, acreages for which states were not included in this season's reports.

DETROIT MARKET QUOTATIONS MONTHS OF MAR., APR., MAY, 1918

Week Ending	Standard Oats	No. 3 Yellow Corn	No. 2 Rye	C. H. P. Beans	Standard Tim. Hay	No. 1 Round Potatoes Skd.	Heavy Steers Cwt.	Hogs Cwt.	Top Lambs	Butter	Eggs
March 2	.97 1/2	1.91	2.30	13.00	25.00	1.75	11.50	17.50	16.25	.48	.49
March 9	.97	1.87	2.50	13.25	26.00	1.65	11.75	17.00	16.50	.47	.35
March 16	1.00	1.87	2.87	13.00	26.00	1.45	11.50	16.50	16.75	.47 1/2	.35
March 23	.92	1.75	2.75	12.50	26.00	1.45	12.50	17.00	17.50	.47	.34
March 30	.97	1.80	2.70	12.15	26.00	1.55	12.00	17.65	18.50	.43	.36
April 6	.94 1/2	1.75	2.85	11.75	25.00	1.30	12.50	20.00	18.00	.42	.35
April 13	.94 1/2	1.75	2.78	11.50	24.00	1.15	13.50	19.75	18.00	.39	.33
April 20	.93	1.75	2.75	11.50	24.00	1.15	14.50	19.75	18.00	.41 1/2	.33 1/2
April 27	.91	1.65	2.45	11.50	23.00	1.50	14.50	17.75	17.75	.41 1/2	.35
May 4	.90	1.70	2.45	11.50	22.00	1.50	15.50	17.50	17.75	.42	.35
May 11	.80	1.60	2.40	11.50	20.50	1.20	16.25	18.00	16.75	.42	.42
May 18	.70	1.55	2.25	11.00	19.50	1.20	16.00	17.75	16.00	.42 1/2	.35
May 25	.79	1.55	2.05	10.75	19.50	1.10	16.00	17.75	16.00	.40 3/4	.34 1/2
June 1	.79 1/2	1.55	2.05	10.00	19.50	1.10				.40 3/4	.33
Average	.90	1.72	2.51	11.06	21.89	1.39	13.69	17.76	17.21	.40	.36



for all the farmers of Michigan.

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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## The Farmer and His Politics

THE POLITICIANS say the farmer who doesn't tend to his crops this year is a slacker. We say that the farmer who doesn't tend to the politicians this year is likewise a slacker. Therefore, keep one eye on the crops and the other on your politics.

Primary election is coming on. There are many candidates. For the office of United States senator, made vacant by the expiring of Senator Smith's term, there are three announced candidates on the republican ticket with, of course, a democratic aspirant or two. This is an important office, more so now on account of the war than in the past fifty years. Of equal importance are the several congressional offices to be voted upon at the primaries, and for each of which there is one or more candidates.

The demands of the hour are for men with an intelligence and judgment of the highest order. Partisanship should be buried and left to immortal ashes. Parties and policies once sufficed as the leading issues, but the need of this momentous war-period is for men and principles.

Farmers everywhere should take a greater interest in the character of the men they elect to office than ever before. The nation has already paid costly for inexperience and inefficiency. Tragic blunders have been made by the Food Administration and by congress as a whole with respect to food production. Farmers' rights have unconsciously been trod upon by incompetents and self-seeking, self-styled patriots. We can only repeat what we have said many times before, that the very safety of the nation in the present crisis, demands that there be a better understanding of the farmer and a consequent enlightened manner of dealing with him. All this may be brought about in time by the farmers themselves if they but insist that the men they help to elect to office take something more than a passive interest in legislative and administrative matters in which the farmers are concerned.

Michigan farmers I've been well represented in both houses of the congress the past two years. With the exception of the two Detroit and the Wyandotte members, Doremus, Nichols and Beakes, the Michigan delegation has voted practically unanimously, favorably and with commendable fairness on all propositions which interest farmers. We know of no reason why the farmers of Michigan should not be willing to return to congress every present incumbent who again seeks the honor. Do any of our readers?

## If You Want to Keep Michigan Dry,

ELECT a dry legislature. Prohibition cannot be enforced; prohibition cannot be made a satisfactory permanent condition; prohibition cannot be made the popular reform that its advocates hope

flower for the past twenty-five years with tot to impair the present efficacy of the law, and we need not fear the "reaction" which the faint-hearted always predict in every social reform movement.

So long as a single pint of booze is manufactured under government license and there remains the slightest thread of hope that the stigma against the liquor traffic may be removed and it may once again enjoy its old-time popularity, its advocates will fight for its existence. The old maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" was never better applied than to the prohibition law.

Prohibition in Michigan has been a wonderful success thus far. There have been few violations of the law; many who devoutly believed prior to the advent of the dry regime that the going without of their daily glass of beer or whiskey would be a real hardship have found to their surprise that the cooling beverages permissible under the law have quite sufficed to quench their thirst, or else the desire for beverages has miraculously taken its departure along with the open saloon. The philosophical manner in which those who opposed the movement have accepted the outcome has been an agreeable surprise to the prohibition leaders. Drunkenness and its attendant crime have fallen off fully seventy-five percent even in the erstwhile wettest sections of the state; jails that have overflowed for the past twenty-five years with tottering, cursing, and booze-befuddled humanity have turned away their last inmates and now seek a new mission in their civic surroundings.

When it became known that the enforcement of the prohibition law was to be placed in the hands of Fred L. Woodworth, state dairy and food commissioner, everybody said, "the law will be enforced." And the law has been enforced, because Mr. Woodworth believes in both prohibition and law enforcement, and he's got the courage to back up his convictions.

So long as Commissioner Woodworth is responsible for the enforcement of the prohibition law in its present form, Michigan will continue satisfactorily dry. Given a friendly legislature which will frown upon any efforts to impair the present efficacy of the law, we need not fear the "reaction" which the faint-hearted always predict in every social reform movement.

## One Job That's Left Undone

WHEN THE UNITED STATES government declared war upon Germany it did so with a partial consciousness at least of the tremendous domestic problems that had to be solved in order to wage a successful war. Among them were unpreparedness; a shortage of ships, munitions, war supplies; labor difficulties; inadequate transportation facilities; food shortage and costly and wasteful methods of distribution. Unpreparedness was overcome by a draft law that has built an army a million strong in a year's time; ships were built without regard to cost or precedence; guaranteed profits to manufacturers quickly provided the needed war supplies; labor difficulties were met by increased pay; government control is rapidly restoring order to the country's transportation system. There has been no procrastination on the part of the government in carrying out the above measures. No sooner were summary measures recognized as the expedient than they were immediately put into effect. Results in each instance have shown the wisdom of the move.

But the government did not approach the food problem so courageously nor so wisely. It compromised. Instead of absolutely insuring an adequate supply of foodstuffs for itself and allies by contracting for their needs as it has done with munitions of war, shoes, clothing and other supplies, the government left it to the farmer's patriotism to provide the needed food. Instead of taking over the distribution of food products, again the government compromised. Jobbers, commission merchants, wholesalers, and retailers in foodstuffs were permitted to continue to

exact a toll from both farmer and consumer in return for a questionable service. As a result, the farmer has continued to receive too little for his products, the consumer has continued to pay too much, food production has not been permanently stimulated, and distribution is in the same chaotic state as of old.

Had the government shown the same concern in the practical stimulation of food production and the conservation of the farmers' interests as it has shown in dealing with other national problems, there would have been no overproduction of potatoes last year. The government would have known long in advance of the season, the estimated potato acreage, and could not consequently have sanctioned the thoughtless campaign conducted by and with the aid of the agricultural colleges to encourage city people to plant every available foot of ground to potatoes—a patriotic measure—a move that is now blamed by certain authorities as the primary cause of the slow potato demand.

Had the government been as sympathetic a partner in the farming business as it has become in other war industries, it would have shown a more helpful interest in the special problems that have confronted the farmers the past year. It would not have permitted millions of bushels of potatoes or wet beans to go to waste any more than it would permit a million rounds of ammunition to become wet and spoiled; it would have found a market for them all at a price commensurate with the cost of production.

"Raise more food," and "food will win the war," are admonitions calculated to stir the country to a frenzy of productive patriotism. When framed they make nice little mottos to hang on the wall, but as a practical insurance against food shortage they positively do not do the business. As a matter of fact, they are written confessions that this great nation does not know how to handle its food production and marketing problems. Some day it may learn. Let us hope that it does not pay too dearly for the lesson.

Make it as easy as you can, friend farmer, for the boy who comes to help you with your farm work this summer. A year or so hence he may be the only help you will have left. Boys will learn, and quickly, if their employers are patient and considerate of their feelings and welfare. The ten thousand odd boys who will take the place of skilled laborers on Michigan farms this year have the makings of a strong labor reserve which farmers may be glad to call upon before the war is over. The success of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve depends largely upon the farmers themselves. Let's not let our prejudices and our convictions that someone has blundered in draining the farms of their labor, blind us to the actualities which we must face before this and many another season's crops are harvested.

Owners of lawns, public parks and golf courses are urged by the department of agriculture to pasture sheep upon the grass and thus increase the nation's wool supply. With urban backyards planted to spuds, front yards turned into sheep pastures, and chickens roosting in the bathrooms, we need not be surprised to learn at any time that our city kin have transformed their garages into cow stables and are swilling the pigs in the parlor.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that Pennsylvania will plant another large acreage of potatoes. Pennsylvania was one of the states which was permitted to market its thirty million bushel crop of potatoes unmolested by the grading experts, which may account for its willingness to come across with a big acreage.

Subscriber R. H. Wood of Heathwood Farm at Mio, nominates Messrs. E. D. Hulbert, Chicago banker, and Louis Albert Lamb, author of "Play Fair, Mr. Farmer," as president and vice-president respectively on the pro-German ticket, in a "campaign of the future." A cablegram from Kaiser Bill heartily supports the nomination.



## 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.)

## Takes Editorial as a Text

I hope to give a few views of different things that are somewhat different from those expressed by your editorials, or by your readers.

The M. M. F. for May 18 has come and I have just read it through, and I am going to use the various items as a text. First comes the "Pinto Bean Deal." The pintos have "put one over" on the navy bean, but as Post's advertisement reads, "There's a reason." I lived in the west for thirteen years and I got onto a few things about conditions in the west that are not understood by the farmers, or seemingly, by their leaders. On the average the farmers of the west are organized to a greater extent than they are in the east. In speaking of the pinto bean I must go back to the orange growers of California, and later to the fruit growers of Oregon and Washington. Transportation companies and the local fruit buyer had created such an unbearable condition that if the grower was to survive he must be helped. If the grower was to give up and quit, the merchant and banker must also be hard hit. These two interests were largely responsible for the workable growers' organization that grew up. Had the grower had as many different forces to combat as he has in the east he would have had a much harder time to get things going. It makes a world of difference whether the farmer in organizing has the sympathy as well as the "brains" of these interests to help him instead of their active in some cases and at least passive opposition in nearly all cases in this country.

