

A stylized, woodcut-style illustration of a large, multi-story building with a central tower and arched windows. A car is parked in front of the building. The illustration is framed by a decorative border.

Vol. V - No. 42

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1918

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

SAYS THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

A collage of various United States Food Administration posters and advertisements from 1918. The posters are arranged in a layered, overlapping fashion. Key elements include:

- Top Left:** A poster titled "MILK The Best Food We Have" with the sub-header "GIVE YOUR CHILDREN MILK". It features the U.S. Food Administration logo and text about the benefits of milk for children.
- Top Center:** A poster titled "Use milk and milk products This is wise conservation" with the date "WASHINGTON, MAY 1918".
- Top Right:** A poster titled "THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD Menu" with the sub-header "Menu" and "BAKERS LICENSE, 28-155". It includes the text "DRINK MILK ESPECIALLY ORDER IT FOR CHILDREN IT STIMULATES GROWTH".
- Middle Left:** A poster titled "WAYS OF USING MORE MILK" with the sub-header "Cereals Cooked in Milk". It lists various ways to use milk in cooking.
- Middle Center:** A poster titled "EAT MORE MILK" with the sub-header "Why? How?". It features a bottle of "A SQUARE MEAL" and lists various benefits of milk.
- Middle Right:** A poster titled "MILK is one of the most important food sources" with the sub-header "FOR THE PURPOSE OF STIMULATING GROWTH". It discusses the nutritional value of milk for children.
- Bottom Left:** A poster titled "Meat is fighting food Save it for the soldiers" with the sub-header "Milk and cheese are meat substitutes". It includes the date "WASHINGTON, MAY, 1918".
- Bottom Center:** A poster titled "PUT YOUR COOKING ON A WAR-TIME BASIS" with the sub-header "MILK IS YOUR CHEAPEST AND MOST WHOLESOME ANIMAL FOOD". It includes the date "WASHINGTON, MAY, 1918".
- Bottom Right:** A poster titled "The Food Value of Milk" with the sub-header "United States Food Administration BULLETIN No. 13". It includes the date "Washington March, 1918" and discusses the nutritional value of milk.

The posters are decorated with various logos, including the U.S. Food Administration seal, and use a variety of fonts and layouts to convey their messages.

How the U. S. Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture are Helping the Dairy Industry

THROUGH the joint efforts of the U. S. Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, the American people are being taught the food value of milk and its products, for the purpose of stimulating consumption. As has previously been pointed out in these columns, earlier ill-advised conservation propaganda of the U. S. Food Administration had brought about a very noticeable decrease in the use of these excellent foods, thereby not only depriving the physical needs of the body, but limiting the market for dairy products and placing the great dairy industry in jeopardy. Criticisms of those interested in the upbuilding of the dairy industry, have revealed to the Food Administration the need of

counteracting these influences, and for the past several months many bulletins have been issued by this Department, and many educational demonstrations given by the field workers of the Department of Agriculture, in order to correct if possible the erroneous impression existing in many people's minds that dairy products should be religiously conserved. It is upon the request of the Food Administration that we reproduce on this page a fac simile of some of the bulletins that have been issued. We are very glad, indeed, to lend our columns to extend the publicity of any constructive efforts that are put forth by the Food Administration for and in behalf of our farmers.

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WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final figures of the registration of youths who attained their majority since June 5th, 1917, show that the government estimate of one million registrants was considerably in excess of the actual number. The registry total has been placed at 744,865. The war department acknowledges that fully 200,000 youths had enlisted in various branches of service prior to the passage of the new registration act, and therefore finds the total figures satisfactory. The 1918 registration is apportioned among the several states as follows:

Alabama	15,358	Nevada	561
Arizona	1,695	New Hampshire	2,776
Arkansas	13,208	New Jersey	20,574
California	18,834	New Mexico	1,674
Colorado	6,923	New York	69,529
Connecticut	10,380	N. Carolina	16,743
Delaware	1,430	N. Dakota	5,086
Dist. Columbia	2,622	Ohio	43,540
Florida	7,380	Oklahoma	16,315
Georgia	16,715	Oregon	4,701
Idaho	2,788	Pennsylvania	63,237
Illinois	44,842	Rhode Island	3,849
Indiana	20,093	S. Carolina	10,776
Iowa	18,032	S. Dakota	5,197
Kansas	13,122	Tennessee	18,153
Kentucky	18,626	Texas	34,256
Louisiana	13,819	Utah	3,051
Maine	5,207	Vermont	2,354
Maryland	10,428	Virginia	15,788
Massachusetts	24,909	Washington	7,705
Michigan	25,799	W. Virginia	11,522
Minnesota	21,029	Wisconsin	20,599
Mississippi	12,071	Wyoming	1,831
Missouri	25,608		
Montana	4,255	Total U. S.	744,865
Nebraska	9,875		

Uncle Sam's war machine is consuming more dollars right now than taxes and loans have been able to supply. As a consequence, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo finds himself short of sufficient cash to meet all obligations maturing during the next four months. He has accordingly announced that another liberty loan will be launched for the purpose of raising six billion dollars. The issue will be spread over a period of four months, beginning June 25th and ending October 25th. Bonds will be offered in blocks of \$750,000,000 every two weeks. The bulk of this issue will go to the banks which are asked to subscribe 5 per cent of their monthly resources. Additional tax certificates to the amount of 2 billion dollars will probably be offered to the general public some time during the summer.

Sentiment for national prohibition for the period of the war continues to expand in both houses of congress, and it requires no especial foresight to foretell the passage of some kind of legislation tending toward that end before the present congress adjourns. Dry leaders, typical among whom are Senator Jones of Washington, and Rep. Randall of California are determined that the waste of food stuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages shall cease and they will press any legislation to bring about nation-wide prohibition. Incidentally, the Randall amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill denying the appropriation of \$6000,000 for food production purposes until the President had used his power to prohibit the further use of grains in the manufacture of beer and wines, has been rejected by the senate committee. The Jones amendment, however, which provides for "bone dry" prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, has met with a favorable reception from the committee and a lively scrap is looked for when the matter comes up for final determination. The President does not believe that congress should hold up important bills by attaching riders that bring about endless debate and delay. He believes that if the nation wants prohibition, the best way to get at the matter is a straight out-and-out bill provided for the purpose. The dry advocates believe, however, that the conservation of foodstuffs now being used in the manufacture of drink should properly be discussed along with measures providing for the increased production of these foods. Undaunted by the rejection of his earlier amendment, Rep. Randall has introduced a resolution calling on the food administration to report to the house the quantity of foodstuffs used in the production of alcohol for the manufacture of explosives and munitions. "It is proposed by this resolution," Mr. Randall said, "to develop the fact that vast quantities of food material is used for this purpose, all of which might be avoided by exercising the power granted in the food control act of last year to commandeer and re-distill spirits in bond."

The Senate has grimly decided that no profiteer shall escape the payment of his just taxes, and has ordered the internal revenue bureau to compile a list of all concerns which made more than 15 per cent profit last year. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 such firms. If this be true, it is apparent that there are several million people who are still making money out of the war. In the light of this evidence, every penny collected from consumption taxes seems a rank injustice upon the mass of the American people.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending June 11

New England.—Boston: General showers of much benefit and very favorable conditions continue. Grass good; excellent prospects for hay crop. Planting generally completed. Corn and potatoes under cultivation in central and south portions. Tobacco setting completed. Strawberry and cherry picking begun in south.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: An ideal week for field work; soil generally in fine condition and vegetation of all kinds growing rapidly. Rye harvest will begin in southern counties last week in June; wheat first week in July; central counties one week later. Wheat heads long and filling well. Oats promise better than average crop. Truck crops and gardens excellent.

Iowa.—Des Moines: Excessive rains close of last week in about 15 central counties caused erosion of hillsides and overflow of lowlands, damaging crops about 5 per cent and destroying bridges costing hundreds of thousands. Latter part of week favorable; much clearing out of weedy corn. All crop growth excellent, much better than year ago.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: All crops made excellent progress, and outlook continues very favorable; but oats, truck, potatoes, and tobacco in the south need rain. Insects numerous. Clover cutting in south; alfalfa in north. Corn made excellent growth; color good; fields generally clean; replanting nearly finished. Labor scarce; farmers extensively organizing threshing rings.

Kansas.—Topeka: Warm, sunshiny, growing weather with sufficient moisture, made material improvement of all crops. Wheat filling well and maturing under ideal conditions; harvest begun southeast and will begin by June 24 in Pratt, Ellsworth and Atchison counties. Oats headed short, but improving; harvest will be approximately one week later than wheat. Corn made best growth of season, but still somewhat backward; first cultivation finished and fields clean.

New York.—Ithaca: Weather comparatively cool, but favorable for work; grains and grasses. Timely showers very beneficial. Wheat and rye developing rapidly. Corn and potato planting nearing completion and condition fine. Bean planting continues. Peas podding heavily. Tomato acreage larger than average. Strawberries excellent and picking becoming general. Cultivation of crops progressing rapidly. Plowing for buckwheat begun.

Ohio.—Columbus: Weather fine; all crops in excellent condition, well cultivated, and growing rapidly. With 10 to 14 days in advance of normal season; turning in northern counties; harvesting begins in Pike county coming week, and in Seneca county between 15th and 20th, if laborers can be secured. Hay crops and pasturage unusually fine. Cutting alfalfa progressing rapidly in western counties. Rye ready to cut in Seneca county June 18. Apples generally good; other fruits fair.

Illinois.—Springfield: Temperature moderate; sunshine ample; although good showers fell in parts of the state many localities need rain. Condition of corn, grasses, and grains good to excellent. Corn is mostly planted and cultivation well under way, but fields weedy in some sections. Oats heading. Clover and alfalfa being cut. Fruits satisfactory; cherries being picked. June harvest dates, wheat, Shelby county 21st, Adams, 24th; rye, Kankakee 28th; oats, Saline, 25th.

Washington.—Seattle: Crops have stood dryness and heat well, but begin showing effects. Some winter wheat blossoming. Early sown spring wheat began heading on short straw; late sown somewhat thin, spotted, and weedy; needs rain badly. Barley heading. Rye and oats doing well. Meadows rather short. Ranges drying up. Unsprayed apples injured by pests. Beneficial rain Sunday night in western section. Replanting some early potatoes, corn, and much beans.

California.—San Francisco: High temperatures injurious to wheat, barley, and oats, which are maturing too rapidly; harvesting general; crops uneven; early sown good, late sown poor; much cut green for hay. Alfalfa cutting continues; crop good. Ranges badly need rain; stock still in good condition. Potatoes, truck crops, beans, sugar beets, corn, rice, and cotton doing well. Cherries, apricots, peaches and strawberries maturing rapidly. Grapes promising. Oranges setting heavily.

WAR WIRES

"Yankees fight like the Crack Veterans," remarked two high officers of the British staff who spoke from close observation. Those engaged in the present and last offensive were placed beside a French corps d'elite. It was their first experience in a big battle. The Americans fought as superbly as the crack veteran French corps beside them, displaying all the finest fighting qualities, dauntless courage, stubborn tenacity, coolness, initiative and resource. The Americans will do even greater things than were expected of them." This account coming as it does from British officers of high rank, we stay-at-homes should feel justly proud of "our own" despite the fact that it does not come as a surprise to us for we have always known that they would meet the acid test.

Here are the latest Pan-German Peace Terms as outlined by the Kreuz-Zeitung, one of the leading junkerist organs: (1) British navy must be reduced to maritime police service. (2) Gibraltar, Singapore, Aden and Malta must be ceded to an "international council." (3) Guarantees against economic boycotts against Germany. (4) Guarantees of supply of raw materials to Germany under most favored nations terms. (5) All German colonies must be restored. In return for all this Germany would be prepared according to the Kreuz Zeitung, to retire from Belgium provided she may pocket the Congo State. The paper describes this "on the whole a quite modest progress."

More than a million American men will be in the service in France in the near future, declared Secretary of War Baker in an address to 137 graduates of the U. S. military academy. Supplementing his recent announcement in Washington that U. S. troops "exceeding 700,000 in number" have disembarked on French soil, the secretary told the cadets, "it is not unfair to speculate that we will shortly pass the million mark." It is quite evident, judging from present authentic reports, that Mr. Baker's promise of a short time ago that we would have a million across before the end of this summer, was based on substantial facts.

The streets of New York have been darkened for a number of days as a precautionary measure against possible air raids. While this move on the part of New York is being ridiculed here and there, it is well to bring home the fact to some of the so-called gentlemen of leisure, tea parlor idols, lounge lizards and tin-horned sports who habitually infest the Great White Way, that we are engaged in a mortal combat, which is daily taking on more serious proportions, and that it would be the part of wisdom for them to make a decision darned quick to do some form of useful work before the "work or fight" measure becomes operative.

Possibilities of an allied expedition to help Russia through Archangel on the Arctic ocean were discussed several days ago, in important allied quarters. Representations of U. S. state and war departments have apparently convinced the allied leaders who believe the eastern front must be re-established that the Siberian project involves insuperable difficulties. The consent of Russia is a prerequisite to intervention from the U. S. viewpoint.

It is the prediction of congressmen that classes 1 and 2 will be exhausted this year, which fact prompted Mr. Julius Kahn, ranking republican of the house military affairs committee to discuss the intention of the administration to introduce at the short session beginning in December, a bill extending the draft age limits to 18 to 45 years.

NEW ENGLAND FARMERS FORM NEW WAR COUNCIL

More effectively to organize for war service and to keep in close touch with national developments affecting agriculture farmers of New England states have formed a war council. The Federal Food Administrator in each of the New England states was asked to name three bona fide farmers and the newly formed organization is an outgrowth of a conference of these delegates. It is known as the New England Farmers War Council and has chosen as its president E. S. Brigham of Vermont, who is also a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, a national committee of farmers which meets at Washington from time to time to confer with officials of the Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Food Administration. Mr. Brigham will now act as the authorized spokesman for New England farmers. Other officers of the Council are Walter B. Farmer of New Hampshire, vice pres.; and G. C. Sevey of Massachusetts, secretary.





WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



WOULD PROVIDE RETURNING SOLDIERS WITH FARMS

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior believes that some day the war will end, and with a foresight not given to many of our public servants, is already laying plans for providing for the material welfare of the men who will some day be mustered out of military service.

One of the biggest problems that war presents is the disposal of its soldiers who have fought the good fight and defended the country's honor. By necessity their ranks in civilian life will have been filled by others. How quickly and completely this has already been done during the present conflict may best be appreciated by a visit thru some of the nation's factories where thousands of women are now engaged at skilled mechanical labor, filling satisfactorily the position of the man who has gone to the front. While it is true that many firms are trying to reserve the places thus vacated against the return of our armies, it is also true that by far the majority of positions will be occupied and the returning soldier must look about for something else to form the foundation of a new career.

As Secretary Lane points out in his communication to the President, this problem is age-old, and has occupied the minds of reconstructionists in every war period from the Gallic down to the present time. In most instances governments have solved the problem by placing the men on farms and helping them to make an honest, even tho meager living. At the close of the Civil war the United States had many frontiers where timbered lands lay for thousands of miles untouched by either saw or ploughshare. It was comparatively easy to find a place for every veteran of that war, and the rapid development of the country is due in no little measure to their heroic efforts.

But now the circumstances are altogether changed. The billions of acres of rich agricultural land once held by the government have shrunk to a few paltry millions, most of which are either arid or swampy. To bring these lands into a state of profitable cultivation huge sums of money must be spent, and Secretary Lane believes that the present is the proper time for making plans toward that end. He recommends that an appropriation be allowed his department for the making of surveys of all lands that can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, to make estimates of the cost of such reclamation, etc., to the end that when the war is over, the government will be able to give its returning warriors intelligent and practical assistance in establishing themselves in a new job.

FARMERS ARE URGED TO ORDER THEIR FERTILIZERS EARLY

Farmers are urged by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to place orders at once for fertilizer needed for fall wheat. It is very important, according to W. W. Mein, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, in charge of the licensing of fertilizer concerns under the food-control act, that dealers and manufacturers know farmers' needs as soon as possible, so that orders can be combined and car space used to the best advantage. Transportation difficulties require that freight cars be loaded to their rated capacity. Delay in ordering, it is said, may result in a repetition of last spring's experience, when many farmers failed to receive their mixed fertilizer and acid phosphate until after planting time.

SWIFT & COMPANY IN "BAD" AGAIN WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Unfair competition methods, undertaken with the purpose and effect of stifling and suppressing competition, are charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint issued against the Consolidated Rendering Co., of Boston, Mass.; New Haven Rendering Co., Atlantic Refining Co., and the L. T. Frisbie Co. The last three companies named are all Connecticut corporations and are subsidiaries of the Consolidated Rendering Co., which is owned by Swift and Co.

The complaint sets forth that the companies named, while conducting their business generally at a profit, have in certain local areas purchased

and offered to purchase raw materials at prices unwarranted by trade conditions, and so high as to be prohibitive to small competitors in these areas.

