

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



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ORGANIZE TO SOLVE POTATO PROBLEMS

A. M. Smith, President of Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n Gives Timely Advice on What to do to Avoid Repetition of Last Year's Potato Fiasco

Michigan potato growers should speedily realize that they must thoroly organize along all lines pertaining to their interests if they are to receive adequate and profitable returns for their crops.

The matter of production is being sufficiently agitated by the government crop experts, and they will continue to do that. Organized potato associations, local, county and state will make use of all knowledge obtainable from such sources.

But the marketing of the potato crop is something that potato growers must themselves take in hand, supervise, control and direct, or they will in the future as in the past find themselves helpless and at the mercy of shippers and consumers.

I make bold to assert that Bureau of Market officials should not be wholly relied upon for information, advice and direction in the matter of marketing the farmers crops. On the other hand through close organization the producer should keep in close touch with the Bureau of Markets, making use of its vast organization and powers in the distribution of his products. Farmers must actively make use of the agencies of our state and national governments, organized for their benefit, else some use of these organizations will be made not always in the interests of the farmer. Our State Potato Growers' Association should have a man employed to look after the interests of the potato growers of Michigan and he should be one of themselves, not some "specialist." He should be on the job to see that Michigan potatoes find the best markets at the best prices and bring back authentic information to the growers as to everything pertaining to their interests.

The potato growers of the United States should also organize and have a representative who will devote his time to the special interests of potato growers. The trouble with leaving the interests of growers to federal and state officials is that these men are serving two masters, the city masters, the shippers and consumers, whose interests are antagonistic to the growers, and also the growers whom they really serve first.

Last year's big potato crop bro't on a situation which demonstrated our need for such an organization as I have suggested and also the inability of the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administration to meet a serious crisis. When it developed that there was an enormous crop of potatoes for the year 1917 all that these organizations seemed able to accomplish was to give out information

and to promulgate grading regulations which made every potato grower in the country discouraged and angry and which paralyzed the movement of the crop, so that the organized shippers loaded with early purchased potatoes at \$1.00 to \$1.30 per bushel either quit buying as they did in western Michigan or put the price down so low that farmers refused to sell. But what could have been done? The writer believes that the crisis of too many potatoes could have been met had there been the proper organization of potato growers who could have been given a voice and part in the solution of "too many potatoes." How? In the first place there were not really too many potatoes. There were only about 4 bushels per capita of potatoes in the United States. In fact, for several weeks now the 1917 crop of potatoes have been scarce and in demand in leading markets.

In the second place, representatives of the growers in co-operation with the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administration could have said to the consumers and growers "we have a large crop of potatoes and we want everybody to co-operate so that there shall be no waste and so that the farmer may receive adequate return for his labor."

Did the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administration do anything? Nothing. And these gentlemen excuse their failure to help the situation or touch it by blaming the weather, and especially the car shortage.

What should have been done by our government in the potato crisis, when a great food crop which was perishable, was likely to be wasted? First, they should have said frankly to consumer and producer, "we have the greatest crop of potatoes in the history of our country. They are precious food and we want to conserve them. In order that fairness may be meted out to all we will fix the price of potatoes to the producer so as to pay him a fair return and to the consumer so as to make it possible for him to consume the maximum of potatoes," and then all the energies of the railroads should have been drawn on to get the potatoes to the consumer. That such a course was suggested to the Food Administrator is a fact. That both the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administration lack the initiative to meet such a crisis history proves, and we cannot expect that men who hold office without the stimulus of the people whose interests they represent will ever possess the initiative to do the great thing which a great crisis demands.

Therefore we need a local, county, state, and national organization of potato growers that the producer may look after his own business. Also every community wherever possible should organize a co-operative ass'n for marketing its own crops.—Arthur M. Smith, Pres. Mich. Potato Ass'n.

PRESIDENT TO VETO \$2.40 WHEAT BILL

Department of Agriculture and Food Administration Advise President that Present Price is Sufficient to pay our Farmers a Good Profit

Acting upon the advice of the department of Agriculture and the Food Administration, President Wilson will promptly veto the bill fixing the minimum price of wheat at \$2.40 a bushel, the price finally agreed upon by the house and senate conferees. The president was informed that, if the provision should become a law, its terms would make the price of wheat in Chicago \$2.69 a bushel and would increase the price of flour to the consumer \$2 a barrel.