I do not personally know any more about the "Pinto Deal" than what I have learned from the columns of the M. B. F., but what I get from that source I know that the commercial interests of the country where the pintos grow have started a "drive" and that it has "broke through." Those western men are keen, capable fellows. The "west" as a whole does not entirely "stand upon its own feet." It is somewhat like most newspapers — new subscribers must keep coming along or things would get "awful tight." The west must have new settlers, the new settlers must invest, the country must be kept in prosperous condition so that capital from the east and mid-west will be plentiful. The west is a debtor country. Individual cities, counties, and states are borrowers largely to the limit. Of all the boosters you ever saw the business element of the Rockies has them all beat.

Right here I must jump over to your editorial, "Mr. Farmer a Rank Outsider." It is all fact, except I must take exception to most of the last paragraph, especially the idea that is expressed in "take him in, Uncle Sam; give him a fiddle to play. Make him a partner in this war business." Now, the way you speak of Uncle Sam would cause one to think that you had in mind the government, that is that collection of individuals that makes the wheels go round. Now there can not be an uncle unless there be also a nephew, and to my way of looking at it, this uncle should be sort of a dual individual, while each of us is a separate and distinct nephew, we are each an indivisible component of the whole; therefore, we must, if we do our part, play the uncle part to a degree, if things are to go as we wish. President Wilson in one of his messages very wisely drew the line marking the difference between the German government and the German people. For a number of years, back, and especially since the war began, the word Germany has meant a fairly well defined principle. The theory that certain individuals are by Divine right to rule over the other individuals. Funny how it is always Divine right to rule, instead of Divine right to serve. But no ruler by Divine right can hold his job for a minute if he was not in accord with a greater or lesser part of the people over whom he is supposed to rule. If the "Junkers" were not the dominant element in this collection of people that we call Germany, Emperor Wilhelm might still be the ruler but he would not be the same man he is now. He might be such a figurehead as George of England, who also rules by Divine right, just as much as Wilhelm does, and actually does rule as much as Wilhelm does. Only the curtain is drawn aside in England so that we see that it is not George who turns the crank, but a collection of individuals called the cabinet, or government. In Wilhelm's case he says he is the fellow who turns the crank. His enemies say he is "he fellow. His friends, the Junkers, say he is "it" all right, but if he did not turn it as they wanted it turned he would soon find himself out of a job. There is

one thing that has happened in Germany that most people don't see. In the first place the army is an instrument that the nation uses as it finds use for it. Some times a man surrounds himself with such an efficient lot of servants that in time the servants really become the boss, and that is what happened in Germany. The army was constantly increased and made more powerful in order to fulfill its purpose, that finally the permanent officer class which Emperor Wilhelm really worships, got so inflated that it thought it was the boss. In my opinion the commercial element, which in all civilized nations is now the controlling element, was in Germany swept aside, or off its feet by the army. Now since they are in it they will all stand by until the finish.

When Switzerland is mentioned we think of it as the embodiment of a far different principle, as it is the most democratic nation in existence at the present time. It has a legislative body which elects one of its number as president for one year. This president having scarcely any more power than a chairman and not so much as the chairman of some bodies. The people in turn having the power of referendum over the acts of the legislature. The army is simply the armed people, as every male citizen of military age has a gun and that gun is in his home when he is not with the colors.

When Russia is mentioned today we at once think of a government entirely different from Germany. True it is in great disorder and may not last. Its real principles might be expressed as equal chance for life for all, right to exploit to none. Personally I don't think they have gone at it right, but I firmly believe that is the real basis of it.

I have covered a lot of ground to get out my point—a government is just what the dominating element in the collection of people that makes up a country want it to be, with such modifications as such dominating element thinks is necessary to keep the majority of the remaining portion in line and so that they will remain between the traces.

In this country things are just as you have

COAL PRICES REDUCED  
BUY YOUR SUPPLY NOW

The great storage capacity of the country lies in the Coal bins of the consumer and it is there the country's Coal reserve must be built up during the Spring and Summer. As an inducement to early buying the prices of Anthracite Coal have been reduced 30¢ a ton on all sizes from April first to August first. In many of the Bituminous fields the prices have been cut to an even greater degree.

H. A. Garfield

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION



expressed them in the second paragraph of that same editorial. I am much afraid that one of the heavy costs of this war will be caused by that collection of \$1 per year men who foisted themselves upon the administration. This would be dominant element in Washington is striving for all they are worth to keep things in the same form and condition they were before the war. I did not vote for Mr. Wilson, but I now think we have the smartest and most capable president that this country ever had. If we don't go down to defeat he, above all other men, will deserve the credit.

The short editorial beginning, "The government is tackling many big problems these days," would be more correct if it read, "distribution of all products," instead of distribution of farm products.

Regarding the letter, "A Comparison Between the North and South," by J. A. B., congressmen as well as the most of the rest of us are dead willing to have done or do ourselves the same thing to cut down the high cost of living by taking it off of some other fellow's income. I can see no stopping place between free competition that allows free way for supply and demand, and the application of price-fixing to all essential articles of life and war in this emergency. Back to that same editorial again, "where was the farmer when the Baer bill to lend money for the purchase of seeds was defeated in the house?" Please don't forget how Mr. Baer comes to be in the house. I for one, and I don't think I am alone, will be glad when Michigan can have a few Mr. Baers in the house. Don't you think you ought to give more publicity to the doings and principles of the farmers who put Mr. Baer in the house?

In the article, "Among the Breeders," Mr. Kelly devotes one paragraph to tractors. He says, "A light tractor and three good horses make an

excellent combination for the two or three hundred acre Michigan farm." I copy from a clipping, I do not know if it is correct, but believe it is, "There are four people in the United States for every horse, but it requires more acres of ground to satisfy our stables than to appease our tables." Edison says a horse is the poorest motor ever built. Year in and year out a farm horse works only one hour in seven and eats for all seven. It takes five acres to supply a horse for a year. Without question conditions call for the tractor. Also the growing use of the tractor is going to change farming conditions. The question of what the tractor is going to do to the farmer will be a live one. I should like to see the subject started in your columns; I think the readers would keep it going.—H. C. M., Flint.

## What's the Matter With Federal Farm Loan?

You make the same error many daily papers make. They say, "Michigan farmers do not seem to care to take advantage of Federal Farm Loan opportunities." Not so. But they can't get action. Applications have been in for months, and no action. They think they are being discriminated against. They think the Rural Credits system is being headed off.

Again, we got a letter some time ago proposing a new plan by which the loans should be made through the local banks. The idea was that "you farmers will not have the ability to conduct the business of such an association and the new plan of dealing direct with the banks will be better for you, otherwise you will have to wait much longer, etc." Again, "the banker will be a better judge than will you, etc." Quotations not quite exact but close to it. So they think there is an Ethiopian in the woodpile and no use trying—too late for this year, anyway. There seems to be more trouble of this kind in this district than elsewhere. Many of the western states are in good working order. What's the trouble with St. Paul?—R. H. W., Mio.

## Likes the Ring of M. B. F.

I like the ring of M. B. F., and as I wrote Collingswood of the Rural New Yorker, three years ago, farmers are in far greater need of education along economic and social lines than they are of how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Short articles to the point with as few words as possible are what farmers have time to read. Some farm papers I know are edited by such brilliant editors that it takes columns sometimes, filled with words oft repeated, and big words to express an idea that needs but a paragraph, or at most, half as much as they use. Success to M. B. F.—B. E. K., Hillsdale.

## Cause of Potato Surplus

Did you ever consider the cause, or causes, which have left so many potatoes in the hands of the farmers, and which may never be sold? I have been thinking over the situation for some time and I have come to the conclusion that if we can figure out the quantity planted in potato patches throughout all the cities and villages in Michigan and other states where Michigan

potatoes have been shipped to in former years you will find the cause of so many potatoes being left in the hands of the farmers and jobbers. Deduct the quantity raised in the lots in the cities and villages and you have the solution.

Now, dear Editor, far be it from me or any one else to discourage the growing of potatoes in the cities and villages throughout the United States. But what I want to get at is the farmer is the legitimate party to raise potatoes, beans, roots and vegetables and if looked upon as such and encouraged with the assurance of a fair price and a market he could provide for the whole world, and would be proud and pleased to work night and day to do so.

It might be well, Mr. Editor, to take the potato patch question up with the daily newspapers throughout Michigan and while encouraging everyone to raise potatoes in the city who have need to do so and can't afford to buy them, but to the more wealthy I would suggest to leave it to the farmers and producers which is their rightful business. If every household and family baked their own bread what would be the use of the bakers? And if everyone raises their own potatoes and vegetables there soon would be no use for the farmers, in fact it would very soon demoralize the whole farming business.—J. B., Perfection.

## The Fruit of Hate

Those who sow hate will reap more than hate. Hate is a destructive thing, which has only lasting evil effects. Today, it is said, crime among the children of Germany has increased more than 40 per cent. Why? Are the children of Germany worse than any other children? Not at all. Lack of police, less discipline at home, relaxation of school restraint, trashy literature, are some of the things which are said to have brought on a wave of youthful criminals, teaching hatred has done more than these other things combined.—Washington Farmer.





# THE FARM HOME

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



## Mrs. Kennedy of Alamo Wins Prize Contest

THE "Home Conveniences" contest closes, and I have found it very difficult to determine to whom the first prize should be given. The letters I have received upon the subject have contained many useful suggestions which I find many readers have already tried and found to be both time and labor-savers. After much deliberation I have decided the first prize should go to Mrs. M. Kennedy of Alamo, Kalamazoo county, whose letter appears in this issue. While some of her suggestions may not be as unique as others we have received, I think my readers will agree with me that her letter will be of the greatest practical value to the largest number of farm women. No doubt some of you are already acquainted with some of the conveniences suggested by Mrs. Kennedy, but I am quite sure that out of the numerous "helps" she mentions each of you may glean something new and novel which will assist you in your housework.

I am very grateful to all who have taken the time to write of their household experiences. I feel that these personal letters have brought us closer together, and I trust we shall continue on more intimate terms as time goes on. I want to hear from you often, on any subject which interests you or your family. You don't know how much even the poorest kind of a letter is appreciated. Affectionately, PENELOPE.

## Many Conveniences That Lighten My Work

HAVE BEEN brewing my occasional cup of coffee in a basin, so the editor's generous offer of a percolator sounds good to me. In summing up my conveniences I was a little surprised to note that some of the most convenient of these conveniences are very simple and inexpensive. They sum up as follows: One sprinkler top on a common bottle to sprinkle clothes with; sprinkles very evenly and if very warm water is used the clothes can be ironed in a few minutes, cost ten cents.

A bottle of kerosene with hollow cork, beside the sink, making the cleaning of sink and wash dish easy, also a 41c aluminum wash dish that has been in daily use nearly seven years and is good yet. Two large aluminum salt and pepper shakers are on top of the range ready for instant use and two collanders hang over the kitchen sink. Into these all articles needing draining are dumped after the cook has removed the kettle, thereby saving many needless burns.

A strap tacked on the wall holds the tooth brushes and another in the woodshed holds four pairs of rubber boots. Behind the pantry door an oblong embroidery hoop is held fast with two staples at the top and the roll of butter paper is hung over the bottom, thereby keeping the paper clean and ready until the last sheet is gone. Waxed paper to cover lunches, left-overs and butter is indispensable, and also if cut in strips, wet and smoothed out it is much better and more sanitary than an old cloth when wrapped around the edge of a pie to keep the juices in.

