

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Vol. V - No. 40

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1918

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

PUTTING LIFE INTO THE BEAN MARKET

Food Administration Conducting Post Mortem in Effort to Resuscitate Bean Market Slowly Dying From the Effects of the Pinto Virus

BY GRANT SLOCUM.

The old adage, "better late than never," forcefully applies to the present activity on the part of the Food Administration to relieve the bean situation in this state. Two prominent men have been sent here from Washington and they are gathering first-hand information, which will be placed before Mr. Hoover, with recommendations as to the best plans for immediately relieving the situation. This effort on the part of the Food Administration is appreciated, but it comes too late to materially help the one vital question—increased acreage. We have had splendid spring weather, farmers have planted heavily in all spring crops, and right now our information shows that the bean acreage in Michigan this year will not exceed sixty per cent of last year's totals. This is to be regretted, for in the writer's opinion the coming winter is going to bring food problems of no mean proportion.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the market for this excellent food product, is lifeless, dead; and that, too, at a time when we are cautioned to "save food," to conserve every ounce of the staple products. There is no demand for the "white bean," scarcely an inquiry from the wholesale grocers; and mark you, this information does not come from the buyers of beans, it comes direct through actual touch with the market. If you ask for the reason for present conditions, who is responsible for destroying the demand, and thus spilling the life-blood of the market, my answer would be: "The bean division of the Food Administration." Naturally your next question would be: "How, when, where?" These questions will be answered in a later issue of this publication; right now we are most interested in the present and future of the bean market. However, this suggestion will not be out of place: Could you expect any food product to survive after going thru the trials and tribulations which have beset the little white bean, from the time it poked its head above the wet, cold earth last spring; was harvested between cold fall showers, and finally placed upon the market labeled as a "luxury, selling at a fancy price, and not equal to the Pinto bean selling at a much less price." Could any commodity have stood the onslaught from every corner, the pitiless campaign of publicity, the uncalled-for and unfair competition and have survived?

The writer asked the question of one of the largest bean buyers in the United States: "What do you think of the bean situation?" The answer came without hesita-

How We Are Trying to Help!

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

Theodore Whitmore, National Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Bean situation in this state should have immediate attention. Growers appeal to Food Administration to extend some help to Michigan as has been extended to California growers. Not only must valuable food products become total loss but planting is being discouraged. A little government help right now will relieve situation.—Grant Slocum.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Washington, D. C., June 1

Grant Slocum, 1207 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Food Adm. realizes seriousness situation. Would be glad your personal recommendations we are deluged complaints musty shipments from Mich. and buyers asking relief against shippers. Could Mich. offer any quantity strictly handpicked and guarantee stock to keep good condition for three months during rail and water shipments?—Food Adm. Kimball.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

National Food Administrator Kimball, Washington, D. C.

I estimate more than 200 cars handpicked guaranteed dry beans ready for shipment out of this state. Many beans in farmers' hands, some damp could be saved. Hope government will take immediate steps to relieve serious situation here.—Grant Slocum.

tion: "I have been handling beans for nearly a quarter of a century, and never have I seen so little demand; it has always been possible to sell beans at some price until this spring." "In your opinion who killed the market?" This was the answer: "I say without hesitation that it is my opinion that the bean market was killed by the Food Administration placing Soy beans and nearly every other commodity (Continued on page 6)

MR. SPUD REACHES MARKET TOO LATE

Much-Abused Individual Puts in Belated Appearance After Numerous Adventures Which Handicapped his Progress and Destroyed His Welcome

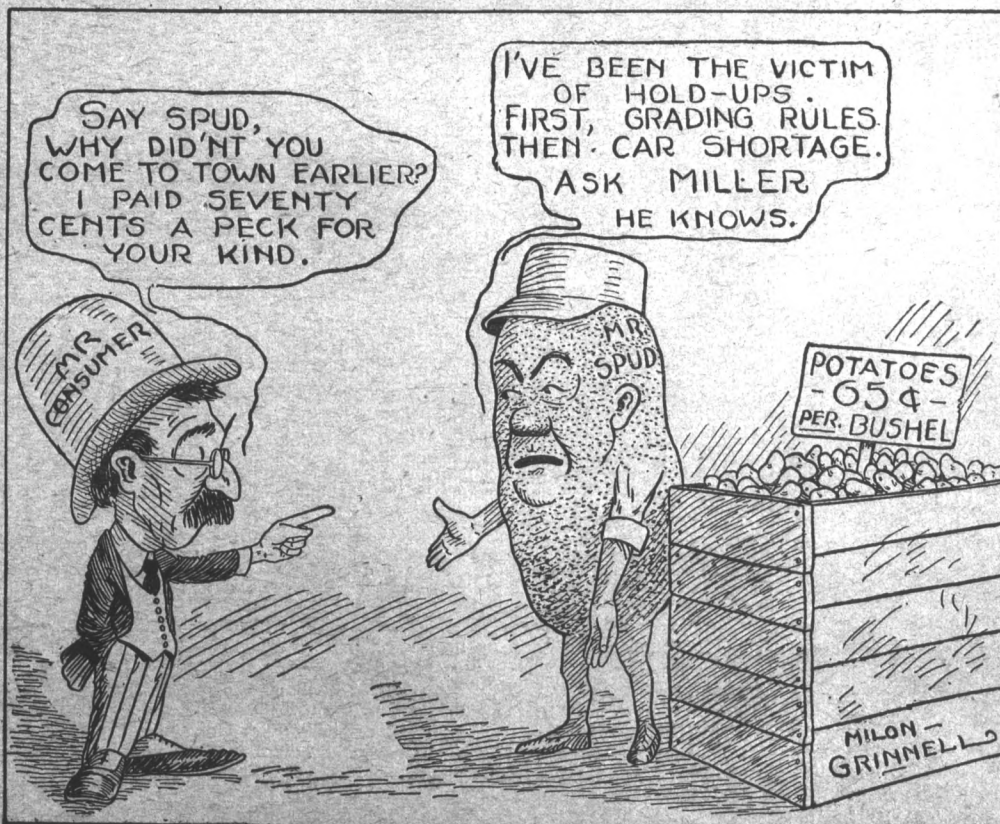
"If you have tears, prepare to shed them now." Mr. Irish Spud, of 1917 parentage, well known to the farmers of Michigan, is about to make his final bow and depart hence. His whiskers have become long and antique, his eyes are beginning to water, and many wrinkles line his noble countenance.

No spud family ever rowed a harder row than the 1917 generation. From the cradle to the grave, now yawning to receive the last of his tribe, his lot has been a hard and sad one. Once he was welcomed at the tables of the best families of the land; but on so many occasions he failed to keep his appointments that he has now been outcasted and his brother from the south is rapidly taking his place in the graces of the people. 'Tis a sad story. Bring out the smelling salts and the kerchief.

The story is an old one. Every potato grower in Michigan is familiar with portions of it. But a review will do no harm. You all know what difficulties were encountered in raising last year's crop, high seed cost, labor shortage, unseasonable weather, early frost, and wet harvesting weather. We have every reason to believe that the majority of Michigan farmers were expecting to market their potatoes as soon as dug at the then prevailing prices of 90 cents to \$1.25. This statement is, of course, disputed by those upon whose shoulders the direct responsibility for the later developments properly rest. We know that thousands of farmers know that they absolutely COULD NOT AFFORD to sell their potatoes at the prevailing prices, after they had been passed over the government grading screens. The farmers were thunderstruck and alarmed when they learned for the first time, on the very eve of potato marketing that a grading rule was in effect which would force them to keep from 30 to 50 per cent of their entire crop.

For the time being the potato movement was practically paralyzed because the farmers could not figure out how they are going to sell their potatoes under those rules and come clear of their investment. At this time, be it remembered, cars were comparatively plentiful. All during the month of October and early November, dealers experienced little difficulty in securing all the cars they needed. Those were the months when the potatoes should normally be marketed, and unquestionably would have been marketed last year were it not for the grading rules. We want someone to dispute this statement. We want to produce the facts and figures to PROVE that thousands upon thousands of bush-

(Continued on page 6)



WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The plans that congress had so nicely laid for an early adjournment were all upset when the President appeared before a joint meeting of the two houses and urged that the adjournment be delayed until legislation could be enacted to provide additional revenue for the carrying on of the war. Altho many members who are candidates for re-election in the fall primaries feel that their political fortunes are at stake and that they should have the next three months for campaigning, there has been little grumbling over the President's request. The spirit has been that it is the commander in chief of the army and navy who speaks and that his wishes must be respected. The principal objections to continuing the present session and passing a revenue bill at this time is the fact that the treasury does not really need the money at this time, and also that a heavy tax bill right now might have a disastrous psychological effect upon the voters, so far as the political aspirations of congressional aspirants are concerned. Senator Sherman of Illinois has been loud spoken in his criticism of the President's decision. He believes that inasmuch as the treasury will need no additional funds until next spring the duty to provide these funds should devolve upon the incoming congress. But the President wisely argues that the people have a right to know far in advance what additional taxes they must pay and that the political aspect should be of secondary nature. And so before congress adjourns a bill will be passed to raise four billion dollars thru taxation before next spring. The new taxes will levy lightly against the necessities of life, it is believed, the President having laid special emphasis upon the need of higher taxes on war profits, from which the bulk of the revenue will be obtained.

Latest advices from congressional circles are to the effect that determined efforts will be made by certain senators, led by Borah of Idaho, to put the bulk of additional taxes that must be raised upon war profits. Specifically, it is the intention of this group of anti-war profiteers to give the government authority to take all war profits in excess of 20 per cent. The average war profits tax at the present time is 31 per cent. Western senators believe the time has come when profiteering should be checked, and those who are making money out of the war be compelled to bear a larger proportion of its costs. The English rate which is much higher, is being held up as an argument in this connection. Efforts to increase the taxes against war profits when the first revenue bill was passed, did not have the sanction of President Wilson, who apparently felt that the active co-operation of capital was required at all costs at that time in order to rush the early war preparations. The President is now convinced, however, that certain capitalists and manufacturers of war supplies are waxing fat from war profits, and must be curbed in some manner or other. The proposal to take all but 20 per cent of war profits seems fair enough when it is considered that war profits are construed to mean profits in excess of normal pre-war profits, which are taxed very lightly. In his speech before congress, urging that the session be continued until the new revenue law was brought into being, the President emphasizes the need of higher taxes against war profits, and with his support, it is believed that the new taxes will be levied accordingly.

An additional 280,000 men will be called into service during the month of June. The majority of these men will be recruited from the new list of registrants who have reached the age of 21 years since the draft bill was passed. Increased training camp facilities and the more rapid movement of troops overseas are given as the reasons for the increased demand for raw recruits. Providing the shipping facilities continue to increase, the nation will be able to supply men in almost any quantity that can be handled to advantage at the front. When this time comes, the Kaiser will feel the full force of American strength, and the tide of battle will begin to turn.

The government has taken over the express business. Four companies, the American, Adams, Wells-Fargo, and Southern, have been consolidated into one company under the name of the Federal Express Company, with a capital of \$30,000,000. Mr. McAdoo, the directing genius of the railroads and the treasury, effected the amalgamation and will have direct supervision over the express business for the remainder of the war. To eliminate

duplication of routes, administrative expenses and a division of efforts in performing a common service, are given as some of the reasons for the combination.

This country is establishing new records in ship building. Before the war it was calculated that most any old ship would require from eight to twelve months to be built in, but recently a torpedo boat destroyer was launched from the San Francisco yards within 17 days after the keel was laid. The launching of the merchant ship, the Tuckahoe, within 27 days after the keel was laid was a record for that type of vessel. Plans are being made to launch 16 new vessels on the Pacific coast July 4th. Under the supervision of Chas. M. Schawb the shipbuilding program is going forward by leaps and bounds, and if "ships will win the war" the United States ought to have something to say about the event next year.

Final computations by the Red Cross war council indicating total subscriptions to the second Red Cross drive of \$170,000,000. Nearly 47,000,000 people or about one-half the population of the country contributed to the cause. Michigan tripled its quota and was the first state in the union to go over the top. The result of the campaign gives everyone concerned in the winning of the war cause for the utmost satisfaction.



Atlanta, Ga., federal prison is to have a cotton factories factory.

Wyoming has a prohibition campaign in coal camps as a war-time measure.

BButte, Mont., is paved with ore once regarded as practically worthless, now valued at \$32.00 a ton.

New Orleans school pupils are to be given intensive military training.

Soldiers are required to wear their uniforms on duty, and in time of war they are on duty all the time.

A Russian inventor claims to have perfected a motor that can safely utilize electricity drawn from storm clouds.

Michigan claims the distinction of being the first state to pass its Red Cross quota. The quota will be oversubscribed by a huge margin.

Engineers in Sweden are experimenting with perforating the webs of street car rails to increase their resiliency and increase their life when laid on rigid foundations.

North Dakota, following the lead of several eastern states now has a statute making it a misdemeanor for an able-bodied man between the age of 18 and 50 to be idle.

There never was any legislation making the eagle an American emblem, but it was placed on the great seal of the United States as adopted in 1782, and was placed on the first coins issued by the new government and by common consent, it has been accepted as the national emblem.

The government owned railways and telegraphic service in China showed profits during 1917 of \$13,500,000 and \$3,800,000, respectively. The deficiency in the postal service for the same period was only \$110,000. This leaves a net profit in the three departments of \$17,190,000 for the year.

General John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky., one of Morgan's raiders, who was captured and condemned as a spy during the Civil war, recently died. His most treasured possession was the original reprieve signed by President Lincoln, which saved him from a firing squad. He served in the Spanish-American war.

The giant 50,000,000 candle power light installed at Niagara Falls is one of the largest in the world and makes of its vicinity an exceedingly brilliant spot, but it has been demonstrated that it would take 32,500,000,000,000 of them to do the illuminating of the sun. The figures are not guessed, but scientific calculations based on long and elaborate experiments.

The boundary line between the United States and Canada runs through the center of each of the four border lakes that lie along or between the two countries and jurisdiction over the lakes is shared. There is a permanent international waterways commission, consisting of three Americans and three Canadians, that has control of the use of the waters of the lakes for power and other purposes.

Exports employed in the department of biological studies of Mexico have reported that after careful investigation of the lands reclaimed by the drainage of Lake Texcoco, in the vicinity of Mexico City, there have been rendered available some 80,000,000 tons of mineral salts, including common salt, caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda, etc., for all of which there is a large demand in the republic in various industries.

Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette was the first American newspaper to print a cartoon. There were rumors of a possible war with the French, which resulted in a call for a meeting at Albany of the representatives of the British colonies. Franklin was one of the commissioners, and to increase the force of an appeal for united action, on May 9, 1754, printed a cartoon representing a snake cut into eight parts, the head representing New England and the other seven parts the colonies outside of New England. The legend read: "Join or die."

Gas for street lighting was first used in Pall Mall, London, 111 years ago. The first attempt to introduce the use of gas in America was in Baltimore in 1816. The project was unsuccessful. In 1822 it was introduced in Boston, and in the following year New York streets were lighted by gas. The system did not prove successful, however, until 1827. The use of gas spread rapidly in other cities in the United States and Canada. Rosin and oil were used for producing gas in America in the early days of the industry, but later Newcastle coal and the Albert coal of Nova Scotia were employed.

WAR WIRES

In spite of the advance of the German lines in the latest offensive, and the capture of thousands of prisoners, and quantities of supplies, munitions and ordnance, allied commanders have every reason to feel that the great attack can be classed as a defeat for the Kaiser. The offensive has turned out as many Allied officers anticipated it would. The Germans were bound to make territorial gains if they were prepared to pay the price in lives. At this rate the territory which the Huns consider essential to their success will last much longer than the Kaiser's man power. Gen. Foch, following his usual strategy, husbanding his resources, shifting his reserves to menaced points as soon as the German attacks developed. Minimum forces were thus able to check the Huns, inflicting enormous losses, retiring only when able to hold out no longer. Many American troops are now engaged on the various fronts, and have taught the Germans numerous lessons about the initiative and "pep" of our sea fighters. The Germans have learned that the Americans are highly trained, and that when it comes to hand-to-hand contests, Fritz is badly handicapped. The German soldier, while well trained as a part of an organization, loses all self-control when thrown on his own resources.

The United States transport President Lincoln, enroute from a European port to an American port, and presumably with little cargo and few, if any passengers, was torpedoed and sunk late this week. As far as known, there were no casualties, as the crew had ample time to take to the boats in the hour in which the boat remained afloat. The President Lincoln was one of the big German liners interned in an American port at the outbreak of the war in 1914. On this country's entrance into the conflict, this and the other interned craft were seized, after nearly all had been damaged by the German crews which had been permitted to remain with their ships. The boats were repaired, re-christened, and put in the transport service. Practically all of the great ships of the German marine were planned originally as transports. American officials on seizing the boats were surprised to find hidden gun mountings, and every facility for making great transports of the craft on short notice. Germany's plans have worked to the advantage of this country, and nearly all of the seized craft are now carrying troops, it is thought.

The German offensive has again reached high tide. considerable success has attended the great thrust, although as before, the Huns have paid a terrible price in human life. The allied flanks are holding, although the line has been badly bent backward in the center toward Paris. The Hun hordes were but a short distance from the Marne Saturday, although allied reserves had all but checked them. Vast quantities of booty have fallen to the lot of the Germans in this drive, probably more than they have secured in any other offensive other than that on the Italian front. So overpowering and rapid was the German thrust that the heavy artillery could not be moved, and in some cases even field artillery had to be abandoned. Immense ammunition dumps and stores of supplies were also given up, although the allies made every attempt to destroy them. Great fleets of tanks were used by the Germans in some quarters to carry on the attacks.

The populace of Germany is becoming very nervous because of the many Allied air raids. The people seem to have a particular fear of American aviators, as accounts of this country's air program have been published in German papers in a spirit of derision. The common people evidently dread the air attacks, and many times when the alarms are sounded indicating that hostile aviators have been sighted, they raise the cry "The Americans are coming." In Mannheim, a small German city, eighteen women and children were trampled to death in a stampede caused by a false aerial raid alarm. The alarm was sounded when German aviators were sighted and mistaken for Allied birdmen.

The German general staff continues to feed the people "back home" on highly colored accounts of what is being accomplished. Berlin reports mention the capture of American prisoners although only two Americans were reported missing during the time to which the dispatch refers. Potsdam's inspired reports in the German press tell of the accomplishments of German airmen, although as a matter of fact the German military "eyes" have been almost put out. Few Hun aviators venture over the allied lines, and the occasional bombing of hospitals seems to be the greatest feat of German birdmen.