FARMERS ARE URGED TO PLANT MORE CASTOR BEANS THIS YEAR

In an agricultural bulletin recently issued by the American Steel and Wire Company a strong appeal is made to farmers to raise castor beans which are the source of castor oil, the lubricant used in aeroplanes. Aeroplanes are subjected to rapidly changing conditions of temperature which demands a lubricant that is unaffected by the cold air of the upper altitudes. When noses are freezing the aeroplane must have a lubricant that is certain to lubricate. Castor oil is the only oil

The Food Value of Cottage Cheese

HOW MANY farmers have ever suspected the wonderful food values to be found in a single pound of cottage cheese, "like mother used to make." Of course, we folks on the farm eat "dutch" cheese once in a while, and perhaps we have a few town friends who relish it, and whose limited wants we occasionally supply, but 'tis certain there aren't many farmers who realize that a single pound of cottage cheese contains more food value than a similar quantity of almost any other substance. Well, it does, anyway, whether you believe it or not. Analysis and experiments have repeatedly proven the fact, and now the government is trying to impress it strongly upon the minds of the people of the city that they will eat cottage cheese in place of other more expensive and less nutritious foods.

DO YOU KNOW

That in order for a consumer to get the same food value for money spent in buying cottage cheese at 12 cents a pound, he would have to buy sirloin steak at 17 cents a pound; eggs at 16 cents per dozen; fish at 15 cents a pound; oysters at 12 cents per quart.

FOOD PROPERTIES OF COTTAGE CHEESE

The food values of things we eat are determined by their content of the following properties: energy-producing, body-building health and growth promoting. Comparing cottage cheese with other foods, with respect to their energy-producing elements we find that

1 pound of cottage cheese equals 2 pounds of sirloin steak.
1 pound of cottage cheese equals 2 1/4 pounds of fowl.
1 pound of cottage cheese equals 1 1/4 pounds of ham.
1 pound of cottage cheese equals 4 pounds of fish.

Comparing body-building elements, we find that

1 pound of cottage cheese is equal to 2 pounds of either oatmeal or beans.
1 pound of cottage cheese is equal to 1 1/4 pounds of sirloin.
1 pound of cottage cheese equals 1.6 pounds loin of pork.
1 pound of cottage cheese equals 1.3 pounds leg of lamb.

IN ADDITION

Cottage cheese and other dairy products, contain in the most available form the mysterious something which gives tonic to the tissues of the body and promotes health and growth. This is not found in any of the other foods above-named and recent experiments have absolutely proven that humans as well as animals must partake of this substance, as found generously in milk and its products, and in lesser quantities in leaves and in certain organs of the body—if they are to enjoy good health.

that has been found that will fulfill such demands. The War Department has asked that 200,000 acres of castor beans be raised this year. Castor beans sell at from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel and northern states produce from fifteen to twenty-five bushel to the acre. It will thus be found to be a profitable crop.

It is reported that the pinto bean crop of the Southwest is being marketed rapidly, 50,000,000 pounds of the crop having been moved to New York alone up to this date. The Food Administration has so encouraged the production of this crop by purchasing the beans at 8 cents per pound that it is expected the acreage in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona will be greatly increased this year.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION NOTES

Orders have been issued for the requisition of all milk cheese in the United Kingdom.

The *Corn Trade News*, Liverpool, says that besides a large area under grain the United Kingdom will also have a big acreage of potatoes; the increase in farm plantings in Great Britain being about 25 per cent, which means 150,000 acres additional, not to mention the larger production in small allotments and private gardens. A total of 900,000 acres is now mentioned as possible.

In response to appeals by Premier Lloyd George early in the spring, asking British farmers to increase their potato acreage, every county in England, Scotland and Wales shows an increase in potato planting over the 1917 area. Arrangements are already made to turn a good part of the surplus into potato flour. The government factory in Edinburgh has already started work.

In a recent address before farmers, the Portuguese Minister of Agriculture discussed plans for development in the nation's agricultural methods and activities. Better agricultural instruction and the training of women for farm work were advised. Portugal depends absolutely on the products of her farms, and at least for the duration of the war most of the work must be done by women.

More than a quarter of a million bushels of wheat have been turned over to the Food Administration from the Mormon wheat store-houses in Utah, which are now being swept clean for the first time in more than 30 years. This represents the enormous reserve supply built up under the tithing practice to protect the people against any emergency. After each harvest the church members who are farmers contribute one-tenth of their production to provide seed for future crops and as insurance against famine.

Extreme scarcity of concentrated animal feed in England has resulted in the establishment of livestock rations which are now in effect on the following basis: Horses for farm work and transportation may have ten pounds per head daily. Milch cows not on grass may have a daily ration of four pounds of feed per head, which is to be reduced to two pounds after August 1. No concentrated feed may be used for feeding sheep, pigs or cattle other than milch cows. This class of stock is expected to live on roots, grass, hay and similar products.

MAINE POTATO ACREAGE NOW PROMISES TO BE NORMAL

The potato outlook has changed during the past month, and what earlier in the season looked like a small acreage has developed into one of average proportions. Shortage was mainly due to two reasons, the propaganda for raising wheat, the high price of commercial fertilizer and the price of seed. Seed, however, declined and the fertilizer companies were able to supply their product, the result being that much more land was put in potatoes than was ordinarily planned. It is estimated that 80,000 acres have been planted this year.

Ideal growing weather has prevailed ever since the seed was put in the ground, with the result that the plants are already having such a start as will give them a growth that will be very advantageous as the season progresses. The approximate yield can not even be estimated as yet, as so much depends upon the weather.

BEAN CAKE SUGGESTED AS A FOOD BY JAPANESE MAYOR

Consul A. A. Williamson, at Darien, Manchuria, reports: Bean cake, which is produced in large quantities in South Manchuria, has been regarded locally as good for little else than fertilizer. The *Manchuria Daily News* now suggests its use as food, stating that Viscount Tajiri, the new mayor of Tokyo, holds the cake as excellently suited to the Japanese palate. The *News* states that bean cake costs only one-third as much as rice and contains more nutriment than wheat or barley. To prepare it for the table the cake is mixed with an equal quantity of rice.—*Commerce Reports*.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 956, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, describes the method of curing hay on trucks. Farmers living in humid regions are urged to investigate this method of curing.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

HOW ADRIAN IS BRINGING PRODUCER AND CONSUMER TOGETHER

To get his crops to market the quickest and cheapest way is the prime consideration of the present day farmer. Everyone concedes that the popular "system" of marketing farm products is cumbersome and wasteful, but despite many more or less impractical substitutes that have been offered from time to time, no one has yet presented a plan simple and attractive enough to entirely take the place of the old one. In many instances, organizations composed wholly of producers are establishing ware and commission houses in the larger cities and come as near to providing a practical solution to marketing difficulties as any that have yet been evolved. In other instances, state boards of agriculture, city boards of trade and similar public service organizations have attempted to provide a simple medium of barter and exchange between producer and consumer, with varying success.

One of the newer propositions for simplifying the complex marketing problems, is the "community marketing" idea, which is being tried out at the present time in the city of Adrian, Lenawee county.



W. G. Braden, Manager of the Adrian Community Market

This market was opened April 5, and the results obtained so far seem to have justified the expectations of its promoters.

The manager of the Adrian Community Market Mr. W. G. Braden, who acted as manager for several years

in the city of Stillwater, Minnesota, which has proven a most gratifying success. We asked Mr. Braden to furnish us with a story of the Adrian venture, which he has kindly done in the following words:

Relative to the Community Market, of which the writer is manager, located at Adrian, I beg to say that it is patterned very much after the original Community Market at Stillwater, Minnesota, where the present manager of the Adrian Community Market was the original manager of the Community Market, and worked with the same four years previous to accepting the position here at Adrian.

Community marketing is a new idea in marketing farm products. This method of marketing was brought about perhaps more or less through the many co-operative ideas existing in the state of Minnesota, however, as it benefits entirely the three factors making up a community we think that it is really better than the ordinary co-operative organizations.

The Community Market of Adrian is incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan, capitalized at \$10,000, this stock being made up of both business men and farmers, the greater amount of the stock being taken up by the business men.

The main feature of the market is to have a place where the producer can sell anything and everything at any time he, the producer, sees fit to market the same, and at the same time pay a reasonable market price for any and all products. This has a tendency to increase production. This also has a tendency to satisfy the farmer who often, as perhaps you are aware, and especially so in towns the size or smaller than Adrian, runs a chance of not disposing of his products when drawn to town and often has to resort to the method of returning his products to his farm and in most cases where this happens the farmer becomes more or less disgruntled, ceases to produce the product he failed to dispose of and at the same time has more or less a grudge against his fellow

man in the city for not having a place for him to dispose of his products.

It is plain to be seen that the more of these products that are hauled into the city the better it is for the business men in general, as there is naturally more money to spend and more people to spend it, thus the initiative of the business men in the organization of such a market.

The third factor, the consumer of the community, is benefitted by the mere fact that the fundamental principle laid down by such a market is to sell the products directly, or as near directly as practicable to the consumer, thus eliminating, as you must know, from one to as many as five or six middlemen sometimes, and as a rule never less than two. At present, owing to the lack of experience by the present manager we are unable to carry this principal out fully, but expect to within a very short time. At Stillwater, Minnesota, the manager, owing to his long experience in the produce business was familiar with the buying public in general throughout that section of the country, and could at all times place any and all products to the dealers and large consumers. Here we are about to establish a truck line system to Detroit and Toledo, and possibly Cleveland; and when these lines begin to operate then we expect to carry out this policy of selling direct to the dealer and consumer. It is evident then that in eliminating the middleman and especially so eliminating the dishonest middleman, that prices will be made cheaper to the consumer, thus helping in turn the producer and business men of our cities.

There are so many good features and good ideas connected with a Community Market that time and space forbids us at this time to go into the full details of the story, however, we would be very pleased to extend to you an invitation to visit our plant at your convenience and it would perhaps be well in line with your policy to come here and spend a day or two making a direct study of our market, its principles, and its benefits, and the writer will take great pleasure in answering any and all questions you may see fit to ask him.

Since April 5th, date of opening the Market, we have written 575 checks, amounting to upwards of \$8,000.00. This amount of farm products and this the worst part of the season. Not so bad you surely will admit.

DEMAOGOGUES OUR WORST ENEMIES—LOOK OUT FOR THEM!

Farmers produce food. Food is scarce and dear. So let us denounce the farmers in a lump. Without gathering and weighing the facts in the case, without trying to study out detailed ways of improving production and lessening cost of distribution—all of which requires intelligence, patience and integrity—let us go among city wage earners, who are often not much informed about farming, and tell them their food is dear because farmers are rapacious pirates, with no thought but to rob them of their last penny. Let us stir up hatred of farmers, clamor for laws against them, set workmen as a class against farmers as a class, and thereby capitalize the dearth of food into votes for ourselves.

Of course that would be no way to get more abundant and cheaper food. Whatever effect it had would be in the opposite direction. But it would be exactly the way of the demagogue.

There are plenty of them among us. War, with all the questionings, doubtings and gropings toward a better social order which it naturally provokes, gives them an unusual opportunity. They are the worst enemies the people of the United States have to deal with inside their own borders, not excluding German spies.

Generally you can tell them by their violence, their appeals to hatred, their constant effort to set one part of the people against another part indiscriminately. Whoever makes a business of blackguarding a particular section of the country or a particular category of citizens is a demagogue.

Because the social mind is deeply stirred, because we are retrying old propositions, searching for new values and relationships on a broad scale, the demagogue is much worse poison than ordinarily. Look out for him.—(Saturday Evening Post.)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in bulletin No. 930, tells how to market butter and cheese by parcel post. The bulletin is illustrated and shows the best way to prepare, wrap and ship these products. Farmers' Bulletin No. 922, entitled "Parcel-Post Business Methods" explains how a farmer may build up a trade with city consumers.

WOMEN WILL PREPARE MANY EXHIBITS FOR MICH. STATE FAIR

Like thousands of institutions throughout the world which have been forced to appeal to woman-kind for assistance, since the manpower has turned its entire attention to the elimination of the Hohenzollerns, the success of the 1918 Michigan State Fair will be dependent, more than ever before, upon the support of the gentler sex.

Innumerable exhibits which in former years have been displayed by men now in the forces of Uncle Sam, are being prepared and will be entered this fall by their wives and sisters. Women entrees are filling the ranks in many of the competitions that in previous years have been patronized exclusively by the men. G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Fair, is anticipating the scarcity of unoccupied men who in past years have acted as guides, judges, pages, attendants, ticket sellers, gate tenders, ushers and many other positions during the ten days' fair, and at the 1918 exposition in Detroit August 30-September 8, hundreds of young women will be found acting in these capacities.

During the five years that Mr. Dickinson has been executive head of the fair, he has catered to the assistance and support of the women and has offered them every inducement to participate in this great state institution. He declares that in his opinion, no large establishment conducted for the education and entertainment of all the people can be an eminent success without the patronage of the women. Through the increased activity of women in all lines of endeavor since the declaration of war by the United States, Mr. Dickinson will be able to advance his theory this year further than ever before.

Women have not been entire strangers to the State Fair. In former years they have been particularly active in the needlework department, better babies contest, the handicraft and fine arts, dairy, domestic and poultry departments. The influence of the women is partially responsible for the new \$30,000.00 poultry building which is being erected on the grounds and will be thrown open for the first time when the Fair opens on August 30.

The better babies contest has grown to such proportions that it has received national recognition and the needlework department is considered one of the best exhibits of its kind displayed in the United States. The women have made wonderful success of the phases of the Fair they have taken an active interest in, but this year their scope will be widened and they will become active in many new features of the exposition.

It is thru his association with women in fair work that Mr. Dickinson has formed his opinion of their ability. He asserts that the 1918 Fair will be the greatest success in the history of the organization and a large amount of the credit will be due the women's increased interest in the project.

CARSON CITY BOYS' AND GIRLS' CALF CLUB SELLS BLOODED STOCK

The Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank of Carson City was one of the few banks of the state to lend its support to the boy and girl calf club movement which started in this state several years ago. The Carson City Club has been very successful, having a membership of seventeen, and the interest manifested by the members at the instance of organizing has been retained thru the numerous trying experiences that beset the path of the youthful calf club enthusiast.

Saturday, June 14th, the seventeen yearling calves which had been raised by the members of the club were placed on sale, and the sale was made the occasion for a gala day in which everybody took part. State agricultural college leaders were present and gave the audience instructive addresses upon the boys and girls work, and urged that other clubs be organized in that vicinity.

The bidding for the calves was very active, prices on registered stock going up as high as \$250 in several instances.

The calf club movement is doing a great deal to give boys and girls a vital interest in farming and dairying, and make them more contented with farm life, and it is to be regretted that more banks of the state are not progressive and public-spirited enough to see the possibilities of the movement and lend it their support.

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.)

LOOKS LIKE A SWINDLE, PURE AND SIMPLE

I am writing you for information. My mother was married some time ago and her husband ran a hardware bill here. They sent her a statement of it last December; it was \$5.72. Her husband left her a year and a half ago, on account of his debts which he could not meet, or would not try, and he has never provided a living for her. Now, this hardware man has come on and has had a garnishee put on my hay and they told me I was obliged to pay the debt. They garnisheered for \$23.19, then brought in a bill for \$81, and the lawyer just talked and gave neither the hay buyer nor myself time to think until I paid him \$70. I found out afterward there was no money paid the hay buyer at all. It looks to me like an illegal trick all the way thru.

I hold a deed of the 40 acres and mother has a life lease. My lawyer tells me I am not responsible for my mother's husband's debts at all, especially while she was not depending upon me for a living.

Now, how can I hold my money, and how can I go to work to get it back? I have gone in debt and have depended upon the hay to pay up and to buy coal for my mother for next winter, as I expect to be called to war and wanted to leave her out of debt and wanted also to know mother was provided with fuel for next winter.—A Subscriber, Brown City, Michigan.

From the statement made I believe the young man has been defrauded out of the money, as neither he nor his mother is responsible for the step-father's debts. Not even though his mother signed the note. His mother would not be liable for her husband's debts even though she signed a note agreeing to pay it. Under such circumstances the law presumes she is acting under coercion.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

SECTION 14881, COMPILED LAWS OF 1915 GIVES STALLION LAWS

What is the stallion law in Michigan regarding collection of fees? My mare was bred June 15, 1916, and I sold her with the understanding that the buyer was to pay for the colt. Can they come onto me for the fee. In advertising the stallion there is nothing said about collection of fee in case the mare is disposed of. The stallion was a scrub and he had no license for him. In that case can the owner charge fee illegally?

Isn't the colt holden for the fee, while if I pay the fee I have no hold on the colt?—W. W. Decatur, Michigan.