A catsup bottle tightly corked makes the most sanitary and convenient potato masher I ever had.

Two ten-cent basins, one deep and the other shallow, when fitted together, make a nice double boiler, and two granite dish pans, the same size make a good roaster when turned together. Two old tooth brushes come very handy, one to trim wicks and to clean burners with, and the other to clean out the deep places in the nickel on the kitchen range.

A wire dish drainer is fine in which to drain dishes or to boil potatoes and squash in, permitting one to remove them all at once.

A wall pocket tacked fast to the back of the pantry door, made of burlap bags, has six small pockets and two large ones for old newspapers, magazines, wrapping paper and paper sacks. The small pockets hold everything from string to nails, tacks and the kitchen hammer. Another one like this on a closet door holds paper patterns, rolls of cloth for patches, every-day handkerchiefs and shoes and stockings. Two large oil cloth pockets at the right side of the broad shelf in the pantry are filled with clean cotton rags for wiping up greasy dishes, also the silver polish and cloths while just below sits a cold cream jar full of soda, which will instantly remove tea stain from the dishes, also scorched spots in tins if not too bad, and quickly cleans up grease or pot black off the wide zinc shelf I wash dishes on.

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

A board with two rows of nails driven in, fits in bottom of the machine draw, each nail holding its own spool of thread and at each end of the sewing machine are two home-made knitting bags. One has top held open with embroidery hoop and receives all scraps, clippings and threads that usually land on the floor, and the other holds leftover pieces of cloth and odd bits of trimming left. Two home-made folders fastened by 14 inch strap to a belt that buttons around the waist saves many burns while old newspapers are used to wash and wipe all lamp and lantern chimneys put on the shelf, and to polish the stove.

An old magazine is on the shelf to receive the teapot, another on the shelf for hot or black kettles and one on the ironing board, while others are sometimes heated in the oven to take the place of a hot water bottle or warm the bed for the children.

Large oatmeal boxes neatly covered with plain wall paper and labeled, hold beans, cereals, corn flour, meal, graham, rice, brown sugar and other things, while two white enameled sweet burley cans make fine cookie boxes.

The alarm clock is set when I fear I will forget some of my baking and let it burn, so even if I am in a distant part of the house I am reminded.

A jar of glue is a stand-by, especially for replacing the tins on shoe strings. Tips of strings are twisted tight and dipped in glue—as good as new when dry.

A sugar sifter is used to dust corn flour on liver or fish when frying them. Different brushes

## The Mother

*I DO not grudge them: Lord, I do not  
grudge  
My two strong sons that I have seen go out  
To break their strength and die, they and a  
few.  
In bloody protest for a glorious thing,  
They shall be spoken of among their people.  
The generations shall remember them,  
And call them blessed;  
But I will speak their names to my own  
heart  
In the long nights  
The little names that were familiar once  
Round my dead hearth.  
Lord, thou art hard on mothers:  
We suffer in their coming and their going;  
And tho I grudge them not, I weary, weary  
Of the long sorrow—and yet I have my joy;  
My sons were faithful and they fought.*  
—PADRAIC H. PEARSE.

are used to wash vegetables and rough glass dishes with and the food chopper is used from horse-radish to peanuts or grinding the coffee which the groceryman forgot to grind. A bird-cage hook for the jelly bag, a long slender pincers with teeth at the end to remove corks from bottles, are special pets and an aluminum tea kettle with a cover that opens as the handle is pressed down divides favor with the home-made bag that slips over the broom and ties with a shirr string for cleaning the walls. A chamois skin makes it possible to have clean windows with little effort, rinsing chamois and wiping window with it.

My short chimney four-burner kerosene stove is as far ahead of the old long chimney kind as a threshing machine is ahead of a flail.

A large woolly cloth dipped in paraffin oil and dried, put in a mop handle makes a fine dust mop, and dustless dusters are made the same way.

In the corner of the woodshed is a cloth corner clothes basket that holds the soiled clothes and is easy to get at, made by simply tacking a square of burlap across the corner and at bottom and last, but not least, comes the fireless cooker, which is a time and food saver but be sure and buy one with a separate cover for each compartment.

Next on my list of conveniences comes one aluminum soup dipper, one sweeper and vacuum cleaner combined and a mop pail with wood rollers which wrings the mop.

A handy egg record is simply a calendar with number of eggs gathered marked in on date of each day. At end of month record is added and marked on back of slip with money received.

In fancy I can see that percolator and almost smell the coffee.—Mrs. M. K., Alamo, Michigan.

## An Improved Clothes Closet

Dear Penelope:—In answer to some of your questions in the last M. B. F., I am going to tell you how we take care of our bedding.

We stretch a clothes line up in our storeroom and when quilts and blankets are ready to put away for summer we fold them and hang them over the line. In this way the air is allowed to circulate among them and they never smell musty. By throwing a sheet or something over them no dust will settle on them. As we were short on closet room we took a board a little over four feet long and not quite a foot and a half wide, painted it with white paint and made a shelf behind our bedroom door. Then we took an old curtain pole which we did not use and fastened it underneath the shelf by means of a wire at each end, which is fastened to the shelf. By using skirt hangers you will be surprised how many clothes can be hung up in this small space and the hangers keep the garments in such nice shape. By putting curtains around the shelf you will have a nice little clothes closet at no cost and which does not take up much room. This plan may also be carried out in the clothes closet by putting a pole through the center or to one side and clothes will look much nicer than when hung on hooks along the wall.

We enjoy your page in M. B. F. very much. I hope my suggestions may be of use to some one.—H. B. R., Burt, Michigan.

## A Patent Clothes Basket

Dear Penelope:—I have a labor-saver in my home which I find very convenient and I think it is a little out of the ordinary. A clothes basket on wheels.

I found it very hard work to carry a large basket of wet clothes from my laundry room to the lines, also to move it from place to place when I was hanging up the clothes. I asked my husband if there was not a way he could put the basket on wheels. At first he laughed at me then he said he would see. Stored away in the attic was an old doll cab that had heavy artillery wheels. These my husband removed and with a few odd sticks of wood, two iron rods, some wire and a common clothes basket he made something that saves many a hard lift. It is easy to move about and King Baby thinks it is a nice place to ride in when lined with pillows.

Our motto is, "Our children first, last and all the time."

Money invested in conveniences for the home is money well spent.—Mrs. H. K. T., Bailey, Mich.

## A German "Sympathizer"

Dear Penelope:—I am sending in a few war-time recipes, and while I am writing them I thought I would write a few lines.

How much we see and read of the pro-Germans. I think it is a disgrace to our flag to make a German kiss it. How would you like to have a German kiss you? Not I. I think they should be made to kiss the earth, then send them back to Germany. They all come here and make their money and then turn traitor to our country in time of war.

I am the mother of six children, the oldest one is 16 years; the youngest nine months, and the two oldest are boys, so I do not have any help in the house. I am busy from sun up till long after sun down. My neighbors have no children and they can go all the time and think if queer I can't, but I have my work to do, so I can't go to town and other places as they can.

Here's hoping this terrible war will soon end, and what a glorious time it will be when our boys come home.

## MY WAR TIME RECIPES

### Corn Bread

Three cups of corn meal, 6 cups flour, 3 cups liquid, 1 yeast cake, 3 tablespoons sugar, half teaspoon salt. Set sponge with wheat flour; cook cornmeal, let get cold, add to sponge; mix until the dough does not stick to hands; cover and let raise until double in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven 50 to 60 minutes.

### Corn Meal Cookies

Half cup melted fat, half cup molasses, half cup corn syrup, 1 egg, half cup sour milk or buttermilk, 1 small teaspoon soda, 2 cups corn meal, 1 cup wheat flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Combine the melted fat, molasses, syrup, beaten egg and milk; sift the dry ingredients and combine with the liquid. Drop from a teaspoon onto a greased pan and bake in moderate oven for 15 minutes. This makes 55 or 60 cookies about two inches in diameter.

—Mrs. G. C. M., Kingston.



## Summer Styles

No. 8814—A young girl's dress, cool and comfortable. What more can one ask for in our summer wardrobe? The little kimona waist, with its elbow sleeves and square-cut neck, is set onto a perfectly straight one-piece skirt. Such a dress needs no trimming if two materials are combined, the figured material forms trimming bands for the plain. I can easily picture a little girl of 8 or 10 summers sitting on the front porch knitting—perhaps a scarf for brother. Her long golden curls are girlishly held back and tied with a large black bow. How simply and neatly she is dressed. Her skirt is a small plaid of green and white and lined with black. The waist is of plain white dimity and trimmed with bias bands of the plaids around the square neck and elbow sleeves. The whole dress didn't cost a dollar, and mother made it in one day. Two lengths of gingham is all that is required for the skirt, and if the dimity is wide enough, two lengths from shoulder to waistline will make the waist. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 8819—Girl's dress. This pattern is more suitable for a "Sunday best" for Mary Ann. The skirt being shirred onto the waist across the front and back gives a very dressy appearance, and by using elbow sleeves, omitting the collar and finishing both with a shirring of the goods used in the dress one would add greatly to the daintiness. The row of tiny pearl buttons sewed very close together down the back gives such a quaint touch, and the fashionable hip pockets are formed by skirt buttoning onto the waist. Dotted muslin would be lovely for such a dress, or a daintily figured voile or dimity. This pattern comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 8820—A very simple ladies' afternoon waist is here shown, with kimona sleeves and an overblouse. The kimona effect finds favor with all who can wear it, for its comfort and, too, the fact that there is simply one seam to sew. No fitting of shoulder seams or setting in the sleeves, which is always a trial when one does the work on themselves. The overblouse is almost straight pieces which are underfaced on the edges. No. 8820 comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

No. 8815—Misses' and small women's dress. Comes in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Just a good, serviceable everyday dress. Tailored enough for street wear and yet suitable for afternoon or evening wear. The waist

with its long, slightly puffed sleeves, and a shawl collar which follows the line of the surplus closing is set onto the two-piece skirt by a wide belt or girdle. A plain colored linen, gingham, with white pique collar and cuffs or with white ruffled organdy collar and cuffs. They may be bought in a set for a small price, some at 50c a set, either in colors or white.

No. 8810—This pattern shows a style distinctly different in the popular separate skirt. The graduated tunic section starts at the right side seam and slants to a point at the left side front. A most becoming style to the tall, slender girl. As shown in the cut, the deep embroidery would be very desirable, or any material with a border. The pattern comes in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

No. 8847—Ladies' house dress cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure. The waist is double breasted with a V-shaped collar. The long sleeves may be buttoned at the wrist, making them easy to pin up while doing your work. The large pockets hang from the belt.

## Items of Interest to Women

A "College Woman's Plattsburg" will be opened on the historic campus of Vassar College, New York. This feminine Plattsburg has been instituted to make army nurses out of college women in the quickest possible time. These women will be given the first chance that any women have had in the history of America to train by the government's own provision for active war work. New York is the center of the recruiting campaign, but every city that boasts a branch of the association of Collegiate Alumnae will be scoured for recruits. The course consists of three months training at Plattsburg and women who sign must promise to serve their country by two years work in a hospital.