The Huns are using gas in their attacks on hostile Russian peasants. The simple country people of Ukraine, misled into a belief that an alliance with the Central Powers was to their interests, rebelled when the Germans and Austrians commandeered all of their grain and in many instances forgot to pay for it. In reprisal for peasant disorders, the Germans have released poisoned gas in the villages which has killed hundreds and terrorized the populace.

American artillerists are earning a reputation for accuracy and efficiency on many of the fronts in France. Practically all of the heavy guns now used by the American army were made available by the English and French, as the U. S. Army was almost devoid of heavy artillery of a type which could be used in Europe. Now preparations are being made to manufacture this artillery here.

A number of French children were killed in a Hun airplane attack on hospitals behind the American lines in Picardy. The wounded soldiers were transferred safely to nearby basements, the Boche airmen's only score being the killing of a number of babies and small children.

The British transport Leasowe Castle was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on May 26, with a loss of thirteen officers and 79 men, in addition to six members of the crew including the captain.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



WASTED WHEAT BRINGS KANSAS FARMER NEAT SUM OF \$500.00

It happened in Pawnee county, Kansas. One day last fall at threshing time, a farmer asked of his neighbors for permission to follow up the machine. He thought it might be possible, he said to clean up and collect the grain where the thresher had stood in sufficient quantity to earn a little money.

The neighbor smiled, but as he was in easy circumstances himself and unaccustomed to a penny-saving custom, he good-naturedly and half-pityingly agreed to the proposition.

Threshing started and for three weeks the man followed the crew. He had only one team and a fanning mill—nobody to help him and many to laugh at him. He worked so persistently, however, that one evening the friend came around, curious to find out what the result had been.

"Well, in the three weeks' time," he said, I averaged exactly \$27.77 per day for myself and team. I sold that wheat which would have been wasted and got \$500 for it."

It was actual savings like this which suggested the work of the Grain Threshing Division of the Food Administration Grain Corporation. Hundreds of cases were studied, showing losses which in 14 southern states were estimated at more than seven and a half million bushels last year. But the financial loss, though large, is less important than the loss of food. Waste of wheat means that the war will be prolonged and may even endanger victory.

If you raise wheat, won't you get in touch with your county grain threshing committee? They have worked to perfect methods for reducing waste of grain during threshing to a minimum. They want to discourage the threshing of grain that is tough (unripe or damp), to avoid irregular and careless feeding of the bundles into the machine and to encourage running the cylinders of the separator up to speed as well as keeping the entire outfit in proper adjustment.

At the suggestion of the U. S. Food Administration, they encourage tight-bottom bundle wagons so as to reduce shattering in handling the grain from the field, to reduce the loss because of failure to rake the shock rows and carelessness in making a thorough clean-up before the machine is moved. This means a saving to you as well as being a help toward victory in the war. The information costs nothing. Go today and see your local county grain threshing committee.

FACTS ABOUT EUROPEAN LIVE STOCK LOSSES

Comparative losses in livestock by the warring and neutral nations of Europe and the general effect on their meat supply may be judged from figures announced by the U. S. Food Administration. As regards meat, the Central Powers were much better prepared for the war than the Allies. Although the Allies possessed a greater total number of meat animals, the Central Powers had 42 per cent more per capita. This advantage then amounted to 33 animals of all classes per 100 population.

Due apparently to acquisition of animals by conquest, Germany has not slaughtered her home supply of live stock as rapidly as otherwise would have been necessary. There is now a practical exhaustion of animals in Belgium, Serbia and Rumania as a result of invasion, according to information from very reliable sources. In total animals the Allies have decreased their herds and flocks 45,787,000 head while Germany has reduced hers about 18,000,000 head—only slightly more than a third as many. The figures include cattle, sheep, hogs. Neutral nations show a total net reduction amounting to 1,412,000 of these animals. The European loss thus exceeds 65,000,000 head without taking into consideration Austria, Turkey and Russia which would, undoubtedly bring the total to over 100,000,000.

A somewhat clearer view of the European meat situation at present is secured by reducing the number of animals to the actual amount of dressed meat they will yield. Rating cattle as equivalent to 500 pounds of dressed meat apiece; sheep at 40 pounds, hogs at 150 pounds, it appears that the various countries have suffered losses in their total meat assets to the following extent:

Nation	Per cent of loss on meat basis
Allies as a group	28.7
England	12.5
Belgium	82.0
France	21.4
Italy	17.8
Germany	36.3
European Neutrals	0.9

Considering the poor condition of animals still alive and the reported reduction in live weight, the possible meat resources of Europe are obviously still further reduced.

The total number of cattle, sheep and hogs now in the United States is about 187,000,000, according to best estimates, which makes a striking comparison with the European depletion of 100,000,000 animals. Briefly, it appears that Europe has already lost considerably over half as many animals as there are in the United States today.

INTERESTING FOOD FACTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Horse flesh is included among the meats now rationed in England under the card system.

Moderate shipments of wheat and flour are being made from Australia to the Pacific coast of the United States.

In spite of scarcity of implements and shortage of farm labor, England, Scotland and Wales have all increased their acreage of wheat.

The maximum price at which farmers may sell cattle for slaughter in Switzerland has been fixed at 23 cents per pound on the farm. Maximum prices for meats have also been established.

All private stocks of olive oil in Italy in excess of actual family needs have been requisitioned by the government.

Shipments of rice from China to the United States increased greatly during 1917 and according to present indications will break all records this year.

Shipments of sugar from Cuba to the United States are scarcely 5 per cent below last year's shipments for the corresponding time in spite of the serious shortage of ships. About three-fourths of our sugar imports this year have been from Cuba.

During the first year of the war, the United States consumed more than four million tons of sugar. The wholesale price of refined sugar in this country at the present time is \$7.30 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$9.15 last August. The regulated wholesale price of sugar in various foreign countries makes an interesting comparison: United Kingdom, \$12.59 per hundred pounds; France, \$12.28; Italy, \$26.30; Canada, \$8.07; United States, \$7.30. An increase of one cent per pound in the price of sugar in the United States would take at least \$82,185,820 out of the pockets of the American consumers in one year.

PRODUCER GIVES FACTS ON ONE DAY'S MILK PRODUCTION COSTS

Editor Register: Following is my estimate of cost of producing milk from a herd of ten cows for one day:

Hay	\$30 per ton
Silage	10 per ton
Bedding (straw)	18 per ton
Concentrates	55 per ton

These are the prices I am paying now and have been for the last four months, and I have scoured the markets for better prices.

Hay at 20 lbs. per cow, 30c for 10 cows	\$3.00
Silage at 35 lbs. per cow, 17½c; for 10 cows	1.75
Bedding (straw) at 5 lbs. per cow, 4½c; for 10 cows	.45
Concentrates at (1 to 3 on 26 lbs. per cow daily for a year) 9 lbs. at 3c., 27c, ten cows	2.70

Total	\$7.90
30 gallons milk at 30c (3 gal. per cow)	\$9.00
Cost of feed without labor	7.90

Difference between cost of feed and income (profit)	\$1.10
Cost of labor, one man, including board	\$2.75
Less profit as above	1.10

Loss on each day's production, (3.3c per gallon) \$1.65

Now these are the actual costs to me and other dairymen with whom I have talked within the last few days. There are very few cows in the state that will average 8000 lbs. per year, and that is the production basis on which the above calculation is made. Cows producing over 8000 lbs. per year, of course have to be fed much higher, principally with concentrates.—H. M. Rowe, in *Holstein-Friesian Register*.

MINNESOTA FARMERS MAKE USE OF CREAMERY ORGANIZATIONS

During the past year members of several Minnesota co-operative creameries introduced the idea of the co-operative buying of mill and other feed, also of flour and flour substitutes. One creamery reports a total of one hundred thousand dollars in purchases for its members for the year, these feeds being purchased in large quantities, stored in a warehouse built for the purpose and distributed as called for by the patrons. The plan has proved very popular and a great saving has been possible

particularly in mill feeds. The advantage of convenience to the farmers is also a factor in the success of such co-operative buying, the farmers being able to dispose of their cream and obtain their supplies in the shortest possible time.

N. E. Chapman of the extension division of the Minnesota College of Agriculture has brought to the attention of many of the creameries the possibility of handling of eggs for the farmers, there being no reason why eggs should not be shipped in this way in large quantities and in the proper kind of cars. Several creameries have already demonstrated the feasibility of this plan and will do well to consider the development of these patrons and at the same time doing a great deal to develop the poultry industry in their community. Farmers' co-operative creameries elsewhere are saving considerable time and money for their important side lines.—M. B. F. Reporter, Minn.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending May 28

New England.—Boston: Favorable conditions continue; showers beneficial. Potatoes nearly all planted. Tobacco being set. Garden truck doing well. Winter apple blossoms set fairly well, except Baldwins, which were severely winter killed in north portion. Help scarce.

New York.—Ithaca: Weather generally favorable and vegetation and farm work progressed rapidly in all districts. Fruits selling well. Corn and potato planting continues. Spring grains, grasses, gardens, and all vegetation doing well. Some destructive thunder-storms in some localities.

Iowa.—Des Moines: Corn planting and cultivation delayed by frequent and in central sections excessive rains; remarkably good stand resulting from diligent seed testing, but unusually wide spread damage by cut-worms. Small grains and pastures making good progress. Winter wheat heading in southeast; shooting in central portion.

Colorado.—Denver: Unfavorable, much drying wind, rain badly needed. Winter wheat beginning to burn in eastern counties. Barley fair to good. Seeding oats nearly done. Spring wheat fair condition. Corn and potato planting nearly done. Sugar beets mostly seeded; thinning progressing in localities. Favorable for fruits. Ranges fair to good but drying.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee: Too much rain in many central counties delayed farm work and caused considerable damage by floods and washouts. Some crops damaged by tornado on the 22d. Spring wheat, oats, barley, corn, and potatoes good to excellent. Rye, fair. Hay prospects rather poor. Fruit prospects good, though some apples and cranberries were winter-killed.

Ohio.—Columbus: Weather continues highly favorable and all crops making rapid growth. Cultivation delayed some sections account of lack of labor. Wheat heading generally southwestern counties; crop excellent condition. Considerable corn replanting many counties account of poor seed; cultivation progressing western counties; crop generally satisfactory condition. Oats, meadows, and gardens fine. Fruit continues improving.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: Excellent growing weather. All crops, including corn that is up, made good growth and advancement. Rye mostly headed, and wheat beginning heading. A few in southeast report blasted heads in wheat. Corn planting nearly finished in central and north, but much delayed in south; numerous localities indicate germination below normal account of untested seed or planting during cold and wet, but will be mostly replanted.

Washington.—Seattle: Inadequate sunshine and cold nights retarded growth; several hard frosts generally injured garden and field truck. Wheat, barley, and oats are growing slowly but rooting deeply and are promising. Corn and late beans are coming up. Early potatoes look well; some late planted ones rotted in ground. Beans are yellow and sickly looking from lack of warm sunshine. Peas growing well. Cut-worms and aphids have damaged gardens.

California.—San Francisco: Barley, wheat, and oats much improved by cool weather. Planting beans, corn, potatoes, and truck crops continues; germination slow; plants thrifty. Good crop of alfalfa being secured. Cattle excellent. Ranges getting short; a number of owners are selling part of herds in anticipation of insufficient food later. Cotton and rice acreage increased; plants up and doing nicely. Delicious and citrus fruits promising. Cherry shipments increasing. Many complaints of scarcity of farm labor.

Illinois.—Springfield: Weather is ideal for plant growth, but corn planting delayed in parts of north and south by wet soil, and in latter section some has been replanted. In central counties cultivation begun and planting finished in many places. Condition of grasses and small grains good to excellent. Wheat heading central portion; in south oats beginning to head and cutting alfalfa begun. Strawberries ripening. Harvest will begin, rye in Effingham and winter wheat in Williamson and St. Clair counties, June 10.

Kansas.—Topeka: Outlook greatly improved by heavy rains in north-central and northeast and moderate rains in south-central portion. Western third in grip of damaging drouth, but elsewhere wheat is recovering in a satisfactory condition, except in a few important counties in south-central portion; harvest begins in Chautauqua county June 12 and Marion and Sedgwick June 20; oats a few days later. Corn being cultivated in many places and generally healthy, but considerable replanting necessary, due to poor seed and cut-worms.

Texas.—Houston: Warm, sunshiny weather favorable for harvesting potatoes and winter grains and cultivation of row crops. Oat and wheat harvest under way, with yields poor to good. Planting peanuts and sweet potato slips continues. Cotton improving and planting and re-planting completed, except in north-west; normally advanced in south and central portions; late elsewhere. Other crops and ranges made fair growth, but need rain. Rice has fine start. Truck, peaches and berries excellent and being marketed in large quantities. Amarillo: Condition of range and stock north portion of Panhandle good.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

COMMISSION FIXES JUNE MILK PRICE AT \$2.15 PER HUNDRED

The findings of the Detroit Area Milk Commission, relative to the price of milk for the month of June, are that this price should be fixed at \$2.15 per cwt. to the farmers and one cent per cwt. to the Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

The price for the month of July is fixed at \$2.55 to the farmer and one cent to the Association. These prices apply to milk testing 3.5 per cent butter fat, with four cents for each point above or below that test. These prices apply to milk in the 15 cent zone and are for the entire supply.

The retail price is fixed at 12 cents per quart and 7 cents per pint for June and 13 cents per quart and 7 cents per pint for July. No change is made in the price of bulk milk sold at wholesale.

It is very apparent that the Milk Commission is doing all in their power to protect the producer of this most vital food product. It is also very apparent that the Detroit milk price is today the backbone of the milk market of Michigan. It is well understood that it is of the utmost importance to every milk producer that the Detroit market be kept inviolate and every safeguard thrown around the industry in the Detroit Area to keep and perpetuate its present standing.

While this price is not all that the producer should receive, yet it is from 20 cents to 45 cents more per cwt. than is being paid for the same quality of milk in other localities in Michigan and adjacent states.

We wish to call the attention of our membership at this time to the very extensive campaign that is now in progress in the city of Detroit to educate the people to the value of this food product.

As we look at the changed conditions of the last few months we are greatly surprised at the evolution of public sentiment in favor of the milk producer. This has come about largely thru our educational propaganda, and the people are coming to know now, as they have never known before, the food value of this product. We are hoping and expecting that this campaign that started today, June 1st, will be one of the most potential factors that was ever instigated in the United States in assisting the people to know the food required for the proper development and growth of the human body.

In connection with this we must understand also that a greater responsibility is upon the producer in regard to the quality as well as the quantity of milk that they are to put out. We cannot expect the public to consume our product and pay a remunerative price for it, unless we can give them the assurance that we put around this product every necessary protection to make it of the greatest possible value.

I have before me the reports of tests of several samples of milk that was placed upon the market by our patrons within the last few days. The sale of each and every one of these samples was a violation of the state law. I am not saying that the producers of this milk had either skimmed or watered the same, but I am informing you that there was much evidence that some of it had been tampered with to such an extent that it violates the law and makes such a product a real menace to the welfare of this great industry that we are trying to establish. Consequently we are calling on you to do everything in your power—in your own herd and in your community—to protect the standard as prescribed by the State and Milk Commission.—R. C. Reed.

PATRIOTISM THE KEYNOTE OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

Patriotism will be the keynote of the 1918 Michigan State Fair. Assistance to the nation through the education of the people in conducting the great war will constitute the fundamental object of every exhibitor. That particular phase of each exhibit which may be especially adapted to the awakening of the latent forces of the citizenry of Michigan will be extolled before the public. This idea has been predominate in the mind of G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Fair throughout the preparation of the plans for the coming exhibition.

The management of the Fair has been spurred on in this work through the active interest taken by the U. S. Government which will ship a monstrous exhibit to the Fair for the purpose of in-

structing the people how they can do their "bit" at home. Equal interest is being shown by the state, the counties, the Good Roads association, the Red Cross and other organizations whose activities will directly affect the outcome of the war.

National anthems and patriotic airs will constitute the major portion of the musical programs rendered by a dozen bands including some of the largest and finest and some of the most unique musical organizations in the country. Old Glory will be in evidence on every hand and each afternoon a patriotic concert ending with a military salute to the flag, will be given. The army and the Navy will be represented by battalions of troops and military drills and manoeuvres will be a feature of the program, afternoons and evenings. Liberty Bonds and War Savings stamps will be used in paying a portion of the premiums to the winners in the boys' and girls' classes.

"The Nation is at war and the Michigan State Fair is utilizing every facility it has in assisting," Mr. Dickinson asserted. "From the opening morning on Friday, August 30, to the closing night on Sunday, September 8, every minute will be used in an effort to promote additional intensity in the fighting spirit of Michigan. There is no question that Fairs are among the most promising agencies through which the seriousness of the present conflict can be impressed upon the minds of the people 'over here,' and where they can be shown the ways in which they can be of the greatest assistance in backing up the boys 'over there.'"

In conformity with this idea, the most elaborate patriotic pageant ever staged in the state will be represented the opening night of the Fair. Hundreds of people and thousands of dollars worth of fireworks will be used in this spacious display which will consume nearly two hours and will close with one of the most elaborate and spectacular patriotic tableaux presented in America.

MICHIGAN FARMERS ARE HAVING THEIR TELEPHONE TROUBLES

During the past month several instances of dissatisfaction among the farmers over the treatment they had received from the local telephone companies, have come to our attention.

Several months ago, the Michigan State Telephone Company of Lapeer sent out a notice to all its rural patrons announcing an increase in the rates, in utter disregard of existing contracts. Many farmers, fearing the loss of the telephone service, paid the increased rate, but others protested. Led by E. C. Mallory, editor of the *Lapeer Clarion*, who had found thru a quiet investigation that the company could not legally raise its rates without the permission of the State Railroad Commission, held a mass meeting and petitioned the Commission for a hearing. This was granted and the farmers' committee and the representatives of the telephone company, together with representatives of the agricultural press and farmers' organizations, will meet with the railroad commission on June 14th. It is believed that the outcome of this hearing will effect the rights of all rural telephone patrons in Michigan.

The farmers of VanBuren county have likewise been having troubles. At a mass meeting of over 250 delegates from nine townships of the county, held on May 25th, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The existence of two unconnected telephone systems in this and other counties of the state is longer unbearable, and

Whereas, After six years' trial the present telephone laws and the Railway Commission have failed to bring any relief, therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the abolition of the Railroad Commission and the repeal of the Bayliss telephone law. Be it also

Resolved, That we work for the election of members of the legislature who will work to carry this resolution into effect.

