

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!

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AN EXPERIMENT IN POTATO DRYING

Traverse City Firm Now Engaged in Drying
Cull Potatoes and Manufacturing
Flour From Product

For some months past the John C. Morgan Company at Traverse City has been engaged in the manufacture of potato flour. Press items of the subject have appeared from time to time in various state papers, but the matter has not been fully covered in all its many phases.

Desiring to get all the facts possible concerning the success and practicability of this venture, we wrote the John C. Morgan Company which very kindly sent us a photograph of their modest plant, together with a short story of their operations, both of which are reproduced herewith.

"The process is entirely new," writes Mr. Morgan. "Our opportunity to try the experiment came through the dismantling of the plant of the Michigan Starch Company in our town, which gave us the necessary starch machinery forthwith. The potatoes are unloaded by water power from cars and bins and are first washed and ground into pulp. The pulp travels over starch sieves, and in this way about half of the starchy substance of the potato is washed out. This leaves the pulp so it can be pressed and dried with our regular cider machinery. The finished product, while a trifle darker than potato starch, which is being sold for flour, has superior cooking qualities in that it contains starch, gluten and pulp in a cook form. Potato flour is the most common of all European flours and our bakers have long imported it, as a small portion of the product helps to keep the bread moist. We concentrate one bushel of potatoes into eight pounds of potato flour, which of itself explains why it will go twice as far as other flours. This flour has many commercial advantages over other flours as it will keep for years if stored in a dry place. Potato flour can be used in all cooking and baking," concluded the Traverse City man.

One of the leading wholesale grocers in Chicago has already bought three carloads and the product is being successfully used in Grand Rapids. Food Administrator Prescott expresses his pleasure at the enterprise of the Traverse City concern, not only from an industrial point of view but in the prospect of opening a home market for thousands of bushels of potatoes in the Grand Traverse region.

The idea of making dried products and flour out of cull and small potatoes is not a new one, by any means. Not only has the United States Department of Agriculture experimented with the proposition, but numerous drying plants have come into existence from time to time, only to fail and go into decadence because of either a prohibitive manufacturing cost, or lack of a market for the finished product, both of which have been important obstacles in the way of success of such ventures.

The past year or two, however, have ushered in entirely new food conditions and demands. The shortage of wheat flour has

opened the way for the introduction of potato flour, and the large surplus of small and cull potatoes have been a source of cheap raw material. A continuation of these conditions would no doubt lend permanence to the potato drying industry, but the return of normal conditions might take all the profit out of the industry and cause its decline. We asked the John C. Morgan Company for its opinion as to the future of the potato drying business. They advised as follows:

"In regard to the successful dehydration of potatoes, starch and flour manufacture we will say that this can be successfully done if the present grading laws are observed. The No. 2 potatoes should be used for manufacturing purposes, this would leave the good stock for food consumption in a fresh state. With our coming high rate of freight and other high expenses in the marketing of potatoes, nothing but the best grade should ever reach the consumer. It costs just as much to market a No. 2 or cull potato as it does the No. 1 stock and this means that the consumer has to pay not only the full price for the good potatoes which he received but has also to pay for the inferior stock which is not always consumed. Maine has made a practice of using all small potatoes and even fork marked potatoes for starch, marketing only the No. 1 grade, if you have followed market quotations you will see that Maine potatoes have been in greater demand and are bought at a higher figure than the potatoes from competing states. It is just as ridiculous to think that small potatoes should be forced onto the market as it would be to force cider apples onto the consumer.

"If some of these principles are followed out the potato hydration, starch and flour manufacture will be put on a firm basis, if not it is merely a war proposition. The potato using industries have kept the market from going to pieces this year and if they are encouraged they will have the effect of steadying the potato market in future years as a greater acreage will be planted with the view of letting the culls and surplus stock go to the factory. This has been the plan in Europe and there they raise four times as many potatoes per capita as we do."—John C. Morgan Company.

Acknowledging the above opinion, the M. B. F. editor wrote the John C. Morgan Company the following letter:

"We note with interest your statement concerning the continuance of the present grading laws. We agree with you of course, that this law would not cause large financial losses, which it did as far as the 1917 crop was concerned, providing there were a profitable outlet for the No. 2 potatoes. The advisability of retaining the present grading system depends to a large extent upon the rapidity with which the commercial dehydration of potatoes is developed. The fact that one or two plants like your own is successfully drying potatoes at the present time is not an argument for the permanent (Continued on page 4)

GOVERNMENT MAY BUY REMAINING BEANS

Committee Now Investigating Michigan Situation With View to Taking Balance of Crop at Fair Prices to Farmers

Farmers who are still holding their beans are very much concerned over the freakish manner in which the market has acted the past several months, and are at a loss to know what the future is to be. A Hastings subscriber writes us under date of June 8th, as follows: "I am sending you a clipping from the *Grand Rapids Press*. Would like to know what you think about it. I understand the elevators around here are not buying beans now. I have my beans yet and think I will hold them awhile as they are all in good shape. Hope to see a comment on this clipping in M. B. F.—H. S. F., Hastings, Mich."

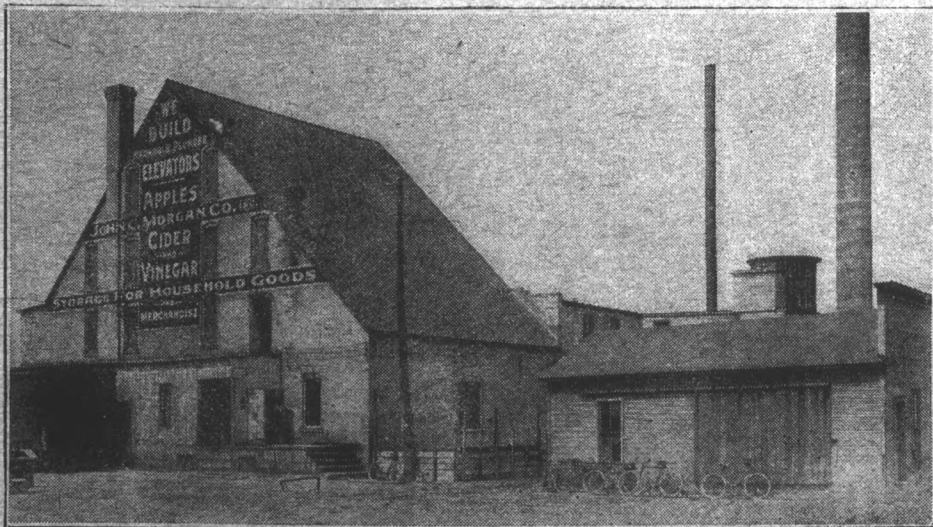
The clipping is as follows:

"P. C. Isbell of the bean division of the grain administration is expected in Grand Rapids this week to confer with F. E. Lewellyn and others regarding the visible supply of beans remaining in Michigan. It is estimated that about 700,000 bushels of beans are left, about 60 per cent still in first hands. The plan is for the government to take over the entire stock, using the off-grades for canning for Belgian relief and the best for the American army and navy. The current price for the best quality is around \$9 a bushel. Michigan and New York are the only states having any quantity of beans remaining and the plan is to clean them up before the new crop comes in. Beans have not been recognized as a wheat substitute this year, but it is believed they will be so classed next year."

It is true that the Food Administration is seriously contemplating the purchase of the entire bean holdings still in the farmers' hands, though no definite step has yet been taken. Consideration of the matter comes as a result of the appointment of a committee by Governor Sleeper, consisting of W. I. Biles, Fred Welch, and F. E. Lewellyn, which has been conducting an exhaustive investigation into the bean situation, especially as regards the present condition and quantity of beans in farmers' and elevators' hands. At the behest of this committee, the Food Administration sent Messrs. K. P. Kimball and P. C. Isbell to Michigan, and they have been trying to decide what action the government can take to

move the balance of the crop without entailing large losses to the farmers. These gentlemen met this week in Cleveland in joint session with the Michigan committee, and with Mr. Grant Slocum and N. F. Simpson, representing the growers. As a result of this conference, the Food Administration representatives have returned to Washington fully convinced that the government should take some action to relieve the Michigan situation and prepared to recommend such.

At present few elevators are buying beans. Many shipments have spoiled on the hands of the consignees, and duplicate orders are few and far between. As a result elevators are full of beans without knowing exactly how they are going to move them. (Continued on page 7)



Potato flour manufacturing plant of John C. Morgan Company at Traverse City, Mich. Who knows but what this modest factory may not only be the making of a new and important industry for the state, but may afford a profitable outlet for millions of bushels of potatoes that otherwise would go to waste?

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eight billion dollars is the amount that the government will need by direct taxation, in addition to Liberty loans and excises, to finance the nation's expenditures until next spring. This became known last week when Secretary McAdoo gave out the figures for the benefit of congress, which is preparing to enter upon the tedious and difficult duty of drafting the bill for raising the money. That the bulk of this huge sum, if not the entire amount will be raised from excess and war profit taxes is generally believed, despite the opposition to such a plan that is now forming among the representatives of the capitalistic east. These gentlemen argue that the time has come for larger consumption taxes; that instead of placing the burden of financing the war upon a few merely because they are well-to-do every person should contribute proportionately to their means. A year ago this argument held water, but in the interim the rich have grown much richer and the poor much poorer. The middle west and the extreme west have resolved that war profiteers and others who are enjoying the music shall be made to pay the fiddler.

Bidding farewell to the Alpine chasseurs who left Washington this week to return home after a several months' tour of this country, Secretary of War Baker encouraged them by the statement that over 700,000 American troops were now in France to strengthen the Allied armies and help turn back the Hun. The Secretary spoke feelingly of the debt that America owed to France for the assistance given by the Lafayette and Rochambeau in the days of the American revolution. "I trust that when this great war ends each of you will be alive and well to share the glory of your success and to bid a kindly and friendly farewell to the American soldier who leaves your country to return home, in order that you may emphasize the emotion which I have tried to express that always in the future as in the past the French people and the French army, the American people and the American army will be co-partners in liberty and equality, and valorous defenders of the principles of freedom."

In order to still further speed up the airplane production of the country, John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production, has asked congress for permission and an appropriation to organize a huge government corporation with a capital of \$100,000,000 to manufacture airplanes. The idea is somewhat similar to that which gave birth to the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Another great public utility will pass into the hands of the government for the period of the war, and possibly longer, providing the amendment introduced by Sen. Sheppard of Texas to the 12 billion dollar army appropriation bill empowering the president to take over the cable, telegraph and telephone lines, becomes a law. The purpose of the law, it is explained, would be to assume greater secrecy of military information, and to prevent communication among spies.

Charges of gross inefficiency in the postoffice department, have been made by the Merchants' association of New York. A committee appointed by them to investigate continued delays in mail transportation reported that first-class mails are not properly worked in transit as formerly, but is turned into terminal stations, entailing a considerable delay. Curtailment of mail cars and mail crews is given as the principal cause for the congestion in transit. The investigation covered conditions in 119 cities in thirty-eight states, the information being secured from business men's associations. Complaints of poor mail service have been general all over the country the past year or more, and congress will be asked to conduct a rigid investigation into the conduct of the department by Mr. Burleson.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending June 4

New England.—Boston: Planting generally completed. All crops doing well, although rain is needed in south portion. Season well advanced and so far very favorable. Tobacco setting well advanced. Grass and rye excellent. Cranberry prospect good.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: Heavy thunder showers washed fields in many places, and ground too wet to cultivate. Nearly one-fourth of corn must be replanted. Oats and rye promise better than average crops. Rye harvest will begin about June 20. Early potatoes looking fine. Plowing for buckwheat begun. Cutworm damage confined to five or six counties.

New York.—Ithaca: Opening of week wet in northern counties, otherwise very favorable; soil condition excellent. Commercial bean seeding begun. Oats and

spring wheat making fine growth; rye beginning to head. After-bloom spraying continues. All vegetation and farm work advancing rapidly. Haying will begin in some sections June 5 to 10. Pastures fine and milk flow good.

Iowa.—Des Moines: Crops made excellent growth and generally in very good condition. Corn a foot high in Scott county. Wet weather, with nearly every day rainy, delayed cultivation of corn and replanting that was destroyed by cutworms and heavy rains; fields becoming weedy. Spring wheat, oats, and fall rye beginning to head and first alfalfa being cut in south. Clover blooming short in southwest.

Minnesota.—Minneapolis: Barley, spring wheat, and oats continue good to excellent, but corn generally poor and backward, due to cold, wet weather. Potatoes fair to good and pastures improving. Corn and potato planting nearing completion; wet grounds hindered cultivation and corn and truck fields are very weedy; cutworms have damaged corn and gardens in localities southern portion.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee: Cloudy with heavy rains damaged crops somewhat and delayed farm work considerably. Much corn and potatoes to be planted. Crops where not flooded made good growth. All spring sown grains excellent; fall-sown grains not so good. Hay prospects greatly improved. Tobacco plants good; ready for setting. Sugar beets coming up; acreage greatly increased. Cranberries fair to good.

New Mexico.—Santa Fe: High damaging winds and continued dryness although, Panhandle showers touched northeast border. Ranges generally badly in need of rain and southern half practically barren with cattle losses continuing and heavy shipments to outside districts. Special winter wheat reports from northeast counties show little left, but small acreage southern counties; maturing nicely.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: Crops good to excellent generally. Few complaints of smut, blasted heads, or low heading of wheat; harvest June 15 to 20 in Johnson county. Rye harvest week earlier. Clover now cutting in localities in south; general in about two weeks. Corn practically planted, except on lowlands in south; considerable up; color good; some complaints wire, cut, and web-worms in north. Rain now needed in localities.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma: Crops much improved in northwest portion by general heavy rains; still very dry and all crops, except cotton, suffering in southwestern and most south-central counties. Bulk of wheat and oats filling and ripening nicely. Corn well cultivated and made satisfactory growth. Cotton doing fine; chopping to a stand. Cutting second stand alfalfa. Pastures, sorghum grains, truck, and broom-corn good.

Ohio.—Columbus: All crops continue to make unusually rapid growth under highly favorable conditions, except few localities where more rain is needed. Crop development from one to two weeks in advance of season. Wheat heading in lake counties, turning some western counties; ready to cut extreme south. Corn good stand and in excellent condition; some damage extreme western counties from worms. Rye harvest begins Marion county June 24. Gardens, pastures and oats fine.

Washington.—Seattle: All crops slow, warmth and sunshine needed, nevertheless small grains look well, except late wheat; some fields weedy; grain rooting deeply. Winter grains heading; winds unrooted some wheat and spoiled ranges on light lands, and thinned fruit. Frost Thursday damaged exposed beans, corn, tender vegetables and some fruit and alfalfa. First cutting of alfalfa is light. Pastures rather light and some are overstocked. Aphis working in orchards; other pests hard on vegetables.

California.—San Francisco: Few showers southern counties very beneficial. Wheat and barley maturing slowly; harvest begun. Oats fair to good, harvest general. Truck crops and potatoes doing well; potato shipments increasing. Alfalfa good; second crop being cut. Ranges drying up, thought feed still good. Sugar beets fine. Corn, rice, beans and cotton making slow growth. Grapes developing well. Oranges setting heavily. Berries, cherries, apricots, and peaches being marketed.

Colorado.—Denver: Rain in extreme eastern and north central counties beneficial, but badly needed elsewhere. Winter wheat, spring wheat, rye, oats and barley good in northeastern portion; less favorable elsewhere. Some winter wheat and rye heading. Corn and early potatoes up. Alfalfa harvest begun in Grand Valley. Fruit doing well. Progress of vegetation and farm work normal. Cattle and sheep in good condition; ranges improving in northeastern counties.

INDIANA CONCERN ACCUSES HENRY FORD OF UNFAIR PRACTICES

The *Farm Implement News* says that the Maxwell Implement Company, tractor dealers at Valpariso, Ind., have filed charges of unfair advertising and practices with the Federal Trade Commission, against Henry Ford & Son, of Dearborn, Mich., manufacturers of the Fordson tractors. The charges are based upon the denials of Gov. Jas. P. Goodrich and Prof. T. A. Coleman of Purdue University that they sponsored the distribution of Fordson tractors in the state of Indiana, as claimed in the following advertisement which appeared in a number of Indiana newspapers:

"The facts in connection with the distribution of 1,000 Fordson tractors in Indiana by Henry Ford & Son, Michigan, are:

"The governor, James P. Goodrich, and the State Council of Defense, having advised Mr. Ford that the use of tractors in this state is especially necessary this year to secure the maximum quantity of food as a war measure, and the concurrence in this opinion by the State Food Administrator and the committee of food production and conservation, led Mr. Ford to immediately order that 1,000 tractors be allotted to Indiana, to be delivered into the state at the rate of one carload of seven each per day.

"In order to facilitate the arrangement, the corporation known as the Indiana Tractor Company was organized to handle the details from their headquarters, 1327 E. Washington street, Indianapolis, under the supervision of Professor T. A. Coleman of Purdue University, the state leader of county agricultural agents, and to distribute the tractors through the instrumentality of county and local Ford dealers and other distributors, direct to the farmers, the whole transaction involving no profit whatever to any of the persons contributing their services, nor upon the part of the manufacturer.

"R. D. Ross & Son of this city have arranged to distribute seven of the Fordson tractors to the farmers in this locality and are hopeful that they will be received in the near future.

"This is a patriotic effort of practical value and will do much towards the winning of the war and the future prosperity of the farmers of Indiana.—Adv."