Secretary McAdoo has a deep appreciation for the way in which women are responding to the country's needs. In his Chicago speech he said: "The wives of those men who go to the front, the mothers of those sons who die, the children who are left fatherless in the world—they are all serving the colors, just as much as the men who wear the uniform and their suffering is, in many respects, greater." At Grand Rapids, Mr. McAdoo said, "The time is coming when if we are going to have complete democracy, all must have equal rights. I am surprised, after all the women have done since the war, that there are still men who think they don't deserve equal rights."

Men and women workers at several factories in Flint have worked overtime recently in order to listen to addresses on Red Cross work. Contributions to the work have been most generous. One hundred and fifty Red Cross women in uniform recently attended a lecture addressed by Bishop Henderson.

Menominee county Red Cross chapter now has six branches, ten county auxiliaries, eight city auxiliaries, one surgical dressing room in Menominee, and one hospital garment shop.

Co-eds of the Western Normal are uniting with other co-eds in Michigan in urging Senators Smith and Townsend to vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Adrian chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution contributed over \$500 last year for patriotic purposes.

## A STUMP SPEECH OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

It has been one of those large, heavily-rooted chestnut stumps which present so many terrors to the plowman. Measuring seven feet in diameter, the offspring were five branching trees and roots extending in all directions. It spelled destruction to the plowshare which came too near, and the farmer was compelled at all times to give it a wide berth when cultivating the field. The days of its dominion were terminated by the efficacious use of dynamite.

To lift out the stump, it was necessary to use more than one charge.

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Drill holes were accordingly put down under the largest roots and points offering greatest resistance; each was loaded with approximately four cartridges of dynamite, the last cartridge in a hole being made into a primer by attaching an electric blasting cap.

After all the holes had been thoroughly tamped with moist earth, all the electric blasting cap wires were connected with the exception of the two end wires, which were joined to the leading wires from the blasting machine. After the blast, the stump was in no way recognizable. It had been lifted out of the earth and broken into fragments of such size as to be easily carried away.

It required twenty-two pounds of low-freezing extra dynamite and ten electric blasting caps to perform the work. The owner was more than repaid in ridding the land of a pest which had lain as an eyesore and a tax collector long enough.

## ANOTHER 40-LB. HOLSTEIN MAKES HER APPEARANCE

No sooner is it recorded that there are now thirty pure-bred Holstein cows that have each produced more than forty pounds of butter in a week than another Black-and-White beauty rises to the occasion and upsets our figures by producing a like amount. Leafy Veeman De Kol is the thirty-first 40-lb. pure-bred Holstein.

Leafy Veeman De Kol finished her test with a record to her credit of 589.7 lbs. of milk yielding 40.10 lbs. of butter produced in seven consecutive days.

Leafy Veeman De Kol hails from New York. Her sire is Duke Wayne

**Co-operative Buying** —Flour Mill, Feed, Grain, Delivered carlot quotations furnished.  
**Saves Money.**  
GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO. Minneapolis, Minn

Veeman De Kol. Her dam is Leafy Dawn De Kol. She was bred by Byron Barstow, Earlville, New York, and is now owned by Abbott and Clark Cortland, N. Y.

At the time of her freshening she was 7 years, 10 months and 29 days of age.

## A HANDY OIL CAN FOR A THREE-CENT STAMP

The National Refining Company, which is one of the largest refiners of oils in the United States, offers to send to any owner of a tractor or an automobile, a handy oil can, upon receipt of a three-cent stamp. The company is using this novel means to introduce its quality products to purchasers of lubricating oils. The claim is made by this company that its products are far superior to any of the commercial oils of equal price on the market today. Farmers who have occasional engine trouble, such as overheating, carbon, lack of power, etc., most of which are traceable to poor lubrication and a low grade of oil, will do well to fill out the coupon on page 19 of this issue and mail it to the National Refining Co.

## ROBERT POINTER TO SELL PURE-BREDS

Breeders and dairymen within a wide radius of Wayne are planning to attend the sale of Robert Pointer's herd of pure-bred Holsteins, Monday, June 3rd, announcement of which has been previously made in these columns. Mr. Pointer has spared no expense to build up one of the best Holstein herds in the state, and the breeder who secures any of this stock may feel fortunate. The sale will be held at the farm, 1 mile east of Wayne.



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



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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

**500 bus. WHITE STAR SEED CORN.** Early maturing, good yielder for silage or husking \$4 bu. bags free. Special price on the lot. Sample for stamp. Express only. Harry Vail, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

**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.

### SEED BEANS

60 bushels Dry Hand-Picked, tested by M. A. C. Lansing. Strong Germination, 96%. \$8.00 per bushel, bags extra. Charles Lanphier, Midland, Mich., R. 8.

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



### 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.

### FARMS AND FARM LANDS

**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.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### TO EVERY FARMER

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Musson of Howell, 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.

**FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL,** or Cheapest Gasoline, using our 1918 Carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days trial. Money back Guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 559 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

## County Crop Reports

**KALKASKA (South)**—Farmers are getting the ground ready to plant corn and potatoes, and some are planting corn. The soil is quite moist. Good growing weather for crops. D. Hosenburg has purchased a new Fordson tractor. Two delegates from each produce company met at Fife Lake on Saturday, May 18, to form a central selling and purchasing force. The following prices were quoted at Kalkaska this week: Wheat, \$1.75 to \$2.10; oats, 95; rye, \$2; beans, \$5.70; potatoes, 55c per cwt.; butter, 30; butterfat, 41; eggs, 30; wool, 50c.—R. E. B., South Boardman, May 19.

**HAY (Southeast)**—The weather has been fine for planting these last two weeks. Farmers about done planting. Sowed crops looking well. Farm help is scarce and farmers are working hard. W. have plenty of rain. Supplies for the farm are very high; prices to farmers coming down. Bay City prices quoted May 23 were: Wheat, \$2.12; rye, \$1.80; barley, \$3 per cwt.; oats, 76; dressed hogs, \$20-\$21; veal, \$16-\$17; eggs, 32; butter, 40-42.—J. C. A., Munger.

**GENESEE (South)**—Farmers planting corn and plowing and fitting potato and bean ground. The weather has been warm. The soil has been too dry and hard for working in some places. We have had a dandy rain today which will make the ground in better condition and will also help the new clover seeding, in fact it will help everything. Some are building silos. The following prices at Flint last week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.75; oats, 83; rye, \$1.90; hay, \$18 to \$23; beans, \$9.50; potatoes, \$1 per cwt.; creamery butter, 44; eggs, 36; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$14 to \$15; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$8; veal, \$11; wool, 65.—C. S., Fenton, May 25.

**MIDLAND (East)**—Farmers getting ground ready for beans. Oats look good, corn is most all planted and some is up. Nice weather. Soil in good condition. Following prices paid at Midland last week: Wheat, \$2.05; ear corn, 75; rye, \$2; hay, \$20; beans, \$9.50; potatoes, 75; butter, 40; eggs, 30; butterfat, 43; beef steers, \$8 to \$9; veal calves, \$10.—J. H. M., Hemlock, May 24.

**ARENAC (East)**—Everybody is busy and weather has been very good, but cool nights. Oats are doing fair; wheat and rye are pushing up; meadows are growing slow. Indications are for a good fruit crop if the frost holds off. Following prices were quoted at Tawing this week: Oats, 70; loose hay, \$10; beans, \$8.50; potatoes, 65 bu.; butter, 34; butterfat, 41; eggs, 30; hogs, 30; beef cows, 13.—M. B. R., Twining, May 24th.

**CALHOUN (Northwest)**—Farmers are planting corn. Oats looking fine. Hay not very good around here. Apples are looking good. No peaches. The weather is fine. Following prices quoted at Battle Creek this week: Wheat, \$2.09; oats, 80; rye, \$2.25; hay, \$20; potatoes, 60; butter, 42; eggs, 32; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 5 1-2; veal calves, 11.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, May 24.

**CHEBOYGAN (South)**—Plenty of rain. Some ground too wet to work. New seeding doing well. Some old meadows badly winter killed. The light grounds are in nice shape. Grains doing fine. Potatoes and corn being planted as fast as the ground can be gotten ready. Fruit trees in full bloom. Six thousand sheep are being pastured on cut-over lands near here.—Wolverine, May 25.

**LAPEER (East Central)**—Farmers have their corn about all planted and the weather has been ideal this week. Some have beans planted. Oats and barley are growing good, have a very good color, looks like we would have some good oats this year; a good crop this year means just that much nearer Berlin and victory. The following prices were offered at Inlay city this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.60; oats, 71; rye, \$2.40; hay, \$14; potatoes, 50; butter, 40; butterfat, 41; eggs, 32; sheep, \$8 to \$10; lambs, \$12 to \$14; hogs, \$15.60; beef steers, \$12.50; beef cows, \$7 to \$9; veal calves, \$13; wool buyers offering 60c.—C. A. B., Inlay City, May 24.

**BRANCH (Southwest)**—Farmers are finishing up planting corn and beginning to cultivate. We have been having ideal

weather for the last two weeks. Never saw oats and barley look better at this time of year. Wheat is coming on but will not make more than half a crop.—D. M. H., Bronson, May 24.

**ALLEGAN (Southeast)**—The past several days have been favorable for farmers. The most of the corn is planted and some of the early planted is up. Weather is quite warm with frequent showers. Wheat that survived the winter is doing fine, also oats, rye and pastures.—W. F., Otsego, May 25.

**MISSAUKEE (South)**—Weather fine; oats, barley, speltz, peas are growing nicely. All wheat fields plowed up for other crops. Corn planting about done. Farmers getting ready for planting potatoes and beans. Apples in full bloom; mostly summer and fall varieties. Pears, plums and cherries very light bloom. No sale for potatoes here. Following prices were paid at Falmouth this week: Oats, \$1; wheat, \$1.98; rye, \$2.10; hay, \$20; beans, \$10.50; butter, 35; butterfat, 41; eggs, 30.—H. S., Moddersville, May 23.

**CLARE (North)**—Farmers are busy at planting corn; some corn in. Oats and rye are looking good. The following prices were paid at Clare this week: Wheat, \$2; oats, 70; rye, \$1.75; beans, \$9.00; potatoes, 75; butterfat, 44; eggs, 31; dressed sheep, \$16; hogs, \$21; beef steers, \$18; beef cows, \$12; veal calves, \$15.—D. B., Lake, May 25.

**BERRIEN (West)**—Farmers planting corn. Oats and wheat are looking good at present. Hay is a little short and full of sorrel, which makes it look bad. Baroda has a fine new canning factory, which will be a big benefit to the farmers in this community. They will can fruit of all kinds, tomatoes, and string beans. The weather has been a little cool and damp. Farmers who planted 1917 seed corn are feeling good because it is growing fine. The following prices were paid at Baroda this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$2; oats, \$1; rye, \$2; hay, \$20; potatoes, 60 bu.; butter, 40; butterfat, 43; eggs, 30; hogs, \$16; veal calves, \$12.—O. Y., Baroda, May 24.

**BRANCH (North)**—Farmers busy at corn planting. Weather fine. Soil in good shape. Things look promising for good crops. The following prices were offered at Union City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; hay, \$15; potatoes, 60; butter, 38; butterfat, 43; eggs, 33; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$7 to \$8; veal calves, \$13.50.—F. S., Union City, May 24.