THE GOVERNMENT IS IN THE MARKET FOR BLACK WALNUT

Farmers who have any black walnut in their woodlots are requested to notify the Federal Government at once. Black walnut is the only suitable and available wood for making airplane propellers. It is also used largely in the manufacture of gun stocks. Four or five propellers are required for each airplane, and because of the scarcity of the wood and the large number of machines that will be turned out this year, it is imperative that the government learn the location at once of all black walnut trees.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Mount Pleasant—Farmers in this vicinity are becoming greatly aroused over the depredations of dogs among the sheep herds. The wool shortage has encouraged many farmers to engage in the sheep business on a comparatively large scale, and it is most discouraging to have the best in the flocks wiped out by mongrel dogs during a single night.

A suggestion made by a dog lover, who realizes the need of acting on the sheep destruction, is to confine or chain dogs at night and shoot any dog found wandering at night or in the evening. This seems to be a fair suggestion; some would carry the matter farther than this. Unless some action is taken on the part of dog owners it may be necessary to take more radical action. Nothing is more discouraging to a man interested in sheep raising than to find a part of his flock torn to pieces by dogs. This has made many a Michigan farmer give up wool raising. Unless dog owners will take more responsibility in the matter, radical action may be justified as a war measure.

Wayne—At the Robert R. Pointer & Son dispersion sale held at their farm a mile east of Wayne, Mich., Monday, June 3, 1918, fifty-five head of Holstein-Friesian cattle sold for \$18,335.00, and average of more than \$333.00 a head. Considering the fact that a large number of calves and heifers were included in the sale it is the most successful one held in the state during the spring sale season. A full report of this sale will be found in next week's M. B. F.

St. Johns—Since March 11th of this year the Grange Co-operative Shipping Association of Clinton county have shipped nine carloads of live stock containing the following: 26 sheep, 2290 lbs; 58 veal calves, 9,680 lbs; 76 cattle, 77,620 lbs; and 516 hogs, 88,050 lbs. In all a total of 676 head, weighing 177,640 lbs. for which \$24,084.59 was received. Veal calves shipped on May 20 brought \$13.90 and \$14.10 per cwt. net. Hogs brought \$16.80 and \$17.10 net according to weight.

Owosso—A mass meeting will be held here Wednesday night to obtain volunteers to weed sugar beets. Farmers are unable to get help and declare unless beets are weeded and thinned at once it will be necessary to plow them under. The tentative plan is to ask employers to release their male employees one day a week for this work.

Millington—George Veitgreuber was the highest bidder for the two pounds of wool sent from the White House to be auctioned in this state. He will be sent the wool, his bid being \$75 per pound. Adolph Zeehender, also of Millington was the next highest bidder, \$50 per pound. The money, when received, will be turned into a special fund known as the President's Red Cross Fund.

South Lyons—Musolf Bros., of this place, who recently consigned 12 head of their Holstein herd to the Howell sale, realized \$3250, from the sale of these individuals. Buyers from Wisconsin, Delaware, Ohio and Kansas as well as Michigan were present and purchased such of these as suited their fancy.

Belding—As a step toward securing Ionia county as a member of the West Michigan Development bureau, John I. Gibson, secretary of the bureau, addressed farmers and business men here and outlined the aims and achievements of the bureau.

Albion—The residents of Marengo, a village between Albion and Marshall, have organized a Community Betterment League.

LATE COUNTY CROP REPORTS

MONTCALM—Farmers are planting beans and potatoes, also are plowing yet. Not much to sell now. Soil is in good condition; wheat and rye are very poor, hay about half a crop. Not much complaint about seed corn.

The farmers are forming a co-operative store at Six Lakes; also a co-operative potato buying association through the Clearing House of Detroit.

Prices offered at Six Lakes on June 4: Wheat, \$2.03; oats, 68; hay, timothy, \$30; light mixed, \$25; potatoes, 70c cwt.; hens, 20; butter, 40; butterfat, 40; eggs, 28; hogs, 16; veal calves, 12; wool, 50@60.—C. G. E. Six Lakes, June 4.

KALKASKA (W. C.)—Farmers are planting potatoes. The sun did shine only one day and part of another. We had a big wind storm Saturday. The soil is fairly moist. Farmers are selling butter and eggs and buying feed.

Prices offered at Kalkaska May 30: Wheat \$1.75@2.10; oats, 95; rye, \$1.60; mixed hay, \$25; beans, \$5.25; potatoes, 50c per cwt; butter, 30; butterfat, 41; eggs, 30; wool, 50.—R. B. South Boardman, June 2.

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.)

FOOD ADMINISTRATION INVESTIGATES EXORBITANT FEED PRICES

Am sending you a slip from the ——— charging me \$2.50 per 100 pounds of bran. Have they got a right to charge that much? If not please advise me what can be done about it. I asked them if there wasn't a price set on feed and he said he didn't know anything about it.—G. H., Tuscola county.

An A-enac county subscriber also sends us an invoice from a milling company of that county showing a charge of \$4.50 for 150 pounds of middlings, or at the rate of \$60 per ton. Both of these invoices were referred to Food Administrator Prescott who replied as follows:

Answering your letter of May 25th, I will say that I have directed the ——— Company to send me its invoices showing the purchases of bran which they are selling at the rate of \$50 a ton. If this bran is a product of any Michigan mill, the retail price is certainly much too high. If, however, the bran was shipped in from the far west, the price may not possibly be too high. I can tell as soon as I get the invoices.

I have also directed the ——— Company to send their invoices of middlings purchased and which they have been retailing at the rate of \$60 per ton. As soon as I get these invoices I will write you again as to what I find.

I think the mills, generally in this state, are now following the regulations as to the fixed prices for the sale of their wheat mill feeds. We find that retailers are in some cases still taking more than the 10% profit permitted by the regulations, but I will say in this connection that there are some things which the consumers do not seem to take into consideration as to the prices at which these feeds are being sold. For instance, the feeds are ordinarily sold in sacks, which at the present time cost from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per ton, and usually also there are freight charges, because in most of these small places there are no mills and the feeds are shipped in either from points within or without the state.

Last week we closed down for thirty days the ——— Milling Company located at ——— Michigan, for taking too high prices for bran and middlings. We are getting after these people just as fast as we can, but are handicapped by the fact that so far we have been able to employ but one inspector and of course he can't cover only a fraction of the territory.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

SUBSCRIBER SEEKS MARKET ADVICE—NO ADDRESS IS GIVEN

A few days ago we received the following letter: "In our county agent's work I have been put on the committee on markets. Now I am at a loss to know how to go about doing anything in this line. Can you suggest a way by which I might start something?" There was no address given to this letter, and we have been unable to give our correspondent the information by mail.

Can we suggest a way by which you can start something? We can, but we are a little afraid lest you might start something that you couldn't stop, or something that might not meet with the approval of approval of our state marketing department and its daddy, the board of agriculture. We never knew before that the county farm bureaus boasted of a marketing committee. Pray tell us what are its functions? Does it buy farm products? Does it seek to eliminate the middleman? Does it give marketing advice? Does it promote farmer-owned elevators, warehouses, and creameries? We think we see how a committee of farmers vested with the duty of helping farmers market their produce, could be of real assistance. It is a subject that we will endeavor to take up in a later issue and if our correspondent will send his address we will be very glad indeed to give him personal advice on the subject.

HOW MANY WORKING DAYS ARE THERE IN A MONTH

We have a boy who started to work for us the first of May. This is the 31st and he says his time was up on the 30th as he claims there are only 26 working days in the month—not only this month but any month. He claims if a month has 27 working days he only has to work 26. We thought if he started on the first his time was up on the last day of the month. Kindly let me know who is right.—H. P., Niles, Mich.

Insofar as we know, there is no arbitrary limit placed on the number of days a person should work

as applied to your situation. It is commonly understood, however, in cases such as yours, that a person is supposed to work every day in the month with the exception of Sundays and holidays. It so happens that there were twenty-seven working days in the month of May and we therefore believe that in the absence of a verbal or written agreement to the contrary bearing on this question, that your understanding is correct.

WANTS TO KNOW WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT PRICE ON WOOL

I would like to have you give me what information you can on the wool situation. Has the government set a price on wool and what price should buyers here at Marion? I was offered 67 cents last week and now I understand they have dropped to 65 cents. Please let me know soon.—R. S., Marion, Mich.

It is true that the Government has fixed a price on wool. This price is equivalent to that prevailing on July 30th, 1917. The prices quoted below are for wool delivered to Boston:

3-8 Staple	70 to 72 cents
3-8 Clothing	65c
1-4 Blood staple	70c
1-4 Blood cloth	65c
Low 1-4 Blood	63c
Common braid or Angora goat	53c
Fine Delaine	58c
Fine Clothing	50c
1-2 Blood staple	69c
1-2 Blood clothing	63c

To figure out what prices your local dealers should pay, allow 3 per cent commission to both your local dealer and the city commission house, plus freight charges. We are under the impression that your local dealer should pay around 65 to 67 cents for a fair grade of wool.

KALAMAZOO FARMER PLEASED WITH BOYS WORKING RESERVE

The following letter is typical of many that are being received by Chas. A. Parcels, state director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve and shows how generally satisfactory boy power is proving on Michigan farms:

Mr. C. A. Parcels, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:—At the request of Mr. A. L. Hymes of this city, I am writing you relative to my experience in the use of student help from the Boys' Working Reserve. I have had considerable experience in the employment of this class of help, mostly in orchard work but some in general farming. While I have had some unfavorable experiences with student help, on the whole my experience has been very satisfactory as compared with the hiring of older help as we have opportunity. I have, however, found the management of such help to be very different, though no more difficult problem than the management of ordinary farm help.

It goes without saying: There is a difference in boys as well as older people. Boys are not men. They must be treated as boys—as boys who have the making of the men of the future in them. The farmer who is not willing to put conscience into their management better let them alone. He should consider that he has no right to ask a boy to work for boy wages then expect him to fill a man's place. Neither should the boys expect the pay of a man until they are sure they can fill a man's place.

Personally, I had much rather hire a boy at a little less than he is really worth, then be sure and remember to drop him some extra change on Saturday night, if he has earned it, than to undertake to pay him a price that keeps me feeling that I must crowd him hard to get the worth of my money.

I believe a good work is being done in getting a lot of city boys out on the farms in this time of pressing need and would not hesitate to encourage farmers—especially gardeners and fruit growers, to embrace the opportunity to secure student help.

—L. H. Stoddard, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

FARMERS IN ALL SECTIONS TO CUT THEIR POTATO ACREAGE

Bitter disappointment to growers following the last crop campaign, will probably bring about a considerable reduction in potato area; too soon to know definitely, says *Farm and Home*. Growers in all the northern potato states from Minnesota to Maine take just one view, a disposition to cut last year's acreage anywhere from 5 per cent to 20 per cent or more. In fact, numerous farmers who last year went into market potatoes largely for the first time, are this spring reducing their planting a quarter to a half.

Efforts of the Food Administration to materially stimulate consumption of old potatoes during March, April and May have not brought desired results; for one thing, the middlemen are slow to co-operate, exacting about the same tolls as usual. Meanwhile sound table stock in the northwest declined 35 cents a bushel at loading points, while the consumer in the eastern city paid about four-fold that price by the peck or bushel.

THE PUBLISHERS DESK

A recent business trip took me into three adjoining states, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, much of the traveling was done by automobile and I jotted down a few impressions as worth mentioning in our family circle.

ROADS—Michigan's gravel roads are in better condition this year than any of the macadam roads in the three states covered. These stone roads have a very unpleasant way of showing any lack of regular attention, which probably is hampered this war-year by the available labor. At any rate, the roads are filled with sharp holes, which are wearing larger with each passing vehicle. The concrete roads which Illinois has been building, following the good example of Wayne county (which by the way has more miles of concrete roads than any similar area in the world), have been patched here and there, simply with hot tar or tarvia, and are of course the best roads for both horse and auto travel.

Road building, which had taken a great impetus during the past few years in every part of the United States, will of course, suffer greatly during the term of the war, except as on the Detroit-Toledo route, where the passage of war-trucks on their way to the Atlantic sea-board, the state War Board authorized some fifteen or twenty miles of concrete laid last fall, to link the good roads north of Toledo with the Wayne county line.

UNSETTLED BUSINESS—Like the farmer, every other manufacturer has his problems these days and it is interesting as one goes about among them to listen to their tales of woe—sometimes it makes even a publisher forget the rising cost of white paper and the new postoffice regulation which makes a heavy additional cost of second-class postage on periodicals, depending on the zone system the same as parcels-post. But as I was saying, business is unsettled, not stagnant or pessimistic, far from it, for almost every conceivable manufacturing plant is working on some sort of army or navy need, just as you are when you plant any farm product this year. The machinery manufacturer faces the most irritating embargoes on small parts which are necessary to complete his product, often a thirty cent part may hold up a thousand dollar product. Of course, the manufacturer has the advantage of selling his product for "cost plus 10%," but President Wilson is holding congress in session particularly to tax the war-profiters out of all his winnings so perhaps, after all, the manufacturer will be made to suffer as much from war conditions before the end, as has the farmer already. One thing is assured, few farmers will be affected by the excess profit laws!

BUYING AT HOME—I stopped in Lenawee county to talk with an old friend of mine who is operating one of the best-equipped dairy farms I have been on in a long time. Out under the maples in front of his almost city-like bungalow he told me of his experience in ordering a manure spreader by mail from a western concern, which I cannot help but pass along to our readers at this time. It seems he had been looking for a good spreader, but as the mail order catalog showed some features which a good standard spreader handled by his local dealer did not have, he sent his order in early in March expecting to have it for use in April. I was at his place just last week, but the spreader had not yet arrived, although they have had his hundred dollars or thereabouts, for four months. We figured up what he would have had to pay the local dealer, for a standard make of machine, and compared it with the price of the mail-order spreader, adding freight, cartage, setting up and interest charges on the money for the four months they had had it. He was \$9.60 ahead! But we did not figure what he was out for not having a spreader during the four months lost nor did I worry him with the problem of getting repairs some future time when in a hurry for them. But, I did say that the only excuse a good Michigan business farmer had for buying needed machinery or other material from a far-away mail-order house these days was because the local dealer or agent would not give him a square deal, in which case he could go to some other nearby town or city and compare prices and service. The local merchant who sells the machinery and necessities of the farmer today has within his grasp an opportunity to absolutely prove to every farmer in his trade zone, that he can actually sell better goods for less money and give a service with it which no mail-order house can ever match. He must get the big idea of small profits on many sales, instead of trying to get all he can out of the friendly farmer who comes to his store, then when the machine is sold he must back it up with real thoughtful service—the kind that goes to the phone and says, "Good morning, John, how's the spreader I sold you last week working?" There was no logic to the moss-backed merchant's whine, "trade at home, the mail-order house don't pay taxes, help build schools or contribute to your church," because business is business and trade will go where it gets the best service, just as water will seek a lower level and no amount of persuasion can change it, but the live wide-awake merchant who stocks what the farmers need, in a building attractive for both the farmer and his wife, with conveniences for both and who performs a real service at only a reasonable profit, can smile at the mail-order bugaboo in the future.

HOW GERMANY IS STARVING THE PEOPLE OF POLAND

Even now I find it hard to describe in comprehensible terms the mind of official Germany, which dominates and shapes all German thought and action. Yet it is as hard, as clear-cut, as real as any material thing. I saw it in Poland, I saw the same thing in Belgium, I hear of it in Serbia and Rumania. For weeks it was always before me, always the same. Officers talked, freely, frankly, directly. All the staff officers have the same view.

Let me try to tell it as General Von Kries told me, in Poland, in the midst of a dying nation. Germany is destined to rule the world, or at least a great part of it. The German people are so much human material for building the German state, other people do not count. All is for the glory and might of the German state. The lives of human beings are to be conserved only if it makes for the state's advancement, their lives are to be sacrificed if it is to the state's advantage. The state is all, the people are nothing.

Conquered people signify little in the German account. Life, liberty, happiness, human sentiment, family ties, grace and generous impulse, these have no place beside the one concern, the greatness of the German state.

Starvation must excite no pity; sympathy must not be allowed, if it hampers the main design of promoting Germany's ends.

"Starvation is here," said General Von Kries. "Candidly, we would like to see it relieved; we fear our soldiers may be unfavorably affected by the things they see. But since it is here, starvation must serve our purpose. So we set it to work for Germany. By starvation we can accomplish in two or three years in East Poland more than we have in West Poland, which is East Prussia, in the last hundred years. With that in view, we propose to turn this force to our advantage."

"This country was meant for Germany," continued the keeper of starving Poland. "It is a rich alluvial country which Germany has needed for some generations. We propose to remove the able-bodied Poles from this country. It leaves it open for the inflow of German working people as fast as we can spare them. They will occupy it and work it."

Then with a cunning smile, "Can't you see how it works out? By and by we shall give back freedom to Poland. When that happens Poland will appear automatically as a German province."

In Belgium, General Von Bissing told me exactly the same thing. "If the relief of Belgium breaks down we can force the industrial population into Germany through starvation and colonize other Belgians in Mesopotamia where we have planned large irrigation works; Germans will then overrun Belgium. Then when the war is over and freedom is given back to Belgium, it will be a German Belgium that is restored. Belgium will be a German province and we have Antwerp—which is what we are after."

In Poland the able-bodied men are being removed to relieve the German workmen and make the land vacant for the Germans. In Belgium, the men are deported that the country may be a German colony. In Serbia where three-fourths of a million people out of three millions have perished miserably in the last three years, Germany hardens its heart, shuts its eyes to the suffering, thinks only of Germany's gain. In Armenia, six hundred thousand people were slain in cold blood by Kurds and Turks under the domination and leadership of German officers—Germany looking on, indifferent to the horror and woe, intent only on seizing the opportunity thus given. War, famine, pestilence—these bring to the German mind no appeal for human effort, only the resolution to profit from them to the utmost that the German state may be powerful and great.

That is not all. Removing the men, that the land may be vacant for German occupation, that German stock may replace Belgians, Poles, Servians, Armenians, and now Roumanians, Germany does more. Women left captive are enslaved. Germany makes all manner of lust its instrumentality.

The other day a friend of mine told me of a man just returned from Northern France. "I cannot tell you the details," he said, "man to man, I don't want to repeat what I heard." Some of the things he did tell—shocking mutilation and moral murder. He told of women, by the score, in occupied territory of Northern France, prisoned in underground dungeons, tethered for the use of their bodies by German officers and men.