The law is found in Compiled Laws of 1915 at Section 14881 and following: The lien given by the law is found in Section 14889 in full. If the owner of the stallion could not collect his pay under the lien, he may look to the owner in the first instance for the bill. Section 14885 gives the law in regard to "scrubs." If the law of that section was violated, the owner could not collect his fee in my opinion. Ask the prosecuting attorney to let you see a copy of this law.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

FARMER WISHES TO HELP NEW TAX PROPOSAL ALONG

Will you please let me know where to get the new site-value literature so I can help push it along?—E. J. Ellsworth, Michigan.

Mr. Judson Grenell of Waterford, Michigan, is secretary of the Michigan Site Value Tax League which is sponsoring the proposed changes in our tax laws. He will be glad to send complete literature to any farmer who desires to help the good work along.

NO FEDERAL RULING PROVIDING CONSUMERS BUY SUGAR BY CARD

An Alma subscriber recently went to his grocer to buy some sugar. The dealer required him to purchase a card showing the amount of sugar bought, on the grounds that the government had passed such a law. Our subscriber denied that such a ruling had been made. An argument ensued. Our subscriber appealed to us; we appealed to the State Food Administrator, who advised as follows:

1st. Has the United States or State passed a law which requires the consumer to have a sugar card in order to obtain sugar?

Answer: No such law has been passed.

2nd. Has the Federal Food Administrator for Michigan made any ruling whereby the consumer is required to have a sugar card in order to obtain sugar?

Answer: No such ruling has ever been made.

In explanation of just why some counties or some sections of a county may have sugar cards comes from the fact that the Federal Food Administrator for Michigan having made no such ruling, would permit the merchants from any town or city, by mutual agreement, to adopt the sugar card if approved by the local County Food Administrator."

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION IS HELPING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

Speaking before the National Milk and Dairy Farm Exposition at New York City, May 23rd, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, discussed the international milk situation exhaustively. He did not, however, acknowledge that any of the blame for the lessened use of the dairy produce belonged to the Food Administration. On the contrary, he believes that the higher cost of milk resulting from the organized dairymen's demands was the immediate and most important cause of the falling off in consumption. He says: "The poorer sections of the community spent the same sum on milk and took less a quantity. There was thus the heart-breaking reaction of diminished milk feeding of our own children. That has been more or less overcome by propaganda in these sections as to the necessity of milk for children. This has led to a larger consumption. I am informed that it is now again about normal to all foods for the little ones."

These efforts to popularize dairy products as necessary articles of food have had the co-operation in many instances of state dairymen's association. The proposal advocated by some of the leaders in the industry that those interested in its ultimate success should advertise the merits of their commodity in the same manner as other manufacturers has only recently met with any serious consideration. Some farmers of the old school, apparently unable to understand the changing conditions which would make such a move advisable, have opposed the suggestion, but others have given their enthusiastic support.

Conspicuous among the latter are the members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, the secretary of which, Mr. R. C. Reid, has long been an advocate of such a movement. Thru the efforts of this association, and with the co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, an advertising campaign setting forth the food value of dairy produce, has been in progress in the city of Detroit for several weeks. Prof. D. L. James, of the bureau of markets, has had charge of the campaign and has been assisted by Prof. H. C. Troy, professor of dairy husbandry of Cornell University. These two gentlemen have been devoting their attention to the marketing difficulties obtaining in the city, while a number of assistants have been promoting the educational work among the consumers.

The campaign in Detroit has not been confined to the boosting of milk sales alone, but of cheese as well, and particularly cottage cheese. Speaking to an M. B. F. representative, Prof. Troy said: "We find that most of the cottage cheese on sale in Detroit is of very poor grade, unpalatable, sloppy and half sour. You could not expect consumers to be moved by any plea to eat more of such stuff as I have eaten at some of the restaurants. And so the primary concern with us has been to better the quality before trying to sell the product. To do this we have had two expert cheese makers working in the creamery plants for the past two weeks instructing the local cheese makers how best to utilize their skimmed and off-grade milk in order to make good, tasty cheese. We have found the creamery people very anxious to co-operate in these educational efforts, and we hope thru them to materially better the quality of Detroit cottage cheese."

Having thus established a standard quality product, the next step is to gain the ear of the housewives of the city to show them how valuable a food the product is. This has been accomplished without difficulty in Detroit, thru Miss Edna Randall of the Department of Agriculture, who has been conducting a series of cottage cheese demonstrations in which she shows how to make twelve different foods from that commodity. Miss Randall first established a class among the domestic science students of the city who learned how to conduct the demonstrations and these in turn have held other demonstrations before the women's clubs. In this manner thousands of Detroit women who never before knew of the food

values of milk and cheese, have learned that they are indispensable to a well-balanced diet and that from them many tasty dishes can be made.

In view of the merits of cottage cheese as a food, as shown on page three of this issue, it is hoped that people can be educated into its greater use. Not only would an increased consumption of cottage cheese mean a probable proportionate decrease in the use of meats, etc., but it would provide a market for millions of gallons of skim milk that now go to waste.

As to the effects of this advertising campaign in stimulating the demand for dairy produce, no figures are yet available. The strike of the milk drivers has interfered somewhat with the calculations. It is generally predicted, however, by those who have watched the effects of similar campaigns in other cities, that there will be a quickened demand for these commodities, and that as people learn from their own experiences how best to utilize these products in their daily meal, the demand will grow to large proportions.

The producer may not for the time being at least realize the results of these merchandizing efforts. There is a surplus of both whole and skim milk for which a market must be found. When the consumption finally meets up with the supply, as it is believed it eventually will, the farmer should quickly notice the difference, and an enlightened public will provide a stable and largely augmented demand for milk and its products, regardless of their increasing costs.

THE PUBLISHERS DESK

TO BUY OR NOT TO BUY—Some recent letters and talks I have had with men and women in widely separated walks of life leads me to wonder who, after all, is right in this universal problem of whether or not to buy and spend during these war times. A good Detroit friend of mine, E. Le Roy Pelletier, who by the way, has one of the most attractive farms in Oakland county, one of the few city farmers' farms that actually pays its own expenses and more, asks pointedly in a recent article,

"Are you practicing false patriotism? By that we mean, are you one of those misguided persons who, in the name patriotism, are trying to stop the wheels of commerce?"

How are we going to pay for this war—for our part in it? Why by loaning Uncle Sam all the money we can from our earnings. By income taxes and by Excess Profits tax—the presumption being that some will reap excess profits during the war.

Very well then—is it no the truest form of patriotism to keep the wheels of commerce revolving—to keep the fires burning under the factory furnaces—to buy and sell and loan and borrow and in every legitimate way keep money in circulation more than ever before?

It doesn't matter which citizen buys the Liberty bond so long as someone advances the money to Uncle Sam. Nor is that money locked up for "the duration of the war." It will return almost immediately to circulation in the form of wages. Uncle Sam doesn't want that money to keep, but to spend.

Keep it moving!"

This question and friend Pelletier's reasoning came like a cold bath to some very prominent citizens who are preaching the doctrine of "wear the old suit," "stop spending—saving will win the war," etc., like Frank Vanderlip, who is at the head of the government's war saving stamps movement. So here is the test of your reasoning and mine. Frankly I am inclined to agree with the theory that it is not going to help sell more Liberty Bonds and savings stamps, if we stop buying of the jeweler, the milliner and the clothier. The farmer who stops buying those things which in normal times he would purchase for his family and thus helps to close these stores in his nearby town is surely detracting from the value of his farm and lessening the buying power of his nearest market for perishables.

So there must be a happy medium between these two extremes for the man who says "don't spend a cent for anything but bare necessities, so we won't lose the war," and the man who says "spend and keep America prosperous so we can go over top with flying colors!" We must each decide for ourselves. Everything we buy is high in price, therefore everything we sell must be sold at higher prices. Everyone of us must do our level best every day at the particular job where we have found our life's work. For this service during war times we will receive a greater compensation than during normal peace times—therefore if we invest this surplus in government bonds, etc., not only as the safest form of an investment for the future, but to help our nation finance itself in time of war, and then spend for necessities, luxuries and amusements just as we would in normal times, we will be patriots in the fullest sense of the word!

Note—This opens up a very interesting discussion in which I would indeed be glad to have you, kind reader, join. The problem is a big one, learned ones on both sides of the fence shake their heads and then their fists, but old Father Time smiles at their antics and with his great leveler adjusts the weights to meet the changing conditions of the day.

ARE ANTS BENEFICIAL OR INJURIOUS TO MANKIND?

Nearly everyone is familiar with ants and knows something of their habits, structure, mode of living, etc. They vary in size from the tiny red ant that is so frequently found in the kitchen and pantry, to the large black carpenter-ant that lives in decayed stumps or old lumber. They occur in all parts of the world from the dry and arid deserts to the damp tropical forests, and from the torrid zone to the arctic circle.

We all know that ants are a nuisance where they get into the house and many people have wondered if they are truly destructive, or if they have some beneficial habits. An affirmative answer may be given to both of these questions. There are many species of ants that we may classify as being of negative importance, that is, neither beneficial nor injurious. Some of the benefits that may be attributed to ants are their habits of going deep into the ground and bringing up particles of soil and scattering them on the surface. They are constantly stirring and working the soil and so may be classed with the earthworm in this respect. Ants also aid in the decomposition of organic substances, this is slow but is constantly going on throughout the season. They feed on the body-juices and tissues of dead insects which they find or kill for themselves. It is reported that there are twelve species of ants known to attack the immature stages of the cotton boll-weevil. "In some cases more than half of the immature stages in the fields have been found to be destroyed by ants alone." The writer has seen a large carpenter-ant devouring the pupa of the seventeen-year locust. One observer said that he had seen several red ants attack a bed-bug tear off its legs and carry it away. It has been said that a good way to rid a house of bed-bugs is to turn in a colony of red ants as they will seek out the bed-bugs and completely eradicate them. But the ants will remain in possession of the house so that one gains nothing.

Ants may also be considered to be injurious, not only in the house but in the field. They are very fond of the sweet honey dew that is secreted by the plant lice. Sometimes they carry these insects to their nests and care for them in order that they may use this sweet fluid. An example of how ants harbor these pests is shown in the case of the corn root-aphis. One species of ants living in corn fields collects the eggs of the corn root-aphis in the fall, carry them to their own nests and care for them during the winter. In the spring the newly hatched aphids are carried out by the ants and placed on the roots of an early food plant, later being transferred to the roots of corn where they do much damage.

The housewife goes to the pantry some summer's day, to get some cake and finds that the frosting is covered with tiny red ants. Further investigation reveals them in the butter, sugar and running all over everything apparently. Sometimes it is the larger black species which carries its love of sweet things to the sugar bowl. How am I to get rid of them? It is, of course, useless to try and kill them one at a time like "swatting the fly."

The first step is to take everything out of the infested place, clean everything, burning papers, and throw away any infested foods. Any foods that are liable to attract this insect, like cake, bread, sugar, meat and similar substances, should be placed in ant-proof metal containers or set over a dish of water in which the ants will drown in trying to get at the food. The source of the colony should be located. If it is under the floor or in the wall the liberal use of carbon bisulphide will soon exterminate all that come near its odor. An old wood box may be the seat of the trouble or its nest may be in the ground near the back porch. In using the carbon bisulphide care must be taken that no light or fire is near as it is very inflammable.

If ants like the sweet things in the cupboards one of the best remedies, worked out by the Department of Entomology at the Michigan Agricultural college, is to mix

one part of tartar emetic with 20 of extracted honey. Put in small saucer or spread on thin slice of bread and place where the ants will have access to it, but where it is inaccessible to children or household pets. If the ants that are bothering care more for grease, then use grease instead of the sweet material, using it in the same proportions. This poison does not act quickly but works thoroughly for it will make the ants crazy and they will go back to their nests and tear them up.

If the ants are troublesome in the lawns or in the gardens, where they are building their nests they can be killed even more rapidly than in the house. Drench the nests with boiling water or pour into them a small quantity of kerosene or coal oil.—Don B. Whelan.

DON'T WASTE FEED; THE SILO WILL SAVE IT FOR YOU

At least 37 per cent of the digestible material of the corn plant is left in the stover when the ears only are used. When corn is ensiled this 37 per cent goes into the silo with the 63 per cent in the ear. The importance of this saving will be more apparent when given a money value. With a yield of 50 bushels an acre, the value of grain is \$65, at \$1.50 a bushel. Since the stover contains more than one-third of the food nutrients it is worth at least one-half as much as the grain, or \$32.50. How many farmers will willingly leave in the field \$32.50 an acre?

But suppose the dry stover is fed as roughage. Even then it is not well saved as completely as in silage. When, under ordinary farm conditions, corn is cured in the shock the loss of dry matter is approximately 25 per cent and may be as high as 45 per cent. These losses are due to the breaking off of leaves by the wind and in handling, and to destructive fermentations. The loss of dry matter in the silo is very slight when the silo is tight and the silage well packed at the time of filling. As silage the cornstalk is all consumed, but as stover only the leaves are eaten unless it is shredded, and even then a great part of the stalk is discarded. Some feeding experiments show that even in shredded stover the portion discarded is as high as 31 per cent. This is in addition to the loss of dry matter during the curing process.

Too frequently an unfavorable season like that of last year results in the loss of the whole corn plant or in mature soft corn that is of little value. By far the best method to utilize corn which is immature at harvesting time is to put it into the silo. Even frosted corn will make satisfactory silage if harvested at once. If it becomes dry, it may be saved by adding water during the filling process.

THE PLOWED GROUND PRODUCED THE BEST YIELD

An average of six years' experiment in eleven tests were made at Manhattan, Kansas, on adjoining plots of land. The only difference in the treatment of the plots was in the plowing.

The table shows what this was. The same kind of seed was planted, in the same way, and on the same date, September 29th.

Every precaution was taken to see that plowing should be the only difference in the treatment. For this reason the variations in yield was due entirely to the different method of preparing the seed bed.

Some very interesting facts are brought to light from this experiment.

We notice that the ground being plowed at the right time without previous disking or any other preparation produced the highest yield.

Methods of Preparation—	Yield an acre in bushels	Cost an acre for preparation	Value of crop at 80c a bu.	Value less cost of preparation
1. Disked, not plowed	4.29	\$1.95	\$ 3.42	\$ 1.47
2. Plowed Sept. 5, three inches deep..	14.46	3.05	11.57	8.52
3. Plowed Sept. 15, seven inches deep.	15.79	3.55	12.63	9.08
4. Double disked July 15; plowed Sept. 15, seven inches deep.....	23.57	4.35	18.85	14.50
5. Plowed Aug. 15, seven inches deep. Not worked until Sept. 15.....	23.62	3.55	18.89	15.34
6. Plowed Aug. 15, seven inches deep.	27.74	3.90	22.19	18.29
7. Double disked July 15, plowed Aug. 15, seven inches deep.....	32.68	4.70	26.14	21.44
8. Plowed July 15, three inches deep..	33.46	4.45	26.77	22.32
9. Listed July 15, five inches deep. Ridges split Aug. 15.....	34.35	3.75	27.48	23.73
10. Listed July 15, five inches deep. Worked down	35.07	3.70	28.05	24.35
11. Plowed July 15, seven inches deep.	38.36	4.95	30.69	25.74

NEW YORK FARMER TELLS HOW HE COMBATS POTATO BLIGHT

While potato blight is not as prevalent in Michigan as many other states, yet it does cause enormous losses during certain favorable seasons. Opinions differ widely as to the cause of blight and the most successful methods of combating it. Albert DeGraff, a farmer of Jefferson county, N. Y., tells in a recent issue of the *American Agriculturalist*, his experiences with this disease, as follows:

"From 1909 to 1915 I sprayed my late potatoes with bordeaux mixture about five times a year, varying somewhat according to conditions. The last two seasons I have not done so, for the reason that spray materials have been very high and I have had but few late potatoes, and since blight only comes here about once every four years, I decided to watch the weather and only spray if favorable to blight.

"The seasons of 1916 and 1917 were dry in this locality, so I did not have to spray much except for bugs, and no blight appeared. According to my observations this disease only appears in moist, moderate weather, 65 to 77 degrees being the most favorable temperature. At temperatures lower than 50 degrees and higher than 78 degrees it does not seem to develop. I used bordeaux with a 50-gallon 4-row spray, which has a single acting pump. One nozzle to the row is used for the first few sprayings, and when the tops get too large two nozzles are used. If buying again I would get a sprayer with a double acting pump, for I cannot apply more than 50 gallons to the acre with my single acting pump, which is not enough. There is one made now which has three nozzles to the row, two of them throwing the spray upwards and sideways and the other downward from above. I think this is a good idea, as my chief trouble has been in not being able to make thorough enough applications. Blight of any consequence has appeared three times since I have been raising potatoes in quantities. In 1910 I stopped spraying too soon. Blight came just before the potatoes were ripe, about October 1, and while it did not cut the yield any, which was about 300 bushels per acre, it caused about one-third of the crop to rot and entailed a lot of labor in picking them over.