**HURON (West)**—The weather has been ideal for farming the last week; sugar beets nearly all sown, and a good many acres of corn planted. All spring crops are looking good and growing nicely. The following quotations were made at Pigeon last week: Wheat, \$2.00; oats, 70; hay, \$20; beans, \$9; eggs, 32.—A. F. C., Pigeon, May 23.

**MONTCALM (Central)**—Farmers are still planting corn and plowing for beans and potatoes. Weather conditions are favorable. Soil is warming up. Rains about once a week. Not much building as material is so high. Hay and oats are very scarce and farmers are turning horses out to grass because hay is so high in price and also so scarce. Farmers are putting in more beans this year and cutting down their potatoes on account of the grading rules. The following quotations were made at Six Lakes last week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$2.50; oats, 68; hay, \$20; potatoes, 50c cwt.; butter, 38; butterfat, 40; eggs, 30; veal calves, \$12; hogs, \$16.50; wool, 60c.—E. G., Edmore, May 22.

**ANTRIM (Northeast)**—Fair weather just at present although last Sunday, May 19, this section was visited by one of the worst storms it has witnessed for years. It started about 6 p. m., when it hailed for a few minutes, later turning to rain, which fell almost in torrents. Hail stones were picked up that measured from three-quarters to one inch in diameter. Some damage was done to grain on hillsides. Oats are looking good. Some farmers are planting sugar beets and radishes instead of potatoes and beans. Potatoes will be a smaller crop this year because of the scarcity of labor. Plenny Gennet raised a new barn May 21, and there will be more built here this summer.—G. A. D., Charlevoix, May 22.

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# Federal Farm Loan Bonds Supply Funds To Finance Farmers

*The Federal Farm Loan Act has these big, vital, national purposes:*

- To provide capital for agricultural development.
- To create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage.
- To equalize rates of interest upon farm loans.
- To furnish a market for United States bonds.
- To create depositaries and financial agents for the Government.

**I**N carrying out these purposes Federal Farm Loan Bonds offer safe and sound long term investments for the thrifty, based on the assembled farm mortgages of America; increase farm production, and make it easier for farm tenants to buy and own farms.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds are issued by twelve regional Federal Land Banks. These banks and the entire system are examined, supervised and operated by the Federal Farm Loan Board, a bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington. Every Federal Farm Loan Bond is the obligation of the Federal Land Bank which issues it, and also of all the other eleven Federal Land Banks. Every Federal Farm Loan Bond is based upon massed and aggregated farm mortgages pledged as security. No mortgage is made for more than fifty per cent of the value of the farm as fixed by a Federal Land Bank Appraiser appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington. The Treasury motto on farm loans is "safety first."

All loans are made through cooperative organizations of farm borrowers, termed National Farm Loan Associations, very similar in character to city building and loan associations. Each mortgage is guaranteed by the Association. In addition to the security of the farms themselves, each mortgage is backed by the resources of all the twelve Federal Land Banks, including a cash subscription by each association to the stock of the Land Bank equal to five per cent of all loans, and in addition thereto there is a five per cent double liability on the part of the borrowers. No farm loan security has ever been offered so strengthened and buttressed by Government inspection and control, and such adequate resources back of the obligations.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds bear five per cent interest, payable semi-annually, May and November, and, in the language of the Federal Farm Loan Act, "shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and local taxation." It will be noted that this exemption is complete. Interest on these bonds need not be included in income tax returns. These bonds are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000 and in either coupon or registered form. They are due in twenty years and redeemable after five years.

The buying of Federal Farm Loan Bonds is not only a profitable transaction but is a patriotic act. This system enables the small farmer to borrow money on terms as favorable as the large farmer. For the first time in the history of American agriculture the farmer, through the issue of Federal Farm Loan Bonds, is enabled to secure the capital which he has so badly needed.

All mortgages issued under this Act are paid off in installments, so that with every interest payment there is paid an installment of the principal, and when the last interest payment is made the mortgage is extinguished. Each mortgage grows smaller year by year and the security is to that extent rendered greater. The standard form of mortgage now prevailing runs for thirty-five years, and the first effect of the taking out of a mortgage in the Federal Farm Loan System is to put the farmer in easier circumstances so as to enable him to

extend his operations, become a greater producer, buy more machinery, intensify his farming, supply himself with livestock, and otherwise take a stronger financial position. He becomes a better customer of the bank, of the store, and of the manufacturer.

Money is loaned under this system only for certain specific purposes, all connected with the development of agriculture. Land owners who rent their farms out cannot borrow under the Act. The financial pressure of the system is exerted always in the direction of strengthening the position of the actual farmer as against the landlord. Loans may be made for the following purposes and for no other:

- To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.
- To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live-stock.
- To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.
- To liquidate certain outstanding indebtedness of the farmer.

Such operations as the provision of necessary buildings, machinery, seeds, clearing, tiling, draining, fencing, etc., are carried on by farmers borrowing under this system on a large scale, and always with increased farm efficiency in view. The farmer who has financed himself through a Federal Farm Loan mortgage is at once relieved of anxiety as to the falling due of his mortgage. He knows exactly what he can do for thirty-five years in the future. The interest rate to him at present is five and one-half per cent per annum, plus a one per cent amortization charge, so that by the payment of six and one-half per cent per annum his loan is extinguished in thirty-five years.

Lack of capital and lack of skilled, reliable labor are the two greatest drawbacks to agricultural progress. Federal Farm Loan Bonds are doing their part to remove both these obstacles. With sufficient capital, labor-saving machinery and up-to-date equipment, will come a great increase in the farmers' productive power.

Whatever increases the earning power of the farmers of your community directly contributes to your own prosperity. The Federal Farm Loan System then is your affair as it is that of every American citizen. Put your shoulder to the wheel and start the sale of Farm Loan Bonds in your community. Buy as many yourself as you can afford and talk them to your friends and neighbors.

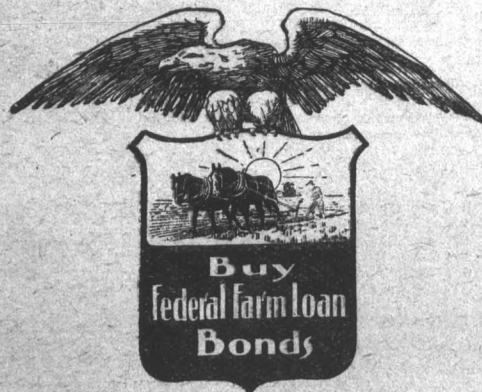
Federal Farm Loan Bonds are printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, and have the same protection against counterfeiting that is enjoyed by the currency in your pocketbook.

In the language of the Farm Loan Act, Federal Farm Loan Bonds "shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds and may be accepted as security for all public deposits." You can offer your banker no better collateral.

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**fooling the Neighbors.**—"What makes that hen of yours cackle so loudly?" "Why, they've just laid a cornerstone for the new workmen's club across the road, and she's trying to make the neighbors think she did it."—Chicago Herald.

**Wise Mabel.**—Louise, nine years old, asking her mother "Where is papa going?" "To a stag party," she replied. "What is a stag party, Mama?" Sister Mabel, seven years old, who had been listening, with a dignified attitude of superior wisdom, answered instantly: "It's where they stagger. Don't you know?"—Pittsburgh Sun.

**The Most Used "Blade."**—Teacher (at object-lesson)—"So now, children, you know how a knife is made. I want you, Marjorie, to tell me which is the most important part of a knife." Marjorie—"Er—er—er—" Teacher—"Well, I'll help you. What part of his knife does your father use the most?" Marjorie—"The corkscrew."—Pearsons.

**His Father's Motto.**—Sunday School Teacher—"Now, Jimmy, I want you to



memorize to-day's motto, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' " Jimmy—"Yes, but I know it now. My father says he has always used that as his motto in his business." Teacher—"Oh, how noble of him! And what is his business?" Jimmy—"He's a prize-fighter, Ma-am."—Life.

**Charley Made a Hit.**—"Charley is simply wonderful," exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins. "I never dreamed that any one could run a motor-car the way he can!" "What has happened?" "We took a ride yesterday and went along beautifully in spite of the fact that he had forgotten some of the machinery!" "Running without machinery?"

"Yes. We had gone at least eleven miles before Charley discovered that his engine was missing."—Washington Star.

**Depended on the Mule.**—Speaking at a political gathering, Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, of Massachusetts, referred to the many amusing incidents of the schoolrooms, and related a little incident along that line.

A teacher in a public school was instructing a youthful class in English when she paused and turned to a small boy named Jimmy Brown.

"James," said she, "write on the board, 'Richard can ride the mule if he wants to.'"

This Jimmy proceeded to do to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"Now then," continued the teacher when Jimmy had returned to his place, "can you find a better form for that sentence?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the prompt response of Jimmy. "Richard can ride the mule if the mule wants him to."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

**Gardening Courtesies.**—One morning Jorkins looked over his fence and said to his neighbor, Harkins: "What are you burying in that hole?" "Just replanting some of my seeds, is all," was the answer. "Seeds," exclaimed Jorkins angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens!" "That's all right," said the other. "The seeds are inside."—Harper's Magazine.

**German Potato Bugs.**—"The way Germany prepared for a generation for this war was positively uncanny," said a congressman. "Yes, Germany's forty years of minute war preparation is as uncanny as the story of the potato bugs."

"On an autumn evening a group of Minnesota farmers sat around the fire in the general store and complained of the potato bugs' ravages."

"The pests ate my whole potato crop in two weeks," said one farmer. "They ate my crop in two days," said a second farmer, "and then they roosted on the trees to see if I'd plant more."

"A drummer for a seed house cleared his throat. 'Gents,' he said, 'all that's very remarkable. Let me tell you what I saw in our own store. I saw a couple of potato bugs examining the books about a week before planting time to see who had purchased seed.'"—Washington Star.

**All There But the Pop.**—Mother was out, and Sister Sue was putting on her best blouse, so six-year-old Bobbie had to entertain Sue's young man. As is the way with his kind, he began to ply the unfortunate caller with questions.

"Mr. Brown," he began, "what is a popinjay?"

"Why—er—a popinjay is a—eh—vain bird."

"Are you a bird?"

"No, of course not."

"Well, that's funny. Mother said you were a popinjay and father said there was no doubt about your being a jay, and Sue said there didn't seem to be much chance of your poppin' and now you say you aren't a bird at all."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

**What Lo Was Fighting For.**—John H. Mosier, attorney and oil man of Muskogee, Okla., was in Kansas City recently with a new Indian story. An Indian soldier, home on a furlough, was walking down Main street at Muskogee when a white man who knew him stopped him and said:

"Well, John, I see you have become a soldier."

"How do you like being a soldier, John?"

"No like-um."

"What's the matter?"

"Too much salute—not enough shoot."

"Of course you know what you are fighting for, John?"

"Yes, me know," answered the Indian.

"Well, what are you fighting for, John?"

"Make whole dam world Democratic party," answered the Indian. — Kansas City Journal.

**What the Neighbors Say!**

Your paper is the help farmers need. —D. W. Leedy, Mason county.

I can't live without the M. B. F. Send it to me. Many thanks. —Jas. R. Sweeney, St. Clair county.