If this is not a piece of the Prussian system, it is the logical product of disregard of the rights of others.

Such is the German mind as it was disclosed to me in several weeks' contact with officers of the staff. Treaties are scraps of paper, if they

hinder German aims. Treachery is condoned and praised, if it falls in with German interests. Men, lands, countries and German prizes. Populations are to be destroyed or enslaved so Germany may gain. Women are Germany's prey, children are spoils of war. God gave Germany the Hohenzollern and together they are destined to rule Europe and eventually the world—thus reasons the Kaiser.

Coolly, deliberately, officers of the German staff, permeated by this monstrous philosophy, discuss the denationalization of peoples, the destruction of nations, the undoing of other civilizations, for Germany's account.

In all the world such a thing has never been. The human mind has never conceived the like. Even among barbarians, the thing would be incredible. The mind can scarcely grasp the fact that these things are proposed and done by a modern government professedly a Christian government in the family of civilized nations.

This system has got to be rooted out. If it takes everything in the world, if it takes every one of us, this abomination must be overthrown. It must be ended or the world is not worth living in. No matter how long it takes, no matter how much it costs, we must endure to the end with agonized France, with imperiled Britain, with shattered Belgium with shaken Russia.

We must hope that Germany will have a new birth as Russia is being reborn. We must pray, as we fight against the evil that is in Germany, that the good which is in Germany may somehow prevail. We must trust that in the end a Germany really great with the strength of a wonderful race may find its place as one of the brotherhood of nations in the new world that is to be.

The responsibility of success or failure rests now upon our shoulders; the eyes of the world are anxiously watching us. Are we going to be able to rise to the emergency, throw off our inefficiency, and prove that Democracy is safe for the world?

PUTTING LIFE INTO THE BEAN MARKET

(Continued from page 1)

on the substitute list; except the northern bean, and the purchase of the pinto bean crop, and the campaign of publicity carried on by the Food Administration which was wholly directed against the white navy bean."

With the addition of a few contributing elements the reader will soon form his opinion of what happened to the Michigan bean. On account of excess moisture beans could not be quickly handled by the elevators, and transportation problems interfered with prompt shipments; the profits to wholesale grocers were limited and speculation prevented by the Government—thus without doing a single thing to stabilize every prop. was kicked from under the market, and its collapse was only a question of time. And there you are; no demand, no market; country elevators unable to move beans on hand, banks have loaned all they will loan to buy beans; many beans in farmers' hands, and he needs money to finance putting in crops; many damp beans which will be a total loss, and all for the want, not "of a horse-shoe nail," but for the lack of intelligent action at the proper time.

We have raked the country with a fine-tooth comb for information as to the supply of beans on hand, and the result furnishes the first encouragement we have been able to unearth. It will be remembered that the government took over the California crop, and they cleaned up the situation there in good shape. Sixteen thousand bags of white beans, and these rejected by the Government, will cover the available supply of white beans in that state. Beans are selling in California at \$12.25 per hundred, and we predict that they will be shipping in white beans before another crop is harvested. It is estimated that there are two hundred thousand bags of pink beans; 7,000 bags of Limas and 4,000 bags of other holdings in California, and the Lima Bean Growers' Association reports that these figures are far below normal in ordinary times. Information gathered from Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, and Nebraska shows stocks well cleaned up. Wisconsin and Minnesota will ship in some beans, not a large quantity, while New York is "thin ten thousand bushels of empty bins."

The Michigan situation is somewhat complex on account of lack of reliable figures as to the quantity of beans in the farmers' hands, but a careful estimate places a total of about 600,000 bushels, all told. Now if we take out 150,000 bushels for seed, and discount wet beans the available supply will not be far from 400,000 bushels. If this estimate is anywhere near right, it will require the good beans to fill the order for the American Army which is to be awarded this week.

We are confident that every white bean fit for food will be in demand before the new crop is ready for shipment. It is quite apparent that wheat flour will go on the luxury list within the next few weeks; the supply is running low, and although harvest time is near at hand, the gap can not be spanned with present supply. If this is the case there will be a good demand for the few beans left, and prices must go higher.

In presenting the result of our investigation, we are placing before the farmers of Michigan information that has been gathered from many sources and at considerable expense. This information is reliable, and should have your thoughtful consideration if you have beans for sale. Our predictions are based upon what we actually know of conditions; guess work has never been indulged in by this publication. We have not and we shall not advise you to either sell or hold your beans. We do advise extreme caution at this time, however for a rush on your part right now will overturn the situation and you will literally "spill your beans." The Government is going to try and stabilize the market; an effort is going to be made to bring order out of chaos, and you must do your part. We know that the elevator men can not indulge in any profiteering, the Government is going to attend to that end of the situation.

Neither should you indulge in "profiteering." This is no time for speculating; times are too uncertain; conditions are far from normal—no one knows today what to-morrow will bring forth. You ought to know by this time what it cost to raise your crop of beans last year. If conditions were adverse all along the line, possibly you can not expect to receive a profit, but if conditions were anywhere near normal with your bean crop last year, and the yield anywhere within reason, you will yet be able to sell your beans at a price which will net you a fair profit. And when you get a fair profit be satisfied. But remember, don't get excited and hurry every bean to the market; conditions are going to improve slowly; the market has been sick, very sick, and recovery is always slow. Feed the market carefully; co-operate with every buyer who is co-operating with the Food Administration; follow our market reports carefully, and we will bring Mr. Navy Bean back to normal health again; and in the future it behooves all to see that he gets at least a square deal.

There is yet time to revise your planting schedule. Beans will bring profitable prices until the close of the war; regardless of your last year's experience, plant every available acre to navy beans. The acreage will be limited anyway; and the writer believes that you will take as few chances on beans this year, as upon any crop you can possibly raise. Let us never for a moment forget our boys across the seas; we can stand a whole lot of discouragement; we can take a lot of chances; we can sacrifice more if needs be—for their sake.

MR. SPUD REACHES MARKET TOO LATE

(Continued from page 1)

els of potatoes were necessarily withheld from the markets during the fall months because of the Miller grading rule.

Then came the car shortage. Farmers, who needed money had to sell. Potatoes began to pile up in country warehouses. Few moved to market from Michigan. Prices in Detroit began to soar because of the scarcity. For several days in midwinter, no potatoes were to be had in that city at any price. Eastern demand was partially supplied by the UNGRADED potatoes of New York and Pennsylvania. Markets that had formerly depended upon the Michigan potato were obliged to turn elsewhere, and all winter long and all spring long, even after the cars become more plentiful, the price went down, down because the big markets had been supplied.

And those who had urged the planting of a big crop of potatoes on both farm and backyard lot and those who had paralyzed the movement by discriminatory grading rules, sat with hands folded and did nothing whatever to save the ruin.

There was no surplus of potatoes on American farms last year. True, millions of bushels were fed to the hogs, but this was more than offset by the supplies that were grown on vacant lots in the cities, and the decreased consumption resulting from high retail prices.

The responsibility for the ruinously low prices that have been paid for potatoes since cars were provided for moving them belongs to those who put the grading rules into effect, to those who controlled the car situation, and to those who urged the people of the cities as a patriotic measure, to plant their back yards to spuds. Let us get rid of the idea that the farmer was in any way to blame for the situation. He is not. He has suffered enough; he should be vindicated and the blame placed squarely where it belongs.



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 new wheat crop is pressing along toward the final stages of development under the most favorable conditions and unless the unforeseen should occur the crisis of the food situation, as it affects our Allies, will soon be over. Present indications point to a yield of around 600,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and close to 300,000,000 bushels of the spring variety. General rains are reported over entire wheat belt, followed by warm sunshine, just the kind of weather the growers would have provided had they been able to control the situation. It is generally believed that the central states of the wheat belt have received sufficient rain to insure the crop. This is the district where drouth usually affects the yield, the more northern states being more favorably located so far as moisture is concerned. Harvesting has already started in the extreme southern portion of the belt, but the Texas crop was somewhat affected by the dry weather during the early part of the season.

There is still a certain period of time which must elapse before the new crop will come on the market in any quantity and until that time comes it will be necessary for us to get every pound of wheat on the market. Every little bit helps and we make this final appeal to our friends to market at this time any residue which they may still have left, be it ever so small a quantity, providing it can be spared. It is an easy matter now to judge just about the quantity needed to keep the home supplied until the new crop. To feed wheat now is unpatriotic, to say the least. What matters it if other feeds are more expensive, as one of our friends has said; there is more than money at stake right now, so let each do his part, that there may be no regrets when the war clouds shall have cleared away.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	.76	.74	.80 1-2
No. 3 White	.75 1-2	.73 1-2	.78 1-2
No. 4 White	.74 1-2	.72	.77

Under the most favorable crop conditions and flattering prospects for an exceptionally satisfactory yield, the oat deal is inclined to become very bearish. It is expected that the Government report will show the largest acreage ever recorded and there is nothing in sight at this time to prevent a bumper crop. Domestic and export demand is dull, although there is still a chance of considerable foreign buying before the new crop moves. The market has declined around 5c during the past week and without increased buying there will undoubtedly be a further drop in the quotations. We cannot help but feel that exporters are about due for another buying spree, but at the same time they are not going to load up to any extent with the market working under such conditions as exist at the present time.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.55	1.56	1.65
No. 3 Yellow	1.50	1.54	1.63
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.45	1.60

Under a very slow demand the corn market has registered another decline and the only surprise is that this drop has not been of greater extent. Much of the grain now arriving at primary points shows high moisture content and the effect of the warm weather



LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT SPECIAL—Receipts of Michigan strawberries are very limited at the present time but dealers are expecting a heavy increase in the near future. The market is strong for all first-class fruit and the demand promises to be good throughout the season.

PITTSBURGH WIRE—Market for old potatoes is very slow and unless the stock is first-class in every respect it finds a very unsatisfactory sale. Hay market continues quiet with arrivals plentiful.

NEW YORK WIRE—Butter coming in increasing quantities and market showing indications of a decline. Hay market cleaning up and conditions becoming more satisfactory.

ther is also apparent. As a consequence of these conditions buyers have not been anxious to take on additional contracts. It is reported that the Government will soon award large contracts for alcohol and as distillers can use only the lower grades for this purpose a better market for such offerings is impending.

Heavy rains have been delaying the planting to some extent but a few more days will see this task completed, and under more favorable conditions generally than existed a year ago. Much of the early planting is now up and some of it, in the southern portion of the belt, has been cultivated. One of the surprises has been the excellent germination of what was considered none too good seed in the first place, and the amount of replanting necessary is found to be much less than was expected.



RYE

We mentioned in our last article that in our opinion rye was about due for another drop and the same has been recorded during the past week, the Detroit market showing a decline of 10 cents for the cash No. 1 article.

Reports from the rye districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and states farther west indicate a very satisfactory condition of the new crop and the present indications point to an early harvest and a very satisfactory one. After considering all the factors in the deal we cannot but look for a further decline in the market. It should be remembered, however, that each time the market has declined there has been a small buying spurt following, and should history repeat itself the market may show renewed firmness during the coming week.

Barley

Our Milwaukee correspondent reports that barley prices have been on the down grade, the demand being limited to only the choicer kinds, receipts of which are limited. Choice malting barley is quoted there at \$1.30@1.44 for the light to fancy offerings.

Chicago reports a somewhat better market with a firmer tone and considerable buying on the part of malsters. The brewing trade will probably be out of the market before many days in view of the fact that under the Government ruling it is not permissible to carry any after July 1. Malting barley is quoted on the Chicago market at \$1.25@1.45.



CLOVER SEED

Toledo reports a steady seed market during the week with crop reports indicating a larger acreage than a year ago. Growing conditions are very favorably although it is too early to say what the yield may be either in quality or quantity. Reports from Wisconsin and other western states, however, are not so satisfactory and some of them would indicate a reduction and some sections claim that 50% of the crop was winter-killed.

Detroit quotations for the week are: Prime red clover, \$18.25; October, \$14.25; alsike, \$14.75; timothy, \$3.80.



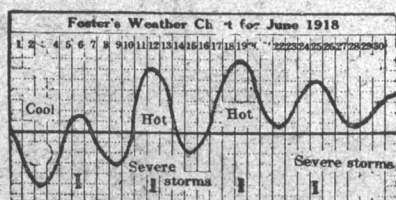
BEANS

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

There is nothing new to report on the bean situation. The market continues in a slow draggy condition, and we are very glad to note that no further reduction has been made in the Detroit quotations. We cannot help but feel that there will be a renewed interest making itself manifest before many days have elapsed, but at the same time we do not advocate holding of stock now in the hands of growers. Generally speaking, the greater portion of the old crop has now moved out of first hands and no doubt the coming of considerable quantities of slightly off-grade stock has been one of the factors in causing the present unsatisfactory condition of the market.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, June 8.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 10 to 16, warm wave 9 to 13, cool wave 12 to 16. This will be one of the two most severe storms of June. It will be preceded and followed by very low temperatures that will cause frosts in northern sections and the warm wave, in front of the storm, will cause unusually high temperatures. On east side of the storm heavier than usual rains are expected over large parts of the States and Canada. This storm will cause more rain south of latitude 37 than the greater storm last week of June, but the latter storm will cause more rain in Canada than in the States.

The great eclipse of the sun will occur afternoon of June 8. Near a line drawn from Portland, Oregon, to northeastern Florida, the eclipse will be total and the sun darkened. There is no immediate danger expected from this interesting event. There is nothing in the superstitions about eclipses.

Eclipses of the sun are caused by the moon passing between the earth and sun. On June 24, at 4:38 a. m., 90th meridian time (5:38 advanced clock time), an eclipse of the moon will occur, caused by the earth passing between the sun and moon. This will be visible in nearly all of North America, all the Pacific Ocean and Australia, and moon will set eclipsed at all stations near the Atlantic sea coasts in the Americas.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 16 and temperature will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 17, plains sections June 18, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio Tennessee valleys 19, eastern section 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 21. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will bring another hot spell, but the storms will be no severe before they reach the eastern sections. Rains will occur in Canada but not much rain in the States. Near June 19 will be a good time for harvesting particularly alfalfa, southern oats and the early grasses. Bad time for harvesting is expected near June 26 and July 7.

W. T. Foster

The Michigan acreage will be less this year if present indications count for anything and we believe this is the general opinion of state elevator operators. The amount of stock still to be merchandised is not so great but what it will be readily assimilated before another crop comes on the market and for this reason it would seem to be on the part of good judgment to hold the market where it is at present, until such time as the demand is again active.



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

But very little change has occurred in the hay market, at any point, during the past week. Prices have remained about stationary and while the market has shown very little activity there has been rather a firmer undertone at most points. Lighter receipts are reported at a number of terminal markets and a general cleaning up of the overload of off-grade stock which has been causing trouble for some time.

The Detroit market has held firm and receipts not so heavy as those of several weeks preceding. Demand is only fair, however, and it would not take much of an increase in arrivals to depress the market.

Chicago has experienced a heavy decline in receipts but the market remains comparatively inactive and the demand is very light. Dealers there are advising shippers to hold back for a few days longer until the accumulation is further depleted. No further decline in price has taken place since last week.

The Cincinnati market does not show any renewed activity and shipments to that market are still by special permit. Deliveries have been greatly delayed and there is considerable hay in transit. Prices about stationary at last week's quotations.

A letter has just come from our Pittsburgh correspondent, under date of June 1, advises us that lower prices are expected there, owing to the present condition of the market. Demand is slow and the receipts are more than ample to supply it. Stocks in transit are of considerable volume and any material increase will congest the market.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.20 cwt.	.85 cwt.
Chicago	1.00	.70
Cincinnati	1.25	1.00
New York	1.25	1.05
Pittsburgh	1.00	.80
Baltimore, Md.	.80	.65

Old potatoes, at a great many points, are almost forced out of the market by arrivals of new stock and the preference being given the fresh article by consumers generally. Detroit is one exception to this, the market there being firmer on old stock and having shown some advance during the past week. Arrivals of new stock there have not been so heavy as at other markets and the supply of old stock arriving has not been so great.

Chicago is receiving an ample supply of old stock and as the new is also arriving there in good quantities the old stock is finding rather hard going. The fact of the matter is that unless old stock is clean and sound in every way it will not sell at all. There is no shipping demand for old stock and it will be but a short time until old tubers will be off the market entirely. (Continued on page 11)

for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM, Editor
 FORREST A. LORD, Editor
 W. MILTON KELLY, Field Editor
 Dr. G. A. COHN, Veterinary Editor
 WM. E. BROWN, Legal Editor

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

GEO. M. SLOCUM, Sec'y and Bus. Mgr.
 Business Office: 110 Fort Street, DETROIT
 Editorial Office and Publishing Plant, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 BRANCHES: CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, MINNEAPOLIS

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

Advertising Rates: Twenty cents per agate line, fourteen agate lines to the column inch, 700 lines to the page.

Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry, write us for them.

OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS

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

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

Communications and Subscriptions should be sent to Mt. Clemens

The Dairy Industry and the U. S. Food Administration

EITHER THRU ignorance or carelessness, the Food Administration has created an impression among people generally that it is patriotic to conserve dairy products and eat substitutes made from vegetable oil in their stead. Manufacturers of substitutes have been quick to take advantage of this impression, and as a result thousands of people who formerly used only butter are now serving oleomargarine on their tables and using vegetable oils for cooking.

Notwithstanding the impression to the contrary, the Food Administration denies that it ever encouraged decreased consumption of dairy products. Commenting upon this declaration Successful Farming says:

"The request of the Food Administration to conserve fats has in many cases been misinterpreted to include butterfats, as well as animal fats. Patriotically complying with the supposed need for saving dairy products, the consumption of butter, cheese, and milk has been of late considerably diminished. The Food Administration is opposed to any such decrease in the use of dairy products in the home.

"* * * * The April first report of the bureau of markets shows that we have on hand 108.3 per cent more creamery butter than was available a year ago, 188.9 per cent more packing stock butter and 225.6 per cent more American cheese."

On page 16 of a little booklet published by the Food Administration, entitled, "Food Questions Answered," which reached our desk on June 4th, are the following questions and answers:

158. What are the animal fats?
Cream, butter, lard and fats of all animals.
159. What are vegetable fats?
Olive oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, and oil from nuts.
160. Why may vegetable fats be used more freely than animal fats?
Because the animal fats are needed for the Allies, and we have larger stocks of vegetable fats.
161. Is there any difference in the value of animal and vegetable fats in cooking?
No; vegetable fats are just as good as animal fats.
164. How can we save fats, especially animal fats?
By frying less; by saving meat drippings; by using butter ONLY on the table; by using substitutes for lard; by wasting no soap.