WAR WIRES

During the last week the American troops stationed in the Picardy district had their first good opportunity to show the real stuff they were made of. For several days they bore the brunt of the German offensive, and time and again turned the Germans back. On Thursday last American marines in an attack upon the German line forced the enemy back over two miles along a three mile front and captured several hundred prisoners. In order to prevent further advances by American troops, the enemy was obliged to rush new divisions to the fray. The bravery and splendid morale of the American troops, have stirred their French and English allies to high praise and fired them with renewed confidence in their ability to beat the Hun at his worst.

It is reported from the British armies in France that the struggle for mastery of the air over the western front, continues with increasing intensity. British airmen have brought down 336 German planes in less than three weeks up to June 2, of which 283 were totally destroyed. In a single day British flyers shot down thirty-four Prussians and dropped fifty-nine tons of bombs on German military centers. American planes are now arriving at the front in increasing numbers, and the addition of the American air strength to the allied fleet will give the Allies complete mastery within a short time, it is predicted by those who have watched the intermittent war in the air between the German and French-English flyers.

Unquestionably one of the most sensational developments that the war has brought to America since her entrance into the conflict was the submarine attack upon ten vessels off the Atlantic coast, resulting in the loss of 16 lives. The attack came without warning, there being no suspicion on the part of the American people that submarines were infesting American waters. U. S. destroyers succeeded in sinking one of the attacking submarines and frightened the others away.

Gen. Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, makes the significant statement that victory can only come thru offensive warfare. He points out that a defensive army is wasting its resources while permitting the enemy to make and carry out plans which might be thwarted by proper offensive action. Inasmuch as the allied resistance has been largely of a defensive nature, Gen. Foch may be hinting at a possible change of policy within the near future.

Germany is making another drive toward Paris. The armies of Bavarian Prince Rupprecht have attacked over a front of 22 miles between Montdidier and Noyon. The attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment with shells of all calibre and with poisonous gasses. Despite the utmost valor on the part of the French in resisting the advance, the Bavarian forces have advanced between one and two miles.

Seven thousand, three hundred fifteen men is the complete casualty toll of the American expeditionary forces since their arrival in France. Of this number, 1,023 have been killed, including 291 at sea; 310 have died of wounds; 1,192 have died of disease; 392 have died of accident and other causes; 4,046 have been wounded in action; 342 are missing.

Who Gets the Difference?

At a recent meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association, the secretary reported that the WOOL IN A SUIT OF CLOTHES COSTS ONLY \$4 to \$6, and declares there is no shortage of wool. This is enough to make folks who pay from \$15 to \$75 for a wool suit sit up and take notice.

Clothing is going up in leaps and bounds and each one through whose hands the goods go, claims he is only making a "reasonable" profit. Of course there is a great difference in the viewpoint on this reasonableness of the profit but in England the government has gotten busy and set prices all the way down the line as our consul reports:

"At the thirteenth meeting of the Board of Control of Wool Textile Production held on March 5, the director, Sir Charles Sykes, said with reference to the scheme for standard cloths for suits that in no case were the cloths or suits to be exported. He stated that the manufacture of 1,650,000 yards of cheviot for men's and youths' suits had been arranged at \$1.64 per yard, 56 inches wide, and that the suit would be retailed at an all-round figure of \$13.99 for men's suits; youths' suits of the same material, size 9, \$12.17 each, with a rise or fall of \$.243 per suit for each size. He added that sufficient material had also been ordered for about 150,000 boys' suits, and that it was hoped to increase this quantity shortly. The price fixed for a suit, size 7, is \$9.73, with a rise or fall of \$.243 per size."



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



HOLSTEIN BULL BRINGS \$106,000 AT A MILWAUKEE SALE

The biggest price ever offered for a bull or cow was paid by an Oconomowoc stock farm for Champion Sylvia Johanna, a six-month's bull calf, at the Milwaukee sale last Friday. A Detroit newspaper man who attended this remarkable sale, describes it as follows in the *Detroit Journal*:

"We had heard some exciting bidding on the valuable Holstein cattle brought into the state fair ring, many of the beautiful specimens bringing \$25,000 or more, but the event of resistance, as you would say in describing a sporting contest, occurred during the 20 minutes after the 'priziest' bovine of the sale was brought in by Arthur Hay, a 15-year-old Canadian boy.

"This boy, who raised the calf for his employer, A. C. Brockville, a successful stock-raiser at Brockville, Ont., cried while the frenzied bidders surged about him.

"Arthur's tears were infectious. Soon the women clerks began to shed tears, and many of the strong men in the crowd brushed away a tear or two during the bidding. One of the auctioneers actually sobbed.

"When one auctioneer stopped in his work another would take it up, until, after the \$1,000 and \$2,000 and \$5,000 raises the young bull was knocked down to an Oconomowoc stock farm for \$106,000, the largest price ever paid for a bull or cow.

"This wonderful little Holstein bull, born at Brockville, Dec. 3, 1917, is known in the cattle world as Champion Sylvia Johanna, son of May Echo Sylvia.

"Champion sold on his mother's reputation, for May Echo holds the world's record for producing milk and butter. Her record is 41.01 pounds of butter in seven days and 1,005.80 pounds of milk in seven days. Butter is now selling at 47 to 49c.

"The highest price ever paid for either cow or bull previous to this sale was \$53,200.

"The Hay boy and his tears had considerable to do with the big price realized. The love of the young lad for the pretty black and white spotted calf seemed to affect the bidders. Mr. Hardy, the breeder of the prize bovine will send his young charge through college as a reward for helping along the sale."

CANADIAN FARMERS PROTEST DRAFTING OF FARM HELP

The farmers of Canada do not intend to submit without a struggle to the promiscuous drafting of their farm help. A recent dispatch to the *Detroit Free Press* gives the following account of their efforts to bring about a more liberal exemption of farm hands:

"Feeling that they are fighting with their backs against the wall, the united farmers of Ontario have entered upon another stage of their battle against the government's policy in depleting the ranks of agricultural labor by calling up young men between 20 and 21. Over two thousand strong from all corners of Ontario, they gathered in the labor temple, where the smoldering antagonism engendered by the flat refusal, given to their representatives at Ottawa a few weeks ago, broke into more open hostility.

"Time and again the great audience shouted itself hoarse in approval of points that had been made by the speakers. 'We are fighting against a military autocracy,' shouted one delegate in the middle of the hall, and the whole building shook with applause.

"James Haycock, a delegate, said: 'The military service act, was a donkey engine, which the government used to foist itself into power. After election, they scrapped it, and promptly cancelled the exemptions of young men of the farms.'

"'We went to Ottawa to protest and we got just what we deserved. We should have showed more intelligence when voting in the last general election.'"

OLEOMARGARINE NOT EATEN IN AS LARGE QUANTITIES AS IS BUTTER

It has been noted many times that when oleo is substituted for butter, there are fewer pounds per week consumed. In discussing this subject several years ago in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. A. E. de Schweinitz said:

"This product (oleomargarine) was furnished to the inmates of a certain blind asylum without their knowing its character. They ate less and less every day, and finally altogether refused to use it, saying that it was undesirable. This was the natural rebellion on the part of the digestive organs to the use of a mixture of fats which was not adapted for the purpose to which it was applied. While recently engaged in an examination of samples of oleomargarine, an employee of the

Bureau bio-chemic laboratory undertook to substitute a good brand of oleomargarine for butter at his meals. After a few days he claimed that this had caused indigestion, and he would not use it any longer.

"Without entering upon a discussion of the process of digestion in the animal body, the action of the pancreatin appears to be most important in the emulsification of fats. An artificial digestion, imitating as nearly as possible the conditions obtaining in man shows that butter is far better emulsified than either cottonseed oil, oleomargarine or suet and consequently more rapidly digested. The undesirability of oleomargarine is proved again by the fact that in hotels, boarding schools and public institutions where oleomargarine and butter are furnished instead of butter, there is less used."

NATIONAL POTATO ACREAGE FOR 1918 IS GREATLY REDUCED

From present indications, there's going to be a potato shortage this year. Every potato section of any importance, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania, reports a decrease in acreage ranging from 20 to 60 per cent. The eastern shore of Virginia, where some of the finest potatoes in the United States are grown, will not plant a normal acreage. The planting will be only about 60 per cent of last year's. Arroostook county, famous the country over for its potato industry, will cut its acreage to about 70 per cent of normal. New York, Wisconsin and our state are also planting less potatoes this year than for some time past. The principal cause for the decreased acreage is the loss entailed by the majority of farmers on their 1917 crop. Farmers as a rule are not eager to go in heavily on a crop which has proven unprofitable the previous year. Other important cause for the decrease is lack of labor, high cost of machinery and fertilizer, discriminatory grading rules, and the more attractive prices of other products. The planting season is now well advanced, and unless the farmers' attitude changes radically within the next fortnight, potatoes will be scarce and high the coming winter.

THE "DISLOYAL" WEST AND THE SUPERPATRIOTIC EAST

"Why is it," asks the *Organized Farmer*, "that the eastern states who have been proclaiming their true Americanism and loyalty so loudly and have been so worried about the disloyalty of the West made so much poorer a showing in all movements to help the Government. They were way behind in raising their allotment of Liberty Bonds, were behind in the Red Cross drives and now comes the information that even in the formation of War Savings Societies the same condition prevails. Thus we find Wisconsin, which is sponsor for Senator LaFollette and cast 100,000 votes for Victor Berger, is in the first place, Minnesota, the Treacherous league state, where the governor is so exercised about his own position for re-election that he charges its citizens with disloyalty, is in second place, Montana, 3rd, while New Hampshire is 27, Connecticut 28, Rhode Island 33, Massachusetts, 43, New York 44 and Vermont and Pennsylvania 51 and 52 respectively. The west is actively loyal, while the east is lip loyal because it profits from the war but is not giving even a fair share of these profits back to help the cause. Remember 'by their fruits ye shall know them' and not by their noise."

HOOVER ESTIMATES SUGAR BEET COST AT \$90.00 PER ACRE

Ten dollars a ton at the dump is a fair price for sugar beets. Sugar beets are raised at a cost of \$8.28 a ton and will yield 10.9 tons per acre in 1918, it is reported by the sugar beet commission. One of the most startling developments of the recent hearing was the fact that three-fourths of the sugar beets were raised by tenants; of a total production of 414,797 tons, tenants grew 313,452 tons. The tenants grew more beets per acre than did owners, too.

The report was approved by Food Administrator Hoover. It estimates the cost of production of beets at \$90 per acre. Land costs, including interest on investment valued at \$150 per acre, taxes and depreciation, \$15.50; seed, \$1.60; fertilizer and hauling, \$11; equipment cost, \$3.50; contract labor, \$25; other labor, \$19.45; delivery on an estimated yield of 10.9 tons, \$13.95; or a total cost per acre of \$90.

WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS ISSUE ELABORATE BULLETIN

"Potato Growing and Development in Wisconsin" is the title of an elaborate and profusely illustrated booklet of 112 pages just issued by the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association. It covers practically every phase of the potato-growing industry and shows some of the splendid exhibits that were made at the Wisconsin state potato show last November. Every page of the volume reflects the magnitude of the state's potato industry, and shows a very evident intention on the part of Wisconsin growers to advertise and popularize the Wisconsin product. Michigan potato growers may well follow the example set by Wisconsin, and lose no time in setting forth the special qualities of the Michigan tuber. A campaign of publicity, if properly handled, would do a great deal toward re-instating the Michigan potato to the position it formerly held on the eastern markets.

LUMBERMEN IN DISTRESS OVER THE FIXING OF LUMBER PRICES

Lumbermen are having a fit over the proposal of the Government to fix lumber prices to the public. They claim that "lumber price fixing to the public would be a violation of their constitutional rights," it's alright of course to fix prices of wheat to the farmer, regardless of cost of production, because they (the farmers) are so poorly organized that they do not know what's good for their poor souls and judging from what's happening to farmers in the Northwest, their "constitutional rights" apparently have gone on a vacation, but when it comes to the well-organized lumber combinations, oh my, it's a violation of their constitutional rights, well, it's all a case of whose shoe is pinching.—*Organized Farmer*.

SMALLER BEAN ACREAGE IS EX- PECTED IN NEW YORK STATE

According to Louis E. Toan, Assistant State Director of Farm Bureaus of New York State, the prospects are for a big decrease in the acreage of beans this season. Three successive years in which the bean crop has been almost a failure, when growers lost money, together with growing competition from producers in Colorado, New Mexico and California, are given as the principal reasons.

At the present time there is but a limited market for New York state beans. Eastern markets have pinto beans and other Western varieties, and dealers are still afraid to handle beans from many state points because of fear of excess moisture.

PINTO BEAN DEAL HITS THE EASTERN MARKETS HARD

The bean market here is at a standstill, says a Rochester despatch, the same conditions persisting as have been in effect for weeks. It is believed by dealers here that if the government had not commandeered the crop of pinto beans, that there would have been a fair export movement of white beans that came as a direct result of nobody home. However, with the damp and immature beans that came as a direct result of unfavorable weather conditions last fall no longer an impediment to movement of stock, the market is still dead and any quotations that might be given are only nominal. Once the pintos are out of the way, the hope is that the local product will receive some attention.

MICHIGAN IS NOT ALONE WITH WITH HER POTATO PROBLEM

Food Administrator Hoover has been asked to come to Louisiana potato growers' relief by Senators Ransdell and Guion and the entire Louisiana congressional delegation at a conference last Saturday. Five million bushels of potatoes are awaiting shipment in Louisiana, they declared, but unless a market is provided for them at adequate prices they will spoil. Sen. Russell told the Food Administrator that last year 22,000 acres of potatoes were planted in Louisiana, while this year the acreage totals 39,000, with prices much lower than formerly paid.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

MANY MICHIGAN COUNTIES WILL HAVE EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIR

Enthusiasm aroused throughout the state over the 1918 Exposition of the Michigan State Fair, by the co-operation of the Federal Government, has resulted in twenty counties sending in official entry blanks for exhibits of their products. Never before in the history of fairs in Michigan, has so much collective community interest been shown as has been evinced up to the present time in the coming exhibition.

Following a letter sent to the county agents of the state by G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the fair association, in which he explained that the fundamental principle of the coming fair is support of the Government in the war work and advising them of the interest the Government is showing by making a gigantic exhibit, occupying over 8,000 square feet of space, these emissaries of scientific, intensive farming immediately allied themselves with the patriotic movement.

Special arrangements for the allotment of space in the Agricultural building, where these community exhibits will be displayed, is being made. They will be placed in sequence according to geographical location so that the increase or diminution of a product will be evident in the natural graduation towards its center of production. The expense of these exhibits to the counties will be greatly decreased this year, through the reinstatement of the return free privilege on exhibits.

Entries of this nature will be not only interesting but extraordinarily instructive. They will draw the contrasts between results obtained thru scientific and unscientific methods, in which the expenditures of labor and currency are equal. Each county will make a special showing of its principle product. Fruit from Southwestern Michigan, grain from the central portion of the state, sugar beets from the eastern side and so on thru the entire state.

The finest products of educational farming will be on display for the benefit of urbanites and ruralists who wish to secure pointers in displaying their patriotism by adhering to the slogan, "Food Will Win the War. Produce it."

Agents in a number of counties, which have not been officially entered, have written Mr. Dickinson they wish to exhibit and unless something unforeseen comes up they will be on hand when the fair opens on August 30.

LANSING ORDINANCE REQUIRES PASTEURIZATION OF ALL MILK

The city of Lansing has just passed an ordinance requiring that all milk sold in the city shall be pasteurized, or else the cows which produce it be submitted to the tuberculin test. Heretofore, producers and dealers have been permitted to sell milk without resorting to such so-called safeguards, but the city officials have suddenly decided that the health of the city is threatened, altho we have heard of no epidemic abroad which could be laid to the door of unpasteurized milk.

The ordinance was not passed without considerable opposition from dealers and producers whose attorneys argued that the suggested requirements meant a large additional expense and did not accomplish the purpose sought. He based a large proportion of his talk against the tuberculin test on the statements made before the board of health at its meeting last Friday night by James Helme, an inspector of the state food and dairy department. The attorney stated that Mr. Helme declared the effects of any bovine tuberculosis on the transmission of that disease to human beings was negligible, and that he did not believe it was transmissible to the human being in any manner or form; that experiments in the laboratory of the food and drug commission showed that milk never contained tuberculin bacilli; further, that the tuberculin test was inefficient and of no value for diagnostic purposes, declaring it unnecessary if cows are given the proper care and attention.

CUT WORMS ARE DOING VAST DAMAGE TO MICHIGAN CORN

Our county reporters tell of great damage that is being done the growing corn by cut-worms in practically every section of the state. We recently wired the Agricultural College asking for information as to how best to destroy these worms and save the corn. R. H. Pettit, professor of Entomology, replied as follows:

Cut worms are the immature forms, or larvae of night flying moths belonging to the family noctuidae. The moths lay their eggs in grass sod and for this reason land that was in grass sod the

previous year is always to be suspected of harboring cut-worms. The young larvae dig their way into the stubble and winter there. Now fall plowing buries them of course and as a matter of fact it does help wonderfully if there is no other patch of grass near by. When the larvae or cut-worms proper appear, then kill them off with poisoned bait, made from bran and other materials. I send you under separate cover a bulletin giving directions for preparing poisoned bait which is effective against both cut-worms and grasshoppers.