Enclosed find one dollar for M. B. F. We like the paper very much. —Jacob Baker, Isabella county.

It is a grand paper and every farmer should have it in his home. —Thos. J. Hagerty, St. Clair County.

It's a fine paper. Much pleased with it. Just what the farmers need. —H. K. Gemmill, Emmet county.

The M. B. F. is truly the farmer's best friend and I am heartily pleased with it. —John Strauss, Antrim county.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for the M. B. F., the best farm paper that I have seen yet. —F. E. Davis, Tuscola county.

Have read several of your papers and am much pleased. It is a farmer's paper. —Gaven W. Telfer, Shiawassee county.

If the rest of the issues are as good as the sample I may want the paper for some time. —Bryant C. Borton, Kalkaska county.

Michigan Business Farming suits me just right. The crop reports are worth the price you ask. —Herman Hennes, Missaukee county.

Find enclosed two dollars for which send M. B. F. to the two names enclosed. Hoping you success, I stand ever ready to help you in any way. —Tom Bookey, Ionia county.

Am very much pleased with the M. B. F. It is a real farmer's paper. Enclosed find one dollar, as I wish to continue as a subscriber as long as I farm. —D. B. Sears, Washtenaw county.

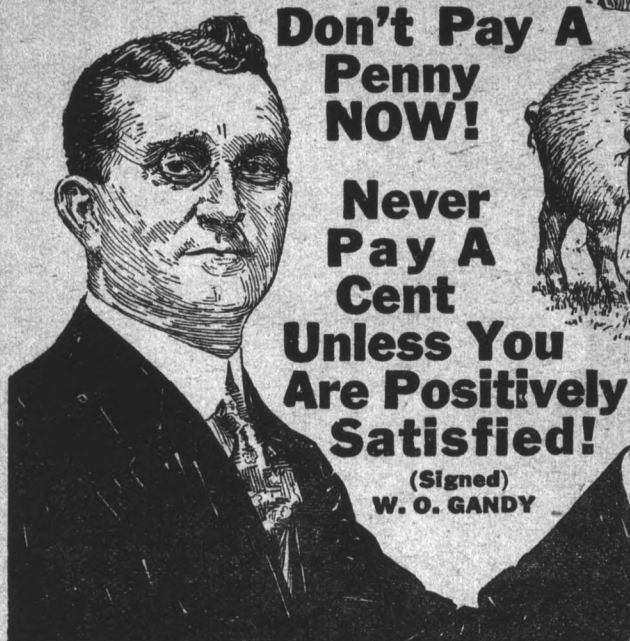
Enclosed find one dollar for one year's subscription to M. B. F., which I class as one of the best papers a farmer can take. We need more like it to back up the farmers. —Fred Williams, Lapeer county.

As I find by pursuing its pages it gives the information the farmers need most, that is a full report of markets to which we can refer and thus know whether our local dealers are paying what they should pay for our produce. It also gives many other valuable hints which should interest every other tiller of the soil. —A. W. Dernberg, Oakland county.

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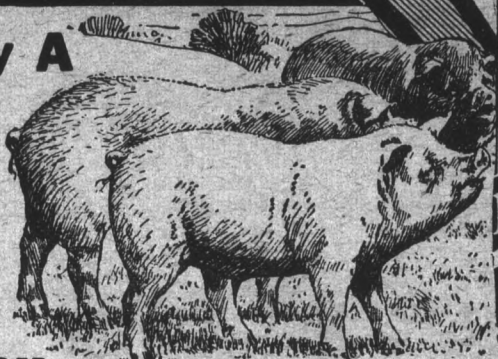


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(Signed)  
W. O. GANDY

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You know my offer! It has been repeatedly made in this paper for over a year now.

It has been accepted by thousands of hog raisers. Here is what I frankly and honestly offer you! I agree to send you Avalon Farms Hog-Tone treatment for all your hogs for 60 days! If it doesn't make your hogs make more money for you—produce more pounds of clean flesh from the same amount of feed—I don't want your money!

This is a man-to-man proposition. I trust in your honesty. Let me take all the risk—like Geo. Buhler, Oberlin, Iowa, did, and he writes: "Enclosed find P. O. order to pay for Hog-Tone. I now have 61 head of hogs and have not one sick since feeding Hog-Tone. Last year I lost over 40 head." H. L. Struckmeyer, Miles City, Montana, writes: "I put a bunch of 17 runts into shape with Avalon Farms Hog-Tone so they brought \$16.00 each. Ordinarily they would have brought about \$9.00."

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20 cents worth keeps a hog in tip-top condition from weaning time until marketing time. I will ship you one \$1.00 bottle of Hog-Tone for each eight hogs in your herd—the day the coupon below, filled in, reaches this office. That will be sufficient to treat your hogs 60 days or more, according to size. That treatment is guaranteed by me to give you a 400 per cent profit at marketing time over and above the cost to you of the Hog-Tone. If it doesn't, I don't want you to pay me a penny.

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You will probably have to feed soft corn to your hogs this fall. That will mean digestive troubles for the herd—sure! Avalon Farms Hog-Tone is the best known remedy for digestive troubles of this kind.

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Thoroughly proved on Avalon Farms, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, almost invariably successful in cleaning out Stomach, Bowel and Bronchial Worms that infest hogs. Thus, it protects hogs from easily contracting Cholera, Rheumatism, Scours, Thumps, caused by worms and indigestion, Enteritis, indigestion and other diseases.

Wonderful tonic and conditioner—gives hogs voracious appetites, aids digestion, makes them thrive and put on flesh fast. Best known tonic for sows during gestation. Its use insures strong, healthy pigs. The reliable worm-expeller safe to use at this time.

Write me at once—use coupon—a post card—or send me a letter—tell me the number of your hogs—and I will send you the 60 days' treatment on 60 Days' Trial, No-Money-If-Not-Satisfied-Plan—at once.

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NOTE: Dr. Grawcock's famous book on Treating Hogs sent FREE with every order.

I have \_\_\_\_\_ (State Number) \_\_\_\_\_ hogs. Ship me immediately enough Avalon Farms Hog-Tone to treat them for 60 days. I am to pay nothing now except transportation charges. I agree to report results to you at end of 60 days and pay for the Hog-Tone at that time if it has done all that you claim. If it does not, I will return the labels to you and you agree to cancel the charge.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Print Name)  
P.O. \_\_\_\_\_  
R.R. No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Shipping Point \_\_\_\_\_  
Name and address of my druggist \_\_\_\_\_



## NECESSITY OF DEVELOPING THE FARM BOY

(Continued from page 7)

witnesses a more pathetic sight than that of an aged farmer disposing of his land and stock, because nature has gently whispered that his life's work is nearly done. How many farmers, just as they have achieved success in a financial way on the farm, have been forced to dispose of the land and stock at a sacrifice because no one remained to go on with the work. Not so with the man who has sons who have been associated with him for years. He is building for his family so that some day he can retire with ample competence and leave the farm in the hands of somebody who will know how to conduct it at a profit.

Not far from the writer's home live two men now well along in life who have spent their lives operating adjoining farms. One has been a driver of his boys and hired men. Absolutely he has dictated everything connected with his farm and home. The boys worked hard, not heartily, until they were of age and left the farm. His wife, a mere slave, a broken-down woman at fifty, died soon after the younger boy left home. All the time he was surrounded with scrub animals, inferior equipment and hobo laborers. Good papers and books were barred from the farm after Frank began to take an interest in better stock and riding plows. On account of endless bickering the boys seldom visit the old home. Hired help do not stay. Neighbors do not respect him. His money is gone. The one-time productive fields are grown up to hideous weeds; the buildings, fences and farm machinery are a mass of tumbled-down wreckage. This man has always had his own way, but not a soul of his household ever got any joy out of living on that farm. Alone in his old age, unloved and unrespected, he is living like an outcast with a strange tenant family, simply waiting for the end to come. Fool that he was. What does a man gain to have his own way and lose the sympathy and friendship of those nearest him.

The other man is of different type. With his two boys he was a comrade. Eagerly he seized upon their early awakening desire to have better stock and to do things. He purchased some pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and a small herd of Berkshire hogs. As much as he could he let them have their own way, only giving them kindly direction to have everything fit into the harmonious plan as much as could be. He furnished good books and papers and took them with him to the poultry shows, fairs and live stock exhibitions. As the boys grew older he consulted with them. It was "our farm," not "my farm." The boys grew up strong and manly; they had learned to think, to plan and to do. They attended agricultural college, returned to the farm and are making a success with Holstein cattle, hogs and poultry. This man has an acre of lawn, an orchard and garden, a fine country home, and a new cottage home for the boy who is married. He made as much money as he of the other type, his boys are carrying on the business successfully, and he has the loving companionship of his wife, boys and grandchildren. He is loved and respected by his family and his neighbors.

Now, both of these men have come to within two decades of the close of their lives. The one has had his own way, saved money and lost it. On a run-down farm, cared for by a strange family, unloved by his own boys, unrespected by his neighbors, he is gloomily waiting for the end to come; the other man has made a home for his boys, educated them and helped them to start into business for themselves. They are living happy, and are still comrades, father and sons.

We are beginning to appreciate more and more the practical and useful and that we can make it of account in our lives and education. The breeding and perpetuating of pure-bred animals and watching the workings of nature's mysterious forces from one generation to another renders the study of heredity the most fascinating and perplexing of human pursuits. It certainly is a great business, and we can hardly realize what a change has taken place in the past few years and what a change is taking place today in the way of improved live stock. The talented young man has an opportu-

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ity to gain greater recognition as a breeder of live stock as to fight against greater odds in a crowded business or professional world. There is abundant opportunity for one to use all the talents he possesses in the live stock business. The man who produces the best specimens of the animal kingdom, even tho he wears the blouse of a herdsman, is brother to all the other artists since the world began. In selecting and mating the parents of some of their famous animals breeders have exercised mental faculties far greater than were demanded by Sir Christopher Wren in designing Saint Paul's Cathedral.—W. Milton Kelly.

## SOME WAYS OF PREVENTING SOIL WASHING

(Continued from page 8)

have made several acres of very fertile land from other farms above them. Such land is usually very productive and easy to cultivate, being free from stones and rich in organic matter and mineral fertility.

The planting of trees and seeding of the land to grass suggests another great factor in checking and preventing soil washing. Many fields are too rolling to be cultivated and should be made into permanent pastures. Red top, blue grass, meadow fescue and white clover have few superiors for soil building purposes, and in some cases the despised quack grass may be used for holding back the soil.

Erosion cannot altogether be controlled, but a great improvement can be made and many acres of productive land saved by only a moderate expenditure of time and money. The main points being to build dams to hold back the soil and plant food, the use of tile drains and reseeded some of the cultivated land to pasture grasses and planting trees in double rows to prevent the rush of water, making gullies in the fields.