Again the Food Administration fails to make a proper distinction between butterfats and animal fats. As a matter of fact, it classes cream and butter among the animal fats that are needed for the Allies, and is therefore encouraging a decrease in the consumption of these products.

This is the situation: Domestic consumption of dairy products has decreased owing to the conservation campaign of the Food Administration; export demand cannot be taken care of because of the ship shortage; manufacturers of butter substitutes are capitalizing upon the plea of the Food Administration to use vegetable fats instead of animal fats;

dairy products of all kinds are piling up in storage at a rapid rate.

We believe it is incumbent upon the Food Administration, as a matter of simple justice to the farmers, to take immediate steps to undo the damage it has done to the dairy industry. Since it has been the cause of cutting down the consumption of dairy products, it should have no hesitancy to make a plain statement showing comparative food values of butter and its vegetable substitutes. Such a statement, we believe, would do much to overcome the growing popularity of substitutes and materially strengthen the demand for dairy products. The demands of the dairymen along this line are reasonable, and we confidently expect that Mr. Hoover will show himself broad-minded enough to act upon their suggestions.

Ungrateful Illinois

WHEN MR. HENRY Ford agreed to release 1,000 tractors for the use of the farmers of Michigan, and the War Preparedness Board agreed to subsidize their purchase, both actions were heralded far and wide as patriotic moves to help the farmers. We thought so, too, until we learned that no provision was to be made to enable the farmers to buy these tractors on contract. Then we became skeptical. We couldn't quite fathom the depths of Mr. Ford's patriotism, nor the wisdom of the War Preparedness board in buying, advertising and selling his particular make of tractor, so long as there were so many other dependable makes upon the market. We asked a friend for an explanation.

"You see, Mr. Ford doesn't really want to place his tractor on the market at the present time. He's too busy with war contracts to build up a sales organization right now. But he has been induced for patriotic reasons to part with an even thousand tractors just for the farmers of his native state, with the understanding that the state will guarantee the purchase price and attend to the distribution of the machines. These tractors can be delivered at once, and will help out the farm labor situation."

A glimmer of light broke in upon us. Mr. Ford wasn't quite ready, almost but not quite, ready to place these machines on the market. To do so, required a sales organization which he didn't have; it required newspaper advertising which he didn't believe in. Happy thought! Why not let the War Preparedness Board be his sales organization and do the advertising for him?

The tractors were bought. Less than 500 were sold. Mr. Ford released the War Preparedness Board from their contract. It had done its work well. Immediately war boards in other states caught up the idea and implored Mr. Ford to let them, too, sell his tractors. Mr. Ford suddenly discovered that he had a surplus of tractors and he consented to part with them, not because he had any special interest in the welfare of the farmers of the respective states, but because he was a tractor manufacturer and was making a profit from the sale of every machine handled by the war boards.

The Prairie Farmer gives the following account of efforts to give the Ford tractor an official introduction into the state of Illinois:

"Henry Ford has received more free advertising than any other man in the United States. He has come to regard free advertising as a constitutional right, and objects to getting it in any other way. He has recently had some of his high-priced salesmen in Illinois trying to get the governor and the State Council for Defense to help him introduce his new tractor into the state. This help has very properly been refused.

"We have a number of tractor manufacturers in Illinois and adjoining states who have spent years of time and millions of dollars in developing and introducing their machines. They have never asked state officials or county advisors to give them free advertising or to help them sell tractors to farmers. Their machines have been developed through years of field tests, and have been perfected to meet the conditions under which they must work.

"Henry Ford's tractor has not received these extensive farm trials. It may be a good tractor and it may not. It is certain that the task of making a tractor that will stand up to farm work is much different from that of making a successful flivver.

"Whether his tractor is a good one or not, Ford should pay for his own advertising, and should be content to await the results of actual farm experience before expecting farmers to fall over one another to buy his tractors.

"Well, here we have gone and given Henry another free ad. It may not be as effective as a moving picture of the governor driving one of his tractors around the state house lawn, but it is about the only kind he is likely to get in Illinois."

Can Mr. Roosevelt Come Back?

NO ONE can entirely overlook the political significance of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Detroit and some of the statements made in his address. Michigan gave Mr. Roosevelt the largest majority of any state when he ran for president on the progressive ticket. Naturally then Michigan looks good to Mr. Roosevelt, providing there has been no change of sentiment since 1912.

Mr. Roosevelt's "perpetual aspirations" as Mr. Hearst calls them are well known. That he will be a candidate for the presidency in 1920 is conceded by all who are acquainted with the Roosevelt ambition and the Roosevelt tactics. Mr. Roosevelt is not shouting his distrust of the present administration for the financial returns that his copyrighted articles and his lectures bring him. He seeks bigger game. The more he can discredit the Wilson administration, thereby widening the breach of confidence already in evidence, the easier will Mr. Roosevelt bring down his prey in 1920. As a matter of fact, it is extremely necessary for the success of Mr. Roosevelt's political fortunes that the present morale of the American people be destroyed or at least disrupted. And in the characteristic Rooseveltian style, he is bringing into play all the romance of his picturesque career, all the shrewdness of his political experience and all the power of his oratory to arouse suspicion in the minds of the people and destroy their confidence in the present administration, and in all things Democratic.

Can Mr. Roosevelt come back? There is no denying that he is still extremely popular in certain capitalistic centers of the country; the New York republican club has taken him back into the folds; Detroit recently honored him as it might have honored the president himself; millionaires are flocking to him like sheep to the fold.

And a subscriber recently warned us to remember that Mr. Roosevelt stood well with the farmers of Michigan!

Mr. Roosevelt's friends must greatly regret that political issues are for the time being in the discard. The power for political fireworks is dampened for the period of the war. There is only one issue—Americanism, and that isn't an issue at all, Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to make it one notwithstanding, for all of the political parties subscribe to it and will make it their leading plank in the 1920 platform.

The American people do not need to be reminded three hundred and sixty-five days in the year of what they should have done two years, five years ago, or even ten years ago when Mr. Roosevelt was president and in full authority to put his preparedness policies into effect. They are out now to win the war; such unconstructive critics and obstructionists as Mr. Roosevelt will be swept aside and with renewed confidence in the integrity and ability of the men now vested with the powers of government, the nation will go unitedly forward to victory.

Charity Begins at Home

RETURNING from the bean meeting at Saginaw several weeks ago, the writer became an unwitting listener to a conversation between three men, who later disclosed their identity as dealers in beans. The subject was the pinto bean deal. They were expressing their confidence in the integrity of the man who it is generally believed had put the deal across, and were sympathetically inclined to pardon his "mistake" if such had been made.

Recently a faked letter, purporting to have been written by a Wayne county farmer, appeared in a certain state paper. Its author

took an indirect wallop at the stand that Michigan Business Farming has taken upon certain matters of vital interest to the farmers of the state. He glossed over the potato grading deal, and tried to put the soft pedal on the bean steal, and wound up with an argument that reminded us of the pacifist who said, "Oh, what's the use of going to all this trouble; we'll get licked anyway; let's take our medicine and say no more about it."

Charity begins at home. We have no sympathy for the Millers, Lambs, Hurlburts and the score of other aristocrats who are down at Washington and elsewhere in this country trying to tell the farmers how to run their business. If they make mistakes when they meddle with matters that they don't know how to handle, and the farmers suffer both in purse and reputation, why should this publication or any other condone those mistakes, and soft-soap the culprits? Our sympathies are with the farmers who are paying the penalty for someone's interference with the normal marketing of their beans, potatoes, wheat, dairy products, and now wool. No amount of weeping and sighing and regrets and "beg your pardons" and "forgive me this time" will right the wrongs that have been done the farmers all along the line. We want to see the light of publicity shine over some of these gentlemen who prate so loudly of their patriotism and then proceed to render the farmers of the nation an incalculable injury. What do you think about it, Mr. Farmer?

The Detroit Milk Price

WE ASK our readers to turn to page 3 of this issue and read the article by R. C. Reed, secretary of the milk producers' association. Please note that the milk commission has fixed the price for June milk at \$2.15, and the retail selling price at 12 cents per quart for the same period.

It should be gratifying to members of that association that this price is above the average June price for other sections of the country. The dairymen's league of New York for instance, has been obliged to accept \$1.80 for 3 per cent milk during the month of June, a drop of 66 cents from the May rates. This was due to the fact that the federal milk commission refused to set a price for June, knowing that it could not determine upon a price that would be satisfactory to both producer and consumer.

The Detroit milk commission, it may be said, has the confidence of all parties of the milk triangle; its decisions have been based upon reliable cost figures; and both farmers and consumers as a rule, have been satisfied with its findings.

The producers should not, however, delude themselves that the milk question is settled for all time to come. It is decidedly not. No industry rests secure which countenances such waste and inefficiency as is found in the system of milk distribution employed in Detroit and other large cities. Federal influence which has wiped out duplication and wasteful competitive practices among the railroads, express companies, etc., will sooner or later swoop down upon the distribution systems of food products, including milk, and consign every useless bit of impedimenta to the garbage can.

Save Wheat

DESPITE the fact that farm families are not allowed a larger ration than families engaged in sedentary occupations, farmers generally are accepting the situation with good grace. Farm women are taking a great interest in substitute-using recipes, and seem to pride themselves on their ability to make appetizing and satisfying eatables from these substitutes.

We do not believe that the Food Administration should appeal to farmers to still further reduce their wheat rations. American farmers have always been great wheat eaters. Hard work makes certain demands upon the body which can be supplied only by the liberal use of this cereal. Men actually engaged

in farm work certainly require all of the wheat they are now permitted to use.

But we must remind our readers that the wheat situation is getting desperate, and the Food Administration is obliged to make repeated appeals to everyone to save, save, and save more wheat. It has come to the point where even victory for the allied arms may depend upon the mite of wheat that the American people can save from their present allowance, between now and another harvest. Dining cars, hotels, restaurants, and many private families have eliminated wheat entirely from their meals. The other day the editor's family gathered sorrowfully about the remains of the last wheat biscuit, and made a solemn vow to eat no more wheat until the present situation is relieved by the 1918 crop.

We hope that you folks on the farm will just keep this matter in mind and seize every opportunity that comes along to SAVE WHEAT, no matter how small the portion. Let father and the hired hands have their wheat ration, but give the children corn bread with lots of milk. They'll grow on that and be satisfied.

A jury acquitted the eleven men who were accused of hanging Robert Prager because he was suspected of being pro-German. Instead of trying to frame an alibi for the pris-

In Flanders Fields

THE FOLLOWING pathetic, yet inspiring verse was penned by Mr. John McCrae, an Irish private, during the early part of the Flanders campaign. The fact that its author was recently killed in battle gives the poem a touch of sentiment that will place it among the immortal verses which the war has given birth to. To really appreciate the spirit that lies hidden between the lines, one should hear the poem recited by John Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development Bureau, whose Irish accent always makes you sit up and take very careful notice of what he is saying. Take our advice. If you can ever get to a meeting at which John Gibson is scheduled to speak, go, and ask him to recite "In Flanders' Field."

*In Flanders fields, where poppies blow
Between the crosses row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky,
The larks still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.*

*We are the dead! Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields!*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch—be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields!*

oners, their attorney endeavored to show that Prager was a German sympathizer, but the judge ruled that even had Prager been a German spy, to lynch him was murder. So say we all. The hot-headed, rambunctious, egotistical, law-defying hyperpatriot, who sticks a knife in between his neighbor's ribs just because they were "made in Germany" is a murderer and deserves the limit of the law.

"Old Man Harris," editor of the Oil and Mineral Journal of Billings, Mont., is advertising in some of the Michigan weeklies that he will give straight tips on investments which may pay the investor 400 percent dividends. Any farmer that will nibble such bait is the biggest sucker in the pond of human suckers. He ought to get caught, and he will get caught, and we'd like to be on hand to help skin him.

Mr. Roosevelt has told us where he stands on compulsory military service for farmers' boys, but we can't recall that he ever argued for a higher tax on bloated incomes and excess war profits.

A writer in the June number of the Gleaner says that the U. S. Department of Agri-

culture which favors the present price of \$2.20 for wheat, admits that it cannot produce cost figures to justify that price. When it comes to fixing prices on farm products, the government guesses and the farmer cusses.

Russia is like a mongrel dog in a kennel. It does a lot of whining; gets an occasional kick from the kaiser, and keeps the neighbors awake.

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.)

Labor Problems at Threshing Time

I wrote to the executive office at Lansing to get back my fireman and engineer for this fall's threshing and below is what they said about getting back help. I cannot use any kind of help, I must have experienced help for threshing. We have to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day and sometimes half of the night, and where is a boy or man from the city who will do for such work. This man whom I want is Mr. C. J. Golden at Camp Custer, base hospital heating unit. I am a thresher and need the man to fire my engine.—J. H. E., Carleton, Michigan.

The Executive office advised:

"There is no doubt a great shortage of this kind of labor, due to several causes which need not here be discussed. There are two sources from which you may be able to obtain help. The Boys' Working Reserve is enrolling a large number of boys who are willing to go to the farms to work. This, of course, does not constitute experienced farm help, but will probably be of some value. The free employment bureaus usually have a number of men who are willing to go to farms and some of them I understand are valuable men. There is a bureau at Flint and there is one at Lansing, and if you make application to either one of these bureaus I have no doubt that they will be able to send you a man, or two men if you desire them."—Ralph Duff, Secretary.

The Evil of High Prices

The evil of high prices is a fundamental condition in our economic system. We produce wastefully; we distribute unscientifically; we aim to give little to the producer and to give small value for high prices to the consumer. We permit middlemen to reap profits; we tolerate private monopoly and therein lies an obvious cause for high prices because we permit a few profiteers to tell us what we shall pay for the things we must have. If we would have reasonable prices we must dig down deep into the social order. We must eliminate private monopoly and supplant it with collective ownership—a form of public monopoly. We must not permit individuals to own vast stretches of land and hold it out of use to the detriment of those who would work. When we throw the land open and when we own the means of production and distribution, then prices will become normal; until then we must be satisfied with paying ridiculous prices. Meanwhile if you feel like it blame it on the war, but that will never make an evil right. It's fight to a finish and end it for all time. There will be a time, in our mind, when cannon and other war material will be put in museums to look at, and some will wonder what they are for, as wars will be no more.—S. H. S., Cass City, Michigan.

Should Play No Favorites

I am a farmer's wife and we are trying to Hooverize in every way we can to help win this war. We are also Red Cross workers and members. But I would like to see things a little more even. We have people here who get 25 pounds of sugar and because they don't like the way it looks take it and feed it to their horses. Now, then there are poor people here who try to get ten pounds at a time once a week and they can't get it at the same grocery, when his neighbor who has six in his family gets ten pounds and then of course the grocer denies he ever gave him 10 pounds. This same grocer is always preaching to the farmers that they must buy more substitutes so they can help win the war.

Then why does oat meal or rolled oats go up every little while, when you can't get no more for your oats? I think there are some who will have fat pocketbooks when this war is over.

Lots of people get discouraged trying to conserve when someone else who has money don't try.

We take your paper and like the way you talk. Would like you to print this if it meets with your approval.—Mrs. E. B., West Branch.

Wool Price Too Low

The wool buyers say that the government set the price on wool so that they got to buy it for 65c per pound. We farmers should have \$1 per pound if we want to get paid for our feed and labor, which is high and then it is hard to get a good man for chores. If we don't get more for our wool and wheat we have got to quit and raise something else. If you can help us farmers on the price I wish you would.—R. F. D. 1, Box 1, Fowler, Mich.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Will You Help Me Help This Reader?

DEAR READERS: On a little farm somewhere in Michigan is a tired woman whose very life is a tragedy. She wrote me the other day, —a long pitiful letter that has set me to thinking strange things and has stirred up a great yearning in my heart to help her. She needs advice from some farm woman who has gone thru the same experience of disappointment and unhappiness, and has finally come out into the light of better understanding and appreciation of the goodness of God and nature. This poor woman has brooded so long over the seeming injustice of her lot that she has formed an unconscious habit of picking out the husks and chaff instead of the kernels and the wheat. The farm is her prison, from which there is no escape. She writes:

"Day after day I stand in my kitchen doorway and look out across the fields. What do I see? Nothing, but the same things that I saw yesterday, —the same trees, the same fences, the same road, the same sky, everything the same. The sun rises and sets day after day but it does not change the scene from my kitchen doorway. Will it ever change? That is the question I have asked myself over and over again. Will there ever come a morning when I may look out and see something else in my life besides fields, and fences, and barns and trees, and a horizon that, distant as it appears, seems to surround the farm and shut me into this eternal monotony. God pity the farm woman. Her realm is the four walls of her kitchen. Her lifetime is a round of cooking, scrubbing, sewing, washing, always the same day after day and year after year. What am I to do? Can you help me, Penelope? Tell me how to break out of my prison and be free to enjoy life as do others. Am I wrong or is everyone else wrong? Are there farm women who can truthfully say that they enjoy their work and who can yet see the "resplendent beauties of nature" as the women's magazines usually put it? If they can perhaps there is hope for me. Ask them how they survive the endless days of drudgery and drabness that have been my lot for the last twenty years."

That is only a part of her letter but it is enough to show you what a desperate state of mind this woman is in. Personally, I cannot understand her viewpoint. I have lived on a farm, not all my life, but enough of it to know both the trials and blessings that go with farm life. I, too, have looked out of the kitchen window day after day, and if my mind were upon the scene before me, I have never failed to find something new and interesting to please the eye. I have never tired, either in the heat of the day or the cool of the evening, to stand at rest for a few moments and let my glance wander off across the rolling fields of grain and hay, the berry bushes that hugged the fences as far as the eye could see, the clumps of maples with their tops touching the skies, and the roads winding in and out between the little hills and thru the little valleys, like grey ribbons laid across the green-sward.

Oh, yes, I'll confess there used to be monotonous days when I became a trifle discontented and built air castles in which other people lived in perpetual happiness. But those days were few and far between and since I have lived in the city I have come to know positively that there's nothing so drab and common and tiresome on the face of the earth as paved city streets with tall buildings on either side, as changeless and immovable as the granite in the graveyard.