The formula for preparing the poisoned bait, and the manner of applying it, was published in the May 18th issue of M. B. F. While it is no doubt too late now to exterminate the worms in many fields, others in which the worms have just begun to show themselves should be treated at once.

BELGIAN HARES ARE PROTECTED BY LAW THE SAME AS SHEEP

According to the *Coopersville Observer*, townships must pay compensation for Belgian hares killed by dogs the same as for sheep and cattle. The opinion was secured from the Sanitary Live Stock Commission at Lansing which advised that the matter was left to the discretion of the prosecuting attorney of each county. The information was secured as a result of losses sustained by breeders of Belgian hares in the vicinity of Coopersville from the ravages of dogs. When a hare is killed by a dog the owner is required to take his proofs to the justice of the peace of the township in which the "crime" occurred. He has to sign the usual affidavits and the justice will be required to appraise the value of the animal. Compensation is then made in the same manner as in sheep loss cases.

AN EXPERIMENT IN THE DEHYDRATION OF POTATOES

(Continued from page 1) establishment of these grading rules, as the number of potatoes which you can utilize in your plant is negligible when compared with the millions of bushels of No. 2 grade for which a market must be established. Providing facilities for taking care of the entire crop of small potatoes in this state can be developed within the next three or four years, then your argument for double potato grades holds good.

It would be providential so far as the Michigan farmer is concerned if the drying of cull and small potatoes could be made a permanent industry in the state. The potential value of the millions of bushels of potatoes that go to waste annually is very great, and the entire loss falls upon the farmer. We believe the time is coming when community drying plants can be built and will utilize at a profit every potato that is not placed upon the market thru the usual channels. It is a subject which the M. B. F. will follow closely for the benefit of its readers.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE M.A.C.

Fifty thousand Michigan boys and girls whose homes are in 80 different towns and cities are plying their hoes and raising crops this summer to help whip the Hohenzollerns, declares a report on the progress of the gardening campaign thus far which has just been given out by the boys and girls' club department of the Michigan Agricultural College. The youngsters are members of the gardening clubs in 78 of Michigan's 83 counties.

"Eighty Michigan cities are carrying on the organized work for children," according to E. C. Lindemann, state leader of boys and girls' clubs, "but there are probably many more cities where gardening work is being done. The 80 municipalities mentioned are simply those in which the work is organized under the boys and girls' club department of M. A. C. and the U. S. department of agriculture. There are also 74 state, district, county, township and city supervisors at work on a paid basis, while 1,000 volunteer workers have also enlisted. In addition to these gardening clubs there are approximately 50 corn clubs, 75 potato clubs, 10 calf clubs, 35 pig clubs, 75 poultry clubs, 10 sugar beet clubs, 30 bean clubs, 10 sheep clubs and 150 canning clubs. All the members of these clubs are boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. It is estimated that this army of young people will produce at least a half million dollars worth of food during the season. Last year it cost 63 cents per club member to pay for the work of organizing and supervision. In return, each member of the clubs produced an average of \$22.70 worth of food products. With a

fair season, this record should be excelled this year. But while these boys and girls were brot together primarily to assist in the work of producing food, the clubs are conducted on an organized and supervised plan to teach the children the value of co-operation and business methods, and to inculcate in them the ideals of good citizenship."

Two additional federal labor agencies which will serve farmers of the state by assisting in the task of supplying workers have been established at Traverse City and in Port Huron, according to A. B. Cook, federal farm labor director. The Traverse City office will be used as a feeder to the northwestern Michigan fruit districts, and Port Huron for the Thumb communities.

Opportunities for the man with business instinct to fatten the family exchequer are seen by the department of botany of M. A. C. in the campaign now in progress within the state for the eradication of the highbush barberry. The bark on the roots of the plants pulled is worth 25 cents a pound, the pathologists have been advised. "I believe there is a good demand in the drug market at this time for this bark," says Dr. G. H. Coons. "This, of course, is for the dried bark, not green." In some parts of the state shrubs to the number of 500 or more on single estates are being torn out in compliance with the orders of the state nursery inspector.

The Michigan Agricultural College Experiment station has just issued a number of new bulletins which ought to be in the hands of every farmer of the state.

Technical bulletin No. 38 covering experiments on the control of bean anthracnose and bean blight should be of especial value to bean growers. It contains 50 pages covering the entire field of bean diseases—describing the various varieties from the standpoint of their disease-resisting qualities, control and prevention of disease, etc. The author is J. H. Muncie.

C. P. Halligan and R. H. Pettit are joint authors of special bulletin No. 86, a spray and practice outline for fruit growers. You can't afford to let pests and diseases destroy your fruit this year. The right kind of spraying will save you money. Get this outline, and follow it.

"Tomato Growing in Michigan," is the subject very ably discussed by Prof. Waid, in bulletin No. 89. It covers the industry in detail, from the preparation of the soil to the marketing of the crop. There are things of interest in this bulletin to both the experienced as well as the prospective grower of tomatoes.

In 1917, the experiment station conducted a series of analysis, covering all the leading brands of fertilizer being sold in this state. Farmers who have occasion to purchase fertilizer in any quantity should write for Bulletin No. 280 which contains the results of these investigations.

The commercial growing of strawberries is one of Michigan's important industries. The climatic and soil conditions of the state are peculiarly adapted to the growing of this crop. Much larger returns, it is pointed out, could be secured by a more intelligent culture of the crop. Bulletin No. 84, by C. P. Halligan, is a valuable treatise upon the subject.

"Michigan Potato Diseases," is the name of a special bulletin No. 85, which covers in a most comprehensive manner the various diseases which are common to the Michigan potato. The bulletin is full of illustrations showing the effect of various diseases upon the foliage and roots of the tuber, and describes completely the best methods of control and eradication. This article by Prof. G. H. Coons should be in the hands of every farmer who grows potatoes.

Special bulletin No. 87, by W. C. Dutton, contains the results of dusting and spraying experiments with apples and presents many facts and figures showing conclusively that proper spraying pays dividends.

Farmers may secure a copy of any or all of these bulletins by addressing the experiment station, M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan.

Pick up the plow where it stands in the furrow—patriotism is the practical doing of the next job.

In England "His Majesty the King" and the humblest subject have duplicate ration cards.

Make your home service reach the firing line.

Give King Corn a royal welcome to your home.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

DEALERS OVERCHARGE FARMERS FOR OAT MEAL AND CORN MEAL

Am writing to you about the prices that we are paying for a few things in our town, Marlette.

The first is oat meal. Should we have to pay nine cents a pound for it, and eight for cornmeal? We bought six pounds and twelve ounces Saturday night and had to pay sixty cents for it, that is the oat meal. Oats in our town are selling for less than seventy cents a bushel. Should we be compelled to pay such outlandish prices for these things. We wish you would investigate this and let us know thru the M. B. F., as we have been requested by a number of neighbors to ask you to do this, and it will be doing us a great favor, as we all think we are paying too much for these things. —Mrs. L. C., Marlette, Michigan.

The prices quoted for oat meal and corn meal are higher than they should be at this time. Of course when the "fifty-fifty rule" first went into effect, the immediate demand for wheat flour substitutes, together with the fact that the mills of this country were not in position to grind these substitutes until necessary adjustment was made to their machinery and in many cases new equipment installed, had a tendency to make the prices of substitutes exceed that of wheat flour, but for some time past, there has been no reason why these substitutes should sell at a price in excess of wheat flour.

If you will advise your readers through the columns of your paper that in instances where they are overcharged, to refer the facts to their local administrator and if proper action is not taken by them to refer the facts in the case to this office, I assure you that all complaints of this kind will receive our prompt attention.

The only way to enforce the rules in this respect is to ask the housewives of this state and country to act as a police force and to notify the Food Administration of any exorbitant prices charged for these commodities.

We are at the present time, through our county organizations, perfecting a plan whereby each week will be published in all county papers, fair food prices, showing the price paid by the retailer and the price at which the goods should be sold. We believe this action will be a direct help toward keeping down the prices on food stuffs, particularly those listed.—Federal Food Administrator, by F. D. Fitzgerald, Executive Secretary, Lansing, Michigan.

WIRE WORMS CAUSING HAVOC IN ROMULUS CORN FIELDS

Will you kindly publish in the next issue of M. B. F. the cause of wire worms in our corn fields, also what to do for them?

We had the same field to corn last year but did not see any of them in it then. We took pains in fitting the ground, then dug holes and put in a handful of hen manure and ashes mixed up good together in the hill, then put some dirt over that, then the corn, then covered it up with a hoe. The corn all came up good but the wire worms are in the hills in places. On the low ground there are no worms, also on high ground there are no worms, but on the raise from the low ground to the high ground is where they are. In some hills there are as high as 20.

Why are they not in all of the hills on the low ground and high ground too? Our ground is a good sandy loam with clay bottom.—W. M. P., Romulus, Michigan.

I have no idea that the system of manuring that you mention had anything to do with the presence of the wire worms in the field mentioned. You see, the wire worm requires three years to complete its growth in the soil, after which it turns into a click-beetle or snapping beetle, the slender beetle that snaps itself up into the air when placed on its back. This beetle lays its eggs usually on grass, and from the eggs there come more wire worms. The worms make themselves apparent more noticeably on the third year because of course they are largest at that time and have the greatest appetites just before turning to beetles. It is possible that the part of the field worst attacked had more grass in it two or three years ago than the rest of the field. That would account for the uneven distribution of the worms now.

The only way to get rid of them is to put in crops that the beetles will not utilize for laying their eggs. Such crops are clover and buckwheat. Keep the land growing either clover or buckwheat as often as possible and starve the little fellows

out. It may take a number of years to do so but it is the best remedy, since there is nothing that will kill them in the soil that will not also kill the plants.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

THE VALUE OF LEACHED HARD- WOOD ASHES AS FERTILIZER

What value as fertilizer have wood ashes piled up several tons in a pile for about 20 years. The ashes can be had for the asking. I would use it for potatoes on sod ground. The land is sandy and I spread 8 loads of manure per acre. I would drill it in with the planter when planting the potatoes.—J. T., East Jordan, Michigan.

It is practically impossible to estimate the value of wood ashes after they have lain in a pile exposed to the weather for a period of twenty years. The intermittent leaching of the ashes due to rains has probably dissolved out a large proportion, if not all, of the potash; it may be, however, that the ashes in the lower part of the center of the pile may contain quite a high percentage of potash as there the leaching would not be as great; the ashes would still contain practically all of the phosphoric acid and lime originally present, which amount in dry ashes to about one and one-half per cent phosphoric acid and 50 to 60 per cent calcium carbonate (lime). The chief value of the leached ashes therefore is as a source of lime.

The use of wood ashes, and especially leached wood ashes, is open to the same objection as to using ground limestone since the presence of the calcium carbonate in the wood ashes would favor the growth of fungus which causes potato scab. On a very acid soil the ashes could be used in such quantity as not to completely neutralize the acidity with less danger especially if the potatoes used for seed were treated so as to kill any scab that might be present. To sum up, it is my opinion that the leached ashes probably are not of sufficient value to warrant their use on potato ground. If they can be had for the asking and the haul is short, they can be used in connection with alfalfa or clover to good advantage but on account of the danger of spreading scab the benefits are not great enough to take the chance of using it with potatoes.—Andrew S. Patten, Chemist M. A. C.

CAPAC FARMERS SEEK LEGAL AD- VICE HAY GRADING CONTROVERSY

I want to ask a legal question and if possible want you to answer it in this week's issue of M. B. F., as several parties are interested.

Three parties sold five carloads of hay to a local buyer on track here at \$16.50 per ton. It was understood by all parties that it was to be grade No. 2. We graded the hay while loading and felt sure that we had done the grading honestly and that it would pass any inspection. The buyer only saw two cars of the hay before it was billed out and he accepted it as up to grade and paid for it as it was sold on track here. All five cars were billed out to Newport News via Ann Arbor & Toledo. At Toledo the cars were inspected and did not pass as No. 2. All five cars were held up and a telegram sent to the buyer classifying hay as No. 3, mow burnt, etc., and requested instructions as to what to do with it. There is also a demurrage charge while cars are being held up. Who assumes responsibility, the local buyer or the farmers who loaded the hay? Will it be compulsory for the farmers who sold hay to pay back any loss the local buyer might have on account of that second grade and demurrage charge?—A. J. S., Capac, Michigan.

The hay having been tendered as No. 2, graded as No. 2, accepted as No. 2, paid for as No. 2, partially inspected and privilege given to inspect balance and accepted as No. 2 the contract becomes binding, fixed and complete and the seller is not liable for any loss or damage in the absence of fraud or deceit upon his part.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

WHEN MAY MORTGAGEE ACCEPT THE PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS?

Will you kindly answer the following question?

"I wish to join a Farm Loan Association to secure money to pay off an existing mortgage on my farm. This mortgage was due in Feb. 1917, and is still running. It is drawn so I could pay off certain amounts on any interest-paying date, which date is Feb. 24. Now, the mortgage has been past due; if I secure the money could the man who holds the mortgage decline to accept it until the interest paying date rolls around?"—W. M. T., Pigeon, Michigan.

It is permissible for the parties to agree to an extension of payment after the maturity of the obligation. If there has been no valid extension of the time of payment, the full amount of the note secured by the mortgage which is past due may be made at any time; but partial payment need

not be accepted by the mortgagee.—A. B. Daugherty, Deputy Attorney General.

If the party holding the mortgage declines to accept money at an interest-paying date, he is wrong, but he can refuse to accept money at other times if your mortgage is drawn up that you must make these payments upon interest dates, but if I understand your letter correctly and all of your mortgages are past due, he then cannot refuse according to the Michigan law to accept payment from you.—H. K. Jennings, Sec'y Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

GOVERNMENT SUGAR PRICE DOES NOT APPLY TO DOMINO SUGAR

May 10th 1918, I bought a 5 lb. package of Domino cane sugar for 45c. May 16th, 1918, I called for more of the same kind of sugar. The price then was 48c for 5 lbs. I said I paid 45c a few days ago, and the groceryman replied that this was a new lot. Has the government put a price on sugar, or was it talk?—A Subscriber, Mears, Michigan.

Under the regulations the price of bulk granulated sugar is fixed. The price of Domino sugar is fixed in this way: A merchant is not supposed to get more than his pre-war profit above cost. You can see from this that if his costs were slightly different it would change his selling price to some extent. We have taken this position because Domino sugar is not considered a necessity while bulk granulated sugar is considered a necessity.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

THE PUBLISHERS DESK

AN OLD GAME.—There's an old game being worked in Michigan right now to which we are glad to apply the white light of publicity. Reader D., of Oakley, who would probably just as soon keep his name out of print as the sucker in the case, but who showed the immense good sense of bringing it to our attention so we can warn others, wrote:

"I see some of the readers of M. B. F. unload their troubles on you. I would also like some help. Last summer I received a letter from Progress Paint Company of Cleveland, Ohio, asking if I could use a half barrel of graphite paint and 25 pounds of Plastic cement free, as they had it near me and would order it shipped here \$15.50. The letter also stated to write for prices on house and barn paint. I wrote, 'no use for the graphite, please quote me price on red barn paint.' They replied promptly thanking me for the order. Had shipped that day (graphite) 5 months time. I wrote them that I had never ordered any paint and would not receive it. In two or three weeks they wrote asking how I liked the graphite, then they commenced dunning for pay, but no paint ever came. I have been dunned time after time. They drew on me, sight draft, at bank and threaten prosecution if I don't honor the draft promptly. I have the correspondence here except the first letter I wrote, and if you would like the letters sent to your office I will send them. I would not like a brother farmer to have as much bother with the Progress Paint Company as I have had—because they certainly are the limit."

Mr. D. has sent us most of the correspondence; it is an interesting history of working the public by mail. Most of the recent letters are from the Wolf Mercantile Agency also of Cleveland, probably in the same office building, possibly owned and controlled by the Progress Paint Company and perhaps operated by an employee of theirs; you seldom find a concern with a scheme which savors of the one which our reader has brought to our attention which does not have somewhere a nice docile, well-trained little collection agency under its parental wing.

We would hate to be in Reader D's boots, not because we would ever expect to be brought to the bar of justice by this concern, but rather because we would not like to go to the mail-box expecting a letter from loved ones somewhere and pull out one of these wolf fangs. Now, if, as our reader from Oakley says, he never ordered the paint and besides never received it, then surely the Progress Paint Company are going to have some trouble collecting it.

We hope our readers will keep posted on schemes of this kind. You remember the Vigilantes of old Civil war days? Well, make yourself a member of our Michigan Vigilance committee and we'll use the somewhat powerful columns of this weekly as a limb on which to hang the grafters.

* * *

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS.—It ought not to take the express agent at Alden, Mich., a year to settle a claim for our reader, Mrs. E. B., and we are tackling it up directly with the company to see that a prompt settlement of this claim is made. Her letter reads:

I thought I would write you for a little information. How can I get my pay for two dressed chickens that I expressed to Chicago from Alden. I paid 29 cents each express charges. The chickens weighed 4 lbs. each, and one chicken had a small parcel enclosed. One party received parcel enclosed and no chicken; the other part of the remains of a rat eaten chicken. The agent only charged for 3 lb. package each. It was a year the 12th of May and I have written several times and complained to the agent at Alden, with no result. I asked for 30c per lb. but don't even get a reply. It seems to me that they ought to be made to pay for those chickens. I am farming forty acres with two children and do not feel like losing express charges, chickens and all. If you can tell me what to do I will appreciate it very much. I enjoy reading M. B. F.—Mrs. E. B., Bellaire, Michigan.