"The second time, in September, 1912, I was able to protect the crop very well, but naturally I lost a few bushels by rot on the wet portions of the field. Blight appeared in September, 1915, and although I sprayed as thoroughly as I could with my sprayer, the yield was cut to 75 bushels per acre, whereas the early ones went from 150 to 300 bushels to the acre. I undoubtedly increased the yield 20 bushels per acre by the spraying, as I prolonged the life of the plants about two weeks, but the fact that the field had very poor air drainage and its mucky nature in spots, coupled with the fact that the weather remained very favorable to blight during a considerable period, made it impossible to prevent it entirely with the sprayer at my disposal. It is possible that with a better one I could have made a better showing.

"In using bordeaux I made up a stock solution of copper sulphate by hanging a bran sack in a barrel partly filled with water. There should be more sulphate than the water will dissolve, and this gives a saturated solution containing three pounds to the gallon of water. I mix a quantity of hydrated lime with water, using enough water so that the given quantity of lime when stirred up will combine with a large quantity of the copper sulphate solution. This is tested by stirring together in a pail of water a small measure of the lime and copper sulphate solutions and then adding a drop of potassium ferrocyanide solution. If this turns brown it indicates that there is not enough lime, and by adding one of the other ingredients until it is neutralized, through this I find how much of the lime solution is necessary. In spraying there should be at least a pound more

of lime than is required to neutralize six pounds of copper sulphate. In practicing I add lime to water of the lime solution until two gallons contain the proper amount to neutralize two gallons or six pounds of the copper sulphate. If lime is needed six pounds is enough to do this. Six pounds of copper sulphate and five of lime to 50 gallons of water will make a standard mixture. I put in all the lime and most of the water first, and then add the sulphate and the rest of the water."



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

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

The usual weekly movement of wheat has taken place during the week. The only attention given to the wheat situation is this season's crop developments. Harvesting of this season's crop has started in some sections and the indications are very favorable for a large yield. Looks as though white bread will soon be more plentiful which will be given a most welcome reception.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	79	78 1-2	87
No. 3 White	78 1-2	78 1-4	86 1-2
No. 4 White	77 1-2	77	86

The oat market is sympathetic with the corn market. On account of export buyers withdrawing gave the market a heavy undertone. Eastern buyers supplies are getting low and when they start to buy there is a possibility of bringing on a firmer tone. Crop conditions are very favorable for a large yield and buyers are holding back and taking on supplies to meet only their present requirements.



CORN

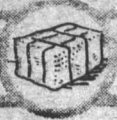
GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.65	1.70	1.69
No. 3 Yellow	1.60	1.65	1.67
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.55	1.60

Following the advance in the market brought on active selling resulting in a movement which brought on a weakness in the market. The selling of corn by countrymen was on a large scale and they not only let loose on their July and August futures but also sold considerable June. It is the opinion of many traders that countrymen will again hold back selling after moving a portion of their holdings which will have a tendency to strengthen the market. Then on the other hand dealers claim the only thing that can possibly hold up the market is oversold conditions. The development will be very interesting to follow. Crop and weather conditions will have their influence.



RYE

Marketing of rye is at a standstill therefore no change in prices.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	17 00 17 50	15 00 15 50	14 00 14 50
Chicago	19 00 21 00	16 00 17 00	13 00 14 00
Cincinnati	19 75 21 00	16 00 20 50	13 00 16 00
Pittsburgh	23 00 21 50	20 50 20 50	12 50 16 50
New York	25 00 22 00	20 00 25 00	15 00 18 00
Richmond	21 00 24 00	19 00 22 00	14 00 15 00

One of the leading topics today that have been cussed and discussed is the hay market. Farmers have been cussing themselves that they did not get their hay on the market earlier in the season. Buyers that contracted and stored a lot of high priced hay are now saying "What a fool I was for not letting loose of 'he hay sooner," while others say "I'll be darned if I will sell until I give the market a chance to clear up." As the situation now stands both farmers and buyers are losers, figuring on basis of offer-



LAST MINUTE WIRES

RICHMOND—Hay market very unsatisfactory. We fully expected market to clear itself of the over supply but it seems that the heavy supplies of lower grades has completely blocked early improvement.
PITTSBURGH—Only choicest grades of hay moving at all. Grades lower than good No. 2 is practically unsalable. Do not look for immediate improvement.
CHICAGO—Market steady in all lines of produce. Old potatoes picked up quickly at quotations. New potatoes selling at lower prices. Hay market inactive altho stocks are greatly reduced, there being large supplies at country loading points, and cars being available for loading we do not expect a higher market for some time.
DETROIT—Poultry and dressed calves scarce and firm. Butter firm; arrivals just meet demand. Old potatoes scarce and firm. Strawberries and cherries not coming in fast enough to supply the trade. Egg receipts moderate.

ings during the winter and spring months.

Hay is plentiful on all markets and trade channels are so well filled that buying is very slow. Present crop prospects are favorable for a large hay crop. The quality of the new crop will of course depend on weather conditions at the time of cutting.

The problem for the balance of the season will be to get a supply of good hay as the present offerings run mostly to the poorer grades.

The New York market is supplied with a considerable quantity of hay coming by river from upstate and Canada. This hay sells below the market and attracts buyers where loading is possible. Prices are very irregular between the different harbor points. Sales are being made at prices in favor of the buyer.

St. Louis market dull and inactive even the best grades have been moving very slowly.

Pittsburgh offerings continue large and much greater than can be absorbed. Sales are hard to make even at reduced prices.

Chicago: Market reasonably steady with light arrivals. The situation lacks activity due to many of the largest buyers not coming to the market for their supplies. Looks as though they were waiting for market developments.

Cincinnati: This market is on the crippled list. All trading is at a stand still with hay grading better than a No. 2 timothy selling very slowly.

DETROIT: This market is ruling steady. The trade is wanting the better grades of hay. Poorer grades move slowly at any price. Distributors have been able to keep the yards cleared daily of the best grades and with few exceptions on the few cars of the lower grades. This being the case Detroit has been one of the best regulated markets on the list.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	10.00	11.50	12.50
Prime	9.75	11.25	12.25
Red Kidneys	13.50	12.50	13.00

The market lacks activity and with liberal supplies it has been hard to

realize sales at the present quotations. It is quite evident that there are large stocks of western beans that are being pushed into all markets. Until this stock is reduced it looks as though the white Michigan bean will have to meet a keen competitor. However we would advise farmers to hold on to their beans for at least a few weeks and watch developments.

Feed

Mill feeds are not very plentiful and the prices quoted are merely nominal prices representing some lines of feed offered by different mills. Barley feeds are more plentiful than any other line. Barley feed is offered for quick shipment and very often cars can be purchased in transit.

Reground oat hulls are offered, guaranteeing 6% protein, 2% fat. This class of feed is used with other feeds containing a higher per centage of protein, as a filler.

Prices quoted Detroit delivery basis: Standard wheat bran, cwt. \$39.75; standard wheat middlings, \$42.00; rye middlings, \$54.25; barley feed, \$39.50; reground oat hulls, \$20.00; O. P. oil meal, \$53.50.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.45 cwt.	1.35 cwt.
Chicago	1.35	1.35
Cincinnati	1.50	1.35
New York	1.50	1.40
Pittsburgh	1.35	1.15
Baltimore, Md.	1.60	1.50

With the old potato season practically over so far as Michigan shippers are concerned, the trade will turn their energies to the handling of southern shipments. Of course there are a few old potatoes yet to be marketed and with the present firmness to the market, shippers should realize fair returns on late shipments. Clean up your stock and if you find a few bushels over your own requirements should advise picking up a few sacks and get them to a market.

Strawberries

Receipts have been somewhat disappointing and quality only fair. Mich-

igan berries are bringing from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per bushel. Judging by the latest reports strawberries are drying up in some localities and in other localities they are not yielding heavy and running poor in grade. Even tho the price is high the supply will not take care of the demand.

Cherries

No Michigan cherries in but anticipate arrivals the latter part of this month. Crop indications are that there will hardly be an average yield. Anticipating the usual demand, the market should be firm thru the season.

Black Raspberries

They say the bushes are loaded. The demand is always good for both red and black. They are good canners and the housewives will have to fill up the cans with something. We believe they will grab on to the raspberries which will create a good demand. Sixteen quart cases sell the best. No market established as yet.



BUTTER

DETROIT: Market has been a little draggy but look for a slight reaction. Receipts have not been large therefore the demand this coming week should tone up the market considerably. Extra selling 41 1/2c and firsts 40 1/2c. Good dairy butter is selling from 39c to 41c. Other grades accordingly.

New York, June 15—Receipts of butter this week have fallen below those of last week by approximately 17,000 tubs. There is a rumor about the market that the Allies have recently contracted for 1,000,000 pounds of butter. The Food Administration has ruled that the newly organized Division of Co-ordination of Purchase will purchase supplies for the army as well as for the Allies, which means that such butter will be bought on this market to a considerable extent. All the above factors tend to strengthen the market at the present time. There seems to be no indication that prices of butter will materially fall during the summer. There will undoubtedly be slight fluctuations because of increased or lessened receipts but no marked decline in price need be expected.

The week started out with active buying and Monday opened with a strong market with quotations on extras firm at 43 1/2c. On Tuesday there was a rise of one-fourth to one half cent, while on Wednesday the market became strong with a 44c quotation which held on Thursday and Friday. While buying has not been so active during the last part of the week as on Monday and Tuesday there has been sufficient to keep the market firm. There has been an especially active market for firsts, the price of which has drawn nearer to that of extras. At the close yesterday firsts were quoted at 42@43 1/2c. Butter is improving and seconds are scarcer than at any previous season. Seconds are quoted at 38@41 1/2c. Prices ranging from 44 1/2 to 45c are being paid for extremely fancy grades of butter. The demand for sweet, or unsalted, butter is limited at present because of an oversupply. Makers of such butter are again advised to make salted butter.



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

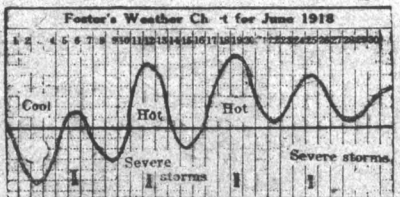
No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Practically no changes in the market. Receipts continue light which are inadequate to take care of the demand. However, it is to be expected that the receipts will run a trifle heavier in old hens and staggy roosters, also in broilers. There are a few shipments of broilers now coming in, the quality averaging only fair.

(Continued on Page 12)

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 23 to 27, warm wave 22 to 26, cool wave 25 to 29. This will bring the most severe storms of the month. Storm forces will be least on the Pacific slope, gradually increasing as they move eastward. From great lakes till they are far out on the Atlantic greater force and dangerous storms are expected not far from June 26.
 A radical change occurred following the storms that crossed continent June 5 to 8 and new locations of rainfall were established. The storms that cross continent near June 25 will give some indications. Rains are expected to be excessive in northwest Pacific slope, with more than usual rain farther south on the Pacific slope

and in Arizona, New Mexico, northern Mexico and western Texas. Excessive rains will cease in central valleys and in eastern section. Sufficient rain is expected above and west of the upper great lakes. From moderate rains to dry weather expected in other sections up to about middle of July.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 30 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 1, plains sections 2, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 3, eastern sections 4, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 5. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. This storm will be of more than usual force from Pacific to Atlantic and will be a dangerous storm from central valleys till it is well out on the Atlantic. Precipitation from it will be as indicated for previous storm. From June 24 to July 9 unusually severe storms are expected well northward.

W. T. Foster

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM
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VETERINARY EDITOR
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Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

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

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

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

Communications and Subscriptions should be sent to Mt. Clemens

The Farmer and the Flour Regulations

SHALL the farmer who grows the wheat from which flour is manufactured be governed by the same regulations as other consumers with respect to the quantity of flour he may have on hand or consume during a certain period? This is a question that has bothered the Food Administration not a little, and a question upon which it is now seeking light. Many farmers have expressed thru their farm papers a wish that they might have a more liberal allowance of flour, or at least be permitted to keep a larger than 30-days supply on hand. Others proudly declare that they wish to be governed by the same rules as apply to all others.

Recently Federal Food Administrator Prescott asked the M. B. F. for an opinion on the subject. Now, it so happened that a farmer living at Beulah had complained to us only a few weeks previously that he was unable to feed his hired men upon the scant ration of 1½ pounds of flour per man per week, and moreover, was put to great expense and inconvenience because of having his supply restricted to the 30 day needs of his household, his farm being located thirty miles from the nearest mill.

"The farmer has already been placed on a different basis than other consumers," we told Mr. Prescott, "because the maximum price that has been set upon his products has not been extended to other commodities. Because of this the farmers generally will not consider that any special privileges have been given them if they are allowed a larger flour ration and supply than is permitted other consumers."

We also pointed out to Mr. Prescott the inconsistency of placing the food requirements of farmers in the same class as those of people living sedentary lives. The farmer's labor is hard and a constant strain on his muscles. His work makes demands upon his physical strength that can only be satisfactorily supplied by a ration containing liberal portions of wheat protein. To reduce this portion to the same amount that might satisfy those unaccustomed to physical exertions might easily place the farmer's health in jeopardy and handicap his food-producing efforts. Inasmuch as it is the policy of the government to bring every activity up to its highest plane of efficiency, it would appear that a distinction might very properly and justly be made between the flour rations of the farmer and the city dweller.

Since the above correspondence took place we have learned thru the Canadian Countryman how Canada is dealing with an identical situation. We quote the agricultural paper as follows:

"Farmers may now feel reassured that there is no intention on the part of the authorities to inconvenience them unduly in their busy season with unnecessary restrictions and regulations as regards the hoarding of foodstuffs.

"An order of the Canada Food Board recently made it illegal for people to have more than fifteen days' supply of flour, made wholly or in part from wheat, on hand at any one time. For people living at a greater distance than two miles and not less than five miles from dealers licensed by the Canada Food Board, sufficient for their ordinary requirements up to 30 days only was allowed and for persons living 10 miles or more, 120 days' supply. Further, it was required that any such surplus holdings should forthwith be returned to the miller or dealer from whom they were purchased, at the purchase price or at the market price, whichever was the lower. This order was designed primarily to remedy a state of things in the towns and cities, as it was commonly reported that some people had laid in undue quantities of flour in view of the world's scarcity, selfishly thinking that they would be sure of a normal supply for the next year or so, whether the people in Europe starved or not.

"It is the custom of many farmers, however, to take wheat to the mill and get several months' supply ground on one occasion so as to save frequent trips and waste of time. To require that such a farmer return all surplus flour to the mill and then come back every couple of weeks or so for supplies of their own flour, would seriously interfere with farm work, occasioning unnecessary travelling and the waste of days precious, especially at seeding and harvest time, to the cause of production.

"Bona fide farmers are now permitted to hold flour in excess of the amounts provided for other people. An Order-in-Council, passed on May 17th, makes this express provision:

"A bona fide farmer shall be permitted to hold, subject to the order of the Canada Food Board, the amount of flour, made wholly or in part from wheat, he may have in his possession in excess of the amount prescribed by Order No. 31, if, on or before the 15th day of June, 1918, he reports to the miller or dealer, from whom it was purchased or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him.

"When these reports are received it is the duty of the miller or dealer to pass them on to the Canada Food Board and thus it will be known by the authorities what the supply of flour in the country is and where it is. Further, this Order provides that in cases where a farmer or any other person has in his possession one partly used barrel or package he shall not be required to return his surplus requirements, nor shall he be required to return amounts of less than 25 pounds. This Order seems to be entirely reasonable and should not work hardship or inconvenience unnecessary."

Is It a Wise Policy?

HERBERT C. HOOVER has said: "We are today in the season of the largest dairy production and we have a minor surplus. I do not look upon this with alarm but with satisfaction. One result is the increase of our butter and condensed milk in storage. I wish it were larger. It is a factor of safety in the war situation that cannot be over-estimated."

Having spoken thus, it will undoubtedly be Mr. Hoover's policy to increase this surplus thru conservation. Is it a wise policy? Does Mr. Hoover base his words on a thorough knowledge of the situation or is he making the easy mistake of letting his zeal run away with his judgment?

It was the lack of a surplus of farm products at the beginning of the war which made the food administration a necessity. Such a surplus of food materials might have been built up under government encouragement as would have supplied the wants of our allies and ourselves without resorting to stringent conservation measures. The war has taught every nation involved that a food reserve is of as great importance in maintaining the morale of its people as reserves of money and men. Mr. Hoover is anxious to build up a great reserve of foodstuffs. We do not blame him. He shows that he is fully cognizant of the magnitude of his job. He wants to be sure that there is going to be ENOUGH; that nobody will go hungry. A stagnant surplus is not to be worried over until it arrives.

It seems to be the judgment of a great many interested in agriculture, including agricultural college and department of agriculture men that Mr. Hoover's policy could very well stand a modification that would strengthen the present rather unsettled market conditions, without impairing its effectiveness in creating a surplus.