After the advantages are gained the next and by far the most important step is to give the land proper under drainage, plow it deeper and incorporate more humus-making material in the soil. A large part of the waste of plant food and soil is direct-

ly due to poor plowing and not restoring sufficient organic matter to last well through the rotation of crops. Especially on clay soils should, the plowing be as deep as practicable, and large amounts of organic matter plowed under to loosen up the soil and improve its water-holding capacity. The growing of clover and other deep-rooted legume crops will not only establish water courses down into the subsoil, but it will add greatly to the supply of organic matter in the soil. As soon as the soil becomes very destitute of organic matter it does not require much rain to start puddling and washing. When the water can only go down three or four inches and comes to an impervious subsoil it can go no farther and begins to find its level, carrying away with it the top soil, leaving the subsoil practically worthless for crop production. The more shallow the top soil, and the more rolling the field, the greater the damage. A deep soil, filled with organic matter absorbs water and retains it for crops. The biggest cause of soil washing is the deficiency of organic matter in the soil.—Lester J. Meredith.



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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 recleaned. Bags extra or send bags. Beans 1 lb. pick recleaned 61 lbs. per bu., \$8.00.

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# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

**POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE** **DAIRYING** **BEEF PRODUCTION** **BREEDING PROBLEMS**

## BUYING AND BREEDING REGISTERED DAIRY HERD

Indications are that prices for registered dairy cattle will rule higher for the next few years than they have for some years past. The demand for good dairy cows exceeds the supply and breeders and farmers who have the money are willing to part with it when they find that which fills their eye. Likewise, never did there seem to be a time when it would pay the dairyman-breeder of high-class commercial cows so well to produce well-bred types. With the buyers of dairy cows seeking high and low for grade cows for the eastern markets at long prices, and with the incessant demand for registered dairy bulls from good milking ancestry, surely there is incentive to invest in breeding animals of sterling quality.

While everything looks most favorable for a large trade in pedigreed dairy cattle during the next few years, the necessity for intelligent selection is just as pressing as ever. Unequal results invariably follow random methods of selecting breeding stock. The most noteworthy successes have been achieved by men who have been content to start in a moderate way and hasten slowly to reduce their methods to that degree of specialization necessary to mould animal form and character in the desired direction.

In these days of high-priced land, labor and feeding materials, every tendency is toward the high producing dairy cow. Consequently, the smaller the number of good animals in the herd, the less it will cost to maintain them, and if their progeny may be sold for as much as a larger number from the low producers, the small but choice dairy herd is better.

As a class of people who are prone to rush in and out again; to seek short cuts to the object of their desire, rather than begin in a sane way. Too many beginners try to spend their money over as many heads as they can obtain and therein make a vital mistake, when the same amount of money invested would bring better returns if just half as many females of the better sort were bought. Shrewd buying is a part of the success of a breeder, just as much as shrewd selling is later on when he has a surplus to dispose of; but it is always a mistake to buy just because something is going for a little money. It will always pay the young breeder to attend a few public sales, livestock exhibitions, and visit some of the best breeders before he invests in breeding stock. Then, when he is ready, there are many experienced breeders who will gladly assist him for the good of the industry and the best interests of the breed.

In buying foundation females for a herd, individual records as well as approved blood lines should be given as much attention as age or price. As a rule, other factors being equal, it is better to purchase females of breeding age, either with calves at foot, or safe in calf to sires that are bred right to nick with them. Many a breeder has made a good beginning from the purchase of a few old cows, but it is usually better to seek those that are yet in their prime or just reaching it. They will cost a little more, but the animals will be worth it. To secure such females means a lot of hard study and close investigation, but unless a man is willing to study these problems as well as the various other phases of the business as he goes along he had better keep his money in the bank and devote his energies to some other line of farming.

The greatest improvement in breeding must come largely thru the bull. As a rule, the tried sire, one that has served his time in some established herd and is being sold to make room for one of lesser age, is a safer investment than a younger animal. By studying the character and form of the young stock sired by the bull, one can form an accurate idea of his value as a sire, and there is less risk to run than there is when a perfectly untried sire is purchased. When an old sire is selected, the beginner will be assured of a certain degree of success until he has got his bearings and become sufficiently familiar with the type and character of the animals of the breed with which he is working to select the sort that finds favor among the most liberal buyers. From any point of view, the use of a tried sire is preferable. He will prove an anchor in time of trouble.

One of the country's most famous breeders owes his success to the use of one exceptionally good aged bull. He has been searching for several years for another bull that will prove equally satisfactory as a sire. It is the well-defined opinion of the breeder that he must secure a sire whose calves will be as meritorious as those of the one so long used or else his herd cannot be kept up to its present high standard. This breeder who won fame and fortune thru several heavy-milking daughters of his famous sire, has more of a problem than merely replacing the bull that has done so well as a sire. He must find a bull whose characteristics and traits nick well with the females of the first great sire. This makes the situation more perplexing. But the owner is seeking diligently, studying good bulls and consulting milk records and experimenting with several young bulls in a moderate way to find out what kind of

daughters they will produce. No doubt before the old sire shall have outlived his days of usefulness a worthy young sire will have been found. The value of a tried sire in rounding the corners, so to speak, of a collection of cows from various herds and placing the new breeder in possession of a herd of females that present much uniformity of type and quality, can hardly be measured in dollars and cents. It is only thus that a beginner may succeed in developing his herd to a high standard, unless he should have the singular good fortune to obtain a young bull that proves to be one of the really great sires of the breed.

The successful breeder must make a constant study of the essential merits of breeding animals and familiarizing himself with the type and characteristics that add commercially to the value of his stock. The cow that shows a profit after the end of her year's work under normal conditions gives more pleasure and satisfaction to her owner than a phenomenal producer who does her work at a loss. The dairyman's idea of perfection is sure to be the cow that gives him the best returns; consequently she must not only be a large producer but an economical one. In judging pure-bred dairy cattle for what they will produce, their ancestry must be weighed to an extent of at least fifty per cent of the whole. To the man who keeps a sire or dam for producing young a knowledge of pedigree is of as much importance as the make-up of the animal itself. Estimating the value of pedigree will always be a determining factor in breeding pure-bred dairy cattle, and the greatest success will be achieved by those who make the best use of pedigree and performance records, and do not lose sight of the pedigree's best proof, the make-up of the animal itself.

At the present time there is a tendency to sell too many animals on the strength of a phenomenal record made by some one member of the herd. I am not disparaging records. They show us the quality inherent in the bloodlines of the family for the purpose for which breeding is done. I am only attempting to point out that the best production does not necessarily come from the dam with the best record, nor is it understood as it should be that the record or non-record of the dam adds nothing to the inheritance of the offspring. It is sometimes claimed that the calf produced by a cow before her phenomenal record is made would be of great value for breeding purposes. However, phenomena, do not produce phenomena, among animals of any kind once in a thousand times. The near ancestors of phenomenal milk producers are of

(Continued on page 22)



There is a rapidly growing interest in the milking machine. Scarcity of farm labor has driven many sceptics to a trial of the mechanical milker, and in most cases they have become satisfied users. Above photograph shows the Hinman milker at work. Any reader desiring to investigate the merits of the milking machine will receive descriptive literature of the leading makes upon request.



## THE SILO BEAUTIFUL THAT LASTS FOR AGES

You might as well own a silo that will beautify your farm and last as long as you live to run it. It costs no more, but is worth more in good appearance year after year—and in saving upkeep cost. You get this durable construction in the

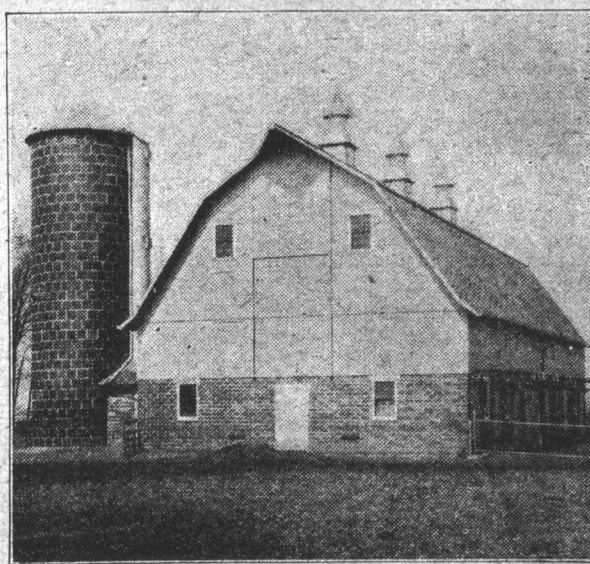
# LANSING VITRIFIED TILE SILO

This silo is built of material that lasts for centuries. Never needs painting—no hoops to tighten—withstands summer heat and winter cold like Father Time.

But more than good material, you get a better formed block in the Lansing Tile Silo. The blocks are made to get a more solid grip in the cement binder. One block is braced against the other—and each row of blocks is

reinforced above and below with twisted steel. This steel lays in an extra thick layer of cement with only a thin line of the cement exposed between the blocks. Note the extended shoulders on the upper and lower edges of the block. These shoulders cover up most of the cement and make a stronger and more beautiful wall. This means less chance for frost—a smooth wall inside with better settling of silage which means better food for stock. Also note the fluting on the end of the block which prevents cement from slipping. Lansing blocks are all the same shade too, which adds to the beauty of the finished job.

The door construction is also made extra strong. Twisted steel rods run up through the cement which fills the first partition of each door block. This gives you a solid column of cement in the blocks on each side of the doorway. No silo could be built stronger.



### Bidwell Bean Thresher

The machine you want for fast, quick work. Wm. Link, of Beulah, Mich., says, "It will separate every bean. That's saying a good deal, but it will do it, and it runs as smooth as possible. I run on an average of 1,200 bushels a week and with my 8 horse power engine. For fast threshing it cannot be equalled and have threshed beans when pods were green as could be, but it took them all out."

### Ellis Champion Grain Threshers

Made in small size only, for the individual farmer or small thresherman. Lee Dewitt of Hulbert, Mich., says, "I have threshed barley, wheat, buckwheat, peas and oats with your Ellis Thresher and it does as fine work as any I ever used and I have threshed for a good many years with many different kinds of machines."

Send for our catalog.

## ORDER AT ONCE

Don't wait until the last minute and be caught without a silo this fall. Place your order NOW and avoid delay in the rush season. You need a silo more than ever this season. You must produce your own cheap feed for stock. The silo is the only answer to your problem.

Send for our catalog—and order at once.

**J. M. PRESTON COMPANY**  
Dept. 404, LANSING, MICH.



# Michigan Shorthorn SHOW and SALE

To be held in the City of Flint on

## Monday, June 3rd

### 75 HEAD—35 Bulls, 40 Cows

A great many cows with calves by their side and safely in calf again.

All those in the market for good general purpose cattle that are right, are invited to attend.

Catalogues on Application.

**W. W. KNAPP, Mgr., Howell, Mich.**

**Andy Adams, Auctioneer**

**The Farmers of Michigan Lose Annually more than \$2,500,000 worth of Live Stock, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs from Accident and Disease.**

The animals are destroyed and their cash value lost not only to the farmer but to the community, the State.

This amazing sum of money can be saved to the farmers and the State if they (the farmers) will but avail themselves of

### Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

organized expressly for the purpose of indemnifying owners of live stock against death from any cause.

We want agents to carry this great message to every farmer.

Colon C. Lillie, Pres. and Supt. of Agts. Harmon J. Wells, Sec. and Gen. Mgr.  
319 Widdicomb Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. Graebner Bldg., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.