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

Very little doing in the movement of the old wheat crop. With the exception of a few scattered lots in the hands of the farmer the supply is in large elevators and gradually being milled.

This season's crop is very favorable for a large yield which should relieve the present shortage just as soon as the new crop begins to move.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	77	.75	.81 1-2
No. 3 White	76 1-2	.74 1-2	.79 1-2
No. 4 White	75 1-2	.73	.78

The oat market is somewhat stagnant with very little trading. Export buying is about the only thing that injected any pep at all to the market. Millers are out of the game entirely for the present. Eastern mills are well stocked for the present and dealers show no disposition to purchase beyond their immediate necessities, and there is nothing in the outlook to suggest material higher prices.



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

The recent heavy rains in the corn belt has brought on a stimulating effect in the corn market, leaving more bears than bulls in the exchanges. There is no doubt of the unusually big acreage being planted and further developments will be guided by growing conditions. Corn acreage by preliminary estimate is about 117,000,000 acres or on a basis of last year's official estimate about 117,000,000 acres. General rains in the northwest with warmer weather has made growing conditions ideal and crops are making excellent progress.



RYE

The market is at a standstill and no interest given to the movement. Crop conditions are reported favorable in most localities. Detroit is quoting \$1.90.

Barley

The demand is limited to the choicest grades and the market as a whole is very unsatisfactory. Under the Food Administration rules it is not permissible to carry any barley after July 1, and the brewing trade is now out of the market. Stocks of barley flour are supposed to be ample, but there is no pressure on the market from the millers. Chicago quotes on standard to choice \$1.32 to \$1.43; malting, \$1.25 to \$1.45.



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

The market continues inactive and both buyers and sellers appear to be on the waiting list watching for developments. The long dull spell is still unbroken and with constant additions to the present holdings in



LAST MINUTE WIRES



DETROIT SPECIAL.—Everything in the produce line quiet but firm. Potatoes standing up well with a noticeable demand. Hay situation flat. The disposition of the farmer is to hold for a better market and the buyer who has money tied up in high-priced hay is holding, anticipating a more favorable market. Berry receipts running light, and in good demand. Poultry, butter and eggs firm.

RICHMOND.—Hay market demoralized. Hold back shipments.

CHICAGO.—Corn and oat market considerably firmer. Oats strengthened following a firm corn market. Hay dull with slow movement.

BOSTON.—Wool situation gradually adjusting itself and look forward to active movement.

first hands the market is in a most unsatisfactory condition. There is nothing in sight to warrant further changes in quotations. Some of the stock is deteriorating due to its condition, and with no large outlets in sight the outlook is anything but bright.

However, it must be remembered that beans are a staple food product and can be shipped across, and inasmuch as quick changes take effect in a very short time, there are chances of the market brightening up before the new crop is ready for the market.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	19 00 19 50 17 00	19 50 16 00 16 50	
Chicago	21 00 23 00 18 00	21 00 15 00 16 00	
Cincinnati	21 75 23 00 18 00	22 50 15 00 18 00	
Pittsburgh	25 00 23 50 19 50	22 50 14 50 18 50	
New York	27 00 29 00 22 00	27 00 17 00 26 00	
Richmond	23 00 26 00 21 00	24 00 16 00 17 00	

The general tone to all markets is weaker. There is at present an accumulation of all grades of hay at most all markets. There are, of course markets that are more congested than others and shippers should be very careful and guard against shipping to a glutted market.

The demand is mostly for the better grades and off-grade hay is practically unsalable. Sales on the best grades are averaging from \$1 to \$2 per ton less than last week's quotations and the poorer grades are averaging from \$3 to \$6 per ton lower.

The eastern and southern markets seem to be hit the hardest which we understand is partially brought on by the Government holding back shipments that had already been billed out and had to be diverted to other receivers. The Detroit and Chicago markets have been standing up well but look for heavier receipts which will have its effect on future quotations.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.20 cwt.	1.10 cwt.
Chicago	1.10	.90
Cincinnati	1.25	1.10
New York	1.25	1.15
Pittsburgh	1.10	.90
Baltimore, Md.	1.40	1.25

The old crop is cleaning up much better than was at first anticipated.

Receipts have been averaging up well with the demand and Southern shipments have not overcrowded the markets. This especially applies to Northern markets. Eastern markets have been easier and with less activity than the Western markets.

However, the time is near at hand when all old potatoes should be marketed as new potatoes will come in more freely which in our opinion will hold the present old potato values at the present figure.

We are in receipt of a report of a successful potato flour mill at Traverse City that is now using 1,500 bushels of No. 2 potatoes daily. It is the only mill of its kind in the state and it is understood that this will double its operations and will handle a large proportion of the surplus of Northern Michigan stock and will have its effect on the potato market.



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

Receipts being light there is very little doing in the handling of poultry. The demand only fair, thus keeping in line with daily receipts, so there is no accumulation of stock. The quality is averaging just fair, running light. A few carload shipments are arriving weekly from western shippers which represents the bulk of poultry trading. A few broilers are coming in but not enough to establish a market. Early broilers that are plump and weighing around a pound and a half always sell at fancy prices ranging around 45 to 50 cents a pound.



EGGS

Buying for storage purposes is over with and eggs now coming in are going direct to the consuming trade and selling prices are well maintained for selects. Current receipts are averaging up well as to quality although the real hot shipping season is in its infancy. Hot weather usually brings on shipments that show quite a large percentage of rots. Farmers should be very careful and see that eggs are gathered daily and shipments made often. Poultry farm selects, 35c. No. 1, current receipts, 32 to 33c. Detroit basis.

Strawberries

Very few Michigan berries came in on the market this week but with fav-

orable weather and shipping conditions this season's crop ought to be a winner and sell at profitable prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$4.00 for 24-qt. crates on No. 1 stock.

Cherries

Little early to arrive at the market but indications are the demand will be good and trading active. 16-qt. cases will be in demand as that is about the quantity the average householder will buy. Guard against shipping over-ripe stock.

Feed

The present available supply of feed is limited. There is a certain amount of so-called feed on the market but when a farmer gets one dose of it he soon discovers that he might just as well feed chaff or sawdust. Real feed, such as bran, middlings, red dog and other kinds made from wheat products are practically wiped off the market. Deliveries are now being made covering orders placed last January and February—a movement of merely filling back orders.

You dairy men and farmers who must feed in your business should arrange to place orders covering your requirements in order to get the feed when needed. Failure to do this may mean dairying at a loss wherein a supply of the necessary feeds, even though high priced, puts your herd on a paying basis.

There are no changes in quotations on feed.



BUTTER

New York City, June 8.—Reliable reports state that so far this week receipts of butter have exceeded those of last week by about 30,000 packages. Statistics show that receipts have been heavier than ever before for the first week in June. That condition is probably due in part to the holiday of last week which held up some shipments, but more particularly to the early season and the resultant growth of grass which has brought the flush earlier than usual. Considerable butter for government use has passed through New York, which, of course, has added to the receipts. Considering the influx of butter there has been fairly active trading and the market has strengthened. That was due to a very strong consumptive demand, the purchases of the Army and Navy and to speculative buying which has started to some extent. It is expected that butter will move freely during the coming weeks because, in addition to the usual outlets, large quantities of butter will be shipped to England and France.

The week started with the quotation of extras at 42 3-4c. On Tuesday that was advanced to 43c where it held until Friday when an advance of another fourth of a cent took place. The market closed very strong on Friday which seems to indicate that no marked decline in price need be expected, but on the contrary there may be an advance. However, there is a decided nervousness at all times this season and predictions can not be made with any degree of certainty. Additional quotations on Friday were: Higher scoring than extras, 43 1-2 to 44 1-2c; firsts, 41 to 42 3-4c; seconds, 37 to 40 1-2c.

Unsalted butter, while quoted at a differential of one to one and a half cents over corresponding grades of salted butter is scarcely moving at all. The market is flooded with it at present and it will pay those making it to turn their attention to salted butter for about two weeks. The unsalted butter market is very peculiar. It seems that there is either a strong demand for it or none at all. The reason for that is because as compared to salted butter the outlet is small. It takes only one or two weeks of increased production to completely oversupply the demand. It usually follows that within a week or two after the market has been flooded conditions re-adjust themselves and for a time the demand is good.

This important section of M. B. F. cannot be compared with any other similar section published by any periodical in America. Others are attempting to copy the Market Service rendered to our readers, but their results are a failure. WE EMPLOY THE BEST MARKET EDITOR IN MICHIGAN, who receives not only the government market reports, but special wires from private sources on every important market where Michigan farm products are sold. These market quotations he compares with special county reports which he receives from every part of the state, and in the light of his years of experience in actually handling Michigan farm products gives you on these pages his best advice as to WHEN, WHERE AND WHAT TO SELL FOR TOP PRICES! No other daily or weekly publication in Michigan can give you this kind of market news and advice written from the farmers' side of the fence.

SPECIAL MARKET ADVICE.—Every paid-up subscriber to Michigan Business Farming is entitled to direct advice from our market editor by mail, telephone or telegraph any day in the week, including Saturday up to 12 noon. Address Market Editor, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich., enclosing stamp if mail reply is wanted, and signing your name and address exactly as it appears on your address label on front cover.

Wool

There has been considerable controversy between the wool administrator and dealers in arranging satisfactory wool buying prices. The following prices will as a rule, govern the purchase of wool f. o. b. country as follows: For Michigan medium wool, 3-8 and 1-4 bloods and exceptionally nice long stapled Delains, 67c and 55c for the burry, chaffy, seedy black, cotted and short stapled fleeces.

We understand large lots will be shipped direct to Eastern markets and small lots will be pooled at central shipping points and shipped in large lots.

Coal

No doubt every reader of M. B. F. is interested in the coal situation and short articles will be run from time to time, giving such information as we may have at hand.

Everyone must realize that there is going to be a shortage of coal and every precaution must be taken in the distribution of the same in order that no consumer or manufacturing concern will be without coal. Great industrial plants are running day and night turning out ammunition and war materials. The manufacturing of war materials must be speeded up to full capacity, absolutely no delays on account of not having coal; coal must be supplied for the transport ships which can use only the smokeless kind, therefore all smokeless fuel known as the Pocahontas coal must be shipped east.

The entire coal distribution is under the jurisdiction of the fuel administrator. The coal fields are divided into districts and coal from certain districts can be shipped only to a certain district. This is done in order to eliminate long hauls which would tie up the cars suitable for handling coal. It is necessary to utilize all coal equipment, as it gets cars to destination, unloaded and returned to the mines in the least possible time.

Hard coal is going to be very scarce and we believe before the season is over that a ruling will go into effect where soft coal will have to be used instead of hard coal wherever the stove or furnace can be adjusted for burning soft coal.

The tonnage of prepared coal will be less this season than ever before. Most of the coal will be shipped as it comes from the mines. We understand there is very little lump coal offered on the market but quite a little run of mine can be purchased for quick shipment.

Live Stock Letters

Detroit.—Dressed Calves. Receipts have fallen off considerably, therefore the market is active with a good demand. Veal grading No. 1 selling 30 to 21c. No. 2, 15 to 19c. Shippers should be very careful in dressing and preparing for shipment. The carcass should be thoroughly cooled.

Cattle receipts show a slight increase although the market is holding steady and prices are well maintained. Best heavy steers, \$16.50 to \$17; handy weight butchers, \$13.50 to \$14; light butcher grassers, \$9.50 to \$10.00; best dry-fed cows, \$11.50 to \$13; grassers, \$8.50 to \$9; canners, \$7.50 to \$8; bulls, \$9 to \$12.

Veal calves. Receipts light; prices ranging from \$10 to \$13, according to grade.

Sheep and lambs. Receipts not so heavy, market steady. Fair to good lambs, \$15 to \$16.75; light and common, \$10 to \$12.50. Sheep, fair to good, \$10 to \$12.50; common, \$7 to \$9.

Hogs. Receipts have fallen off and prospects are favorable for a higher market. Mixed grades selling \$17.00; heavy, \$16.75 to \$17.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 11, 1918.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 180 cars, including 25 cars of Canadians. Trade opened 10 to 15c higher on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 15 to 25c lower than last week; fat cows and heifers sold steady; bulls of all classes sold steady; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold steady; fresh cows and springers were in moderate supply, sold \$10.00 to \$15.00 per head lower than last week; stockers and feeders were in very light supply, sold steady; yearlings were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher than last week. At the close of our market all cattle were sold. The

prospects on all cattle for next week look favorable.

The receipts of cattle Tuesday were six cars. The market was steady on all grades.

The receipts of hogs Monday totaled about 11,200 head. The market opened 40c lower, with the bulk of the hogs selling at \$17.60. There were a few heavy ends that sold from \$17.25 to \$17.35. Pigs were 75c to \$1 lower, selling at \$17.75; roughs, \$15.25 and stags, \$10 to \$12.

With 5,000 hogs on sale Tuesday our market opened steady to 10c lower, with heavy hogs selling from \$17.25 to \$17.35; mediums \$17.40 to \$17.50; mixed and yorkers, \$17.25 to \$17.35; mediums, \$17.40 to \$17.50; mixed and yorkers, \$17.50; roughs, selling steady at \$15.25; stags, \$10 to \$12.00.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Monday were called 3200. Most of the receipts were on the grassy order. The market opened 25c higher than Saturday's close on best lambs, while all other grades advanced 25c to 50c. There were two loads of choice, dry-fed lambs that sold up to \$19. The general market on lambs was \$18 to \$18.75; spring lambs, \$15 to 20; lambs on the grassy order, \$17 to \$17.50; throwout lambs, \$14 to \$15; yearlings, \$14.50 to \$15.50; wethers, \$14.50 to

\$15.00; ewes, \$12 to \$13.50 as to weight and quality.

There was nothing very desirable on sale Tuesday, but we quote dry-fed stuff steady with Monday, that is, in the sheep and lamb line.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 10.—We quote choice to prime weighty steers \$17.50@18.25; medium to good weight steers, \$16.50@17.25; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$15.50@16.00; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$15.50@16.00; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14.50@15.00; choice to prime yearlings, \$15.50@16.00; fair to good yearlings, \$14.50@15.00; medium to good butcher steers, \$13.50@14.00; fair to medium butcher steers, \$12.50@13.00; good butcher heifers, \$12.50@13.00; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$11.50@12.00; good to choice fat cows, \$12.00@12.50; medium to good fat cows, \$10.50@11; fair to good medium fat cows, \$9.00@9.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$8.00@8.50; canners, \$6.50 to .50; good to choice fat bulls, \$11.50@12.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$10.50@11; good weight sausage bulls, \$10.00@10.50; light and thin bulls, \$8.00@8.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$10.50@11; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$9.50@10; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$8.50@9.00; good to choice cows and springers, \$9.00@12.00.

GOVERNMENT MAY BUY THE REMAINING BEANS

(Continued from page 1)

It is learned that the Government has just contracted for 200 cars of Michigan beans, and in order to fill their contracts at a profit certain jobbers show a disposition to bear the market, which added to other influences may for a short time still further stagnate the market. Farmers should beware of this movement and not become frightened by any sudden downward fluctuation that might happen within the next few weeks. We are confident that the Food Administration has seen the light, and inasmuch as the bean division has bought liberally of pintos, we hope and believe it will take similar action in moving the balance of the Michigan crop at a profit to the growers. It would seem the wise thing for farmers to hold off marketing any more beans pending the government's decision upon the matter.

HIGH CROP YIELD MEANS HIGH LABOR RETURNS

Almost every farmer agrees that he could raise more corn or oats or hay or potatoes on a given acre of land if he set out to do so, and generally concludes his remarks by saying that to do so would cost him more than the increase would bring on the market. In order to throw some light on this subject, Professor Frank App of the New Jersey Experiment Station collected data on 192 farms in Monmouth county, New Jersey. The average crop yield of the county was rated at 100 percent. The income of the farm was compared with the average acre yield. The results are illuminating. On farms where the yield was 15 per cent less than the average, the farmer worked for nothing and paid for the privilege in addition, and the lower the yield the greater was the net loss on the farm. On the other hand, the net gain increased steadily with the gain in acre production, even after all expenses of growing the crop were deducted.

COVER CROPS CUT THE COST OF THE ORCHARD

"Of all the resources available to the fruit grower at this time, none can be used more effectively in overcoming the fertilizer famine than cover crops," in the opinion of the department of horticulture of M. A. C.

"Cover crops themselves," according to a statement from the department, "add neither potash nor phosphoric acid to the soil, but they have in them the power to make such of these elements as are present in the soil much more easily available to the fruits."

"Clovers, vetches, beans and peas, when used as cover crops, supply nitrogen to the soil. But cover crops have their greatest value in that they increase the physical condition and increase the water-holding capacity of the land."

"The selection of a plant for cover crop purposes depends largely upon the character of the soil and the time at which it is seeded—though details can best be secured by dropping a card to the department of horticulture, M. A. C."

COW-TESTING IMPROVES THE DAIRY HERDS

The cow testing association is the simplest, surest and cheapest method for the rapid improvement of dairy cows. It affords the average dairyman an economical means of obtaining a record of how much each cow produces, and what the production costs. Most dairymen realize that this information is of great value, but will not take sufficient time to keep the records themselves. It is true that such records require regularity in testing and weighing of milk and feed, and a systematic form of keeping the data. This is undoubtedly the reason why so many dairymen have failed to keep such records, even when they have fully appreciated their value. This difficulty is eliminated by the cow testing association, which furnishes a more economical way of obtaining such records than if each dairyman undertook to keep his own.