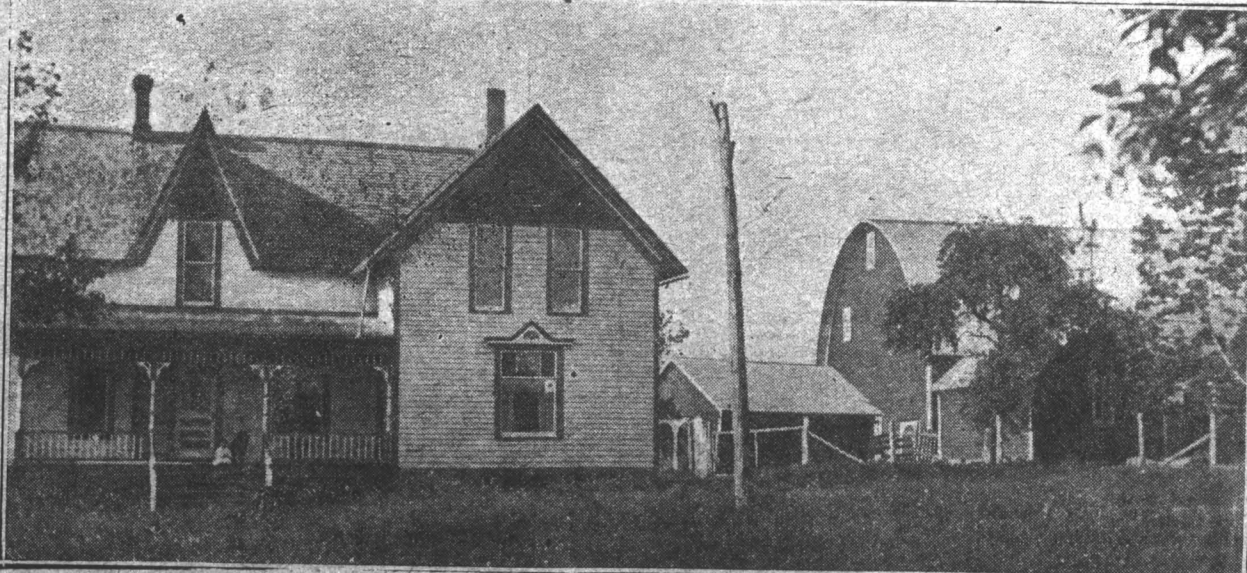
It was claimed that the majority of the wheat growers are satisfied with the present price and the advance is solely in the interest of the farmers attempting to produce wheat in non-productive areas. Moreover, it was unnecessary to increase the price as the present price has been satisfactory enough to bring about a 28.2% acreage increase.

The objections raised by the opponents of higher wheat are absurd, and could not possibly be applied to a manufactured commodity. It matters not that a higher price to the farmer means \$2 a barrel more for flour. It matters not that it might mean a \$10 increase in the price of flour. It matters not either that increased acreage can be secured without a larger inducement. The ONLY point to consider is this: Does the present price give the farmer a fair return on his investment? A year ago the price of \$2 might have sufficed to pay a profit, but will it now? A few months ago the department of agriculture admitted that it had no figures to show what it costs to grow wheat under war conditions. But that does not apparently prevent it from setting its opinion up against the facts that many farmers will lose money on \$2 wheat.

Justification for the present price is sought in the increased acreage, yet it will doubtlessly be found that a large part of this increase is in sections where the department of agriculture and the Food Administration say that wheat cannot be grown profitably. It has been the diversified farmer, who as a patriotic move has turned from other crops to wheat, rather than the individual who has always made wheat his principal cash crop, who has furnished the major part of the increased acreage.

It is bad enough that the government must set any price on wheat; surely the maximum should be sufficient to pay the average commercial grower a profit, not only as a matter of justice, but as an insurance against under-production.