Even while Mr. Hoover has been voicing his regrets that the country's surplus of condensed milk is not larger, scores of condensaries were closing their door because they

could find no market for their accumulating store. A surplus is of no value to anyone unless facilities and capital are available for storing it. The closing down of a single condensary for lack of a market is an indication that the nation's storage facilities have been exhausted.

Farmers everywhere have suffered heavy financial losses thru the closing of condensaries. Many have been obliged to sell their herds; some have left the dairy business forever and the nation has irrevocably lost many potential producers of a valuable food.

We are inclined to believe that Mr. Hoover would build more strongly and surely for the future food needs of the Allies were he to lift his ban entirely from all dairy products and urge people to eat plentifully of them. We would like to hear him say: "Eat milk at every meal; eat cottage cheese at every meal; eat plenty of butter at every meal; it will add relish to your Victory bread, and give you a cheap and valuable food besides. Do not stint in your use of dairy products, either in cooking or at the table."

Such action would immediately strengthen the demand, help clean up the surplus, and give the dairy industry a vast encouragement. With the accelerated production, a single month's notice to both producers and consumers that the shipping situation would permit sending across all the dairy produce needed by the Allies, would be sufficient to create the surplus which Mr. Hoover would like to see.

Is not the important thing right now to strengthen the machine which makes the milk rather than to build up a surplus of its products which cannot for the time being be moved?

The Ups and Downs of the County Farm

WHAT DO you know about your county farm? Is it making money or losing money? Is the present supervisor a farmer or a land-robber? Are you proud of this public institution because of its success or are you ashamed of it because of its failure? You ought to be interested in your county farm, not because you ever expect it to support you, but because you are helping to support it.

County farms have their ups and downs for the reason that they are used as the football of politicians. A good farmer would have no chance on many county farms because the soil is run out, the stock is run down and the expense of farming it has run up. How to put the farm on a paying basis and make it of some value to the community which it serves, in addition to its supplying a home for the poor, is a problem, but not an unsolvable one, by any means.

"Make the county farm the county demonstration farm, and put it in charge of your county agent," has been suggested. We heartily applaud. Every agricultural community ought to have a demonstration farm—an experiment station, if you please—to which farmers could take their numerous soil problems for a cheap and dependable solution. In the hands of a competent agriculturist we can see how every county farm could be made to render a most valuable service to the taxpayers who support it. Think it over and suggest the idea to your farm bureau and board of supervisors.

Non-Partisan League Meets Defeat

THE Non-Partisan League's candidate for governor of Minnesota was defeated in Monday's election. Opponents of the League, taking advantage of certain indiscreet utterances of its leaders with respect to the war, successfully injected the loyalty issue into the campaign and this predominated all other issues. This farmers' political movement which crept out of the North Dakota wheat fields and spread like a prairie fire into adjoining states has aroused the interest of the entire world. Its critics say that it will burn itself out in a few months or a year at the outside. Its friends claim that the movement is founded on principles of right and equality and that it shall prosper. All concede that many of the grievances

which fanned the flame of discontent into so powerful a protest were justifiable; that the movement is an indication of a great social unrest among the farmers of the nation. It is true that the character of some of its leaders is not such as to inspire great confidence in the ultimate success of the League as a nation-wide political organization, but purged of its undesirable features and rid of some of its misguided advisors, the organization promises to exert a vast influence in the nation's future political affairs. When the present cloud of suspicion that hangs over the head of the League, is blown away, we shall endeavor to give our readers more detailed and authentic reports of the organization.

Every new subscription to M. B. F. brings us closer to the goal of maximum service to the farmers of Michigan. Literally hundreds of our friends have sent in their neighbors' subscriptions, and have thus helped to swell our rapidly growing list. If you want to do a good turn for M. B. F., the best way we know of is to send in the subscription of some farmer who is not taking the paper.

The war has so blended the old political issues that Mr. Ford, who has consented to become a candidate for the senate, is having a hard job to decide whether he is a democrat or a republican.

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.)

When is a Farm Not a Farm?

I am satisfied that M. B. F. is interested in most things which affect the public and especially farmers, little as well as big. I am a small farmer as to amount of land owned, but am trying to work 120 acres. I subscribe to and receive six farm papers, also one daily and three weeklies. I try to keep posted, and I have a question I wish the agricultural press to discuss thru its columns as it affects many.

Question: How much land is required to constitute a farm?

Does the law as enacted which established the Federal Farm Loan branch of the U. S. treasury department define how much land shall constitute a farm subject to a loan from any of the several federal land banks? And does it grant to the executive committee of any federal land bank the right to establish any number of acres as a farm? Again, if this law does grant the executive committee such right, then this must be one more law enacted for the benefit of the big fellow. Am I right?

Here is the exact copy of a letter:

Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, June 6, 1918
"Mr.

"Paw Paw, Mich.

"Dear Sir:—The executive committee of this bank has found it necessary to refuse your application for a loan owing to the fact that there is not enough land in this tract to be called a farm."

This application was made in due form and evidently passed favorably upon by local appraising committee, also by the Federal Land Bank's local appraiser, Mr. Coward.

This Mr. Blank has had offered to him from three different sources the amount of the loan requested, but preferred the Federal loan because of its many advantages.

Michigan Fruit Co., of Grand Rapids, The Gleaners, and a cashier in a local bank, there being no question as to security or personal equation. Why then should the Federal Land Bank rightly or legally refuse this loan.

I have taken up my pen in the interest of the other little fellows who are sure to ask for aid. The farm in question is devoted to general agriculture, consists of 17 acres and has improvements to the value of \$1,000. Loan sought was \$600.

I shall be glad to see this question discussed in M. B. F. as well as the others I intend to write to including Herbert Quick's pet.—V. C. S.

GOV. CAPPER SAYS NOT ONE MORE BUSHEL OF GRAIN FOR BEER VATS

Governor Capper of Kansas is a strong prohibition advocate, as are the majority of farm newspaper publishers. The following editorial from his pen appeared in a recent issue of his paper, the *Oklahoma Farmer*:

"We are now fighting a dry Germany. There is no argument at any time in favor of retaining the saloon. But there is every argument in wartime

for putting it out of business. In Germany, the kaiser has abolished the brewery and saloon for the war. But today in America they are his best friends and mightiest allies, for they waste our food and destroy our man-power.

"Last year we made 8 gallons of beer to Germany's 1. This year our brewers will manufacture 60 million barrels of beer, but Germany's breweries will make none. No beer will be made in Germany this year, but our beer vats will continue to waste our national strength.

"The brewers of America are greater traitors than our greediest profiteers. They would encourage every one of our million and a quarter young soldiers to become habitual drinkers. They would deliver the Nation up to the enemy for the money there is in the liquor traffic.

"The government is asking the good housewives of this country to save food, to economize in every possible way—and the breweries use more of it in a day than the women can save in a year. Enough grain is wasted to make more than four million loaves of bread daily.

"Writing from France to the home folks in Kansas, Lieut. Clayton Beach says the poor French and English have seven wheatless, seven meatless, and about three eatless days a week. And while our allies are suffering for food, while they are appealing to us for more foodstuffs that they may keep more men on the firing line—while to send them this food means the sacrifice of fewer American lives—the breweries are wasting more than 60 million bushels of grain every 12 months. I speak for the patriotic farmers of the country when I say we have not one bushel of grain to waste on the traitorous liquor traffic. To give it grain at any time is wicked. To give it grain now is a terrible crime, for it is nothing more than stabbing our boys in the back.

"The time has come for this nation to say: 'Not one more bushel of grain which might go into breadstuffs shall be converted into beer, and not another pound of coal shall go into its manufacture while this war lasts.'"

FEDERAL AND STATE AGENTS LAUNCH NEW MARKETING SCHEME

Quite without the co-operation of the agricultural press of the state, a meeting of federal and state marketing men, and presumably farmers, was held in Traverse City on Monday of this week to effect a marketing organization of state-wide scope and providing for local co-operative associations.

Details of the plan are very meagre. The idea seems to have originated with Mr. Hale Tennant, the new federal field agent in marketing, for Michigan, and to have had the approval of State Market Director McBride. Thru no fault of our own we did not learn of the meeting until it was over, and none of its sponsors have requested the use of the M. B. F. columns to lay the plan before the farmers of the state. Apparently its proponents do not have the utmost faith in the success of their experiment, else those closely representing the agricultural sentiment and interests of the state would have been taken into their confidence, and full publicity given to the plan. However, we do not intend to cast any reflections upon the merits of the scheme until we learn more about it, or until it has been given a satisfactory trial.

It is thru the kindness of Mr. A. C. Batdorff, editor of the *Traverse City Eagle*, that we are able to present the following telegraphic report: "There were in attendance at the meeting delegates from all the important potato producing counties of northern and western Michigan. Hale Tennant, federal field agent in marketing, presented a plan of organization based upon sound business principles. This plan was adopted by the conference and will be carried immediately into effect. The scheme provides for local farmers' co-operative associations, and these local associations are to be federated into larger organizations taking in groups of counties belonging to definite geographical areas. These groups are, in turn, to be federated into still larger groups on the plan of the western fruit exchanges, which have been able to market their produce so successfully as to attract world-wide attention. The group of which Grand Traverse county is the center, includes the counties of Emmet, Cheboygan, Otsego, Antrim, Kalkaska, Wexford, Leelanau, Benzie, Manistee and Charlevoix.

"The central selling agency for this group will be located at Traverse City. At the beginning of each shipping season each local association will report the number of cars of potatoes it has to market. The central selling agencies will be in touch with all the markets in the country and will distribute the cars where they are most needed and at the best prices obtainable. It is not expected that competition will be abolished, but when the system is perfected it will do away with much of the waste now characterizing methods of distribution, and have a powerful tendency to hold up prices to a normal level."

SENSE AND NONSENSE

WHY HE LOST HIS FRIENDS

He was not loyal to them.
He was suspicious of everybody.
He borrowed money from them.
He measured them by their ability to advance him.
He did not know the value of thoughtfulness in little things.
He seemed to forget that he who uses his friends loses them.
He was always saying mean things about them in their absence.
He was cold and reserved in his manner, cranky gloomy and pessimistic.
He was always jealous of those who were more prosperous than himself.
He never thought it worth while to spend time in keeping up his friendships.
He never learned that implicit generous trust is the very foundation stone of friendship.
He never threw the doors of his heart wide open to people, or took them into his confidence.
He regarded friendship as a luxury to be enjoyed, instead of an opportunity for service.
He was always wounding their feelings, making sarcastic or funny remarks at their expense.
He did not realize that friendship will not thrive on friendship alone; that there must be service to nourish it.
He was always ready to receive assistance from them, but always too busy or too stingy to assist them in their time of need.
He used his friends in all sorts of ways and for his own ends, and never hesitated to sacrifice their reputation for his own advantage.—*Dr. Orison Swett Marden in The New Success for May.*

THE RURAL PROFITEER

Mrs. Newlywed went to the grocery store to do her morning marketing. She was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience.

"These eggs are dreadfully small," she criticized. "I know it," he answered. "But that's the kind the farmer brings me. They are just fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the bride, "that's the trouble with those farmers. They are so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nest too soon."—*Ohio Farmer*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"I thought your wife's name was Elizabeth."
"So it is."
"Then why do you call her Peggy?"
"Short for Pegasus."
"What has that got to do with it?"
"Why, Pegasus is an immortal steed."
"What of that?"
"Sh! Not so loud! She's in the next room. You see, an immortal steed is an everlasting nag, so there you are."

TOO MUCH ARGUMENT

On the western plains the sheepman goes out with several thousand head of sheep and one human companion. The natural result is that the pair, forced on one another when they least want it, form the habit of hating each other.

An ex-sheepman while in a narrative mood one evening was telling a party of friends of a fellow he once rode with. "Not a word had passed between us for more than week, and that night when we rolled up in our blankets he suddenly asked:

"Hear that cow beller?"
"Sounds to me like a bull," I replied.
"No answer, but the following morning L noticed him packing up.
"Going to leave?" I questioned.
"Yes," he replied.
"What for?"
"Too much argument."

PETER PLOW SAYS:

Life is much like the soil—what you get out of it depends a lot on what you put into it.

Buying Liberty bonds is just like putting money in the bank, only according to my p'int of view it's a long sight safer.

Ben Puttinitoff says some of these country bankers are awful hard on the farmers. He says Banker Thompson won't lend him any more money because he's too slow about taking care of his obligations. Ben swears he never lets his notes run more than 30 days past due.

I overheard old John Merritt talking to a crowd of idlers at the store the other day. "Yes, sir," he says, shaking his gnarled old fist at the crowd, "ef I was young ag'in, ye wouldn't see me hanging back here like some of these young fellers that act scairt to death for fear they're goin' to get killed. I'd a been the first man to offer my scalp for the Kaiser's." An it's the talk of the neighborhood that the old skinflint hasn't bought a single Liberty Bond, a War Savings stamp or given a single penny to the Red Cross.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



"Be Ye at Peace with the World."

DEAR PENELOPE: I don't want anybody to raise their hands up in horror when I say that I can sympathize with that poor woman whose letter was in last week's paper. I sympathize with her because I used to be in the same state of mind, and I know from my own experience how easy it is to get dissatisfied with yourself, the world and everybody in it, and how hard it is to get over it. I tell you no woman ever had the fever of unrest more than I, but I got cured, and now I'm getting something out of life besides sighs and sorrows.

My mother used to think that I was stupid because I'd sit for hours in the grass just over the fence and wonder where the long, winding road that went by our place came from and where it led to. When we drove to town on Saturdays, I'd keep my eyes on that road for mile after mile, picturing in my mind the fairy city, with its wonderful palaces that must lie just 'round every bend of the road. But I never reached the end of that road except in fancy. We always stopped at the same place, the little general store where we did our trading, while the road branched off, and went on and on, thru many fairy cities.

When I grew up and began to think of marriage, I determined that I could never be a farmer's wife. You see, I was still wondering what was at the end of that long, long road, and while I had been to the nearby cities and seen their wonders, they weren't the fairy wonders that I had dreamed of when a little girl. I knew there must be something still further beyond them, and while I might never expect to find the things that I thought would sooth the unrest within me, I made up my mind that marrying a farmer and settling down in the country would forever take all the colors out of my rainbow.

But in spite of my resolve I did marry a farmer, as do most country girls who solemnly vow that they'll "never, never, never be a farmer's wife." The first couple of years I was happy, and I began to think that in finding a home of my very own I had at last captured my elusive rainbow. But when Howard's cousin and his wife came to spend their summer's vacation with us, and I saw the soft, easy life they led, with fine clothes and perfumes, and a knowledge of the world, the old feeling tugged at me again and for a year I was most discontented.

My husband noted the change, and after miserably failing in my efforts to make him understand, I decided to go to Chicago and visit his relatives. He let me go. I went and for a week attended theatres, drove out thru the beautiful parks in the automobile, and saw all the wonderful sights of the city. I even concluded that that was just the life for me, and was foolish enough to look thru the papers to see if there were any positions open which I could fill. But I soon discovered that my country training did not fit me for any of the positions I saw advertised.

We wound up that week of pleasure-seeking by going to church. The people came in their limousines, dressed in their Sunday best. Everybody was so stiff and formal that I felt just like I did when I went to my aunt's funeral. Back home the folks always used to stand about the door and pass the time of day and chat until it was time for the services to begin. But not here. Everyone walked into the church as solemn as if they were going into their tomb.

The preacher, so Lillian told me, was one of the best in Chicago, and as I hadn't many chances of hearing great men speak, I paid close attention to his sermon. He preached on the topic, "Be ye at peace with the world." I shall never forget it. He had a powerful voice, and as he preached, it seemed as if he must know my very thoughts for he talked about "chasing the rainbow," and a lot of other things that I knew I'd been guilty of. And he showed how there was no end to that long, long road; that it led on in one's thoughts from the cradle to the grave; that most men and women at some time in their lives had a craving to travel upon it and reach its very end. I had been thinking all the time that only the people who lived in the country ever got lonesome and restless for something just beyond their reach, and here was a preacher in one of the biggest churches in Chicago telling city people to be "at peace with the world." I can't begin to tell you the many things he said, but I put them all down in my memory, and the next day I went home.

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

Howard did not expect me and I rode to the farm with a neighbor. I went to my bedroom, put up the curtains and took a long look out over the familiar landscape. Strangely, I did not see the road that led into fairy lands somewhere beyond the horizon. For a wonder the fleecy clouds that rested over the tree tops were not castles where people lived in content. Instead there came before me a vision of that city church, with its wooden, stiff-necked people whose faces were marred with wrinkles of worry, whose eyes told of greed and care, and who fidgeted in their seats. Then I heard the preacher speak, "Be ye at peace with the world. Cease your longings and your strivings for the things material and for the things ethereal. Do ye well the things that thy mind and thy hands are trained to do, for in work there is happiness; in the arms of thine own household rests the most perfect peace that is given to earthly beings to enjoy, if ye but resolve to embrace it and make the most of it. Be ye, therefore, content, and meet with favor in the eyes of God."