A millions could be preached upon this subject. But the present occasion is one for friendly advice instead of sermonizing, and I really believe that between us all we can give this farm woman some suggestions that will help overcome her prejudice against the farm, and show her that even in work there may be pleasure and that even the busiest of farm women have time to play and enjoy themselves. You must help do this. Either your own experience or the experience of a friend may furnish the lesson which will teach every discontented woman how to be happy even tho living on a farm. Affectionately, Penelope.

An Even Dozen Helpful Hints

Dear Penelope:—Reading so many interesting letters in the M. B. F. enticed me to send a few of my helpful hints. My husband and I enjoy reading your paper very much, for we both obtain much useful knowledge. The following, I hope, will be time-savers for someone:

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

To open a can of fruit place a warm iron on cover for a few minutes.

To keep eggs whole when poaching, add teaspoon vinegar.

When making flour thickening for gravy use the egg beater and see how smooth it will be.

To keep cheese moist wring cloth out of vinegar and wrap around cheese.

Vinegar will clean stain from water pitcher caused from lime in water.

When you burn your finger hold in vinegar for a few minutes.

When your children's bloomers wear out cut off band and put away to use on new pair—saves making button-holes.

To set color in wash goods, let stand over night in solution of one tablespoon of sugar of lead to one gallon of water. It will set color in dainty waists and children's gingham dresses.

When you want a change in your waists or children's faded light dresses, buy a bar of "Rit" soap of any desired shade and dye them. It is very simple. Just wash them in "Rit" and rinse in two waters and you have a new garment.

I have made the followin from cast-off shirts, fine or work shirts: Waist for myself, dress for my five-year-old girl, bloomers for the baby. In making a child's dress use the front of the shirt for the button-holes in the back, use the back of the shirt for the front of dress; cut sleeves out of

The Apple Bloom

WHEN warmth of the sunlight and wealth of the earth

Reveal in great beauty the glory of birth, No joy of the spring, nor fruit of the loom Can give more delight than appletree bloom.

THE flash of bright colors of birds on the wing,

Who warble with gladness the songs that they sing;

These all could not turn my heart from its gloom

As sure as the burst of appletree bloom.

THE perfume of flowers may laden the air And the landscape o'erflow with beauty most rare,

Yet these cannot heal my sorrow and gloom Like beauty revealed in appletree bloom.

WHEN summer is past and autumn draws nigh,

And spring in its beauty has come from on high,

My heart will be sad unless there is room For the queen of my joys, dear appletree bloom.

—By E. B. CLINTON, in *Canadian Farmer*.

sleeves, put pockets, collar and belt on and you have a cute school dress or dress.

Use No. 40 crochet cotton to make button holes in common sewing—saves time.

After washing stove, when washing dishes, rub stove with a cloth saturated with boiled linseed oil; it makes it black.

Here are some of my war-time recipes:

CAKE

One cup brown sugar, half cup lard, one cup raisins, one cup water, half teaspoon cinnamon, cloves, salt. Let this come to boil, remove from fire, let cool; add one teaspoon soda, one and one-half cups flour.

MOLASSES CAKE

Half cup sugar, one egg, half cup molasses, two tablespoons lard, half cup sour milk (buttermilk), one cup raisins, teaspoon nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, teaspoon soda, one and one-half cups flour.

OATMEAL COOKIES

One cup granulated sugar, half teaspoon salt, half cup lard, three-quarters cup buttermilk, two cups ground oatmeal, one and one-half cups white flour, teaspoon soda, teaspoon baking powder. Drop on greased pan.

OATMEAL BREAD

Two cups oatmeal, half cup sugar, two tablespoons lard, three cups boiling water; let stand until cool, add 1 cup light yeast, stiffen with white flour. Set at night, ready for tins early in morning.—Mrs. L. A. E., Vassar.

Six Children and Still Has Time to Write

Dear Penelope:—I have been very much interested in your page in the M. B. F. and thought I would add my mite. I am a busy mother on a new farm of 240 acres, with six children, the youngest born May 15. We have a very small house so I welcome all conveniences that tend to

give more space. May be I can give a few suggestions that will help someone too. I have two square windows in my kitchen, one opens out from the bottom and fastens by means of a strap on a large hook on the ceiling. The other one is in the corner of the room. A small pulley on the ceiling, a small rope fastened to bottom of window runs thru pulley then fastens across the corner on wall with two nails to wind it on, bringing the window up away from our heads. I like them for they are out of the way and there is no banging of windows. Another one I have is in the dining room is long and narrow. One sash slips back against the other, so it is not in the way. We have a large back porch; the outside cellar way is on the porch, opening by a trap door by means of a pulley in the ceiling, with rope fastened in door at one end and a weight on the other, so there is no strain on the back when the heavy door is lifted.

Another hot weather convenience is the top to an old box stove set over a hole in the ground, or over a wall made of stone to make it higher, near the porch, so that cooking and washing, etc., can be done out of doors where we can watch the works of our great Creator. On the east side of the porch is a long shelf, where we prepare vegetables, wash dishes, do baking, etc.; right in front of it is a porch box filled with nasturtiums and ipomoea, and back of that is an ivy vine for shade. We have a table there to use at meal time and expect to make an iceless ice box to put victuals in to save running up and down cellar. Heretofore for keeping butter cool, I sank a crock in sand, pour cold water into it and keep the sand around the crock damp, then set dish of butter in a small crock or bowl into the larger crock. It keeps very nicely.

I have a bread mixer, rotary biscuit and cooky cutter, food chopper, pie and cake tins, with the patent knife for removing contents, which makes work easier.

A baking powder can with a spring top punched full of holes, makes a very good clothes sprinkler, also for watering plants, and small seeds.

I have a washing machine but there is always some elbow lubricator needed, so I take a scrub brush for neck and wrist bands, overalls, bedding.

For cleaning sticky dishes, I have a rubber plate cleaner, a galvanized iron kettle scraper, which can be cut out at any tinshop; there are two rounded corners and one pointed one for convenience, with hole in one end to hang up by; a magic dish cloth made of copper wire coiled and fastened on strong twine.

Before I was married I was a dressmaker, and a few little things to help along that line were a sleeve, or pressing board made of walnut. Being made of walnut no dampening of seams or wrinkles is needed. A sleeve board on a standard is very nice on which to iron baby's little dresses too. A skirt hanger and a tailor's cushion, a small flat, rounded cushion for pressing rounding seams like elbows, hips, etc.

Hoping this is not too long and may be of some service, I am.—Mrs. C. E. P. Hesperia.

A Substitute Ice Box

Dear Penelope:—I wish to tell you of our substitutes for an ice box. For baby's sake we had to keep the milk cold, and it is sometimes hard to get ice. I had my husband fix a wire to the side of a bucket then to the handle to make it solid; he then tied a rope to the handle and it is large enough to slip through the hands nicely. This bucket will hold my butter and other things as well. I pack everything in fruit jars and then lower it into the well where it keeps as cold as any ice box could keep it.

I want to tell you also of my kitchen, as I had to use one room as kitchen and dining room, and the cupboard was at one end, I decided to put a cupboard in the center, where it could be reached from both sides and would save many steps. I then built a long table and set it in the center of the kitchen and in front of the stove. That made my work more compact and it saves me many steps.

We are planning on a new home and I shall adopt the dumb waiter which Mrs. J. G. S., South Haven spoke about. I think this is a fine work and hope to see many more helpful articles. The more steps we save the more time we have to give to war work, so let's all help down the Kaiser. Mrs. G., Ann Arbor.

This Week's Fashions

No. 8804.—Girls' dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Extremely becoming are these simple one-piece dresses for the junior girls. The same style is carried out in both



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

school and afternoon dresses. The side closing in the waist is very popular this year, with the shawl collar and loose tie. The skirt is one piece with straight lower edge and gathered all around to the waist line. Soft gingham or linens are the most suitable for such a dress, or if for more dressy occasions the embroidered flouncing is greatly used, especially for the skirts and combined with a muslin or lawn waist.

No. 8802.—Girls' Dress. What a smart spring outfit for misses 14 or 16 years, in a plaid or plain silk gingham, or perhaps a new foulard with the light background and a delicately shaded flower or figure. This straight waist is cut in Empire effect with waist line cut higher in front. The shawl collar could well be omitted and the neck finished in a lace edge or narrow bias ruffles. These ruffles may also serve as trimming around the waste line, giving the jacket effect. The skirt is one-piece, with straight lower edge and gathered all around to the waist. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 8775.—Ladies' and misses' blouse. A plaited smock effect which may be open or closed in the front. These sport waists are more popular than ever this year, and are the most comfortable blouses any one can wear. The bright colored voiles with white collar and cuffs are shown in abundance, but those made of white Indian Head or ratine are more desirable to many, and if one wishes a little color, the embroidered motifs or colored collar, cuffs and belt make up attractively. In place of the plaits at the shoulder seam, why not use smocking or shirring as shown in ready made smocks? This pattern is cut in sizes 16 and 18 years, and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

No. 8774.—Ladies' one-piece house dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inch bust measure. Slips on just like a coat, and hangs straight from the shoulders. These apron effect dresses are so easily ironed. No trimming is required except as one uses different material for the collar, cuffs, belt and pockets. The kimono style of waist is always cool and comfortable, a feature one should always consider in work dresses.

No. 8788.—Ladies' two-gored skirt. The combination of material is not only shown on dresses and blouses but the separate skirt as well. Especially is this brought out in white skirt to be worn with colored blouses. A most clever style is here shown in a simple two-gored skirt, with the side sections, which are nothing more than the edges of the gores faced with contrasting material. The fashionable narrow belt is also used on this skirt. This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

No. 8773.—Ladies' Dress. For the tall, slender girl, this girlish one-piece frock would be ever so becoming. The skirt is cut in two sections, large pockets on the side and gathered all around to a slightly raised waist line. This plain semi shirt waist style is to be used a great deal for the warm months. The fitted sleeves may be opened, making them more convenient for home wear. The wool or cotton jerseys make most desirable street dresses when made up in these simple semi-fitted dresses, and those soft French gingham, either in the large plaids or stripes, are growing in favor daily.

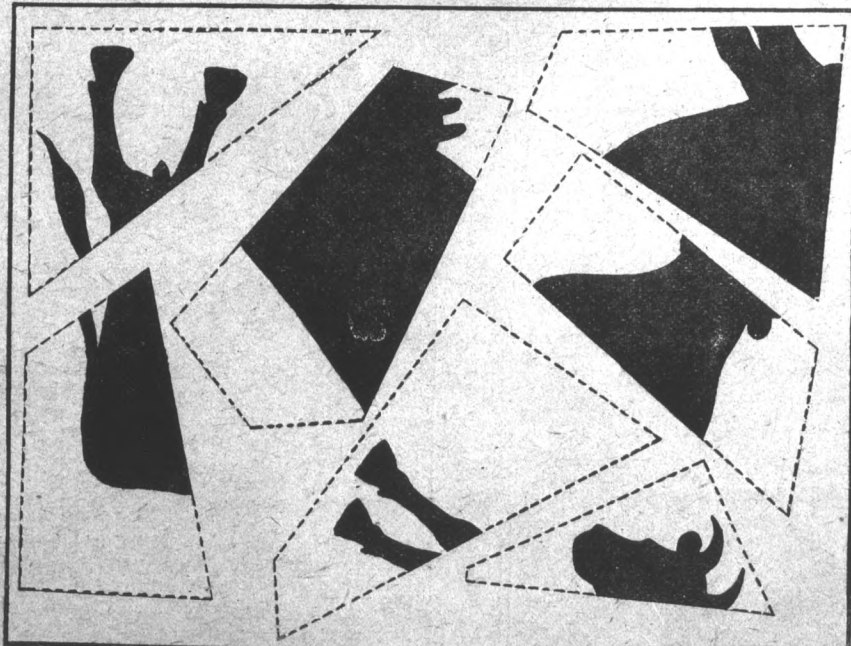
Try These Recipes and Tell Me How You Like Them

Below are some particularly good recipes for the farm women who like to try something different. I wish at

To the Boys and Girls

DEAR CHILDREN: I had decided to start a little department in this issue just for the little folks, but some of my material did not arrive in time, and so I am obliged to wait another week or two. In order to find out just what the children on the farm like to read best I'm going to give a prize to the boy and girl who writes me the best letter giving suggestions for the kind of page to print. Do you like stories, poems, pictures, puzzles, experience letters or what? I want every one of you to write me a nice long friendly letter, just as if I was "teacher," and you my scholars. Tell me how you are going to help mama and papa this summer. There are so many things you can do, and will do, I know. Tell me about them, please. You can ask your mothers to help you write this letter if you wish. Just address it "Aunt Penelope," care M. B. F., Mount Clemens, Mich., and I'll get it all right. If you have any original stories or poems, or any kodak pictures send them along.

your convenience you would try some of these and let me know what luck you have with them. If any of my readers are using recipes which they think other readers would like to have, I would like to have you send them in.

A COW CUT OUT
BY WALTER WELLMAN

Here's a cut-out puzzle that I want you to put together and mail to me with your letter. Follow the lines carefully when you cut it out, and paste the different pieces together as neatly as possible upon a sheet of paper to form a cow. The average city boy or girl wouldn't have any idea what this queer looking animal is supposed to be. Many of them never saw a cow, and I suppose they'd have a hard time piecing this puzzle so that it would look like a real live bossy. But you'll find it easy, I know. After you have put the cow together, I want you to give her a nice name, and then tell me how many cows you have on your farm, what breed they are, whether your daddy has a milking machine, and everything you can think of about your own dairy cows.

COTTAGE CHEESE SAUSAGE

One cup cottage cheese, one cup dry bread crumbs, or half cup cold cooked rice and half cup bread crumbs, quarter cup peanut butter, or two tablespoons savory fat, quarter cup coarsely chopped peanut meats, half teaspoon powdered sage, half teaspoon thyme, one tablespoon milk, one teaspoon salt, quarter teaspoon pepper, third teaspoon soda, one tablespoon finely chopped onion.

The bread crumbs may be made from left-over corn, barley or other quick breads. Cook the onion in the fat until tender but not brown. Dissolve the soda in the milk and work into the cheese. Mix all other dry ingredients thoroughly with the bread crumbs. Blend peanut butter and onion with the cheese, and mix with them the bread crumbs. Form into flat cakes, dust with bread crumbs or cornmeal, and fry a delicate brown in a little fat in a hot frying pan.

COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

Two cups cottage cheese, one cup pickled beets cut up, one tablespoon chopped onion, one teaspoon chopped parsley. Serve on lettuce leaves with French or mayonnaise dressing.

COTTAGE CHEESE TARTS

One and one-third cups cottage cheese, whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff, third cup heavy cream, whipped, third cup sugar, two teaspoons lemon juice, few gratings of lemon rind, two or three tablespoons sweet milk.

Soften the cheese with the milk. Add part of the whipped cream and the flavoring, which should be very delicate. Fold in last the beaten egg whites. Heap lightly into ready cooked, delicately browned pastry cases, made by baking pie crust in muffin tins or on the bottom of inverted pie tins. Use potato, rice, oatmeal or barley pastry. Garnish the top of the tart with the rest of the whipped cream, and with fresh or canned fruit if desired. This makes a large one-crust pie or tart.

WHEY HONEY

One cup whey, half cup corn syrup. Mix whey and syrup and boil the mixture till it is of the consistency of strained honey. This syrup will keep indefinitely if properly bottled and is delicious on waffles or pancakes. Used a little thinner it makes an excellent nudding sauce. Since it requires no thickening, it is the easiest possible sauce to make.

WHEY PUNCH

One quart whey, 6 tablespoons corn syrup, juice of 2 lemons, slices of lemon or a little grated or diced rind, nutmeg or cinnamon.

Mix, chill and serve as a beverage.

Variations.—Reduce the amount of lemon juice and of sugar and add other fruit juices and a little fruit cut in small pieces. This transforms whey lemonade into whey punch. Set the whey away to chill and ripen, and serve with crushed ice if desired. Rhubarb, pineapple, grape, currant and cherry juices lend themselves well to whey punch. A sprig of freshly crushed mint is sometimes added. Nutmeg or cinnamon will overcome any characteristic whey flavor.

We think M. B. F. hits the mark about the farmers getting rich. We have farmed here on eighty acres for the last twenty years and have not got money enough to renew our subscription on time without working out for it. But thanks for high-priced labor so we can take your valuable paper.—L. Cruhrs, Saginaw county.

Best Ever.—B. G. Westfall, Livingston county.

I like your paper.—Archie Scott, Eaton county.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)



Detroit dealers advise us that a new schedule of prices, so far as corn products are concerned, will soon be established by the Food Commission, the revision being downward. Current quotations are as follows: Flour—per 196 lbs, in eighth paper sacks, straight winter, \$11.25; straight spring, \$11.40 @11.75; rye flour, \$12.50 in jobbing lots.

Feed—in 100 lb. sacks, jobbing lots, bran, \$37; standard middlings, \$39; fine middlings, \$45; cracked corn, \$65; coarse cornmeal, \$64; chop, \$56 per ton.

Milwaukee, May 25.—Rye and hominy feeds and brewers' dried grains declined about \$1 per ton during the past week, due to an increasing supply and only a moderate demand. Bran and middlings continue strong with little available and a brisk demand. Others rule about steady and unchanged. Buying continues strictly of a hand to mouth character, the grass season being close at hand. Current quotations are:—

Sacked bran, \$35@37; standard middlings \$37 to 39; red dog \$53; rye feed \$49.50; cottonseed meal, \$52.50@55; oil meal, \$54; gluten feed, \$49.80 Chicago; all in 100 lb. sacks.



There is plenty of butter coming on the Detroit market to supply the demand and leave a considerable surplus. The price has remained steady throughout the week; dealers are not anticipating further drop in quotations unless the supply should show considerable increase. Fresh creamery firsts are quoted at 40 to 40½c; fresh creamery extras 41c per lb.

Our New York letter under date of June 1, advises as follows: While the quotations do not indicate the general weakness of the market this week the fact is the market has been as weak as any time this spring. The causes of the marked weakness are, the increase in make, the desire of butter jobbers and retailers to buy only for their immediate needs, and a scarcity of out of town buyers. Butter is accumulating in considerable quantity, however many of the dealers have not begun to lay in their usual supply. It is expected, however, that with the coming of full grass stock speculative demand will soon be in full swing and a gradual strengthening of the market will result. The Federal government will purchase considerable quantities of butter during the coming months which will also act as a prop to the market.