County Crop Reports

MIDLAND (East).—The farmers in this neighborhood are busy getting bean ground ready and some have planted. The weather has been a little rainy, but not enough to keep the farmers from work. There is plenty to do. Early potatoes look good, bugs plentiful. Corn is not a very good stand. The following quotations were made at Midland this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$2.50 shell; oats, 80; rye, \$2; hay, \$18 to \$20; beans, \$9.50; potatoes, 25; butter, 40; butterfat, 43; eggs, 30; beef steers, \$8 to \$9; veal calves, \$10.—J. H. M., Hemlock, June 6.

GENESEE (South).—Farmers are very busy at this time. They are working their fields and getting them in shape for planting beans and potatoes. There are a few who have not planted their corn yet, but most of the farmers have corn high enough to cultivate, and several have cultivated their corn already. The soil is in good shape for working and the weather has been fair. Farmers are selling wool and livestock, but are not buying much at this time. Corn is coming fine in most farms. Indications point to a large crop of hay this year. Several fields of clover are already in full blossom and haying will begin early this year. Quite a few farmers are planting potatoes this week. Quite a number of farm boys were registered at Flint yesterday by the Genesee county Draft board. The following prices were paid at Flint this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.75; oats, 80c; rye, \$1.90; hay, \$16 to \$20; beans, \$9 per cwt.; red kidney beans, \$11 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1 per cwt.; hens, 17c; springers, 20c; creamery butter, 42; dairy butter, 35; eggs, 33; sheep, \$9 to \$10; lambs, \$14 to \$15; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$4.50 to \$8; veal calves, \$9 to \$11; wool, 65.—C. S., Fenton, June 6.

TUSCOLA (East).—Farmers planting beans and potatoes. Weather too cool for corn. Soil is too wet on low ground. Farmers are selling some cattle and hogs and wool but nothing in the grain line; holding nothing. Wheat and rye very poor; oats look good. Corn is about half a stand here on account of cutworms. The following quotations were made at Caro last week: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.75; oats, 70; rye, \$1.65; hay, \$16; barley, \$2.50; buckwheat, \$3.25; rye straw, \$8; beans, \$8; hens, 22; roosters, 12 to 14; ducks, 18 to 20; butter, 36; eggs, 30; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$12.50; hogs, \$14 to \$16; beef steers, \$10 to \$12; veal calves, \$10 to \$12.50.—R. B. C., Caro, June 8.

BRANCH (West).—Farmers planting and cultivating corn. Weather wet but warm. Soil too wet on heavy land. Hay and oats looking good. The following prices were paid at Union City last week: heat, \$2.10; oats, 75; hay, \$10 to \$15; potatoes, 60c; hens, 22; butter, 38; butterfat, 42; eggs, 32; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$9; beef cows, \$7; veal calves, \$13.50; wool, 65.—F. S., Union City, June 7.

ALLEGAN (Southeast).—Farmers are cultivating corn and preparing potatoes and bean ground. Weather quite favorable; not much rain; ground quite dry. Corn doing well; most farmers have a fair stand. Following prices were paid at Allegan this week: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 80; rye, \$1.80; hay, \$14; beans, \$8; potatoes, 60; hens, 20; butter, 38; eggs, 28; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$13 to \$15; hogs, \$14 to \$16; beef steers, \$9 to \$10; beef cows, \$7 to \$9; veal calves, \$10 to \$12; wool, 65.—W. F., Otsego, June 8.

BAY.—Crops are looking good except corn which is rather poor the wet weather having rotted many fields and no corn to replant. Many farmers are planting beans. Some beans are up but looking bad on account of the cold, wet weather. Think the farmers are going to be up against it for help for they are calling the boys from the farms. They are drafting men for their work, why

not draft a few for the farms? What is the matter?

Prices offered at Linwood June 8, 1918: Wheat, \$2.08; corn, \$1.56; oats, 70; rye, \$1.75; potatoes, 75; hens, 22; springers, 24; butter, 35; butterfat, 42; eggs, 24; dressed sheep, 14; lambs, 19; hogs, 20; beef steers, 18@19; beef cows, 15@16; veal calves, 16; wool, 65.—G. G., Linwood, June 8.

HURON (West Central).—We are having fine weather with a few showers. Crops are looking fine. Farmers are planting beans; the land is in fine condition. Pasture is good. Stock doing well. Little pigs are in good demand, selling for \$5 each. The following quotations were made at Elkton this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$2.25; oats, 63; rye, \$2.75; beans, \$8; potatoes, 60c; butter, 35; butterfat, 38; eggs, 28; hogs, \$16; beef cows, \$9; wool, 65.—G. W., Elkton, June 7.

ST. CLAIR (South).—Farmers cultivating corn and planting beans. The cutworms are working in the corn. The weather is a little too cool for rapid development of crops. The soil is still in fine condition. Farmers are selling cream and butter and eggs. Wheat is just commencing to head out, but the heads are chaff, instead of wheat. The following prices were quoted here this week: Oats, 70; wheat, \$2.10; rye, \$1.75; beans, \$5.00 per bu.; potatoes, \$1 per cwt.; hens, 25 to 30; springers, 30 to 35; butter, 38 to 45; eggs, 30 to 35; hogs, \$16 to \$17; beef steers, \$8 to \$12; beef cows, \$7 to \$10; veal calves, \$12 to \$20.—I. J., Smith's Creek, June 8.

LAPIER (Southeast).—Farmers very busy planting beans and harrowing corn; some had to plant their corn over again, the rain of May 27 rotted some and cut worms destroyed some; corn as a rule is growing nicely. There will be very little wheat threshed in this vicinity; the writer knows of but one or two fields that were saved. Some have spring wheat in and it seems to be growing good. The following prices were paid at Inlay City last week: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.75; oats, 65; hay, \$15; rye straw, \$6; wheat straw, \$5.50; potatoes, 50 to 60; hens, 20 to 22; springers, 20 to 25; sheep, \$7 to \$9; lambs, \$12 to \$13; hogs, \$15 to \$16; beef steers, \$10 to \$11.50; beef cows, \$6.50 to \$7; veal calves, \$10 to \$12; wool, 60 to 67.—C. A. B., Inlay City, June 8.

INGHAM (Central).—Been having the finest kind of weather; crops doing fine. Hay will be lighter than last year, as it looks bare now. The rains have gone around this vicinity, we have had but little, while a few miles either side of us there has been an abundance. A few hogs are sold each week. Bean market clear off. The following prices were paid at Mason this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.80; oats, 70; rye, \$1.80; beans, \$4 to \$7 per cwt.; potatoes, 40c bu.; butter, 40; eggs, 30; sheep, \$3 to \$7; lambs, \$16.50; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$7 to \$10; veal calves, \$14.—C. J. L., Mason, June 7.

ARENAC (East).—This week has been a good farm week, altho a little cool, but good for horses. Corn planting is being finished up this week. Beans being planted and will be a good acreage. Cut worms doing damage to corn. The following prices were paid at Twining this week: Oats, 74; wheat straw, \$8; beans, \$8; potatoes, 70; veal calves, \$11; hogs, \$15; wool, 65.—M. B. R., Twining, June 8.

OCEANA (North).—Every growing crop that has showed itself above mother earth in this part of the county is looking good. Planting beans and potatoes seems to be the main business of farmers for the past week, and will be for another week yet. The hay crop looks quite promising at present. New seedling came on fine this spring; everyone who seeded this spring seems to be well pleased with the catch.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, June 8.

for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Pass the Buck Around Once More

THE AMERICAN people want prohibition. By American people we don't mean the kid-gloved, soft-handed, fashionable-club-sippers; the fat-bellied German bar-tenders and beer-guzzlers; nor the handful of old-line politicians who thrive by the grace of the tenderloin. We do mean the level-headed, sober-headed, hard-headed, calloused-handed folks who have thrown frivolities to the winds; clamped a strainer on the waste pipe, and are putting in ten long hours a day to help win the war.

If victory for the Allies depends upon the amount of wheat that can be saved before another harvest, common sense suggests that the wasting of a single grain in the manufacture of a useless article savors strongly of treason. And these seven letters form a part of another word that fittingly describes the action of any and every individual who directly or indirectly becomes a party to such waste.

Congress refused to pass the administration's food production appropriation bill because the administration permits the use of food stuff in the manufacture of useless and harmful beverages. It has practically put it up to Mr. Hoover to act in accordance with the authority given him under the food control law to put a stop to the brewing of alcoholic drinks. What does Mr. Hoover say: "I do not want the Food Administration to become responsible for any orgy of drunkenness that would follow in the wake of such a move. People who can't get beer will drink whiskey. If the people want prohibition why do they not legislate for it thru their congress, instead of passing the buck to the Food Administration?" or words to that effect.

Is it Mr. Hoover's job to act as guardian over the morals of the American people? Or is it Mr. Hoover's job to save wheat? Did Mr. Hoover stop to think of the psychological effect the setting of prices, the licensing of firms, the fixing of profits, the establishment of wheat and sugar rations would have upon the people affected? Hardly. The emergency justified the step. Any unpleasant developments could be cared for as they eventuated.

Mr. Hoover's big and immediate job is to SAVE WHEAT. The Allies must be fed with American wheat, even tho the country's entire wheat holdings be commandeered and the whole nation go on a six-months' whiskey spree. Mr. Hoover needs no excuse except what must be apparent to everyone to stop at once the use of grain in the brewing of beer. Twenty-two states in the union have already taken the step and no one is suffering. The nation is sobering up. Anyway, what's all the argument about? Stop the brewing of beer. Congress will take care of the whiskey traffic before the nation gets the D. T's.

Sir or Mister

OUR NEIGHBOR just over the pond is deep in the discussion of a most weighty subject. She cannot decide whether worthy

Canadians shall be dubbed "Sir" or "Mister," don'tcherknow. In fact the dominion is quite upset over the matter. Bill Jones insists, for instance, that a title of "Sir" or "Lord" or "Viscount," is no more than a proper recognition of meritorious service, whereas on the other hand, Percival Powers-Smythe would just as leave be called "Mister" or just plain Percy. And there you are.

Poor Canada. By nature she is democratic to the bone, and at heart despises the frumpery and empty honors which her titular relatives would impose upon her. Meaningless titles, relics of the feudal ages, borne along from generation to generation by the traditions of the English aristocracy, do not hitch with Canada's sterling democratic ideals, and her common folks, including the farmers of the dominion are quite set against any further bestowal of such questionable honors upon Canadian subjects.

Commenting upon the subject, the Grain Growers' Guide, says: "The more one reflects upon this problem the more one regrets that the statesmen who made our constitution did not settle this matter once and for all, as the American statesmen did when they ruled that no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, province or state." In a word, the male citizen of the United States must become a citizen of another country in order to be a candidate for a title, while an American woman in marrying a title must both forfeit her citizenship and deplete her country's revenue to the extent of her wealth, which in general must be large to attract a peer. It may be noted in passing that a considerable of these must be exiled every year, for an Oxford Don in lecturing on the balance of trade was wont to regard the dowries of American heiresses as an important factor in accounting for England's inability to import more than she exported without becoming financially unsound. On the whole, America has been better without a titled nobility and one cannot help feeling that Washington and Hamilton, Lincoln and Wilson would be less dear to mankind if they were separated from them by an absurd feudal title. One can hardly imagine the gnarled hands of Lincoln being held up in horror against the slavery of the aristocratic south if he had been a knight of the bath and a noble lord."

Do You Know the Color of a War Savings Stamp?

FRIDAY, JUNE 28th, will be War Savings Day. That's the day when every man, woman and child in the United States should go to the local postoffice and buy as many War Savings Stamps as she or he can afford. It matters not that you have bought Liberty bonds; it matters not that you have contributed to the Red Cross fund; it matters not that you are giving a part of your time in service to your country,—your duty to help your locality subscribe its quota of War Savings Stamps remains the same.

There are millions of people in this country who did not buy Liberty bonds, because they were too poor; but there are very, very few so poor who cannot afford to buy at least one 25-cent war stamp.

War Savings Stamps are particularly good investments for children. They don't taste quite as good as candy when they are licked and placed on a thrift card, but they last much longer. Encourage your children to put the pennies they are spending for worthless things, into war savings stamps and thus teach them lessons of thrift and economy, and the virtue of saving for a rainy day.

Incidentally War Savings Stamps pay four percent interest compounded quarterly; they are tax-exempt; they may be exchanged for the same amount of money you paid for them, plus interest, at any time you desire. Save your quarters and half dollars and turn them into interest-bearing investments called "War Savings Stamps."

Why the County Agent Fails

SEVERAL MONTHS ago the enterprising business men of Mount Clemens started a movement to engage a county agent. As usual the farmers were not enthusiastic over the proposition, and it was only after repeated defeat at the hands of the board of supervisors that the advocates finally secured enough votes to carry. A farm bureau was organized. A local man—a successful farmer—was tentatively appointed to the job, subject, of course, to the approval of the extension department at East Lansing. This was not forthcoming. Several months went by, with no action taken by the East Lansing authorities. Finally after the crops were all planted, and the labor crisis had passed, a "regular" agent was sent to Macomb county, and the choice of the local farm bureau absolutely ignored.

Commenting upon this action, the Mount Clemens Monitor, which had pleaded long and earnestly for the hiring of an agent, says:

"They received word that Parson Mumford and the Baldwin feller, of the extension board Agricultural College, had determined that a man by the name of H. V. Kittle, from South Haven, should be Macomb county's farm agent. So the "bureau" elected him. Mr. Kittle has since come to town. He is a graduate of the Agricultural College, and makes a good impression. He is said to be a practical and scientific agriculturalist, although it may be questioned whether he has the ripe knowledge of theology possessed by Mumford. We confidently look forward to the happy day when the immeasurable value of theology on the farm will be as clearly recognized as it is on the board at Lansing."

We hope that Mr. Kittle will succeed in Macomb county, but we don't believe he will. The popularity of the county agent movement among the farmers is questionable, and when their wishes are openly ignored as in the Macomb county case, there is little hope that they will give their support to the choice of the Lansing professors. We are unable to determine why, aside from possible political reasons, the extension department should have refused to accept the recommendation of the Macomb farmers. Having done so, however, those responsible must abide by the consequences. The county agent movement will never prosper until the man who foots the bill is permitted to give the orders instead of being forced to take them.

Mr. E. Percy Miller writes as follows in the Wisconsin potato booklet: "It will perhaps be difficult at any time this season to measure the real advantage of this movement to grade. We can look back and see how beneficial it would have been had strict grading been enforced during November. Great quantities of inferior potatoes found their way to all markets and brought about a situation greatly detrimental to the growers' interest and with no advantage to the interest of the consumer." This is in effect a substantiation of the charges made by M. B. F. that not all sections of the country were forced to grade their potatoes last fall, a statement that the Food Administration and the Bureau of Markets vigorously denied. Farmers who attended the Lansing meeting will recall that Mr. Miller strongly hinted that the M. B. F. editor was a liar when he said that large portions of New York state, Pennsylvania and Minnesota had been permitted to ship their potatoes ungraded. And now Mr. Miller publicly admits that the grading was not rigidly enforced everywhere.

The Detroit News reminds us that this remarkably good crop-growing weather is also remarkably good bug-growing weather. Farmers as a rule will not object to furnishing rations for all bugdom providing the Lord permits the present crop conditions to continue till the harvest time.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, newly elected president of the American Medical Association, has declared for nation-wide

prohibition. "In the slow evolution of civilization," he said, "many great wrongs become so entrenched that it required centuries to extirpate them. Among these great wrongs, too long tolerated, none has done more injury to mankind than drink." Well, well, has the doctor lost his eye for business?

Please take note that the Canadian writer whom we quote on the opposite page refers to the United States as "America." Citizens of this country have been cautioned by exacting pedagogs against the indiscriminate use of the word "America" referring to the United States, on the grounds that the terms are not synonymous. Well, if our Canadian brother says this is America and we Americans, we want to set our eyes on the exacting cuss who's got nerve enough to contradict him.

The American Economist is appalled at the injustice of the proposal to secure the bulk of the war taxes from those who are making money out of the war, instead of from consumption taxes on the "thousand-and-one indulgences of the working man, ranging from chewing gum to the movies."

The Michigan Hotelmen's Ass'n is 40 years behind the times. At its annual meeting at Kalamazoo this week it voted to work for a return of the saloon. Some hotel men still have the old-fashioned idea that people go to a hotel to buy booze instead of a bed.

Doing today what he might have put off till tomorrow has been the making of more than one successful farmer.

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.)

Money Paid for Usurious Interest Cannot be Recovered.

Readers who have followed the various articles appearing in these columns upon the usurious practices of certain banks will possibly recall a statement that was made in the May 25th issue to the effect that the borrower who had paid usurious interest on loans could recover such interest by suit. This statement was made following an interview with Albert E. Manning, deputy state banking commissioner. Mr. Herman Dehnke, prosecuting attorney for Alcona county, advises us that the statement is not true. Either we misunderstood Mr. Manning or else Mr. Manning is not advised as to the construction the courts have placed upon the law in this particular respect. Anyway, there's no harm done, and we gladly publish Mr. Dehnke's letter of explanation, and thank him for it:

"As I am an interested reader of your paper, permit me to call your attention to a little error that I note on page 5 of your issue of May 25.