I am cured, dear Penelope. It was all my fault and nobody else's. The world was right and I was wrong, and I pity the woman who cannot find within her own home the things that give peace of mind and happiness of spirit.—Mrs. J. H., St. Joseph county, Michigan.

The Door.

LOVE is a proud and gentle thing, a better thing to own

Than all of the wide impossible stars over the heavens blown.

And the little gifts her hand gives are careless given or taken.

And tho the whole great world break, the heart of her is not shaken.

LOVE is a viol in the wind, a viol never stilled,

And mine of all is the surest that ever God has willed;

I shall speak to her tho she goes before me into the grave,

And tho I drown in the sea, herself shall laugh upon a wave;

And the things that love gives after shall be as they were before,

For life is only a small house and love is an open door.

—BY ORRICK JOHNS.

A Handy Dish Drainer

Dear Penelope:—A suggestion on saving time and labor: There are days when the farmer's wife is so busy out of doors that I find a dish drainer a help. I haven't any sink so use a dishpan that leaked and I punched more holes in it. I set it over another deep dish and pour scalding water over the dishes. I scald the glasses, silverware and tinware and wipe, but all earthen ware I just put the boiling water over them and cover with a towel and they are dried perfectly. It saves washing so many dish towels and is more sanitary.

A sugar-saver: When stewing pieplant cut up as usual and pour over it boiling water and let stand a few minutes and drain off and put on a little fresh water to cook it in and it will not take so much sugar to sweeten it.—Mrs. A. V. H., Boyne City, Michigan.

A Lard Conservationist

Dear Penelope:—I would like to add a few plans I have found to help about my housework. In trying out lard at butchering time try putting leaf lard in large dripping pan and put it in hot oven. Requires no stirring or other attention until it is ready to strain. I save "tried out" scraps to re-heat so as to get all lard fat, then use can of condensed lye with scraps to make into soap.

Also hams sliced and packed in gallon crocks and put in hot oven for one hour, then put weight on top and seal with lard if not enough fat tries out to cover. Will keep through the summer.—Mrs. P. C., Battle Creek.

"M. B. F. My Favorite"

Dear Penelope:—M. B. F. is a welcome visitor in our home every week. It is my favorite paper. Have learned so many new methods of doing things from the Farm Home page. I have saved all the lists of kitchen helps, etc., and pasted them in a scrap book. It is certainly getting to be quite a book of good advice and helpful sugges-

tions, also very interesting to read. I hope other readers are keeping lists of these new helps and recipes which our Farm Home department contains.—Mrs. R. F., Grant, Michigan.

To Avoid Frequent Quilt Washing

Dear Penelope:—How everyone does dread the heavy quilt washing. A lot of it could be avoided if a strip of gingham or any suitable material, as long as the quilt is wide, is basted over the top end, half on each side, it is much easier to wash the strip when necessary, and you have a clean quilt.

When blacking stoves if one would use a small paint brush it can be done so much quicker and easier, and one does not soil the hands so much. Even tho we do live on the farm we all like to have as nice white hands as possible.

If another small paint brush is kept to grease the bread and cake tins and the loaves of bread as they come out of the oven, another saving of quite a few minutes is made.—Mrs. T. H. G., Winn, Michigan.

Food Administration Recipes

DAILY IN the experimental kitchens of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, many new recipes are being made of combinations of uncommonly used food materials. Articles of food which are plentiful are substituted for those which need to be conserved. Test after test is made to show the nutritiousness and palatability of the new recipes after which they are recommended for use to the housewives of the nation. Upon the request of the U. S. Food Administration, thru Mr. George A. Prescott, the Michigan representative, I have promised to conduct a regular department of these recipes, and hope my readers will try them. I know you will all be surprised over what delicious things can be made from materials which you have thought little of in the past. I have told Mr. Prescott that the farm women of Michigan will do their part in conserving the foods needed for our allies, and I hope you will prove my statement by at least trying out the recipes that will appear in this column from week to week.

CORN FLOUR AND BUCKWHEAT BREAD

(50 per cent corn flour; 50 per cent buckwheat)
One cup liquid, 2 to 4 tablespoons fat, 4 tablespoons sirup, 2 eggs, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ cups (5 ounces) corn flour, 1 cup (5 ounces) buckwheat.

COMBINATION SUBSTITUTE MUFFINS

(50 per cent barley; 50 per cent oats)
One cup liquid, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 tablespoons of sirup, 1 or 2 eggs, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ cups barley flour (4 ounces), 1½ cups ground rolled oats (4 ounces).

CORN (FLOUR) SPONGE CAKE

Seven-eighths cup corn flour (3½ ounces), 1 cup of sugar (7 ounces), 4 eggs (7 ounces), 2 tablespoons lemon juice, ½ teaspoon salt.

OAT SPONGE CAKE

Half cup oat flour (2-3 ounces), ¼ cup corn flour (1 ounce), 1 cup sugar (7 ounces), 4 eggs (7 ounces), 1 tablespoon lemon juice, ½ teaspoon salt.

Methods of Mixing Sponge Cake

Separate whites and yolks. Beat the yolks until thick and light lemon color. Beat sugar into the stiffened yolks and add the lemon juice. Fold in alternately the stiffly beaten whites and flour. Bake in an ungreased pan for 35 to 40 minutes. Start in a moderate oven (365 degrees F. or 185 degrees C.), and when about half done raise the temperature to that of a hot oven (400 degrees F. or 205 degrees C.).

Results of Sponge Cake

These cakes are all very nice and light, texture and color good. Barley has characteristic flavor. Corn cake is especially tender and all are good textured. The extra lemon juice used with rice and corn seems necessary to improve the flavor.

SPICE CAKE

(50 per cent rice flour; 50 per cent buckwheat)
Half cup fat, two-thirds cup sugar (4½ ounces), 1 cup sirup (11½ ounces), 3 eggs, ¾ cup milk (6 ounces), 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 teaspoon salt, 6 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1½ cups rice flour (5 ounces), 1 cup buckwheat (5 ounces).

Method.—Cream the fat, sugar and egg yolk. Add the sirup and mix well. Add alternately the liquid and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add the flavoring and fold in the well beaten egg whites. Bake as a loaf for one hour in a moderate oven (350 degrees F. (170 degrees C.). After 20 minutes raise the temperature to 400 degrees F. (205 degrees C.).

CHOCOLATE CAKE

(75% corn flour; 25% ground rolled oats)
Half cup fat, 2-3 cup sugar (4½ ounces), 1 cup sirup (11½ ounces), 3 eggs, ¾ cup milk (6 ounces), salt, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 squares chocolate, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 cups corn flour (8 ounces), half cup ground rolled oats (2 ounces).

Method.—Cream the fat, sugar and egg yolk. Add the sirup and mix well. Add alternately the liquid and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add flavoring and melted chocolate. Fold in well beaten egg whites. Bake as a loaf about one hour starting in a moderate oven 350 degrees F. (177 degrees C.). After 20 minutes raise to 400 degrees F. (205 degrees C.).

Summer Styles

No. 8854.—A boys' Dutch suit. For the little fellow of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Nothing is more becoming than these simple Dutch suits or as sometimes called "Oliver Twist." The waist is straight jacket effect with no fullness. Either long or short sleeves may be used. The suit is equally as suitable for wool or cotton material. The trousers button on all around to the waist. Repp, boy blue cloth or poplin make excellent material for boys' suits. They wear so much longer than the ordinary gingham, they keep their shape better and as a rule do not fade.

No. 8489.—Childs' Empire dress or coat. Simply a straight one-piece skirt, gathered onto the Empire waistline forms this attractive model. I should prefer a rather heavy material or a colored gingham, if used as a dress. As a coat I used the same idea for my little girl of three. I set the skirt onto a lining, cut like the jacket, and made the outer jacket separate. In the back I used the same scallop as is given in front and made fancy shirred pockets. I also set in a couple of cord shirrings two inches apart, about three inches from the bottom of the hem. A crushed strawberry taffeta was used and by careful cleaning it has served two seasons. Georgette crepe collar and cuffs edges in a narrow Venetian lace gave such a dainty appearance. For the buttons I bought acorn-shaped moulds and covered them myself with pieces of the taffeta. This pattern comes in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 8855.—Ladies' shirt waist. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure. A strictly tailored shirt waist, which is particularly popular with the new military suits and skirts. The collar is convertible, and may be worn either low or high. The military pockets with box plaits and buttoned flaps are stitched at each side of the front. No trimming is required for these waists except the buttons. A person looks neat and well dressed for so many occasions in tailored clothes. The wash silks are the most practical for such blouses, although most any of the fancy waist materials make up well.

No. 8863.—Ladies' one-piece apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inch bust measure. This apron is cut in one piece, three-quarter length, and held in place by two narrow straps. Such aprons are so easily slipped on over any dress and when made of a light percale or a pretty cretonne they hardly look like an apron. Where there are young children it is very hard

for a mother to keep her clothes looking neat. The little feet are dirty; mother's skirts are always wrinkled and spotted, but such an apron can be slipped on after mother is dressed for the afternoon and will save her clothes a good deal.

No. 8875.—Ladies' six-gored box-plaited skirt. The box-plaited skirts are no doubt the smartest effects in separate skirts. They require more care to keep well pressed, but if made of a silk or linen the plaits will stay in place without much trouble. This style is especially becoming to slender forms as of course the box plaits add to the size of the waist and hip line. Wide stripes or plaids are most attractive in these plaits. The pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 waist measure.

No. 8860.—Ladies' one-piece dress, cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure. Isn't this a clever model for a daintily-figured organ-dy or white? The simple two-gored skirt is shirred to a slightly raised waistline. The sleeves and vest are on a guimpe fastened to the skirt. The overblouse is separate, slips on over the head and ties in a sash at each side under the arms. A soft taffeta would be most serviceable in such a dress. Use Georgette for the sleeves and a white organ-dy or white vest, with tiny pearl buttons.

With Our Boys and Girls

DEAR Boys and Girls: I really didn't intend to start this page for you until next week, but I got so many nice letters and I thought I'd better print some of them and show you the kind of letters I like to receive. I almost wish I hadn't offered a prize for the best letter because they all seem to be "best", and it was very hard for me to decide. I think you will be glad, though, that I have decided to give the girl's prize to Ruah Wise of Chesaning, who is doing so much to help her mother in their misfortune. The boy's prize goes to Raymond Salgat of Caro. The prize in each case is a thrift stamp. Next week, I'm going to have a full page of children's stories, pictures, puzzles, and funny illustrations. Won't that be fine?

Did you ever hear of the "Doo Dads?" Well the Doo Dads are a funny little people who live in the woods and have all sorts of fun playing tricks on other folks. Next week I'm going to make you acquainted with Roly Poly, Doc Sawbones and other members of the Doo Dads tribe. I just know you will enjoy reading about the funny antics of these little people.

My goodness me, we haven't got a name for our page yet. What will we call it? I hardly know myself; I think I'll let my boys and girls give it a name, and for the best name received I'll give another thrift stamp. So get your little heads busy and pick out a good name for this page.

If there are any boys and girls who haven't written me any letters yet, please write at once so that I can publish them in next week's paper.—Your Aunt Penelope.

GIRL'S PRIZE STORY

By Ruah Wise, 12 years old.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I read in the Michigan Business Farming that you were going to give a prize to the boy or girl who writes you the best letter giving suggestions for the kind of pages to print. So I thought I would try. I like stories, poems, pictures, puzzles, experience letters. But I fancy stories. You ask what we was going to do to help papa and mamma. I will have to help more this summer than any other one, because our house burned May 22, 1918. We live in the granary now. It is not large enough to sleep in and live in too. So we sleep in the barn, in the upstairs. We have a carpet on the floor and we have old carpet tacked over the cracks to keep the cold out on a cold night. When it is warm we will open the door. I am helping mamma in the house, because she works in the field, so papa can work on the new house. I sweep the granary every day. I wipe the dishes in the morning; at noon I do them alone. Sometimes I do them alone at night and sometimes mamma helps me.

Saturday mamma was helping papa so I baked a cake for dinner. I do not help papa so very much, only to do little things like giving the horses their oats, and get things that he wants in a hurry. Papa said this summer when we get the house further along that he could find plenty of work for me between times when I was not helping mamma.

I am a girl 12 years old. I passed at school so I am in the seventh grade. My children is out. My name is Ruah Wise. My brother's name is Raymond. He is 5 years old. He has a little kitten. He named it Snowball. We have a little calf and papa said my brother could name it.

He named it Jerry. We have three horses, one's name is Maude, another's Fan, and the other's Pet.

Now I must cut out the puzzle and paste it on the paper. Her name is Bonnie Golden Queen. We have five cows, one heifer and one calf. Our cows are high grade Holsteins. The oldest one is Tuts. She is eight years old and is a very heavy milker. She has never had any heifer calves. She is dry at present.

Polly is the next oldest. She is also a very heavy milker. She has had four calves since we owned her and they are all heifers. Rose is Polly's calf. She is two years old, she has a very pretty little calf. Beauty is Polly's calf. She is a year old and is very nice. Star is also Polly's calf and is three months old. Star is my brother's and mine. We bought it of papa for \$10. Snow is three years old and is small for her age. So she does not do so well. She has had two calves, one was a heifer named Daisy but she got her leg broken. She was the nicest calf we had.—Ruah Wise, Chesaning, Mich.

BOY'S PRIZE STORY

Raymond Salgat, age 10 years.

Aunt Penelope:—I am a little boy 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. Papa takes the M. B. F. and we think it is a fine paper. I am glad you are going to have a department for children. I like short stories, pictures and cut-out puzzles the best. I am sending the cow that I cut out and pasted together. I found it very easy.

I am the oldest of six children. Baby Sylvia is six months old. There are three girls and three boys in our family. We have four cows. We call one Buttercup and one Blackeye. We just call the other two Boss.

We have three yearling steers and three spring calves. We have a little heifer calf we named Cherry. We children gather eggs, carry in the wood, get the cows from pasture every night, hoe weeds out of the crops and help mamma lots in the house. We quit eating bread and milk and eat rolled oats so as to save wheat for the soldiers. Mamma uses all kinds of substitutes.

Two of our cows are Jersey and two are Durham. I will name the cow that I pasted together Black-eye. We milk our cows by hand. Well I can't think of any more to write about so will draw my letter to a close.—Raymond Salgat, Caro, Mich.



Maybe city folks would call these two smiling girls "farmerettes", but we imagine they do a lot more farm work than the majority of the young ladies whose pictures appear in the Sunday papers, all togged out in bloomers of the latest fashion. They are sisters of Mrs. Ed. Israel of Sodus, Mich., and make their home on the Sodus farm. "They do not hesitate to don overalls and go into the field" writes Mrs. Israel. Here are two girls at least who are helping Uncle Sam to win the war.

Dear Penelope:—I thought I would write and give a few suggestions for the kind of page to print for the little folks. I am a girl 12 years old, have lived on a farm all my lifetime. My parents began taking M. B. F. but a short time ago and we all enjoy reading it, so much that I think we will continue our subscription for a while.

As I saw in the M. B. F. a cut-out cow I thought I would cut it out and paste it together, as you see on the enclosed sheet of paper. I have suggested a name for the cow, which is American Beauty. I live on an 80-acre farm; we have five cows and four young calves. I help my mother with the household work and help my father on the farm. I milk two and sometimes three cows, morning and evening. I also feed the calves. I keep a few pets which are mainly rabbits. I have only seventeen rabbits at the present time; they are mostly Flemish Giants; a few are Belgian Hares.

This summer I intend to help my mother work in the garden. Am taking care of a small field of sugar beets now. I enjoy living on a farm, because it gives one plenty of exercise and fresh air.

I have no sisters but I have two brothers. My one brother is married and is living on an adjoining farm. We raise a number of chickens and we have a few sheep on the farm. We are all busy workers and we have the Food Administration card in our home. We purchased a Liberty bond and will soon invest in the W. S. S.

Well, I will now tell you of something I believe would be of great interest to us children. I think good stories for one thing would be very interesting because most children love to read stories; puzzles also would interest the little folks, for they would have bushels of fun solving

ing them. Short and beautiful poems and experience letters we children would enjoy reading. Funny pictures would also seem very good to us all. Anyway, children love to look at such things, which seem of great interest.

Well, I guess I have told most everything which I know would interest most of the little folks that read the good old M. B. F., so will close.—Cora Elizabeth Mitchell, R. No. 7, Clare, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 15 years old. I suppose I should not write for the children's page, but I have a song which was made up some time ago by myself. It is as follows: (Tune, "Marching Through Georgia.")

Fighting the Kaiser

Bring that good old bugle, boys,

We'll have another song;

Sing it with a voice

That will move the world along;

Sing it as we always sing it

Righting the wrong.

While we go fighting the Kaiser.

Chorus

Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill! We bring a jubilee,

Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill! The flag that e'er floats free!