Considering the weakness of the market it is remarkable that there has been a decline in quotations of only about one-quarter cent during the week. On Monday extras were quoted at 43 1-4c; on Tuesday, 43c; Wednesday 42 3-4 to 43c; and on Friday 42½ to 43c. Buying has been rather limited throughout the week and with accumulation of stocks there is a strong possibility that there will be a further decline during the coming week. Additional quotations on Friday were: Higher scoring than extras, 43½ to 44c; firsts, 40½ to 42½ and seconds, 37 to 40c. Unsalted butter is not in great demand but is quoted at a differential of one to one and a half cents over corresponding grades of salted butter.

Cheese

New York, June 1.—The market is holding steady on better grades of fresh cheese with a firmer undertone, due chiefly to advances in Western New York primary markets on Wednesday. Our receipts of fresh are gradually increasing, but trade also is on the increase, the larger part of the demand now being for new. Qualities are improving and the movement to storage has started at primary points, though comparatively few fresh cheeses have been placed in local warehouses for a long hold by dealers here. The Allied Commission is still offering 22½c for fine fresh cheese delivered on steamer dock here, but they are getting fewer lots at this price. It

SEED BEANS

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

A. R. Levey, Elsie, Michigan

Pea Bean Seed

FOR SALE—Choice Pea Beans, hand-picked, test 98% strong germination. Good quality. Harvested early without rain; send sacks. \$8.00 per bu. F. F. Kapp, Manchester, Mich.

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.

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.

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

Direct from the Farm to Consuming Markets

We handle poultry, eggs, butter, veal calves, dressed hogs, maple syrup, onions, apples, potatoes, hay, beans, or anything raised on the farm. On car lot shipments we reach all the leading market centers through our chain of personal representatives. We get shippers the very outside market price because we have the facilities and know how.

WE SELL FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Fertilizer, Binder Twine, Paris Green, Spraying Materials, Grass Seed, Fence Posts, Auto Tires, Gleaner Brand Paints, Purina Dairy, Horse, Chicken, Calf and Hog Feed, Bran, Middlings, Corn, Oats, Nursery Stock, Brooms, Canned Goods, Soap and other staple lines used on the farm.

BINDER TWINE—We have reserved a supply large enough to take care of the farmers' requirements if they will order early in the season. Quality fully guaranteed and our price will save you money. Write us today for prices and further information.

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

N. F. SIMPSON, Gen. Mgr. Telephone Cherry 2021 323-327 Russell St., Detroit

1898—1908—1918

Three Signal Years in American History

1898—War with Spain! Humanity and liberty brought by America to oppressed Cuba and Philippines, the United States taking its firm place as a world power.

1908—Peace and prosperity! America's battleship fleet, "Ready for a fight or a frolic," as Admiral "Bob" Evans remarked, gone on its 45,000-mile, around-the-world cruise, pointing out to all nations the fact that we had become a power to be reckoned with, and a cruise which European experts said could not be completed. But it was!

1918—America in the Great War, throwing its every energy into the combat to make the world a decent place to live in.

In 1898, TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, one of the organizers of the Michigan Naval Reserves, served through the Spanish war as a lieutenant on the "Yosemite," which was manned by Michigan's Reserves.

In 1908, TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY prepared the battleship fleet for its famous cruise and from assistant



Truman H. Newberry

secretary became Secretary of the Navy in the Roosevelt cabinet.

In 1918, TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, again a volunteer, a Commander in the Third Naval District, including New York City and Brooklyn navy yard, the most important naval division in the country.

A man of national distinction, of unflinching devotion to his country, of able service in peace and war, of high character, genial, approachable and sympathetic, TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY is a man on whom not only all Republicans but all the people of Michigan can unite.

In this crisis, the office demands the ablest and most experienced man available to help conduct the nation's affairs. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY is such a man. Every Michigan voter can support his nomination and election with confidence in his record, his ability and his 100 per cent Americanism.

NEWBERRY

for

United States Senator

Published by The Newberry Senatorial Committee
A. A. Templeton, General Chairman
Paul H. King, Executive Chairman

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 \$46.00 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

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.



is reported today that shipping space is scarce and that this may cause a temporary suspension of purchases for export. Wisconsin primary markets have now advanced to a point which leaves no margin for dealers in selling cheese to the Commission and there is little margin in thus disposing of New York State cheese. The make in the east is still running short of last year, and in the west production is reported short of normal.

Quotations on Michigan and Wisconsin make:

Twins, colored, held, 23 to 24½c; Twins, white, held, 24 to 25; single daisies, colored held, 24 to 25c; Double daisies, colored, held, 24 to 25c; double daisies, white, held, 23 to 24½; state, skims, held, as to quality, 15 to 19c.



EGGS

The Detroit market is somewhat firmer and prices just a shade higher. Receipts during the past week have not been quite so heavy as those of a week ago. Current receipts are quoted at 32c; Michigan firsts, 33½c.

Chicago reports the egg deal as dead quiet and the market is in about the most unsatisfactory condition experienced so far this season. Quite a few cars have arrived and gone into storage owing to the inability of shippers to find satisfactory sale. Current receipts are quoted at 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

Business continues quiet in the poultry line on all markets. There is very little stock arriving and while the demand is not at all heavy still it is sufficient to keep the price firm and steady under the present volume of receipts. Both Detroit and Chicago report similar conditions so far as the supply is concerned. Some effort has been made at Chicago to force the price lower but all such attempts have failed of their purpose, the small supplies forcing the price up again almost as soon as it is lowered. Dealers inform us they are expecting increased shipments after the middle of the present month as many fowls will then be about through laying and will be disposed of without delay on account of the high cost of feed.

Dressed Calves

The veal market is firm with receipt light. Market rather inactive owing to small volume of arrivals. Fancy offerings are quoted at 21 to 22c; choice, 19 to 20c; common, 17 to 18c.

Wool

As time goes on the Government plan for handling the current wool crop is being worked out more fully in detail but there is still a great deal of work to be done. Manufacturers are anxious to get wool supplies and especially those needed for government contract work, the medium grades. Chicago quotations for the current week on Michigan wools are as follows:

Tubs, washed, 55 to 60c; medium, unwashed, 45 to 53c; coarse, unwashed, 45 to 53; light, fine, bright, 33 to 35c; heavy, fine, unwashed, 30c; dark and dingy, medium, unwashed, 40 to 55c; taggy fleeces, burry, and black wool, 5c per lb. discount.

Live Stock Letters

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 4—Receipts of cattle Monday, 150 cars, including 30 cars of Canadians and 15 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 25c higher on medium weight and heavy steer cattle which were in moderate supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 15 to 25c higher than last week; fat cows and heifers sold steady; bulls of all classes sold 25c higher; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold 25 to 50c higher than last week; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold \$10.00 per head higher than last week; stockers and feeders were

in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady. At the close of our market all cattle were sold. The prospects on all classes of cattle for next week look favorable.

The receipts of cattle Tuesday were 75 head. The market was 15 to 25c higher on all grades and good, active trading.

Receipts of hogs Monday totaled 5600 and the market opened strong to 10c higher on yorkers, mixed, medium and heavy hogs, with the medium and heavy hogs selling from \$17.25 to \$17.50 as to weight; mixed hogs, \$17.65 to \$17.75; yorkers generally \$17.75, and there were a few that were mixed right with the pigs which sold at \$18.00 to \$18.25; pigs sold generally at \$18.50, with lights around \$18.25; roughs, \$15.25; stags, \$11.00 to \$12.

With 1600 hogs on sale Tuesday the market opened 25c higher on yorkers and light mixed hogs while it was steady on pigs and steady to strong on medium and heavy hogs and a quarter higher on roughs. Medium and heavy hogs sold from \$17.25 to \$17.50; heavy mixed hogs, \$17.75 light mixed and yorkers, \$18 to \$18.25; as to weight and quality; pigs and lights, generally \$18.50; roughs, \$15.50 and stags \$11 to \$12.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Monday totaled about 6400 head. The market on choice, handy weight lambs opened 60c to \$1 per cwt. lower than Saturday's close. There were 15 cars of southern spring lambs reported in Jersey City on Monday morning and the big decline on winter lambs was due to the run in Jersey City. Best handy weight lambs sold from \$17 to \$17.25. There were three loads of handy weight lambs sold up to \$17.40. The market was slow on all grades after the first round, heavy lambs being very hard sellers. Anything over 85 lbs. was called heavy. Throwouts sold from \$13.50 to \$14.50; yearlings, \$13 to \$14.50; and there was one little bunch of 83 pound yearlings sold up to \$15.50 early in the morning; wethers, \$13 to \$14; ewes, \$12 to \$13 as to weight and quality. There were about 1000 lambs went over unsold.

Tuesday with about 1400 sheep and lambs on sale, best handy weight lambs sold 10 to 25c higher than on Monday, while all other grades were about steady. Best lambs sold from \$17.50 down; throwouts, \$13.50 to \$14.50; yearlings, \$13 to \$14.50; wethers, \$13 to \$14; ewes, \$12 to \$13 as to weight and quality.

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17.50 to \$18.25; medium to good weighty steers, \$16.50 to \$17.25; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$15.50 to \$16; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14.50 to \$15; choice to prime yearlings, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good yearlings, \$14.50 to \$15; medium to good butcher steers, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to medium butcher steers, \$12.50 to \$13; good butcher heifers \$12.50 to \$13; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$11.50 to \$12; good to choice fat cows, \$12 to \$12.50; medium to good fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11; fair to good medium fat cows, \$9 to \$9.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$8 to \$8.50; canners, \$6.50 to \$7.50; good to choice fat bulls, \$11.50 to \$12; medium to good fat bulls, \$10.50 to \$11; good weight sausage bulls, \$10.00 to \$10.50; light and thin bulls, \$8 to \$8.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$10.50 to \$11; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$9.50 to \$10; common 'o fair stock and feeding steers, \$8.50 to \$9; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 to \$120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$85.

Chicago, June 4—Hogs: Receipts, 14,000; higher; heavy butchers, \$16 to \$16.70; light butchers, \$16.45 to \$16.95; prime heavy, \$16.45 to \$16.60; heavy packing, \$16.10 to \$16.40; rough heavy, \$15.50 to \$16; selected light, \$16.85 to \$17.10; medium and light mixed, \$16.60 to \$16.80; pigs, \$16.25 to \$17; bulk, \$16.50 to \$16.80; Cattle: Receipts, 16,000; steady on good and weighty cattle, weak to lower on others; choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.75; medium to good, \$14.50 to \$16.90; common and plain, \$12 to \$14.40; cows and heifers, steady; calves strong, 25c higher; best, \$15; stockers and feeders unchanged. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 9,000; higher; shorn lambs, good to choice, \$17 to \$17.50; spring lambs, good to choice, \$19.50 to \$20; fat ewes, good to choice, \$14.25 to \$14.75.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

HOW TO GET RESULTS FROM YOUR CHICKENS

It makes little difference to the modern farmer or poultryman which came first, the hen or the egg. The most important job today is not the "why" of the black hen that lays white eggs, it is to get the eggs, to get enough to meet Uncle Sam's needs and do it at a profit. "The lay of the American hen" is famous the world over, but her lay must be increased to meet new and changing conditions of production costs and profits.

"Results from Chickens" resolves itself into the subject of egg production. The improvement of the meat breeds of poultry is a matter receiving very little consideration in this country compared with egg laying. And yet the average American hen, according to our government census figures, lays only 85 eggs per year and at this rate it has been estimated poultry raisers are suffering an aggregate annual loss of \$20,000,000 under present prices. On the other hand heavy laying poultry is making more money for their owners over feed costs than ever before. Between six and seven dozen eggs from a hen used to pay for her annual feed cost, and whatever more she laid helped pay the other expenses and the profit to the keeper. Now it takes at least eight or nine dozen eggs to pay for the feed and most of the other expenses have increased also. What does all this mean? Simply that the egg yield must be increased to make poultry raising profitable and a real pleasure as it ought to be, and we speak from the standpoint of the poultryman or the farmer himself and those powers which are directly within his control. Discussion of market prices on eggs or on feed is not contemplated in this article. But it is a self-evident fact that if the poultry keeper can get more eggs from this same number of hens with the same expense or cost of production and with little or no more labor he is sure to reap rewards proportionate to the increase.

Egg production in poultry is influenced by three essential factors; breeding, feeding and management. We name them in the order of their relative importance; breeding is the foundation factor, of prime importance. Recently published educational matter from the feed manufacturers' association has carried this bold headline: "There is more in the feed than there is in the breed." This is misleading to say the least. Why is the emphasis

put on breeding in the dairy industry and the dairyman urged to cull out the "scrub cow?" Herd owners pay long prices for high milk or butter-fat record cows, and for bulls from record cows in families of known productive quality because the supreme importance of good breeding is unquestioned. With other live stock it is the same.

You can't "feed out" eggs that are not "bred into" a bird. All manner of good feed and good feeding won't make a hen lay if she hasn't the natural ability to do so under favorable conditions. Some hens do not lay simply because they are not bred to lay—they have not the ability—and to expect feed to "do the trick" is as sensible and to try and squeeze blood out of a turnip.

Feeding is important, but we must quit feeding good feed to unprofitable birds. It is quite as unpatriotic as it is unprofitable to do so. It is a shame and a disgrace to keep unprofitable fowls around, and with what we know about accurately selecting the good layers and the loafers there is no excuse for it longer. Insult is added to injury by the fact that the poorer layers lay when eggs are cheapest and rest when egg prices are highest.

The selection of good feeds and their proper use cannot be underrated in importance. Given a flock of hens possessing high productive qualities and provide wrong feed and reckless feeding practices is akin to starving a herd of fine heavy milking Holsteins.

About 85 per cent of the total amount of feed required for a laying hen is used for body maintenance, the other 15 per cent is that which goes into eggs—that which enables the hen to develop the egg cells. If only the 85 per cent is fed, hens do not lay. If only 90 per cent is fed just the very best hens lay. Again if the full amount is fed—as much as birds will eat without waste—the maximum egg yield is obtained, assuming, of course, that egg-bred stock is selected to begin with.

The comb of a good layer is pliable and warm, usually well colored and of a soft velvety texture. When a hen is not laying her comb shrivels and shows white scales on its surface when closely examined. The yellow shanks and beak in white birds and sometimes in others will be pale, often white, in the layer. This is because the yellow pigment from the body goes to make up the coloring matter of the egg and the color fades in the legs and beak as this takes place. These points and the typical

oval-shaped body make it easy for anyone to select layers in a flock without handling a single bird.

By examining the abdomen of a hen another sign of laying can be detected. For three weeks before laying the oviduct increases in length from five or six inches to about eighteen inches. The body becomes full and changing in shape and the pelvic bones spread to permit the passage of the eggs. The great width between pelvic bones will enable anyone to distinguish a layer.

A "star boarder" or non-layer has yellow shanks, yellowish feathers (in white varieties), yellow beak and a shriveled comb. She moults early, has narrow pelvic measurement and carries her body upright. It is claimed further that in the yellow-legged breeds, such as Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, whether or not the hen has been laying can be told by the pigment of the red ring around the eye. The red color fades if the hen has been laying. If the ring is a rosy red the hen is probably a non-layer, especially if her comb is also shriveled.

The season is at hand or fast approaching when the flocks should be culled. The one shame of the past is that so many poultry keepers have let the wrong hens go to market. The ragged looking individuals have been marketed in the fall—the late moulters and layers—and the "nice-looking" non-producers which had finished the moult early were kept in the flock. Cull your flock with certainty and keep only the birds which can at least pay for their board.

The next move is the improvement of the inherent qualities of the flock by introducing blood from some reputable producers, strain of egg-bred stock. This is commonly done by the purchase of male birds for the breeding season or by buying eggs or baby chicks and raising the males from them. One well-known breeder uses the following illustration to emphasize the value of a good male: "An egg-bred male in your flock will increase your egg yield. Many authorities claim an increase of as high as 50 eggs per hen in the off-spring the first year. Suppose we figure only 25 eggs and that's very conservative. 100 to 150 well-selected layers should be the product of one male and his mates the first year, depending on the breed. Increased production of 25 eggs per bird or 125 (we'll take the average figure) is over 3000 eggs which at only 3 cents an egg means practically \$100. And the male is good for at least two or three years."

However, this may bear out in actual experience the fact remains that investment in eggs, chicks or male birds of good egg breeding is a decidedly wise and profitable move. If you can't afford to buy the very best buy the very best you can afford to buy. Buying cheap poultry for breeding to save money is like stopping the clock to save time.

CAUSES OF VARIATION IN CREAM TEST

The farmer who sells cream is sometimes surprised at the variation in the test reported at the creamery. In the early part of the summer the tests tend downward. The farmer should not assume that a variation in the test means either carelessness or dishonesty on the part of the cream buyer. L. W. Morley of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture mentions several factors which affect the richness of cream, and which make a variation in the test from time to time.

First of all the richness of the cream varies with the richness of the milk. In early spring and summer there are more fresh cows which results in a lower testing milk and as a result of this the cream goes down in proportion. A herd of cows may produce milk averaging 4 per cent in the fall and in the early spring and summer the average will run as low as 3.6 per cent. This much difference in the rich-

(Continued on following page)

McCLURE

The needs of your country require the greatest possible production per acre. The demand for our products is increasing every day.

You can produce more—increase the power of your acreage with a silo.

You can increase the amount of labor per man with a milking machine.

Add these money-makers and time-savers to your equipment. Erect a *Saginaw* or *Liberty Silo*. Install a *McClure Milker*.

Write us for literature. We build three different types of silos—one to meet every need and pocketbook. Address Dept. 286

The McClure Co.
Saginaw, Mich. Cairo, Ill.

[7]

Use Your Ford!



Ward Work-a-Ford

Gives you a 12 h. p. engine for less than the cost of a 2 h. p. Ford builds the best engine in the world—it will outlast the car—and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 3 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine.

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

WARD TRACTOR CO., 2066 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

Don't Wear a Truss



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

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



The SHEPHERD'S FRIEND & GUIDE SENT FREE

THIS IS OUR BOOK worth many dollars. We send it free. Also, with pleasure, we announce that The United States Government has made Fort Wayne, Ind. a distributing point, "The Old Square Deal House," acting directly for it. We will, hereafter, handle for the Government direct saving shippers Full Net Prices, and Charging NO COMMISSION, as the Government pays us for handling. You will get all your wool is worth if you ship to us. Don't contract or ship anywhere till you hear from us. We want 5,000,000 Lbs. Write for particulars. Wool bags sent on request. Money loaned at 6 per cent. Ref. Any bank. Send name and address for BOOK right away.