"A Midland county subscriber inquired what remedy he had for having been compelled to pay usurious interest, and you answer him, in substance: 'If you have been forced to pay usurious rates of interest, you can recover your money by suing for it, etc.'"

"This, I regret to say, is not the law in this state. The rule is that if usury has been once voluntarily paid, it cannot be recovered back. This has been the holding of our courts for a long time as the following citations will show:

"The law does not absolutely avoid contracts for usury, and if parties completely perform them they are remediless.' Smith vs. Stoddard, 10 Mich. 151.

"The defense of usury is a personal one and may be waived, and so may the party voluntarily pay usurious interest, and where he does so he will not be permitted to recover it back.' Gardner vs. Matteson, 38 Mich. 204; Gray vs. Loud Lumber Co., 128 Mich. 427; Solomon vs. Alpena Cedar Co., 194 Mich. 267.

"So far as your subscriber is concerned, if the amount of the usury is included in the mortgage which he says will be due pretty soon, he can defeat all interest by making that defense in case the bank commences foreclosure proceedings upon the mortgage and notes, but in that case he would have to pay legal interest. But if he makes complete payment and settlement of the usurious note or mortgage, he is under our statute and decisions without remedy.

"In the hands of an innocent purchaser for value before maturity, a usurious contract would be valid and enforceable.

"I have at present a case pending, in the study of which I learn that it appears to be a favorite

method of our loan sharks to get a new mortgage to a third person, different than the original mortgagee, a few years after the first mortgage containing the usury is given.

"In the particular case I have in mind, the original loan was for \$1200. The note and mortgage were given for \$1500, with 7 per cent interest. After this first mortgage had run about three years another mortgage was taken covering the amount due on the old one, this time to a new party as mortgagee. If the second mortgage had been given to the same person as the first one, there is no question the defense of usury could still be raised on foreclosure proceedings on the second mortgage; but in this case the original money lender will claim, of course, that by giving the second mortgage, to a third party, the borrower voluntarily made settlement of the first mortgage and voluntarily paid the usury, and is now without remedy.

"The particular questions involved have never been before the Supreme Court of our state, and it will be interesting to know what the decision would be, as to cases where it can be shown that in making the second mortgage payable to a new party, there was an intent to evade the usury law, etc.

"I trust you will pardon my writing you thus at length, but I wished to guard against any one being misled into the belief that they could pay the usury and then sue to recover it. If the defense is to be raised at all, it must be done before payment of the usurious debt."—Herman Dehnke, Prosecuting Attorney for Alcona County.

A Good Friend to M. B. F.

I consider I am helping the farmers at large and also am helping on the good work of M. B. F., but wish I could do more. Please do not feel too proud to ask favors of me to the extent of my ability and offer any suggestions you can to better the circulation of M. B. F., as I hope to live to see it in every farm home in the state and in the states that border us.

I am alone on 80 acres and I am working 40 besides. I have sowed 31 acres of oats, and am plowing 20 acres for corn; did think some of planting 5 acres to beans but believe it is too risky business. I have at present 50 bushels of good dry beans for seed, hand-picked, 3 lb per bu., would sell for \$7.50 per bu. right now, but the bean market is at a standstill. I wrote to the American Mutual Seed Co., of Chicago some time ago for price on beans for seed and \$10.00 per cwt. was the best they could offer. They said the market was off. So I believe I will not chance beans, as they require too much hand labor and it is not to be had here. I had 21 acres of wheat last fall and it all looked good, but there was only 6 acres left that I did not reseed to oats, so lost \$75 worth of seed wheat that I wish the Allies had, as the money would buy Liberty bonds now at five and one-half, per cent, which is a better investment than any average farm today. As to wheat the farmers have all been feeding it that have it and you cannot blame them. It is the cheapest feed on the market today, and by the talk of the farmers here they are not going to give anything away, as a class I mean, and let the manufacturers buy bonds with it. Bran is selling at \$45 a ton, and wheat at \$67.50 a ton, which is the cheapest feed? There are none who are giving the government anything except the dollar a year men, which is more of a load forced upon the farmers than it is a benefit to them, and I will say that if it is not checked there will be a large number of idle farmers another year. Maybe this will be a benefit to the people, but I fail to see it.

There is very little wheat left here; not enough for the farmers' own use, and everyone is re-sowing the winter wheat to oats and barley. Farmers all say what is the use of raising wheat when other grains are worth more and are raised cheaper, such as oats and barley.—G. L. B.

Passenger Rate Increases

The way most things are advancing we should all really know that the United States is engaged in war—such a war as has never been encountered by so peaceful a nation before. Prices are advancing on almost all articles, it matters not who has to make the purchases. Sure the farmer knows it means something to live in the city, he also knows that it means something to live on the farm. I do not want anyone to think that I am finding fault with our government. But it is like this: The Government has already placed a price on wheat and maybe other farm produce by this time. The railroads have been taken over by the Government; it may also take over the telegraph lines. Now the question is this: Are the farmers today, or will they this fall receive a price for their salable produce to compare in price with what they might have to buy? The railroad fare increase does not affect the farmers today like it would before the automobile came in use. But all these increases mean something to him, and he will feel it and feel it hard if the increase is not handed him as it should be. Can the above question be answered by any reader of M. B. F. in favor of the farmers? If so would like to see it in print.

The M. B. F. is the best paper ever placed in the hands of the farmers. This may be my last letter. I do not know for sure as I am with the colors now.—E. C. D., Camp Custer.

SENSE AND NONSENSE

TWENTY LONG YEARS AGO SEEMS A LONG WAY IN THE PAST

Ladies wore bustles.
Operations were rare.
Nobody swatted the fly.
Nobody had seen a silo.
Nobody had appendicitis.
Nobody wore white shoes.
Cream was five cents a pint.
Cantaloupes were muskmelons.
Most young men had "livery bills."
You never heard of a "tin Lizzie."
Doctors wanted to see your tongue.
Nobody cared for the price of gasoline.
Farmers came to town for their mail.
The hired girl drew one-fifty a week.
The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver.
Nobody "listened in" on a telephone.
Folks said pneumatic tires were a joke.
People thought English sparrows were "birds."
Jules Verne was the only convert to the submarine.

You stuck tubes in your ears to hear a phonograph and it cost a dime.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

Absolute knowledge I have none,
But my aunt's washer woman's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a laborer on the street
That he had a letter just last week
Written in the finest Greek,
From a Chinese Coolie in Timbuctoo
Who said that the niggers in Cuba knew
Of a colored man in a Texas town
Who got it straight from a circus clown
That a man in the Klondike heard the news
From a bunch of South American stewards
About somebody in Borneo
Who heard of a man who claimed to know
Of a swell society female rake
Whose mother-in-law will undertake
To prove that her seventh husband
Has stated in a neutral land
That he has a son who has a friend
Who knows just when the war will end.

WHO?

Sister Sadie's now a
In a swell hotel,
Cousin Lucy drives a taxi,
So does Annabel.

Mother runs an elevator,
Aunt Jane carries mail,
Grandma's busy guarding aliens
At the county jail.

When the cruel war is ended,
And the boys come back,
Wonder who will rock the cradle—
Jill or Jack?

—By OWEN B. WINTERS in Judge.

PETER PLOW SAYS:

Help lick the Kaiser by licking War Savings Stamps.

Ben Puttinitoff is having a terrible time with his memory. He cultivated his corn last Thursday thinking it was Friday. He is slowly recovering from the shock.

Jim Peters who has been courting Cynthia Jenkins for nigh on to the last ten years, took the fair Cynthia to town the other day and the knot was tied. While hanging about the depot trying to make the townsfolk think they were going off on a honeymoon, Cynthia got weighed on one of them automatic scales. An even 200 pounds! "Gosh," said Jim, "Who'd athink it. No wonder that old sofy went to smash the other night."

A real estate man came along the other day and said he had a buyer for my farm. "A buyer for my farm," I said. "Young man, John D. Rockefeller hasn't got enough money to buy this farm. Every grain of dirt and every blade of grass is worth its weight in gold to us. You kin figure up how many billions of 'em there are. Jane and I have lived on this farm for over forty years, and I guess we can stand it awhile longer. There's more music in the bellwether's tinkle than in the jingle of all the money I ever set eyes upon."

FOLLOW THE LEADER.

"Now Harold," said the teacher, "if there were eleven sheep in a field and six jumped the fence how many would there be left?"

"None," replied Harold.

"Why, there would," said she.

"No, ma'am, there wouldn't," persisted he. "You may know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."

CAN'T BE THEY HAVE A VOLUNTEER CHOIR IN WILLIE'S CHURCH

The preacher's little boy went to the circus. Upon his return home from the dazzling scene, he said to his mother: "Ma, if you went to the circus once you'd never, never go to church again as long as you lived."



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Have You an Aunt Jane?

AUNT JANE has been down a few days with us, and how we did enjoy her visit. Age has mellowed our Aunt Jane. Though she is now seventy-five years old, she is still the same smiling, optimistic and energetic woman that I remember her to have been twenty-five years ago. Her virtues are many; her faults few. She never complains. Life is always morning to her; there are no nights, no dark hours. Good is in everything and everybody. Her visits are periods of perpetual sunshine and good cheer. When she comes all of us unconsciously put on our best smiles and keep them there even for days after she has gone.

Aunt Jane came to spend the week-end, but she saw so much work to be done that she offered to stay longer, and for a week her busy fingers delved into the work until it finally disappeared like magic. I was busy with my sewing that week and she would baiste for me, make button-holes, sew on buttons, and do the hand work that takes one so long.

All day while I was making a little dress for the baby I said, "Oh, isn't it hard to set the sleeves into these little armholes? I always dread it more than any other part of the work." Immediately Aunt Jane had a helpful hint to offer.

"My dear, that is very simple. Let me give you a rule and I don't believe you will ever forget it. Now measure one inch back of shoulder seam, crease and fold your armhole double. At the point opposite the crease place the under arm seam of your sleeve and your sleeve will always fit."

I have tried it many times since and find it a wonderful help.

Some day I want to tell you more about this dear aunt of mine and I am going to ask her to discuss some of the questions which are confronting us today. She has had years of varied experiences. Some very sad and painful to bear, but she has borne them bravely and smiles thru it all. Perhaps she could help us. If you have any perplexing problems to solve that seem beyond your strength tell me about them that I may ask her for advice, and it may be just what you need. Sometimes a word of sympathy or encouragement works wonders.—PENELOPE.

To Keep the Clothes in Good Condition

Dear Penelope:—So many of the farm houses that were built years ago have very little closet room. As I have a lot of clothes and very little room to put them, I had a small place fixed up which my little girl calls the stairs room.

I fitted a trunk in one place and had three shelves put up above; had two doors put on to close off the shelves and have sort of cupboard for the clothes I fold or iron. On the other side of the opening I had one shelf put up for hats and good shoes, and underneath I hang all of our old clothes, and a curtain hangs from this shelf and so keeps out all of the dust, and at the same time hides the clothes.

This room has solved a very big problem for me. It takes up very little space and at the same time is as good as any high-priced wardrobe.—Mrs. H. P. Niles, Michigan.

"Power Washer My Greatest Labor Saver"

Dear Penelope:—I am not given to writing for papers but I read the letters each week and I just can't keep still any longer. I live on a large farm and have three small children and hired men all summer, and I want to say that the greatest labor-saving device I ever had is my power washer. I can wring the clothes from any direction into my tubs, and while I wring one tub the others are being washed. The engine and machine complete cost only \$84, and if I had my choice of all the conveniences I would take that above all others. Another thing that is very hard is standing up to iron. I have a stool that is just the height to sit at the ironing board, and as I use a gasoline iron it also saves a great deal of strength. I only wish that all of the sisters might have the power washer, for there is no other work so hard as washing.

We also have a car and we take many trips that were never possible when we drove a horse.

You also ask us to write about our chickens or our husbands. I don't think friend husband would care to be talked about, but I would like to say that I am using an incubator and I find it so much easier than taking care of setting hens. I have

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

my incubator filled for the third time this spring. The first time I kept the chicks for myself, but I sold the next two hatches and it is a very nice way to earn some extra money. Any woman can run one who does not have time or strength to do outside work.

My letter is getting long but if it escapes the waste basket I will write again.—Mrs. C. W. W., Freeland, Michigan.

Some Simple Helps

Dear Penelope:—In answer to your request for letters concerning little things that help lighten the work in the farm home, I am going to write a few simple little things that I find have helped me greatly. I live in a small house and have to contrive all the means I can to make more room. For my clothes closet I put two shelves on the wall over my bed; under it I put nails to hang things. I put the every-day things on the shelves such as sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc. On the nails I hung the everyday dresses, etc.; then put a long curtain all around it and you have quite a nice closet up out of the way. The nicer ones I put in a trunk stand. For the stand measure the trunk and cut the boards to fit it; face them

The Soldier's Mother

SHE stands alone, wrapt in the mantle of her pride;

Her Soul, a living flame of white-hot love;
Her Heart, a place of desolation, where the great tide

Of longing, hideous with fear, forever moves.

In waves of anguish through the long, dark nights.

Only within the mirror of her eyes we see

The silent agony of one who fights

Against the dreadful thought of what may be.

FOR Courage rises in her, free and strong,
That Spartan spirit garnered from the past;

And thankfulness for bearing such a Son
To crown her Motherhood with joy so vast.

THUS she bears her woman's part,
Praising her God with all her might
For gift so precious as that brave young heart

Who counts his life as naught beside the cause of right,

Where craven fear has no abiding place
And chivalry and knightly deeds abound.

FROM mothers such as this our noble race
Springs forth in splendid manhood, round
Which the glory of old England sheds her grace.

—LAILA GERAHTY in *Pitt Mall Gazette*, (London.)

together by nailing a cleat on the under side, then cut the legs and nail to the top. Have it large enough so you can slide the trunk under easily. I put a cleat across each end and back and slide the trunk under. From the front hang a curtain around it and you have a stand and a place for a trunk also. Another one is the refrigerator. It is a home-made affair. Make a cupboard that will fit in the well. On one side make a door and cover it with wire mosquito netting; take a piece of cheese cloth and put on back of the wire; fasten the door on. Put it down in the well and put the things that have to be kept cool in the cupboard. One may fix it so it can be drawn up and down if they wish by using pulleys. Mine is not very deep so I did not have to do that. The water that is pumped will keep the things cool. This is quite a help to keep butter, milk, cream, etc.

Well, there are three of my helpers. If they are the kind you mean I will send in some more. I am a reader of M. B. F. and I like it. I save out the whole page of Farm Home Dept. Will tell you how I made a swing chair for the baby next time and what a help it is.—Mrs. J. N. E., Weidman.

Washing Machine and Wash Fluid

Dear Penelope:—Having read your letter in M. B. F. asking the farmers' wives to write about the conveniences in our homes I thought I would write and tell you about my power washer. Having a room not in use, opening from the kitchen,

also a gas engine not in use, we decided to install a power washer with power wringer. We also have a pipe from washer to drain and as soon as possible will have the water piped to tubs. The cost was about \$35 dollars with a little time used in placing it. It only takes a little time now to do a big washing.

Will send you a cheap soap saving wash fluid. Mix the following ingredients with six quarts of soft water. One ounce of ammonia, 5 cents worth of salts of tartar one pound can Babbitt's potash. Use one teacupfull of the solution and one-fourth bar of soap to one boilerfull of water. The clothes may be boiled in this solution or washed alone. Hoping this will help some other farmer's wife who has a large family, to solve the problem of wash day.—Farmers' Wife, Saranac, Mich.

Will Mrs. G. McN. Give This Information?

Dear Penelope:—In the M. B. F. for May 25, 1918, I see where Mrs. G. McN., Rockford, Mich., says she has a gasoline iron. Would you kindly give me the make and address of this iron. I live on a farm and do my work and have tried one gas iron but it was no good, and as she uses one would like to know where she got it. I will send you a one-egg cake recipe:

ONE EGG CAKE

One egg, two-thirds cup sweet milk, two-thirds cup shortening, two-thirds cup sugar, one and three-quarter cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder; flavor to taste. I use this same recipe for chocolate cake by adding 4 tablespoons cocoa.

MOLASSES COOKIES

(Measure this all in cup). Pinch salt, cinnamon, one teaspoon soda, 4 tablespoons melted lard, 4 tablespoons boiling water; fill cup with molasses; repeat same with a second cup only use ginger, sprinkle top with sugar and roll thin; bake.—Mrs. H. H. S., Battle Creek, Michigan.

* * *

Dear Penelope:—Although I am a new subscriber, I will tell you of one convenience I have in use. I use an eave pipe which I put under the pump in the sink and the other end in the reservoir so I don't have to carry any water or stop pumping until it is full. It is also a good way to fill the boiler on washday. I like M. B. F. very much.—Mrs. E. P. H., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Food Administrator Prescott Urges Increased Egg Production

"Under the selective draft each soldier is assigned to that service for which he is best adapted by previous training and experience. In accordance with this principle, the farm women of the nation are designed to render full service thru poultry production and conservation.

"The farm women of Michigan will prove their loyalty by a maximum production of eggs and poultry.

"The maximum output must be secured from each flock. To accomplish this the hens should be given a scratch feed of cracked corn, barley and oats, morning and evening. (One pint to ten hens.) They should have access to a hopper of mill feeds equal parts of bran, shorts, cornmeal and ground oats. This mash supplies the needed elements for maximum egg production. Supply skim milk, buttermilk or beef scraps. Keep water, grit, oyster shells and charcoal before the flock at all times.