So we'll all sing the chorus in the land across the sea.

While we are fighting the Kaiser.

"Uncle Sammy's dashing boys

"Will never reach a trench,"

So the haughty Kaiser told

The saucy French.

But when they hear us "over there"

"Twill be an awful wrench

For that same blessed Kaiser.

When at last the war is o'er

"Twill be our handsome boat,

That even tho he had his "subs,"

Stretched along our coast,

We were not at all afraid

To reckon with the hosts

Of that same blessed Kaiser.

I suppose you all know "Canning the Kaiser." If not write to me and I will be glad to give it to anybody. I am in the 8th grade.—I. C., Port Huron, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—Your paper with picture of cow in at hand yesterday. I have put it together and am mailing it to you.

We have eight cows on our farm; they are Jerseys; we have one registered cow, her name is Flora Riverdale; the other ones' names are Ginger, Mary, Favorite, Bessie, Jane, Veneta and Twinnie, the last so named because she was a twin. June was her mother; we had to sell the other one because they sucked each other. We hated to awfully because they were so alike. They were two years old February 22nd, Washington's birthday. They both had little heifer calves this spring. We sold their grandmother recently, so we had four generations. We have two yearling heifers named Rosy and Ethel, and one master called Mack, and five heifer calves and one master calf, who is registered. The heifers names are Posy, Piney, Pink, Mandy and Gertie. The master calf's name has not come back yet.

I am eight years old. With best wishes for the M. B. F.—Bessie Reid, Vassar, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—We are so glad you are going to have a little boy and girl department in the M. B. F. We hope it will start next week. I am 10 years old and my brother is 8. Our papa and mamma live on a farm of 160 acres. Our school has been closed just a week. I help mamma do a lot of the house work. Can get a meal when she is too busy and help her plant the garden. My brother and I have flower beds made. I would like for you to print stories about boys and girls on our page and my brother likes stories about ponies and horses the best. But we'll enjoy reading anything on a page of our own. I put the cow together and it was so easy for me to do. I think Bonnie Belle would be a nice name for her. My papa has four Holstein cows and one Jersey and four calves. He and mamma milk the cows. My brother and I go and bring them home most every evening. We have a separator and sell cream when the creamery is running and sell butter when it don't. All our cows are so gentle and nice.—Elmer and Elsie Ellis, Roscommon, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am going to tell you just what kind of a department I like. I'd like to have one with one nice story each week and a few letters from the children. Some puzzles and pictures and poems. I'd like to have a column for essays or stories on a subject suggested by some one. I think good one would be "The first American flag." A small prize for the best one would induce the children to write. Poems on the war, our soldiers and sailors, our army commanders, would be interesting. Letters from the children on what they are doing to help "Can the Kaiser," pictures of friends, pets, flowers, vegetables.

Don't you think that some jokes, a few new, funny ones, might help to make us cheerful. I hope to win that prize.—J. A. H.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have enjoyed cutting and pasting the puzzle of the cow. I think that Nell would be a pretty name for her.

We have seven cows we milk and eight young cattle, and that makes fifteen head of cattle. Some of them are Jerseys.

I am eleven years of age and my sister is thirteen years of age. We get nine quarts of cream every night and morning. The name of our separator is the Melotte, and it is a dandy separator. We like it very well.—Jessie Blough, Saranac, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—My name is Hazel Belle Courser. I am 11 years old. We have on our farm 4 cows. We have two calves also. The first three cows are four years old; the last one is eight years old. They are Durham cows, and very gentle. They are all red; two have horns and two have none. We sell milk and we send in a can of milk every morning. I named the cow Beauty.—Hazel, R. No. 2, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.



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

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

NEWBERRY for United States Senator

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continues to serve his country, standing for and by the government for the full prosecution of the war and leaving his campaign for Senator entirely in the hands of his friends. His two sons are enlisted in their country's service, too, one as a major in the

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Michigan born, November 5, 1864, Michigan reared and devoted to all of Michigan's interests, with his record of service, and his active, positive loyalty to state and country, it is especially fitting that Truman Newberry be chosen to represent Michigan in the Senate of the United States.

When twelve years old, he was color-bearer in a Michigan Cadet organization which won fame at Philadelphia. He helped organize the Michigan Naval Brigade in 1895, enlisting as a private and serving as an able seaman on the training ship "Yantic." He was an ensign in the Spanish-American War on the "Yosemite." As a commander, in the Third Naval District he will

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El Paso South St. Joseph

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming?—They are friends of our paper too!

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from Page 7)

While the present market on broilers ranges from 45c to 50c a pound, shippers must take into consideration that the stock must grade No. 1 and must not weigh less than 1½ lbs. Light thin broilers are not wanted and when shipped they must be sold at a price that will be somewhat disappointing to the shipper should he overestimate the quality.

The Chicago market is active and firm. Quite a few car load shipments are coming in from the southwest and with the local shipments the trade is fairly well supplied. The sale prices average up about one cent lower than Detroit.



EGGS

Market continues firm and active with light receipts. With no chance of an oversupply the market will continue firm with a possibility of the price advancing slightly each week on choice fresh gathered country eggs.

Dressed Veal Calves

With continued light receipts the market is firm and the trade cannot be supplied. Shippers should be very particular in dressing and get out all the heat before shipment is made. The meat inspectors inspect all arrivals and when veal does not arrive in proper condition it is immediately condemned.

Live Stock Letters

Detroit—Livestock: Receipts quite liberal for this season of the year. The settling of the strike among handlers of livestock has evened up the movement so that all shipments are being moved in the regular way. Receipts are running heavier to light weight stock and showing signs of grass feed. The eastern demand for cattle has been large, especially so of the better grade stock. On hogs the shippers' demand is not prominent bringing on a weakness to the hog market.

Cows and heifers are in good demand. Prime heifers selling in small lots \$16.00@16.25; yearling steers and heifers mixed as high as \$17.25. Prime heavy weight cows, \$15.00@15.50 and bulk of offerings average \$11.00@13.00. Choice to prime feeders \$13.50@13.75. Bulk of stock was a grade that brot on an average of \$12.00.

H market irregular with sales ranging from 40 to 50 cents lower than a week ago. Packing grades \$16.10@16.35; fair to light weights \$16.35@16.65. Country feeders are looking for good feeding pigs and offers range as high as \$17.50.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts running lighter with a slight reaction in the market. There is a strong demand for lambs with prices ruling strong.

Shorn lambs selling as high as \$18 and spring lambs averaging about the same. The quality of the sheep running poor and not many sales made above \$14.50. Better grades ought to sell for \$15.00 or better.

Veal: Market active and buyers were active in picking up everything as it came in. Best bringing \$16.00@16.50, others \$10.00@15.00.

East Buffalo, June 17.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 207 cars, including 25 cars of Canadians. Trade opened steady at 10c higher on dry-fed medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in moderate supply; dry-fed butcher steers and handy weight steers sold steady; grass butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 50c to \$1.00 lower than last week; fat cows and heifers sold 50c to 75c lower than last week; bulls of all classes sold 50c lower; canners and cutters are in moderate supply, sold 25c to 50c lower than last week; fresh cows and springers were in moderate supply, \$10 to \$15 per head lower than last week; stockers and feeders were in light supply, sold 50c to 75c lower than last week; dry-fed yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady; grass yearlings sold 50c to \$1.00 lower. At the close of our market about 25 cars of cattle went over unsold.

The receipts of cattle Tuesday were 42 cars, including 30 cars left from Monday's trade; market generally 25c lower.

The receipt of hogs on Monday totaled 7200 head. The market was steady to 10c higher, with the bulk of the hogs selling from \$17.50 to \$17.60; pigs and lights were 25c to 50c higher, and sold from \$17.75 to \$18.00; roughs, \$15.25; stags, \$10.00 to \$12.00.

The receipts of hogs Tuesday were about 2400 head. The market was 10c to 15c higher, with medium and heavy hogs selling from \$17.60 to \$17.70; mixed, \$17.70; yorkers, \$17.75; pigs and lights, \$17.75 to \$18.00; roughs, \$15.00 to \$15.50; stags, \$10.00 to 12.00.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Monday were called ten cars or 2,000 head. There were two or three loads of dry-fed lambs on the market and they were sold all the way from \$18.00 to \$19.00 per cwt. The balance was grassy stuff, and the best grassy lambs sold from \$15.50 to \$17.50; throw-outs \$13 to \$14; There were no dry-fed yearlings or sheep on the market. Grassy yearlings sold from \$14 to \$15.50; wethers, \$14.00 to \$14.50; ewes, \$12 to \$13 as to weight and quality.

There were about 50 head of sheep and lambs on sale Tuesday, and from the inquiry, we would quote everything about steady with Monday.

Coal

The situation does not show much improvement. There is considerable run of mine being shipped and being used in place of the prepared lump. Very little prepared lump coal on the market. The Fuel Administrator is ordering run of mine coal be used for threshing purposes and reserve all lump that is possible to get for domestic purposes.

Hard coal is scarce and hard to get. Consumers are only allotted a certain percentage of their yearly requirements for delivery at this season of the year. We would advise every consumer to get coal even though it is run mine as it will burn the same as lump and just as economical to use as the prepared lump and it will keep you warm next winter.

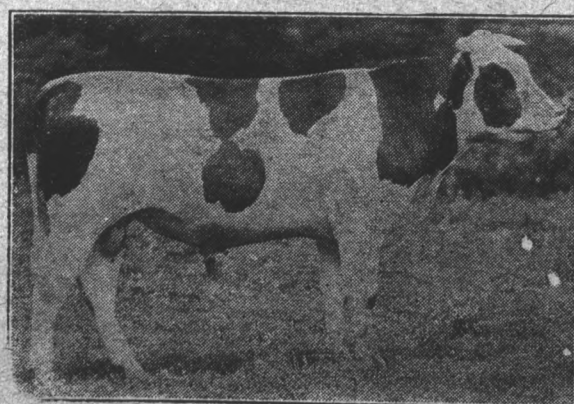
We were much pleased with the paper.—Charley Stevens, Clare county.

Please keep M. B. F. coming right along. It is all right.—Geo. W. Hawkins, Calhoun county.

I received a sample copy of your paper and think it well worth the money.—John Mitchell, Gratiot county.

KING CHAMPION RAG APPLE—THE \$20,000 BULL

M. B. F. wishes to acknowledge an error that appeared in the advertisement of A. W. Green's quality sale in last week's issue. The picture of \$20,000 bull was printed with the title "a twin son of the \$20,000 bull to be sold—some individuality here."



We are informed that the picture is the likeness of the great sire himself and not that of his offspring. Twenty-five sons and daughters of this famous bull will be offered at the Green Sale, affording an unusual opportunity for lovers of animals of rare breeding to secure a foundation for their own herds.

County Crop Reports

VAN BUREN (East)—Farmers are spraying, plowing grapes. Haying is ready. The weather is warm and fine for growing but getting dry. Schools are closing. Labor bureaus are being established by county agent, which will be of great service to all concerned.—V. T. G. Mattawan, June 14.

BERRIEN (W. C.)—Weather fine for hay making but dry for wheat, oats and berries. Some farmers are making hay, which on an average is a fair crop. Corn is looking good and most farmers are busy cultivating it. There will be an enormous raspberry crop if we can get some rain. Many farmers have taken contracts for a large acreage of tomatoes for the canning factory but most of them have had to replant as the cut-worms have taken so many plants, and some are becoming discouraged and have dug up their tomato fields and planted to corn.—O. Y. Baroda, June 14.

ALLEGAN (S. E.)—Farmers are commencing to plant potatoes. Weather is seasonable with cool nights. Soil very dry. Some of the clover is drying up. Prices offered at Allegan on June 14: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 80; rye, 1.80; hay, 12.00 to 14.00; beans, 8.00; potatoes, 60; butter, 38; eggs, 28; sheep, 10; lambs, 13 to 15; hogs, 14 to 16.50; beef steers, 9 to 10; beef cows, 7 to 9; veal calves, 10 to 12; wool, 65.—W. F., Otsego, June 15.

TUSCOLA—Crops looking fine except corn but with warm weather corn will make good growth. Farmers busy hoeing and cultivating. Help scarce and high priced. The Farmers Co-Operative Elevator started to do business June 10th. Bought the Webber property and intend building an elevator this fall. Have hired E. K. Roobbel, a local man, as manager.—C. B., Reese, June 15.

HURON—We had rain, hail and a cyclone all the same day. A number of silos and barns were blown down, apple trees torn out by the roots and stock killed. Weather is fine since the storm. A few beans to sow yet. Spring crops are looking good. Prices offered at Elkton: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, 2.25; beans, 7.00; potatoes, 60; butterfat, 39; eggs, 28; hogs, 15.—G. W., Elkton, June 14.

CALHOUN (West)—Weather is warm and dry; no heavy fall of rain for some time. The farmers are busy planting potatoes and cultivating corn. Corn is growing fine, the stand being beyond expectations. Oats are looking good and it looks as though hay would be a fair crop, not a large one. Not many beans being planted in this vicinity, only for home use. The wheat at the present time looks as though it would be about half a crop. Prices at Battle Creek, June 14: Wheat, \$2.07 to 2.09; oats, 80; hay, 16 to 18; beans, cwt, 8.75; potatoes, 60.—V. H. J., Battle Creek, June 14.

CHEBOYGAN (South)—Weather has been cold and high winds doing lots of damage to small grain. Old meadows poor but newer seeding very good. Many farmers complain of poor seed corn, which will reduce the stand considerably. A less acreage of potatoes and beans are being planted than last season. The most of our farmer boys are being called to the service, leaving very few for farm work. Prospects good for a large crop of apples and berries but few cherries. Some farmers are giving away potatoes to get rid of them.—Wolverine, June 15.

LAPPEE (S. C.)—Weather for the week has been somewhat cooler, not very good for our corn. Hay and oats are growing very good. Some of the old meadows are not very good, new clover seeding is fine. Spring wheat seems to be doing very well, it is a new thing in this neighborhood. Prices at Imlay City June 15: Wheat, \$1.95 to 2.05; corn, 1.70; oats, 65; hay, 12.50 to 13; beans, 7.00 to 9.00; potatoes, 50c; hens, 20 to 22; springers, 22 to 24; butter, 41; butterfat, 40; eggs, 31; sheep, 10; lambs, 13 to 14; hogs, 13 to 16.50; beef steers, 10.50 to 13; beef cows, 7 to 9; veal calves, 10 to 12; wool, 65.—C. A. B., Imlay City, June 15.

GENESEE (S. E.)—Farmers are planting beans and potatoes and cultivating corn. Some are cutting alfalfa hay. We have not had any rain lately and a good rain would do lots of good, especially on sandy soils. Farmers are selling wool, livestock and a small amount of grain. Beans are not moving and the market is dead. Early potatoes are looking good. The majority of farmers have their beans planted. There is a large decrease in the acreage of beans planted this year as compared with last year. Corn is looking good and if we have a good season we surely will have a large yield this year. Several farmers are sowing alfalfa this season.

Prices offered at Flint on June 12: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.60; oats, 80c; rye, \$1.60; hay, \$16 to \$20; beans, \$9 per cwt.; red kidney beans, \$11; potatoes, \$1.00 per cwt.; cabbage, 2c lb.; hens, 17; springers, 20; dairy butter, 35; eggs, 34; sheep, 9 to 10; lambs, 14 to 15; hogs, \$16.50; beef cows, \$4.50 to \$8; steers, \$10; veal calves, 9 to 11; wool, 65; apples, \$3.50 to \$5 a bbl.—C. W. S., Fenton, June 13.

BRANCH—Farmers are working their corn and putting in potatoes and beans. Fine weather days, rather cool nights, soil in good condition. Farmers selling some stock and wool, not holding anything. Some rebuilding, not much buying. Markets at Union City on June 13 offered to pay for wheat, \$2.08; oats, 65; hay, \$15 to \$16; light mixed hay, \$10 to \$15; butter, 33; butterfat, 40; eggs, 30; lambs 15 to 16; hogs 16½; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 13½; wool, 65 to 67.—F. S., Union City, June 14.

TUSCOLA (C.)—Farmers are planting corn and beans and sowing buckwheat. Weather has been good the past week. Soil is in good condition to work. Farmers are not selling anything but wool and some beef steers. We can't sell potatoes or beans and some have potatoes yet in

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En-ar-co refiners are graduate workmen. Each man has passed the rigid requirements of the efficiency standards set by En-ar-co experts. He has successfully completed the several grades of specialized training. Each man seeks to merit his master degree, for responsible tasks are entrusted to graduate workmen only.

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For nearly 40 years, En-ar-co National Brands have given utmost satisfaction by reason of the higher quality that En-ar-co methods have produced.

Leaders and authorities recommend its constant use. Thousands of users proclaim its excellence. Experience has taught them that En-ar-co means power conservation—it means that any motor will perform its duty in the most efficient manner.