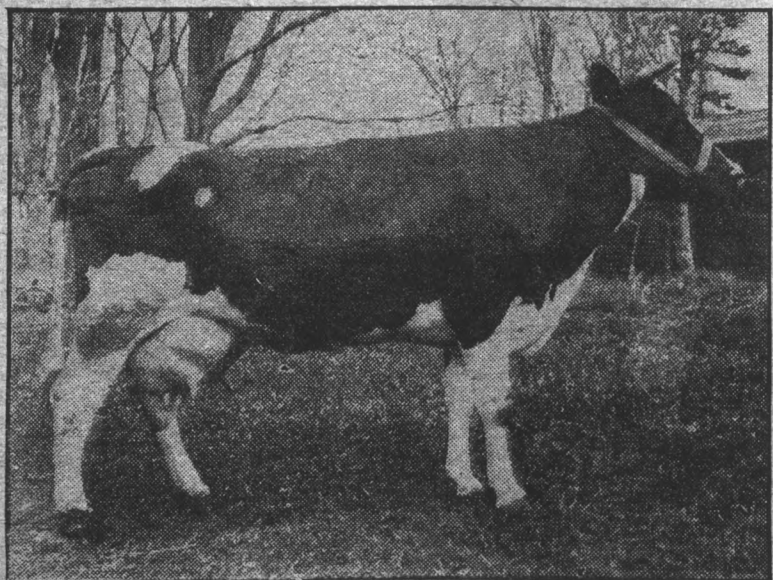
WEIL BROS. & CO., Box 37, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital, \$1,000,000.00, Paid

Save High Priced Fuel



Heat your home with a KALAMAZOO PIPELESS FURNACE Burns any fuel—even cheapest kinds. Sends all the heat up through one big register—heats every room. Save money by buying direct from manufacturers at wholesale prices. Quick shipment—we pay freight. Cash or easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe Furnaces also. Write today. Ask for catalog No. 1-33 KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Mich. SEND FOR CATALOG A Kalamazoo Direct to You



Idleaze Pontiac Lass 238652 is the 33rd purebred Holstein cow to produce more than forty pounds of butter in a week. Her official record for seven days stands at 715.5 lbs. of milk, yielding 42.48 lbs. of butter. She then continued and completed a thirty day record of 2811 lbs. of milk yielding 141.08 lbs. of butter. Her sire is King of the Pontiacs 39037 and as she is his third daughter to yield over 40 lbs of butter in a week he is again in a class by himself. King of the Pontiacs was the first bull to have more than one 40 lb. daughter, an honor which he was forced to share this winter with his sire, Pontiac Korndyke. He is now the only bull with three 40 lb. daughters. The dam of Idleaze Pontiac Lass is Pelham. Idleaze Pontiac Lass freshened at the age of 4 years, 14 days. She is owned by J. W. Vaughan, St. Johnsville, New York.

CAUSES OF VARIATION IN CREAM TESTS

(Continued from preceding page)

ness of the milk will cause a variation from 5 to 8 per cent in the cream test.

The next most important cause for variation is the speed of the separator. The faster the separator is run the larger the proportion of skim milk and the smaller the proportion of cream. Consequently the high speed yields a richer cream. If a machine that is supposed to be turned 60 revolutions a minute is reduced to 40 the cream will be considerably lower in test.

Another important cause of variation in cream tests, and sometimes the most important, is the amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl. The difference of a pint used will make a noticeable difference in the test of the cream. A difference in the temperature of the milk separated will also have some effect. Some separators are more sensitive to temperature than others. With some a difference of 20 degrees in the temperature of the milk when separated will make a difference of several per cent in the test without affecting the thoroughness of the separation to any marked extent. It should be understood that these variations occur not

as a result of more or less loss of fat in the skim milk but as a result of a larger proportion being taken out in the form of cream.

GRAIN FOR THE SKIM MILK CALVES

In substituting skim milk for whole milk in calf feeding, the change should be made gradually, and at about the same time a small quantity of grain can be placed before the calf to offset the loss of nutriment contained in the butterfat of whole milk. The substitution of skim milk for whole milk may be started after the calf is three weeks old, depending upon the size and vigor of the animal, and the transition period extended over a week or two.

For the average farmer or dairyman, perhaps the most convenient grain to feed is ground corn, and this serves as a very good supplement to the skim milk. At first small handful is all the calf will take, but the amount can be increased gradually. Corn is palatable and overfeeding should be avoided.

While corn is palatable and an excellent feed for supplying energy, it is deficient in protein and lacks the growth producing materials. Because protein is so essential to growth of young animals, it is well, when the calf grows large enough to eat a pound or more of grain per day, to supplement the corn with other grains and alfalfa hay.

A good grain mixture to feed growing calves is made up of 500 pounds ground corn, 300 pounds ground or whole oats, and 100 pounds linseed oil meal. Where oats are high in price or off the market, the amount can be reduced or oats may be left out entirely. However, they make this mixture more bulky and also add to its palatability.

To assist in the development of the digestive organs the young animals should have some hay. Nothing fills this requirement quite so well as alfalfa hay, which is not only palatable, but high in protein, and a carrier of growth essentials. Caution is again required in feeding this hay as calves may eat too much. Clover hay may be substituted for alfalfa, but is not desirable. In the absence of either, a small amount of good clean timothy could be fed.

There are a number of calf feeds and calf mixtures on the market, some of which are very good, but for supplementing skim milk, a simple home mixture as suggested along with alfalfa hay will furnish a good growing feed for the calf.

COW ON PASTURE MAY NEED GRAIN

Does it pay to feed grain to cows on pasture? The results obtained at the University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that it depends largely upon how much milk

the cows give and how good the pasture is. If a cow is producing less than a pound of butter each day the necessary food can be obtained from a good pasture. If she produces more than this some grain can be fed with profit. This means that a Jersey cow should be able to get enough food from grass to make about 20 pounds of milk daily and a Holstein about 25 to 30.

It will pay to feed grain to all giving above this amount as it becomes impossible for the animal to gather sufficient feed in the form of grass. A cow giving a pound and a half of butter daily should have about five pounds daily and giving two pounds of butter, should have seven or eight pounds of grain. When not more than four or five pounds of grain are fed it can be all corn. If more than this is needed, some bran or a small amount of cottonseed meal should be added. These recommendations hold good only when pastures are good. In late summer it will often be necessary to feed more grain to high-producing cows or to give some silage or green feeds to help out the pastures.

Best paper I know of.—B. H. Felling, Gratiot county.

Am always glad to get the paper, as it is always full of things good for the farmer to know.—D. R. Appelby, Tuscola County.

I wouldn't miss M. B. F. for twice the cost. It certainly exposes the works of the middleman.—Dan Roush, Newaygo county.

Was glad to have the papers to pass on to neighbors as I also do with my own after I have it read.—Edwin Reynolds, Clare county.

I must say I am highly pleased with M. B. F., and I appreciate your efforts in behalf of the Michigan farmers.—J. S. Hudson, Bay county.

It is the best farm paper I ever read, as it is not afraid to speak when the cause is just. Success and many thanks.—Thomas J. Harris, Livingston county.

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

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

Piles Cured WITHOUT the Knife



The Largest Institution in the World for the Treatment of Piles, Fistula and all Other Diseases of the Rectum (Except Cancer)

WE CURE PILES, FISTULA and all other DISEASES of the RECTUM (except cancer) by an original PAINLESS DISSOLVENT METHOD of our own WITHOUT CHLOROFORM OR KNIFE and with NO DANGER WHATEVER TO THE PATIENT. Our treatment has been so successful that we have built up the LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE WORLD in this line. Our treatment is NO EXPERIMENT but is the MOST SUCCESSFUL METHOD EVER DISCOVERED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE RECTUM. We have cured many cases where the knife failed and many desperate cases that had been given up to die. WE GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE WE ACCEPT OR MAKE NO CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES. We have cured thousands and thousands from all parts of the United States and Canada. We are receiving letters every day from the grateful people whom we have cured telling us how thankful they are for the wonderful relief. We have printed a book explaining our treatment and containing several hundred of these letters to show what those who have been cured by us think of our treatment. We would like to have you write us for this book as we know it will interest you and may be the means of RELIEVING YOUR AFFLICTION also. You may find the names of many of your friends in this book.

We are not extensive advertisers as we depend almost wholly upon the gratitude of the thousands whom we have cured for our advertising. You may never see our ad again so you better write for our book today before you lose our address.

Dr. Willard Burleson, Manager
The Burleson Sanitarium Grand Rapids, Michigan

County Crop Reports

SHIAWASSEE (West Central)—The farmers are getting along fine with their work. Corn is nearly all planted and lots of it up. Beets are looking fine, nearly everyone has a good stand and some are blocking. The weather is fine for all kinds of crops. The following quotations were made at Owosso this week: Hay, \$14; milk, \$1.85; butter, 40¢; butterfat, 41¢; eggs, 34¢; veal calves, \$12.50.—J. E. Owosso, May 27.

JACKSON (South)—Weather warm with frequent showers. Corn planting the order of the day. The rains have improved wheat and rye, which were damaged by the severe winter. Rye sown late is looking hard. Potato market is somewhat improved, stores paying 50¢ a bushel. Many farmers refused \$1 in the fall. Farmers who kept their beans will be liable to have them on their hands, as elevators are not buying them. Help is scarce; the farmers are learning to get along with less help than they once thought possible, since their boys and hired men were taken in the draft. Peach trees were nearly all killed by the hard winter, and the few left are not in a thrifty condition.—G. S. Hanover, May 27.

EMMET (Southeast)—Three days of rain has so washed out the grain crops as to damage them fully 30 per cent. All planting has been held up on account of the rains. Oats on low land has not been put in yet and will now be too late to make a crop.—W. H. C. Alanson, May 26.

MISSAUKEE (North Central)—Planting corn and plowing for late potatoes and beans. Not many beans, and 60 per cent of last year's potatoes being planted. The weather for the week has been cold and dry until this morning, when we are having a fine warm rain. Condition of soil is good. Farmers are not selling anything; are giving some potatoes away.—H. E. N. Cutcheon, May 25.

GENESEE (South)—Farmers are unable to do much at this time on account of wet weather. They were plowing and fitting ground for beans and potatoes until the rains made the ground too wet for working. We have had lots of rain this week and most everything is growing fine. Most of the fields of corn are coming good but in some cases it is poor. Soil will be in fine shape for working as soon as it dries up. Farmers are not selling much at this time. Some are selling wool. Several farmers are sowing alfalfa. The following quotations were made at Flint this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.75; oats, 80¢; rye, \$1.90; \$1.60 to \$2.00; \$9; red kidney, \$11; potatoes, \$1 per cwt.; cabbage, 2c per lb; poultry, hens, 17c; broilers, 20c; creamery butter, 43c; dairy butter, 35c; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$14 to \$15; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$8 to \$10; beef cows, \$4.50 to \$8; veal calves, \$9 to \$11; wool, 65¢.—C. S. Fenton, May 31st.

LAPPEL (East)—Monday, May 27, we had one of the worst rain storms of

the season, everything was flooded all the week. The weather has cleared now and crops are growing fine. Corn coming up good as a rule. Cut worms are working in some fields, can't tell how much damage is done as yet. Some farmers selling oats, some hay to be sold yet with the price lower. The following prices were quoted at Imlay City this week: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.75; oats, 65¢; hay, \$15; beans, \$9 to \$10; hens, 20c; springers, 22c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 31c; sheep, \$7 to \$8; lambs, \$13; hogs, \$13 to \$16.50; beef steers, \$10 to \$12; beef cows, \$6 to \$8; veal calves, \$10 to \$12; wool, 67¢.—C. A. B. Imlay City, June 1.

ARENAC (East)—This week has put the farmers back considerably, as it has rained nearly every day. On low ground it has simply stopped operations entirely. Corn and barley are not all in yet. Some sugar beets up and doing well, but there are hundreds of acres yet to sow.—M. B. R. Twining, May 31.

SANILAC—Had quite a heavy rain storm and lots of water fell. Did not seem to have done much damage in our township (Custer) but in some other parts of the county it did some harm to the growing crops. Hay and oats are doing fine. There has been some corn planted and some of it was up before the rain. It seems to be all right but that which was planted just before the rain there is a little doubt about. Some potatoes are planted and some of them are up out of the ground; also some of the gardens are up and looking fine. Some hay is still being pressed. There have been some buildings struck by lightning.

These prices were offered at Sandusky on Friday, May 31: Wheat, red \$2.05; white, \$2.03; oats, 71¢; rye, \$2.30; barley, \$3.75; timothy, \$14; light mixed hay, \$12; beans, \$10.50 cwt.; butter, 35¢; butterfat, 40¢; eggs, 30¢; beef steers, 8 to 11; beef cows, 8 to 10; veal calves, 11; wool, 65¢.—A. B. Sandusky, June 1.

OCEANA (North)—Corn planting is all done except a few pieces for fodder. Some farmers have their beans planted. Wheat and rye look good, that is what was not winter killed. Oats are doing well in this part of the county. Peas are fine, blossoms are showing up on some pieces. Butter, 38¢; butterfat, 42¢; eggs, 28¢.—W. W. A. Crystal Valley, June 1.

IOSCO (Southeast)—Farmers are busy putting in beans, potatoes and some corn is still being planted. Quite a bit of spring wheat was sown here this spring and it is looking good. Hay and oats are headed toward a bumper crop, but rye and fall wheat are very poor, some fields look as though they would hardly return seed. Bean acreage will be less than last year; potatoes about the same. Some cucumbers are being planted as the salting station will open again. Our local creamery is doing the best business of its career. Two barns were struck by lightning last week and both burned to the ground. Neither one was rodded.—W. K. Tawas City, June 2.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOMESTEAD FARMS

HOLSTEINS—A herd of 50 Holsteins, headed by the Bull, King Zerma Alcartra Pontiac, son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull.

Family of four, Tatty Topsy Dawn, four year old Dam and three Daughters from this herd, is for sale. Also other Cows and Heifers.

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

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

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

HOMESTEAD FARMS,
Bloomington, Michigan

'Top-Notch' HOLSTEINS

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

McPherson Farms Co.
Howell, Mich.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

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

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

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

We want these Registered Holstein Bulls to head Grade Herds

Korndyke Clothilde of Serridella, Born June 24, 1917. Price \$100
Korndyke Ormsby of Serridella, Born Sept. 19, 1917. Price \$85
Prices f. o. b. Oscoda, Mich.
SERRIDELLA FARMS
Oscoda, Michigan

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

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

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE

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

CATTLE FOR SALE

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

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Show Bull, service age; Pontiac Korndyke breeding. Price right. John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

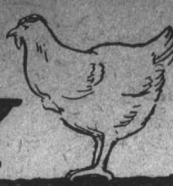
CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS.
DUROCS.

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



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



RATES—Up to 14 lines or one inch and for less than 13 insertions under this heading, fifteen cents per line. Title displayed to best advantage. Send in copy and we will quote rates. For larger ads or for ads to run 13 issues or more we will make special rates which will cheerfully be sent on application to the Advertising Dept., 110 Fort St., West, Detroit.

Holstein Heifers

The cows and bulls advertised have been sold. I have 6 or 8 registered Holstein heifers from heavy producing dams, 3 mos. to 2 years old at \$125 apiece.

ROBIN CARR
FOWLERVILLE, 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 3/4 white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculosis 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 Fayne bred to Mutual Pontiac Lad. All of the cows in this herd are strong in the blood of Maplecrest and Pontiac Aggie Korndyke. We can always furnish carloads of pure bred and grade cows.
D. Owen Taft, Route 1, Oak Grove, Mich.

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

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

JERSEY

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

SHORTHORN

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



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 3/4 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.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

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

Michigan farmers who are depending on seed corn purchased from other localities cannot afford to be without silos to provide storage facilities for the immature corn which is sure to result from the use of seed that is not adapted to conditions in Michigan. Every farm where corn is grown to any considerable extent should have a silo and right now is the time to make plans for building it. Fortunately is the stock farmer who has a silo full of palatable, succulent and nourishing feed especially when hay is likely to command from \$20 to \$30 per ton and grain feeds from \$40 per ton upward. In these rather unsettled times the silo has stood between more than one farmer and bankruptcy. It is not pessimism, but a realization of the fact that we are facing the problem of handling a crop of immature corn that causes me to appeal to every farmer who keeps cattle or sheep to study the matter in an unprejudiced manner and plan to erect one or more silos this summer. Never have I become so fully convinced of the value of the silo to Michigan farmers as I have in traveling thru the state this spring. Men who have had plenty of silage have been able to bring their animals thru the winter in good condition with a very

FOR SALE—8 Reg. Shorthorn Bulls from 9 to 17 Mo. By Maxwellton 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.

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.**

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. Gladys, Vassar, Michigan, Route No. 7.

SHETLAND PONIES

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

HOGS

O. I. C.

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

LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring pigs pairs and trios. Gilts bred for fall farrow, at prices that will please.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM
Monroe, Mich.

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

DUROC

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 Tippy Orion and out of a Brookwater Cherry King dam, also spring pigs. Best of blood lines and splendid individuals. L. J. UNDERHILL, Salem, Michigan.

POLAND CHINA

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

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

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 Peris and Youngs strain, \$12 per 100; from our Thompson strain of Barred Rocks, \$18 per 100.
Russell Poultry Ranch, Petersburg, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

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 rec. Fred Astling, Constantine, Michigan.

ORPINGTON

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

National War Savings Day June 28th

That's the day we sign up.

That's the day we tell Uncle Sam just how hard we want to win this war. That's the day our government has officially set for us to purchase War Savings Stamps.

On June 28th every man, woman and child in the United States will be called upon to pledge his or her full quota of War Savings Stamp purchases for 1918.

You will be expected to pledge the full amount that you can afford—no more—but by the same token, no less.

In every state, county, city, town and village the War Savings Committees are preparing for this big patriotic rally of June 28th. Unless you have already bought War Savings Stamps to the \$1,000 limit, get busy with paper and pencil and figure out the utmost you can do.

Remember this. You take no chances when you go the limit on War Savings Stamps. They are the best and safest investment in the world.

They pay you 4% interest compounded quarterly. They can't go below par. You can get back every dollar you put into War Savings Stamps **any time you need it**. You can turn them in at the Post Office **any time** for their full value plus interest.

Uncle Sam is asking hundreds of thousands of men to **give** their lives to their country. He is asking you only to **lend** your money.

What are you lending?

National War Savings Committee, Washington



Contributed through Division of Advertising



United States Gov't Comm. on Public Information

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

The publishers of Michigan Business Farming