Agricultural papers and farm organizations have shown the need of a more flexible wheat price in order to prevent the farmers from turning to other (Cont. page 13)



Attractive and Modern Buildings on the farm of C. A. Allen, Clare. "About all my neighbors take your paper," writes Mr. Allen. "Most of them have new round-roofed barns like mine." Well, neighbors, let's have their pictures.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In tones and words of absolute finality, President Wilson, in Independence Day address, solemnly declared that there could be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision will be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

"I. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be permanently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"II. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not on the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

"III. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"IV. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined powers of free actions will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed, and sustained by the organization of mankind.

Representative Cox of Indiana got his dander up the other day on the floor of the house and addressed some remarks to his southern constituency which were not calculated to be complimentary. The debate was on the compromise raising the price of wheat to \$2.40. The continued opposition of southern representatives had aroused Rep. Cox's ire, and he spoke right out in plain English:

"I get all-fired tired when I hear men rise on the floor of the house and talk about the present unprecedented prosperity of the farmer." Mr. Cox said. "I wonder city members do not resign their seats in Congress if farmers are becoming millionaires and go out and don a pair of overalls and brogan shoes and go to raising wheat, corn, rye, barley, hogs, cattle and all other farm commodities that farmers grow in this country.

"I wonder why if farming is so remunerative the city gent does not lay aside his diamonds and gold headed cane and go to the country and get rich, as a few members of the house would lead us to believe that farmers are getting rich

"A few days ago the trade commission reported to the senate the names of men and corporations who during the last year made millionaires out of themselves out of abnormal war profits. Not a single farmer appeared on the list. Last spring the farmers were solemnly promised that the price of farm implements and fertilizers would be fixed, and yet the prices of these things were not fixed, and they are soaring to the skies day in and day out.

"I am heartily in favor of price fixing of the necessities of life. In my opinion it is the only way to control prices and keep them within reach. I was in favor of fixing the price of wheat and I am in favor of fixing it today. I was in favor of fixing the price on sugar and I am in favor of it today. I was in favor of fixing the price on wool and I am in favor of it today.

"But let me say to you now in all seriousness this thing of price fixing has become a one-sided affair. Prices have been fixed on many of the great staple commodities of the north, but on the great staple commodity of the south—cotton—the price has not been fixed at all.

"You gentlemen of the south are willing to stand by and fix the price of wheat of the northern farmer and do nothing at all to get the price fixed on cotton. You are boasting of the 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 of bales of cotton that you are raising this year in an unfixed market, the prices being from 30 to 35 cents a pound.

"We of the north do not raise cotton but must purchase the finished commodity of raw cotton in the nature of wearing apparel, and we are interested in getting cotton goods as cheaply as possible. You are willing to fix the price of sugar and the great staple commodities of the north, but we are

told both by words and actions, 'do no touch cotton.'

"There is something sacred about cotton in the south. The cotton planter must be permitted to raise all the cotton he can, sell it at an unfixed price, and because the price of cotton is unfixed—the price of the finished commodity of cotton—even the cheaper grades of calicoes, factory and bleachings, are almost beyond the reach of the poor of both north and south."

* * *

The shipbuilding program carries on with ever increasing speed. A report of the shipping board shows that the June production reached the enormous total of 280,400 tons bringing the total 1918 production to 1,084,670 tons. The June production comes within 15,000 tons of the world's record for shipbuilding held by British shipyards. This is most remarkable when it is considered that Great Britain has always been a world leader in shipbuilding, and has been engaged on its present shipbuilding program for several years. On July 4th, just passed, approximately 100 ocean-going vessels of a total tonnage of 450,000 tons were launched at all American shipyards. So far as the transportation of men and supplies are concerned, the submarine menace has passed for America. With Chas. Schawb applying his wife's epigram of "less talking and more caulking" twenty-four hours a day, the United States will challenge the most formidable undersea fleet that Germany can send against us. "Ships will win the war," and the world's production of merchant vessels is now far in excess of the submarine losses.