Every egg produced must be used for food or hatching. Small thin-shelled, dirty or questionable eggs should not be marketed. Eggs may be preserved in water glass during the period when eggs are cheapest and may be used in autumn and winter when prices are high. A conservation program requires two eggs daily per person to save "the red meats." Hatching eggs, under hens or in incubators should be tested for fertility. Infertile eggs should be hard boiled and used as food for young chicks or pigs. Statistics show a loss of one egg for each chick reared.

"Broody hens should be interned, but well fed that they may soon resume laying. Keep nests clean. Collect eggs often and keep in cool, dry place. Market often, full size, (two ounce), fresh clean, uniform eggs in such containers as will not break the eggs. Claim a premium for such eggs.

"During April, May and June hatch the most chickens possible. Use incubators and broody hens. Set as many as possible at one time that chicks may be of the same age and development. Have brooders or brood coops ready to prevent loss. Save every chick. Feed for rapid growth and development."



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7R free.

ABSORBINE JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 189 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Don't Wear a Truss



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

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 ties. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

Pea Bean Seed

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

FOR SALE Seed Buckwheat. Recleaned seed buckwheat \$4 per bushel (48 lb.) sample for stamp. Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N. Y.



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

SEEDS AND PLANTS

WONDERFUL FEED BEANS

The beans we are offering are worth 50% more than the average run of Michigan Culls, because they are absolutely dry and free from clay and stones. Grind two parts beans and one part oats or bran and you will have a wonderful ration for horses, cattle, hogs or sheep.

Price \$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.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

FOR SALE—90 bushels of Wisconsin grown seed corn testing 80% germination at \$5.00 per bushel. J. W. Boyer, care Solvay Process Co., Detroit, Mich.

LAND AND FARMS

FARM FOR SALE or exchange for smaller farm, 105 acres, 70 acres cleared. E. Sanderson, Tustin, Michigan, Route 2, Osceola county.

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.

FOR SALE: 12-25 Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor in good shape. Used two seasons. Good reason for selling. Price \$500.00. Excellent kerosene burner. Milo Cook, Cassopolis, Michigan

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED — Widow lady good housekeeper for family of two, man and son fifteen, country woman about forty-five preferred. Would not object to one child. Write box 47, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Summer Styles

No. 8727.—A full set of underwear for the little girl. There is a plain kimona style "nightie" which might be used for nightie, kimona or play dress. Then the separate underwaist which can be made of any left-overs of white goods. This either buttons on the shoulders or down the back. It has a band at the waistline for buttons, onto which the little bloomers or panties may be buttoned. The straight-from-the-shoulder petticoat is included. This is the most easily made and I believe the most comfortable style of petticoat for all ages of children. I make my girls' flannels as well as cottons after this pattern. If I do not desire to use flannel for the upper part I simply piece the garment just below the arm-hole and use a cotton material for the upper part. The panties are the popular two-piece style, requiring but the one band and no shir strings or the elastic bands around the legs. This pattern comes in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

No. 8720.—Girls' sailor suit or "Middy." There is no other costume more popular for all ages of girls than the middie. From little tots of 2 to 4 years old to the women of 35 years, the middie is a favorite. It is so easily slipped on, may be washed and pressed out and is ready to wear. Made up in Indian Head or line, with the kilted skirt to match, a most desirable and economical suit may be had. Often, as shown in the cut, a blue flannel collar is attached, and then the middie may well be worn with a wool skirt. The red flannel collars are also very attractive, but one should be careful to remove these colored collars each time the blouse is laundered. This pattern comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 8688.—Ladies' blouse, cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. The long shawl collar and inset vest are the distinguishing features of this year's blouses. An out-grown or out-of-date waist may so easily this year be utilized. There are any number of ways to enlarge them by adding vests and plaits and cuffs, etc., and it is surprising how modern they appear. This blouse has the extended shoulder seam giving the appearance of a small yoke.

No. 8721.—Ladies' three-piece costume. This style is particularly adapted to a slender figure. The skirt is a plain two-piece, made slightly gathered onto a guimpe at the normal waist line. The waist has the much-worn apron effect in front and back, hanging straight from the shoulders and belted in loosely by a crush belt.



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

The long fitted sleeves are finished with narrow white pique cuffs to match the narrow shawl collar and vest. The sleeves and yoke are made in the guimpe, and the over blouse is separate, linen or a soft poplin or mull would be very desirable in this dress. The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

No. 8692.—Separate skirt, cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 waist measure. This 4-piece skirt with panel front and back cut in one piece with a deep belt, is especially good looking when worn with a short sport skirt or jacket of any style. So many materials are coarse and heavy and it is difficult to finish them neatly around the top, but in this style the coarsest material can be used and the desired fullness gained at the lower edge without enlarging the waist line by gathers and plaits.

No. 8709.—A strictly up-to-the-moment one-piece model is here shown which is not only practical for these days but will be especially good for late summer. The inset vest and high stock may be omitted for hot days, but it emphasizes the tailored effect so strongly that I am sure it should be worn on all occasions possible. These stocks are shown on many ready made costumes, made up in organdie, pique or a silk, with small pearl buttons, and worn with serge, linen, or any of the heavier dress material. The skirt is two-piece, slightly gored, straight lower edge. This pattern comes in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 waist measure.

Items of Interest to Women

Women are all right for the Red Cross, but will never make soldiers, according to Lieutenant Colonel Maria Leona Botchkarova, commander of the famous Russian Battalion of Death.

Miss Katherine Stinson, the aviatrix, was compelled to stop at Binghamton, N. Y., by engine trouble when she attempted a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York, carrying a bag of mail.

Prominent American women engaged in war work in France, such as Mrs. Vincent Astor and others, send a message back to the effect that hundreds of energetic women should be sent over immediately.

When King George of England, recently visited an aircraft factory he surprised everybody present by warmly greeting one of the women workers. She turned out to be a daughter of the Duke of Portland and had been working incognito for a long period.

Tell Us the Clever Things Your Children Say

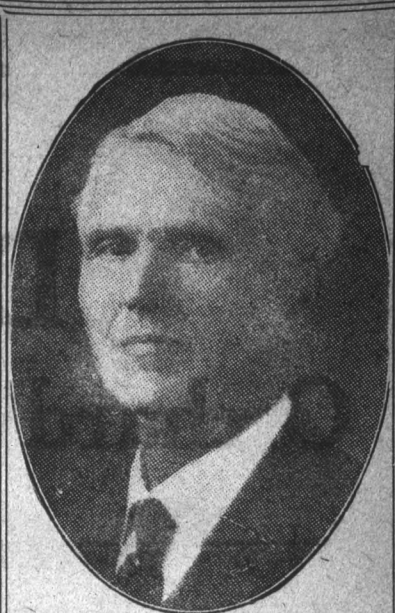
Dear Penelope:—In answer to your request to send in something for the children's page, I wish to send in some sayings of my little son, Robert, who was two and one-half years old the 10th of April, 1918. One reason is to show that you can't always divert a child's mind, as is often the opinion of some people.

One day Robert was very mischievous. His mother, thinking she could divert his attention in another direction, asked him if he wouldn't like to read a paper. He looked up at her with a twinkle in his eyes and said, "I can't see to read, Mamma, I haven't got any glasses."

Little Robert got into the habit of spitting around. His mother, thinking this would be a bad habit for him to keep up, was trying to think of something that would break him of it. She knew a whipping wouldn't do any good. Then she happened to think he was quite jealous of his little baby brother, who was 5 months old, so she said to him, "baby brother doesn't spit on the floor; he's a nice baby." "He poohs," was the answer his mother received.—Mrs. E. I. Bellaire, Mich.

Be Patient, Children; Your Time is Coming

DEAR CHILDREN: I hope to start your page next week. I've getting just loads of letters from my boys and girls, with all kinds of suggestions for interesting things to talk about. If there is a single one of you who haven't yet "cut out the cow" do so at once and send it to me, with your letter.—AUNT PENELOPE.



ATTEND

The School

That Fits You for Earning a Worthwhile Salary

Thirty-four years have made the Ferris Institute the poor boy's salvation. The scarcity of teachers, chemists, clerical workers, bookkeepers, bankers, stenographers, typists, telegraphers, civil service candidates is appalling. The World War has brought about this condition. Who will answer the call? Putting off until tomorrow will not save the country. American women must respond. Woman's position in the world has been revolutionized.

You can get ready at the Ferris Institute. The Spring Term Begins March 25. The First Summer term Begins May 20. The Second Summer Term Begins July 1. No entrance examinations. Everybody is welcome. Self-boarding cuts down expenses one-half.

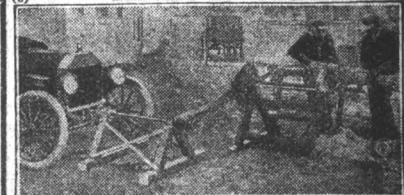
Send for Copy of "WHAT SCHOOL"

THE FERRIS INSTITUTE

Big Rapids, Mich.
WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS
President

Use Your Ford!

GRIND YOUR FEED
FILL YOUR SILO
SAW YOUR WOOD
SHELL YOUR CORN
PUMP YOUR WATER
ELEVATE YOUR GRAIN



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.

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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. 1033.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Mich.

SEND FOR CATALOG A Kalamazoo Direct to You

FLANDERS

DISPERSION SALE

Orchard Lake, Michigan, June 26, 1918



PHYLLIS DE KOL JOHANNA. Milk 526.7, Butter 30.41.

THE Milwaukee Sale is over. Nearly 200 head were sold. That they were all taken at high prices is ample proof that good Holsteins are "worth the money" and in big demand. We believe 300 head could have been sold without any change in price had they been for sale.

Your next Opportunity to buy cattle of this high quality will be at the Flanders Farm Dispersion, at Orchard Lake, Mich., June 26, 1918, when the entire Flanders Farms Herd, owned by W. E. Flanders, Detroit, Mich., and consisting of about 65 head of the very best, will go under the hammer.

Among the females to be sold we find

Princess Sunnymeade Segis, Milk 547.6, Butter 31.40

Luzette Pietertje Netherland 5th, Milk 553.8, Butter 30.28

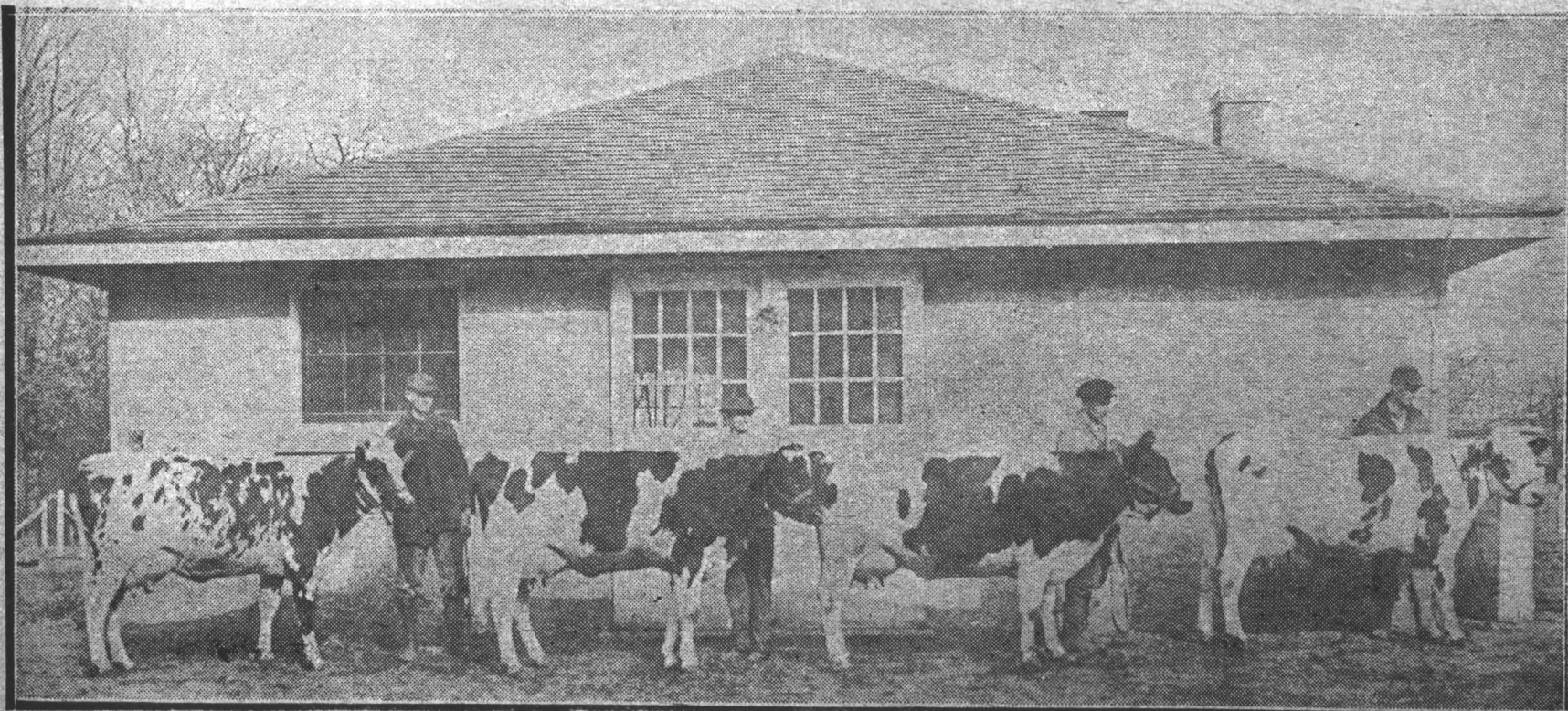
Phyllis De Kol Johanna, Milk 526.7, Butter 30.41

Gerben of Taurus Creamelle (3 years), Milk 457.8, Butter 29.31

Johanna De Kol Hartog of Sparta (3 yrs.) Milk 536.2, Butter 24.36

And Others of the Same High Quality

Herd is under federal inspection and GUARANTEED TO BE FREE FROM TUBERCULOSIS



Flanders Farms Dispersion Sale Offerings. Four daughters of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (All with A. R. O. records.)

FARMS

DISPERSION SALE

Orchard Lake, Michigan, June 26, 1918

Twenty Daughters of
King of the Pontiacs Segis 169124

*"The Best Individual Son of
King of the Pontiacs."*

Four Thirty-Pound Cows

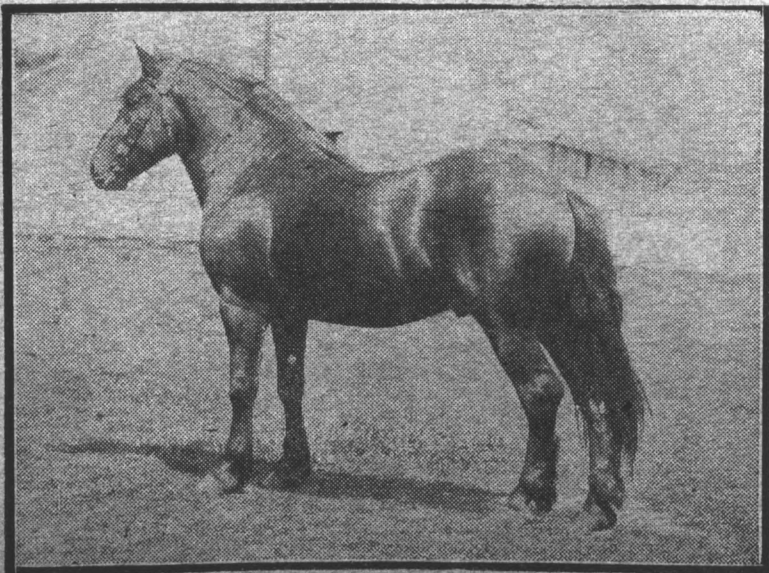
A Lot of Sons and Daughters of
Thirty-Pound Cows.

A Twenty-pound Junior two-year-old
Daughter of Rag Apple Korndyke
8th from a thirty-pound Dam.

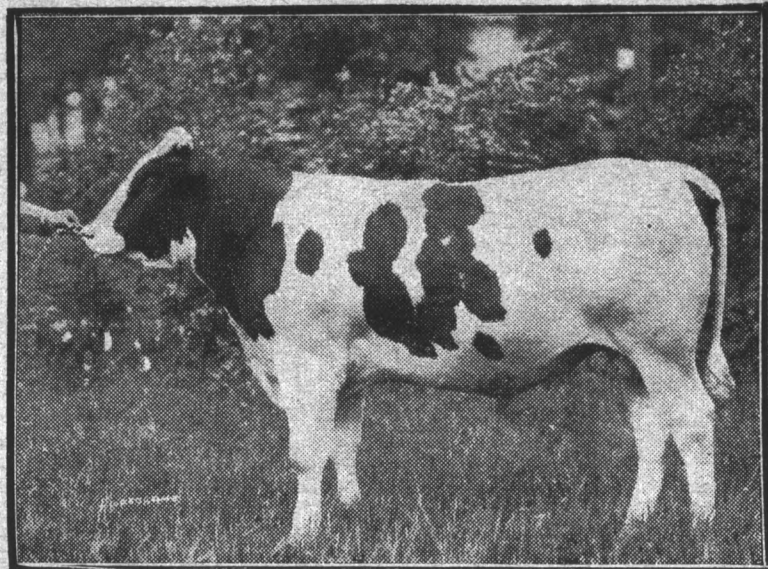
A Twenty-pound two-year-old Daughter
of a thirty-five-pound Cow.