### BUYING AND BREEDING REGISTERED DAIRY HERD

(Continued from page 20)

course, not small producers. Families of good vitality and production have been developed generation after generation, and from among these families occasionally appears a phenomenon ready for the phenomenal feeder. The best way is to use good judgment in selecting cows—cows that are naturally built for production—the real dairy type, cows that show milk-giving capacity, with good udder development set off with well-placed teats and large, tortuous milk veins, in fact the general make-up of a dairy animal.

To know what a cow is capable of doing in a year without injury to herself is of the utmost importance to the breeding interests. For example, the calf born from the Holstein cow that made the world's record for one year's production was sold for a nominal price before the record was made. As soon as the cow's owner realized what she was doing he bought the calf back, and sold her when the record was completed for \$8,000. Was this official record of any value to the seller? The Jersey cow that holds the record for three consecutive years was bought for less than \$200 before it was known what she could do. Today there is no price upon her, and it is reported that \$10,000 has been refused for her. Is her record valuable? The Guernsey cow that has established a record for her age, was owned by an eastern breeder, and it is safe to say that her calves never brought what may be called high prices. Today, neither this cow nor her calf can be bought for \$10,000. These facts show the value of the advanced register as an aid in selecting breeding cattle. Yet in the enthusiasm test work sometimes begets in those whose efforts are rewarded with success, one is prone to forget the real purpose. Testing is a means to an end, not an end in itself. It must be pursued in harmony with the natural functions which the cow is expected to perform and under normal conditions year by year. Rightfully conducted it is very helpful to the herd and the breed, but there have been so many instances where excellent individuals have been injured in the effort to "beat the other fellow" that many successful breeders are losing faith in the practice. To the man who desires to develop his herd for economical production along business lines, yearly records, properly conducted, are of untold value.

How much value to place upon show records and beauty markings is a debatable question. Fortunately there are men who believe it is practical to combine usefulness with beauty, and these men are finding a ready sale for everything they have for sale. There is no logical reason why breeders should sacrifice beauty and uniformity

to produce animals with phenomenal records. Just so soon as a breeder ignores show ring standards and places his faith entirely on advanced registry records, just so soon he will invite failure, because of the two cows having an equal capacity for production, one being true to type and the other rough and coarse, the prospective buyer will take the one which pleases his eye. The ideal dairy cow combines usefulness with beauty.

After selecting breeding animals of the desired type and character they should be placed under an environment that makes for the symmetrical unfolding of heredity. The farm, the barns and the surroundings should be adapted to their requirements. A generous, but not lavish system of feeding should be practiced. Heredity is a peculiar force. We can use it to do some things, we can head it off and prevent it doing other things we do not want it to do, and frequently it does things than no man can account for. Much that appeals to the eye or goes to make the advanced registry records is caused by what goes in at the mouth. Successful breeders have been generous feeders.—C. B. Ford.

### AMONG THE BREEDERS

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

Never were conditions more favorable for beginning an aggressive advertising campaign calling people's attention to the stimulating qualities of milk than immediately after the state of Michigan went dry. It is difficult to realize the possibilities of the dairy industry if people only understood the stimulating value of milk and could be assured of an ample supply of high-grade milk at soft drink stands and restaurants throughout our cities. One of the most recent discoveries of the Pasteur Institute of Paris has to do with the stimulating qualities of milk. While milk has always been considered an excellent tonic and known to be very rich in food value, it was not until the Pasteur Institute conducted a number of conclusive experiments, that the stimulus of milk became a known quantity. For a number of months milk has been given to the French soldiers in the trenches and to many of them it has been the one and only stimulant. The effect which the milk has produced has more than justified the claims which the Institute made for it. It is claimed that the stimulating effect of milk is especially notable when given to soldiers, just before a big battle or dangerous charge, and also when administered to the troops when in great fatigue. The advantage of the milk stimulus over alcohol stimulus so extensively advocated in previous years is that there are no bad effects and the keenness of the senses is in no wise impaired nor the coolness of judgment affected.

In a recent letter to the field editor of M. B. F. Mr. W. W. Wyckoff of Napoleon, Michigan, writes: "I wonder who can beat this for nine years in the Holstein business. We have just had a two year old heifer freshen giving us a beautiful heifer calf which makes the six generations of females in our herd. The dam is Elizabeth Pieterje Segis 2nd. Her dam Elizabeth Pieterje Segis has a Jr. 2-year-old record of 370 pounds of milk, 14.91 butter. Her dam is Elizabeth Hengerveld Pieterje with a Jr. 4-year-old record of 531 pounds of milk, 23.23 lbs. butter. Inez Pieterje was purchased as a two-year-old and I have raised her all and given them all their records, and they are all beautiful animals of good size and are vigorous."

Homestead farms of Bloomingdale, Michigan, have some exceptionally well bred Holstein cows and heifers for sale. These females are from a herd headed by the great sire King Zern Pontiac Alcartra, a son of the great \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. Several young bulls of the same line of breeding are for sale at reasonable prices. These farms will be pleased to send readers of M. B. F. pictures of these animals and to give any information desired. I believe that the men behind the Homestead Farms will give any of our readers a square deal and just a little bit more. Write them for prices and information in regard to these royal bred Holsteins.

Musloff Bros. of South Lyons, Michigan, purchased three high-class females at the recent D. H. Hoover dispersal sale at Howell. Among those purchased were Queen Lyons Gelsche Rosewood, 4 years old, at \$505; Colantha Bag Apple Rosewood, 2 years old, at \$300, and Beauty Walker Gelsche Rosewood at 2 years for \$310. These young cows are to be retained in Musloff Bros.' rapidly growing herd and should prove a very good investment when mated with their senior herd sire King Pieter Segis Lyons.

During the past eight weeks more than fifteen carloads of Holstein cows and heifers have been shipped from Howell, Michigan, to various parts of the country. Most of these animals have gone to Ohio, Kansas and Texas. This is making somewhat of a reduction in the cow population of Livingston county, although many breeders are holding onto their females in hopes that this year's food crops may afford better roughage for their stock than has been the case for the past three or four years.

All the family like the paper fine.—W. R. Goodman, Manistee county.

## Six Nearest Dams All 30-lb. Cows!

THEY AVERAGE 33.03 LB.

His dam has made three records each above 31 lbs. Her highest mark so far is 32.55 lb., 509.5 lb. milk. She is one of the finest individuals at Fairmont Farm and is slated for a big increase in record.

The second dam has a record of 30.75 lb. butter, 487.6 lb. milk. The dam's sire is the oldest son of the former World's Champion, Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead (35.55 lb.), who is grandam of the 50-lb. cow.

THE SIRE IS KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA

One of his sons will put you in good company—and there are mighty few of them that will do it any more satisfactorily than the youngster here described.

Let us raise the individuality and production of YOUR herd with King Segis Mooie.

Service Fees \$100 to Guarantee.



THE \$3,000 BULL

Born Feb. 25, 1917—Ready for immediate service.

## THOS. PHOENIX & SONS

Address ALFALFA STOCK FARM,

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN



## CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## HOMESTEAD FARMS

**HOLSTEINS**—A herd of 50 Holsteins, headed by the Bull, King Zerna 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 Zerna 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. P. 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, 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, heifers \$75 to \$125. **ROBIN CARR, FOWLerville, MICH.**

**FOR SALE**—Registered Holstein Show Bull, service age; Pontiac Korndyke breeding. Price right. 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 Shantum, 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 Fort St., West, Detroit.

## We want these Registered Holstein Bulls to head Grade Herds

**Korndyke Clothilde of Serridale,**  
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

## 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.**

## HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

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

## 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 Payne 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.

## 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.**

## JERSEY

**FOR SALE or Exchange.** One thoroughbred, unregistered Jersey Bull calf. Solid color. Black points. **David E. Burns, Beulah, 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.**

## GUERNSEY

## FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls, 7 months old.

**R. B. JACKSON**

"RUDGATE FARM"

BIRMINGHAM,

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.

## HORSES

## PERCHERON

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

## SHEPHERD PONIES

**SHEPHERD 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 bre' 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 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**

**50 DUROC SOWS AND GILTS** for fall litters bred to Orions Fancy King 83857, the biggest pig of his age ever shown at the International. 1 mile northeast of town. Visitors welcome 7 days in week. **Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, 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 Tipple 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.**

**BIG TYPE P. C. FALL SOWS** bred for July and August farrow. Weigh 250 lbs. Spring pigs. Call or write **E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Michigan.**

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

## HAMPSHIRE

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS** now ready. A bargain in boar pigs. **John W. Snyder, R. No. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

## SHEEP

**FOR AUGUST DELIVERY** 50 Registered Shropshire Yearling ewes and 30 Registered Yearling Rams of extra quality and breeding. Flock established 1890. **C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.**

## POULTRY

## PLYMOUTH ROCK

**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, Michigan.**

## 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

## 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.

**CHICKS** We ship thousands each season, different varieties, booklet and testimonials, stamp appreciated. **Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, 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 Ringht Strain Barred Rocks 15 for \$1.50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$5.00. **Mrs. G. M. Weaver, Fife Lake, Michigan.**

## ORPINGTON

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

## SALE DATES CLAIMED

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

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





Let a  
**“Disc-Thrower”**  
 Fill YOUR Silo  
 with the force  
 of a  
**“42”**

**E**VERY farmer with a silo to fill should know about the wonderful ANN ARBOR DISC THROWER ENSILAGE CUTTER. Made by the same company which for 35 years has built the well-known ANN ARBOR BALER—The Baler for Business.

The advantage of filling the silo when corn is ready to cut is evident to every business farmer. You can afford to own an ANN ARBOR. Fills any silo with the average farm engine of five to twenty-five horse power.

#### NEW PATENTED PRINCIPLE

New principle in fly wheel construction requires *less* power but gives *bigger* capacity. Solid *crucible steel* knife-wheel with knives seated in machined grooves guarantees *absolute safety*. Most expensive to build but costs same as other cutters.

*Get the Simple, Dependable, Guaranteed*

## *Ann Arbor*

DISC-THROWER  
 Silo Filler

1. Solid one-piece main frame insures rigidity and perfect alignment in all bearings.
2. One-piece unbreakable *steel* spider with knives set in perfectly machined grooves.
3. Six fans on fly wheel produce a continuous stream of ensilage without moving unnecessary volume of air.
4. One-piece triangular steel shear bar with three cutting edges—held in place in a groove in the frame—cutting edge is *acute*, does away with binding produced by over-hanging leaves left by dull knives.
5. Waist high feeding table, sloped to an average height of 36 inches from the ground.
6. Spring tension feed roll adjustment keeps material under pressure of positive feeding, preventing uneven cuts and uneven silage.
7. Safety clutch control bar releases gears no matter which side operator is feeding from—positive insurance against injuring hands in feed rolls.
8. End thrust ball bearings reduce friction at end of shaft—lightening horse power required.
9. Wind case with iron sides, with rim of heavy sheet steel—possible for any village blacksmith to replace without factory repairs.
10. Hinged cover enables operator to get at knives or fan blades in five seconds—the weight of the bail at edge and two sides keeping cover securely locked.

There are so many distinct advantages in ANN ARBOR DISC THROWER construction—features not found in any other machine made—you should insist on seeing an ANN ARBOR before you buy. Make sure to get the right cutter to begin with—one you can depend on year after year.

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