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pits and one or two have beans on hand and there is no sale for either. Prices at Caro on June 14: Wheat, \$2.00; corn, 1.75; oats, 70; rye, 1.50; hay, \$15 to 16; beans, cwt, 8.00; hens, 22; old roosters, 15 to 18; butter, 33; eggs, 30; sheep, 6 to 8; lambs, 9 to 11; hogs, 13 to 15; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 4; veal calves, 10 to 13.—R. B. C., Caro, June 14.

ARENAC (East)—Early potatoes and corn were struck with frost last Friday night. Week has been cool and very high winds with one serious storm laying many barns, houses, etc., flat. Oats, barley, spring wheat looking good. Not much to report; everybody busy.—M. B. R., June 10.

OGEMAW (N. C.)—Farmers have their crops in. Wheat and rye poor; oats are looking good. Everybody trying their best to make this a banner crop year. A number of farmers are hustling timber to build their barns up that were blown down a few weeks ago.

GOOD OIL IS THE LIFE OF THE MACHINE

"I haven't paid out a dollar for repair bills during the three years' use of my tractor," a Central Missouri farmer told me last summer. "And," he continued, "I've done a lot more than plow with it, too. That long

stretch of good road you drove over was graded by the tractor; it pulled the ensilage cutter and it did other jobs. Our tractor engine is the real 'handy man' on this farm."

"But surely that record of no repair bill in three years is a remarkable one," I observed, "do you consider it entirely the make of the machine you use?" "Hardly," was my friend's reply, "you see Billy Smith over in the next township has the same machine and his repair bill has been more than \$100 in three years. My machine is a good one of course or I wouldn't have it on the farm."

"But how do you hold the repair bill down?" I queried. "Care," was the quick reply. "Not only do we use care in operating the tractor and every other machine on our farm but we see that the machine gets oil and grease when it needs it. There's more machinery ruined because the operator allows the machine to run until a warning squeak betrays the fact that oil is needed than is worn out with use. Not only do we keep a sufficient supply of oil and grease applied but we see that oil receptacles and pipes

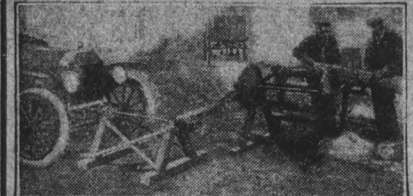
and the grease cups are kept cleaned up. Take a look at the oil holes in many farm machines. You'll find 'em caked with dirt and scarcely a drop of oil finds its way to the needed place. Downright cruelty to machines, I call it, but there's one satisfaction; you can't abuse a machine and not have it pay you back."

"Any difference in oil offered for sale?" I wanted to know. "Well I'd say so," he came back. "Get oil and grease that's been tested and tried. I'm sure that half of Bill's trouble with his machine has come from using just any old oil that could be bought for a few cents less. Find the grade that suits your machine then stick to that brand thruout the year. You'll save dollars in the end."

That little sermon of neighbor Sam's gave me something to think about. I'd been a rather haphazard buyer of oil for my motor car but since then I've concentrated on one good brand recommended by an expert for my machine. And the old boat seems to have more pep this year than ever before.—J. F. Case in Missouri Ruralist.

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

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

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



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SEEDS AND PLANTS

WONDERFUL FEED BEANS

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

Price \$46.00 ton, delivered Michigan points, sacks included.

The cheapest and best feed you can buy. Order today before stocks are exhausted. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co. Port Huron, Mich.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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.

GUINEA PIGS

Will pay one dollar each for female guinea pigs. Not over fifty wanted. Address, West, Engineers Bldg., Cleveland.

PAINT WHOLESALE PRICES—guaranteed five years. Eighteen Colors. Freight allowed. ACME LUMBER COMPANY, 3003 Woodward, Paint Dept., Detroit, Michigan.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP
AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION
BREEDING PROBLEMS

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

"June 5, 1918." In many a Holstein-Friesian breeder's note book that entry will be underscored, says *Hoard's Dairyman*. The events of that day will be "pro-ed" and "conn-ed" for weeks to come. On that date the thirty-third annual session of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held in Milwaukee. The attendance was from eighteen different states and was probably larger than at any previous gathering of adherents to a single breed—and rightly so, for the interests of close to 12,000 members of the Association were represented. More than half of the 700 who crowded the meeting held official memberships. This annual session was of special significance. It was the first the association has held in Wisconsin and the third in the west. It marked the end of the best twelve-month period in a series of splendid years. It records the fact that the Holstein-Friesian breed is larger in numbers and stronger than ever before. Yet these things are not those for which the date, "June 5, 1918," will be memorable. It is not so much for what was done or what was left undone, but rather the manner of its doing.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Hon. D. D. Aitken made his fourth "president's address" before the association. In the four years during which he has been president one-half of the present membership has been added and nearly as many animals have been registered as in the association's entire previous history. Yet Mr. Aitken says: "Still, we have but just commenced." He takes the broad-minded view in his remarks regarding the future of the Holstein-Friesian, and concerns himself with the interests of the dairy industry in general, believing that if dairying is prosperous the Holstein will fare well. He has vision without being visionary. The advertising of the food value of dairy products he asserts is the most important question of the day. He gave hearty praise to the Food Administration for its present campaign in educating the consumer to use more of the output of the dairy cow. His remarks carried weight for he is in close touch with the Administration and is giving much of his own effort to the work of enlightening the public on the high virtues of milk and its products.

Mr. Aitken recommends that a census should be conducted to secure full information concerning Holstein-Friesians now alive; that returns should be required for animals which die; that a careful study of the importance of the large use of milk should be made by each member; that type as well as production should be considered by breeders; and that herds

should be increased by the use of high class animals. He closed his address with the following statements:

"With the coming of this condition we will have the satisfaction of knowing that every dairyman engaged in the work has done a little more than his share in whipping the Hun. They have produced more food than any like number of men anywhere. Each one of their machines has furnished from six to ten times its own weight in the most nourishing food in the world, and while from age or other conditions they have not been able to fight in the trenches, they have been steadfast warriors in the second line of defense that made the first line possible, and in the enrollment of the census to ascertain where all men stand they will have no occasion to feel ashamed for the part they have played in the great world crisis."

TWO IMPORTANT SALES DATES NEAR AT HAND

FLANDERS FARMS

The Flanders Farms Dispersion sale to be held next week, Wednesday, June 26th, at Orchard Lake, will be one of the truly big sales events of the entire year. Sixty-five head of some of the choicest Holsteins in the state will be sold on that day to the highest bidder. The magnitude of the sale, the breeding reputation of the Flanders Farms, the excellence of the animals offered combine to make this sale a great drawing card for breeders in all sections of the state, and we predict one of the most successful sales of the season.

WALNUT CREST FARMS

Many Michigan breeders are planning to attend the Green sale at Middlefield, Ohio, on June 27th and 28th. It is too bad that the dates of this sale and the Flanders sale come so near together as there are no doubt breeders who would like to be in attendance at both sales and will find it impossible to do so. Mr. Green claims that he is offering more 40-lb. grandsons and granddaughters of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th than were ever offered before at any sale. It is impossible in our limited space to mention even briefly the individuals which are included among the 125 head of Holsteins to be sold, but suffice to say that they are of such excellence as to attract the attention of discriminating buyers in all sections of the country.

HOLSTEIN ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PURE BREDS

More than 43 lbs. of butter in seven days—over six pounds of butter a day—as much butter in one week as the average cow yields in fourteen weeks. That's the record of this stately Holstein matron of the dairy world who goes by the name of Tietje Queen De Kol 2nd 228996.

Tietje finished a seven day official test with a production of 639.3 lbs. of milk yielding 43.29 lbs. of butter to her credit. She freshened at the age of 4 years, 10 months, 26 days. She is the thirty-second pure-bred Holstein cow to enter the charmed circle of cows that have produced more than 40 lbs. of butter in one week.

Her sire is Sir Pontiac Korndyke 6th 66229; her dam is Tietje Queen De Kol 95772. This is the second daughter of Tietje Queen De Kol to make better than 42 lbs. of butter in a week, and the dam herself has a 42 lb. record, which makes this trio an exceptional family.

Tietje Queen De Kol 2nd was bred by W. L. Keyes, Deerfield, New York, and is now owned by A. C. Howe, New Hartford, New York.

SOPHIE'S AGNES TOPS THE HOOD FARM JERSEY SALE

The Hood Farm sale at Lowell, Mass., on June 1, established new records for the sale of American-bred Jersey cattle. This noted farm has bred and developed more champion producing cows than any other farm. Most of the animals are direct descendants of some of the highest-producing cows that composed the herds at the Columbian and St. Louis Expositions, when the Jersey breed established its hold on the reputation of being able to produce more pounds of butterfat for each 100 lbs. of feed consumed than any other breed.

The Sophie's Tormenor strain which was developed at Hood Farm attracted many buyers who were eager to get some of the best blood of this family. Some of the most prominent individuals in the herd were placed on sale to intensify the interest in the auction. The leading cow was with good, lines and exceptional milk machinery. She already has two Regis- of Merit Records as follows:

Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Age
10171.4	619.89	3 yrs. 3 mos.
14149.7	834.88	4 yrs. 9 mos.

Sophie's Agnes is now on test and promises to exceed the record of her holder of the Jersey breed and of all breeds when long-distance production is considered. "Agnes" was quickly bid to \$9,000, and was knocked down to Ayredale Stock Farm, Bangor, Me., for \$10,099. It was evident that the buyer wanted to beat the record price paid for a Jersey which was established only a few weeks ago. The ringside considered her a bargain at this figure.

The next highest price was obtained when three sons of Sophie 19th, one by Sophie's Torono, one by Champion Torono's Son, and the other by Sophie's Bertha's Son, was led into the ring. It was thought that a new record price for Jersey bulls would be set when the pick of these animals was offered. Bidding was rather sluggish, and Mr. E. C. Lasater of Texas paid \$7,500 for a choice. He selected Sophie 19th's Torono by Champion Torono's Son.

But the word "bargain" hardly describes the figure at which Mr. Lasater got this bull, and the following object lesson can be had from the Hood Farm sale as to why a good bull is worth a large sum of money (twenty-five animals sired by Pogis 99th of Hood Farm were sold the same day for a total of \$31,795). Sophie's Adora, the champion four-year-old cow of the breed, was bought by Ayredale Farm at \$3,599. Sophie's Improver, a two-year-old bull, by Pogis 99th and out of Lass 64th, was sold to H. W. Knight, Littleton, Mass., for \$4,600. Lass 89th of Hood Farm, a great show cow with three Register of Merit records to her credit, sold to Ayredale Stock Farm for \$1,525.

The principal buyers at the Hood Farm auction were E. C. Lasater, Falfurrias, Texas; Ayredale Stock Farm, Bangor, Me.; Willis Whinnery, Salem, Ohio; Inderkill Farms, Staatsburg, New York.

Mr. C. I. Hood was well pleased with the results of the sale, which netted \$60,198 for sixty-six head. Fifty-six animals bred at the farm averaged \$1030.

This Purebred
Holstein Cow
Yielded
43.29 Lbs.
of Butter in a week!

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOMESTEAD FARMS

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

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

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

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

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

HOMESTEAD FARMS,
Bloomington, Michigan

'Top-Notch' HOLSTEINS

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

McPherson Farms Co.
Howell, Mich.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

Bull Calves

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

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

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

We want these Registered Holstein Bulls to head Grade Herds

Korndyke Clothilde of 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 Payne bred to Mutual Pontiac Lad. All of the cows in this herd are strong in the blood of Maplecrest and Pontiac Aggie Korndyke. We can always furnish carloads of pure bred and grade cows.

D. Owen Taft, Route 1, Oak Grove, Mich.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.

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



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

Holstein Heifers

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

ROBIN CARR
FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

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 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows ¾ white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

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.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, eight months old for sale. M. A. C. bred sire. Dam has June 3rd record of 407 lbs. of milk; butter 16.64 lbs. Perfect udder. Fine individual. Better than 1,200 lb. cow. Price \$85, at once.

C. L. HULETT & SONS, Okemos, Mich.

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEYS WE HAVE A FEW Heifers and cows for sale, also a number of well bred young bulls—write for breeding. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

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.

IF YOU ARE really in the farming business in Michigan for PROFIT, if you're tired of letting someone else run the business for YOU, if you want to keep posted on what's going on in Lansing, Washington, and in the markets where YOUR crops are sold—CLIP THIS COUPON—put your address on it, pin a dollar bill to it and

KEEP M. B. F. COMING!

just as the best business farmers in every county in Michigan are doing! MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

For the one dollar bill attached send your weekly for one year to:—

M P. O.
County State R. F. D. No.
Remarks

This may be your last opportunity for some time to subscribe for the weekly that the farmers all over Michigan are talking about; we've only a few local agents, don't depend on one getting to you, USE THIS COUPON TO-DAY!

FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls, 7 months old.

R. B. JACKSON
"RUDGATE FARM"
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

SHORTHORN

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

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Shorthorns and O. I. C. pigs. Young bulls \$100 to \$125 each; pigs \$12 at weaning time. Ray Warner, R. No. 3, Box 52, Almont, Michigan.

HEREFORD

250 STEERS FOR SALE

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

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

HARWOOD HEREFORDS
Yearling bulls and a few heifers from choice bred cows.
Jay Harwood, R. No. 3, Ionia, Mich.

JERSEY

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

HORSES

SHETLAND PONIES

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

HOGS

O. I. C.

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

LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring pigs pairs and trios. Gilts bred for fall farrow, at prices that will please.

CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM
Monroe, Mich.

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

DUROC

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

PEACH HILL FARM—Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. We are looking 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.

HAMPSHIRE

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

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE.—Some fine yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, one 3 yr. old. Farmers' price, Dan Booher, R. No. 4, Evart, 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, \$10 per 100; from our Thompson strain of Barred Rocks, \$15 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's Walnut Crest Farms sale of Holstein-Friesians at East Orwell, Ohio, June 27 and 28.

FLANDERS 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

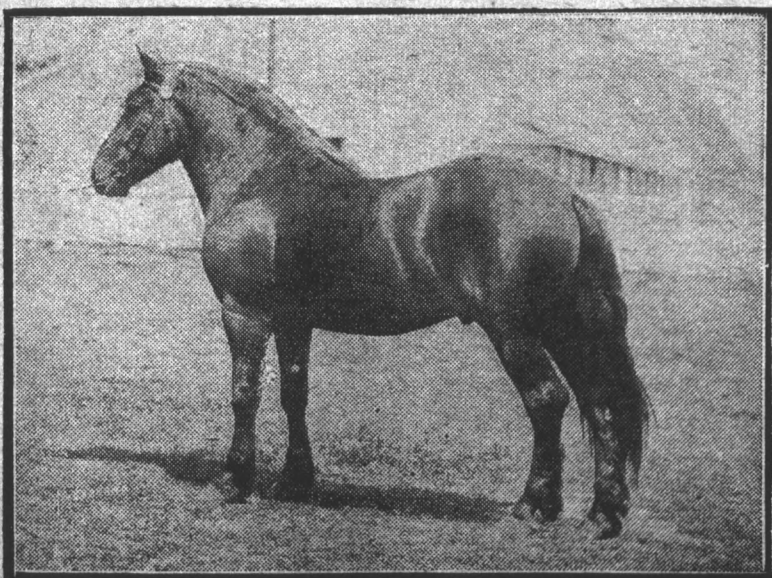
A Lot of Sons and Daughters of
Thirty-Pound Cows.

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

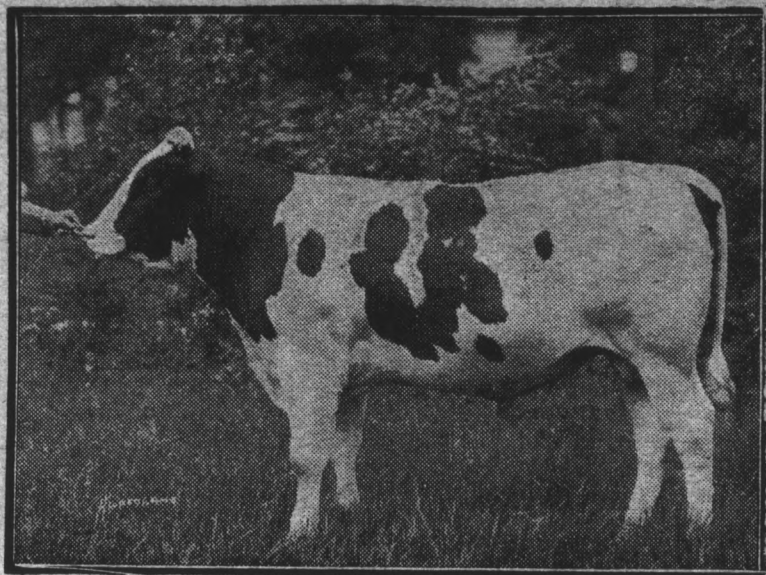
A Twenty-pound two-year-old Daughter
of a thirty-five-pound Cow.

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