All animals of breeding age are
bred to King of the Pontiacs Segis

Remember the Date
June 26, 1918



Eighteen head of Registered and high-grade Percheron horses and colts
will be sold. All mares are bred to Nero (105641) shown above.



KING OF THE PONTIACS SEGIS 169124, "The Best Individual Son of
King of the Pontiacs," is at the head of this herd and all animals of
breeding age have been bred to him.

Sale will start promptly at 10 o'clock

WE extend to you hearty in-
vitation to attend the dis-
persion sale of our entire herd
of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, num-
bering sixty-five head of the very
finest to be held at the farm, at

Orchard Lake, Michigan
Wednesday, June 26, 1918

All interurban cars from Detroit and Pon-
tiac will be met by automobiles.

For Catalog Address
FLANDERS FARMS

THOMAS CLEMENT, Superintendent
Orchard Lake, Michigan

or

Liverpool Sale & Pedigree Company
Sales Managers
Liverpool, New York

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

NEWBERRY

for
United States Senator

The Man Who Does Things



Truman H. Newberry

Now as never before this country must have in the United States Senate able men, experienced men, men far sighted and unafraid.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY is such a man. He is always to be depended upon. He is not a dreamer, but a worker, a man who does things. He is a business man of rare judgment. He is unhesitating and well-balanced. His breadth of vision, his ability to handle large affairs, and his sense of justice and fair play splendidly qualify him to serve in the United States Senate and to help solve the big problems arising and to arise out of the war.

Commander Newberry is now serving in the Third Naval District. He is going to continue to stay by his work and to do all he can to help win the war. His friends are actively presenting his qualifications to the people of Michigan as a man who would make a splendid United States Senator. Men of all walks of life are behind the movement because Truman Newberry would be a Senator who would stand squarely for right, for justice and for equality.

Published by The Newberry Senatorial Committee
A. A. Templeton, General Chairman
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SAVE 40% ON YOUR TIRES

3500 Mile Guarantee
Manufacturers of high-grade tires sell us their surplus stocks of "FIRSTS" at rock-bottom prices for spot cash. We sell YOU these brand new Tires as "Seconds," at an average REDUCTION OF 40%.

SIZE	Plain	Non-Skid	Guaranteed
28 x 3	\$9.20	\$10.00	\$2.65
30 x 3	9.30	10.40	2.60
32 x 3	11.20	12.05	3.10
30 x 3 1/2	12.05	13.45	3.25
31 x 3 1/2	12.75	14.00	3.30
32 x 3 1/2	13.90	15.70	3.40
34 x 3 1/2	14.70	16.20	4.15
31 x 4	17.80	20.10	4.25
32 x 4	18.20	20.40	4.35
33 x 4	19.10	20.85	4.45
34 x 4	19.45	21.25	4.55
35 x 4	20.55	22.50	5.20
36 x 4	22.90	24.65	5.35
34 x 4 1/2	28.20	28.60	5.60
35 x 4 1/2	27.45	29.30	5.70
36 x 4 1/2	27.90	30.40	5.90
37 x 4 1/2	31.35	34.70	6.70
35 x 5	30.15	32.35	6.95
39 x 5	32.75	35.50	7.65
37 x 5	31.95	34.95	7.15

Thousands of our satisfied customers are getting from 4000 to 5000 miles service—why not you? Pay After Examination. 3% Discount for Cash With Order. We ship C. O. D., subject to inspection. When ordering state if Clincher, Q. D. or S. S. are desired. ORDER TODAY—prices may jump. Full information on request. Address,

Philadelphia Motor Tire Co.,
246 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

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

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

Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

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

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

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

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

AMONG THE BREEDERS

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

At Wayne, Mich., June 3rd, Robert R. Pointer & Son held their dispersion sale of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. In many respects it was the most successful and enthusiastic sale held in Michigan this year. The Pointers had bought some of the best cattle in the state in laying the foundation for their herd so that they might breed the best and they had prepared them so that each one was in just the right condition to step into the ring and show to good advantage.

During the forenoon prospective buyers began to arrive in large numbers and by the time the sale began the tent was well filled with enthusiasts from various parts of Michigan. A most beautiful June day led encouragement to the sale and did much to hold the crowd until the last animal was sold.

With Col. S. T. Woods in the box, and Co. Baxter of New York and Col. Robinson of Michigan in the harness the work of selling started promptly. The first few animals started slowly and many buyers began to figure on getting something pretty cheap. However the auctioneers began working and prices began advancing until by the time the entire herd was sold an average of nearly \$335 a head had been secured. This is a remarkable average considering the fact that so many heifers and young calves were included in the sale. Many excellent animals were purchased by buyers from nearby farms and Messrs. Pointer and Son are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in offering their herd to their neighbors at auction prices. They have spent a lot of money in getting together this fine herd and its dispersion will prove of real benefit to those fortunate enough to get hold of some of the best animals sold at the sale.

An excellent dinner was served by the Red Cross. Mr. Pointer donated a fine bull calf which sold for \$100, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. Mr. Stillwagon enlivened the sale by donating another bull calf which sold to Mr. Marowski for \$350, the proceeds going to the same worthy cause. Without detracting from the efforts made by the auctioneers in charge of the sale we cannot fail to extend our thanks to the candidate for the legislature from Bellevue, Chas. Evans, for his work in the ring while the Red Cross calf was being sold. The generosity of Mr. Stillwagon and the patriotism of Mr. Marowski in running up the bidding were prime factors in making such a fine gift to the Red Cross possible.

LAMBS BETTER FROM PURE BRED RAMS

The sheep raiser can't afford to use a scrub ram this year. The difference in the price of the lambs which he produces will more than pay for the better ram, without considering the improvement and increased value of his flock. The use of a good sire at any time is one of the recognized principles of improving livestock. This year when feed and labor are especially high and when future improvement must be considered, the advantages of using a purebred sire are still greater.

Probably there is no other class of livestock in which the use of a purebred sire will be manifest more quickly than in sheep. A good ram when used on a flock of grade ewes will usually have greater ability to stamp his character upon the offspring than will the ewes. A man can afford to purchase a good mutton ram for a small flock of grade ewes. As the value of the ewe flock increases, a better ram can be obtained.

Several years ago the University of Missouri college of Agriculture conducted an experiment to determine the advantages from the use of a purebred ram. One of the most striking features of this experiment was the difference in the price of the lambs produced. Two lots of 17 western ewes each were used in this experiment. The two lots were as nearly alike as was possible to select them. A scrub

ram was used on one lot, and a purebred on the other. The difference between the lambs, therefore, could be reasonably credited to the sires. The lambs sired by the purebred ram sold for \$7.35 per 100 pounds, those sired by the scrub ram sold for \$4.50 per hundred pounds. Furthermore, the lambs sired by the better ram averaged 3.5 pounds more per head at three months of age than the lambs sired by the inferior ram averaged at four months of age.

BE SURE OF SEED CORN FOR NEXT YEAR'S USE

The farmers of the United States have just passed thru the worst period of their history as far as having good seed corn is concerned. Many had to be contented with poor, uncertain "stuff"—and "stuff" best describes it. If frosts are late this year they may have an abundance of sound seed corn. If frosts come early, well, let's draw the curtain. Our state Agricultural College and Experiment Station men say the plantfood phosphoric acid, hastens maturity of corn from 10 days to two weeks. Many farmers also state that their corn ripened last year because they pushed it along with fertilizer.

This plantfood, which ordinarily may be purchased in commercial fertilizer, is quite scarce now on account of the war and poor shipping conditions, but some farmers have little on hand or can get a sack or two from local dealers, elevator and hardware men. Every farmer can well afford to invest in at least one sack of acid phosphate or some other fertilizer analyzing high in available phosphoric acid and use it heavily on a portion of the corn field. Fertilizer never grows crops if it is left in the shed. Seed corn can then be saved from the part of the field that is fertilized. The fertilizer may be scattered by hand along the row at the rate of 250 to 400 pounds to the acre. It can also be applied by using a one-horse one-rowed fertilizer wheat drill or corn cultivator up until the last cultivation. The cost of the fertilizer and the trouble of applying it will be slight.

BEEF CLUB PROVIDES FARMERS FRESH MEAT

Because of the difficulty of securing fresh meat in summer, most farm families depend largely on cured meats, eggs, and poultry. In some sections, however, a farmers' beef club provides fresh beef to relieve the monotony of cured meats and poultry. The number of members in a beef club is usually 16. In this way a beef carcass can be divided into 16 cuts, 8 to the side. Each member furnishes a beef animal during the season. The animals are slaughtered usually at the farm of some member who has had experience in butchering. When the carcass has been divided into the several cut cuts, each member is allotted one of the cuts.

When the first beef has been consumed, another member furnishes an animal, and the club cuts are again distributed. The allotment of the cuts is rotated so that by the end of the season (about 16 weeks) each member has received every cut of beef.

Veterinary Department

Am writing for a little information in regard to pig ills. Have three spring pigs that grow sick and vomit after having eaten only a little. Feed separator milk and Blackford's pig meal and throw them dandelions occasionally. They are with six pigs of the same litter. The others are doing nicely.—E. L. M. Hope, Mich.

Your pigs are affected with worms. Starve them for twenty-four hours and give each three drams of turpentine in three ounces of castor oil; this may be given very slowly with a syringe or a good way is to take a short piece of half inch rubber hose about a foot long, allow the pig to chew on one end while you very slowly pour the medicine in at the other end of hose. After giving the above remove pigs to a grass lot where they will have plenty of exercise and free access to the dirt.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOMESTEAD FARMS

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

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

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

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

HOMESTEAD FARMS,
Bloomingdale, Michigan

'Top-Notch' HOLSTEINS

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

McPherson Farms Co.
Howell, Mich.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

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. 2 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 Serridale, Born June 24, 1917. Price \$100
Korndyke Ormsby of Serridale, Born Sept. 19, 1917. Price \$85
Prices f. o. b. Oscoda, Mich.
SERRIDALE 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.

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.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS.
DUROCS.

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



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



RATES:—Up to 14 lines or one inch and for less than 13 insertions under this heading, fifteen cents per line. Title displayed to best advantage. Send in copy and we will quote rates. For larger ads or for ads to run 13 issues or more we will make special rates which will cheerfully be sent on application to the Advertising Dept., 116 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 creditable records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A Holstein bull calf, born June 3rd, 1918; nicely marked, with great breeding. Dam freshened Sept. 15, 1916, gave a good flow of milk until March 15, 1918. Sire a son of Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld, D. D. Aitkens' herd sire. Write for photo and particulars. \$55 gets him.

W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

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

Beardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

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

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.

GUERNSEY

FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls, 7 months old.

R. B. JACKSON

"RUDGATE FARM"
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

GUERNSEYS for sale.—One registered Yearling Guernsey Bull, also one Bull calf for sale. H. F. Nelson, R. No. 1, 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 ¾ sister hold 6th and 7th highest yearly butter records. Sons of these great sires up to 15 months old for sale. Prices and pedigrees on application.

R. BRUCE McPHERSON, HOWELL, MICH.

TO MICHIGAN DAIRY-MEN AND BREEDERS

IN A BRIEF ten months' period MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has come to be recognized as the leading live stock weekly of the state. During that time it has built up a live stock department which ordinarily requires years of pioneer work. Sales of live stock advertised exclusively in the columns of M. B. F. have repeatedly demonstrated the "pull" of its advertising columns. A reading of the breeders' section shows that it is patronized by the largest breeders of the state, and attendance at any of the sales advertised in these columns brings one in contact with the truly big breeders. M. B. F. feels the responsibility it has uncon-

sciously assumed as the recognized live stock weekly of the state, and in order to maintain that position, it seeks the co-operation of all interested in the advancement of the dairy and breeding industries. Pictures of farms and herds, of sires and record-producing cows; stories of sales, etc., all help to add interest to this department, and at the same time are valuable publicity mediums. Keep us in mind. When you take a picture of your herd, send it to us. When you install a milking machine, tell us how you like it. When you have a sale, let us have the details. When you want information on any subject ask us for it. Address all photographs and communications intended for the live stock department, to "Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

DUROC

50 DUROC SOWS AND GILTS for fall litters bred to Orions Fancy King 82857, 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 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

SHROPSHIRE

SUROPESHIRE—Some fine yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, one 3 yr. old. Farmers' price, Dan Booher, R. No. 4, Ewart, Michigan.

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 Fine, strong, vigorous chicks for June and July delivery. White Leghorns now at \$10 a 100; \$5 for 50. Finest stock in the country. Prompt shipment by mail. We guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Order direct. Catalog. Holland Hatchery, Holland, Mich., R. 7.

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, \$5.50.

100 chicks, \$10.50.

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

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

CHICKS

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

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

HATCHING EGGS

PLYMOUTH ROCK

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

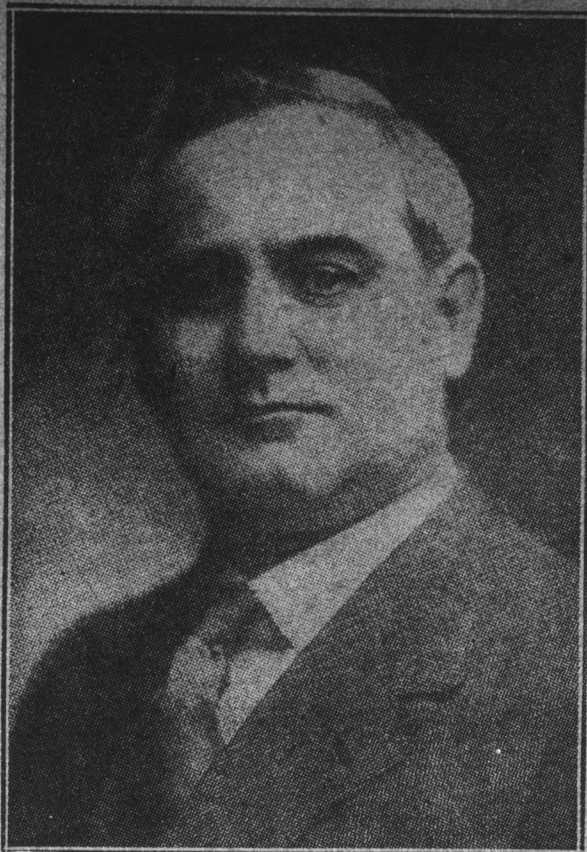
Barred Rock Eggs From strain with records to 290 eggs per year. \$2.00 per 15 Prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Fred Astling, Constantine, Michigan.

ORPINGTON

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

SALE DATES CLAIMED

Flanders Farms Dispersion Sale of Holsteins at Orchard Lake, Michigan, June 26th.



A. W. GREEN,
Owner Walnut Crest Farm

READ! THINK!

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—the world's greatest sire of individuality, and his owner greet you from this column.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—the only bull in the world to sell at public auction for \$20,000 at seven months of age.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—the only bull in the world whose dam and sister average over 42 lbs. of butter at three years of age.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—the only 40-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th (the greatest bull in the world) to have sons and daughters.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—the cause of the world's greatest Holstein sale of 40-lb. blood at Walnut Crest Farms, June 27th and 28th.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—will be represented at this sale by fifteen sons and ten daughters.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—will be bred to more than one hundred high-class cows which will be sold at this sale, including four 30-lb. cows.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—will be bred to twenty A. R. O. daughters of King Johanna Segis Fayne (a 3-4 brother of the only 50-lb. cow in the world) also included.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE'S sons selling for \$1000 or more will be sold on three years' time for approved bankable notes, 1-3 payable each year.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE'S owner will guarantee every animal to be a breeder and free from tuberculosis.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE'S owner is the world's greatest Holstein benefactor. He is the only man in the world who has offered you this golden opportunity.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE will put you on the map if you buy his blood.



A twin son of the \$20,000 bull to be sold—some individuality here.

Green's Quality

125 Head

Sale!

125 Head

June 27th and 28th
MIDDLEFIELD, OHIO

*The only sale ever held offering 100
Cows bred to a son of a 40-lb. Cow.*

25 Sons and Daughters of King Champion Rag Apple

The \$20,000 Bull

The only bull in the world with his dam and sister—the two highest record three-year-olds in the world and averaging over 42 lbs.

**A Son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and
Lady Pontiac Johanna, 41.81**

We will sell 25 beautiful daughters of King Johanna Segis Fayne, a three-fourths brother to Segis Fayne Johanna, 50.68.

The Worlds Greatest Sale of 40-pound Blood!

Individuality - Breeding - Production.

We have selected 125 of the best Holsteins possible to find for our First Annual Sale. We intend that it shall be one of the best first annual sales ever held.

It will contain a large number of 30-lb. cows, a great many of which have been bred to King Champion Rag Apple.

It will contain more 40-lb. grandsons and granddaughters of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th than were ever offered at any sale.

It will also contain about a quarter of a hundred daughters of King Johanna Segis Fayne, unquestionably one of the best sons of King Fayne Segis from a dam with over 1,100 lbs. butter in a year.

The animals are all high class individuals, of the very best blood lines and the event is fully the equal of any individual sale ever held.

When you see the catalog, which will soon be ready, you will understand just why you cannot afford to miss this golden opportunity.

A. W. GREEN

MIDDLEFIELD, OHIO

WALNUT CREST FARMS

R. R. Station, East Orwell, Ohio.