* * *

The house has conceded the senate's point for an increase in the price of wheat and the conference committees of both branches have finally compromised on \$2.40 per bushel, an amendment to that effect having been incorporated in the agricultural appropriation bill which now goes to President Wilson for his signature. The President has said that he will veto the bill because of the amendment, and Congress says: "Well, by heck, let him veto. We're the chosen representatives of the people and we'll override his veto in this particular instance. And there are plenty of votes available in both branches in order to do it." But Congress has been very good to the President. He has asked for little that has not been given, and many are hoping and some are believing that he will put his signature to the bill without a murmur

* * *

Both houses are in a fever of cleaning up the odds and ends hoping for an early recess during balance of July and the first part of August. Several of the committees in whose hands important legislation has been pending, gave over the Fourth of July holiday to their work. The resolution authorizing the President to take over the telegraph and telephone lines is new legislation which neither Louse anticipated, but nevertheless important enough to dispose of before the session adjourns. It is expected that an adjournment can be taken by the close of the present week.



Norway will eat whale fat during the war.

New York is to have a voluntary fire department as a precautionary war measure.

Merced, California, has 805 acres devoted to rice growing this year.

The London Times is now printed on paper made from sawdust.

California this year devoted 3,000 acres to spinach.

California has this year one cannery which will put up 3,000 tons of tomatoes.

More than a billion dollars' worth of American agricultural exports were sold during 1917 to the European nations at war with Germany.

Eighty thousand American women are now employed in industries supplying canned goods to the war and navy departments.

Growing crops in Indiana, says the Indianapolis News, are part of the personal estate, the same as money, stocks, etc., and are taken by the administrators to pay debts and other claims against the estate. The remainder is divided, two-thirds to the children, one-third to the widow.

Soap is almost unobtainable in occupied Belgium and the housewives are accordingly seeking possible substitutes. To them a chemist, through the medium of a Brussels newspaper, gives this advice: "Pour the hot water in which peeled potatoes have been boiled over the linen to be washed. Allow it to soak until the following day, then rub as you would in a lather, but without adding soap or anything else. The linen will come out of the tub perfectly white."

WAR WIRES

Here are some of the "modest" conditions on which a few of the pan-Germanic lords still believe peace will be concluded:

They are among the conditions included in the German peace program published in the Nachrichten of Goerlitz, Prussia, by Count Roon, a member of the Prussian house of lords, according to a Havas dispatch from Basle, Switzerland

Count Roon says Germany is entitled to the following terms because of its strength and until they are realized there should be no armistice and no cessation of submarine warfare:

Annexation of Belgium, with administrative autonomy in the interior.

Independence of Flanders.

Annexation of the entire Flanders coast, including Calais.

Annexation of the Briery and Longwy basins and the Toul, Belfort, and Verdun regions eastward.

Restitution to Germany of all her colonies, including Kiaochow.

Great Britain to cede to Germany such naval bases and coaling stations as Germany designates.

Great Britain must return Gibraltar to Spain, cede its war fleet to Germany, restore Egypt to Turkey and the Suez canal to Turkey.

Greece must be reestablished under former King Constantine with frontiers before the war.

Austria and Bulgaria will divide Serbia and Montenegro.

Great Britain, France and the United States must pay all of Germany's war costs, the indemnity being a minimum of \$45,000,000,000. They also must agree to deliver raw materials immediately.

France and Belgium are to remain occupied at their expense until conditions are carried out.

* * *

Aside from an occasional night raid and local attacks during the day time, everything is quiet along the western front. Allied military experts have been trying to find the cause for the pause in the German offensive. It came so suddenly and completely that suspicions have been aroused that Germany is resting her strength while she is hatching some new and tremendous drive. Whether this will culminate in a concentrated attack on the Paris region or a more general attack along the whole western front is causing much speculation. There is much disease among the German troops, numerous epidemics having swept their ranks since spring came, but allied leaders do not believe this is the reason for the lull in the German offensive. They are expecting a stupendous move in some direction in the near future, and are preparing for all eventualities

* * *

Allied claims that the U-boat warfare is losing its effectiveness and that the allied nations are now floating tonnage faster than the U-boats destroy it, is vigorously denied by Vice Admiral von Capelle, minister of the German navy. The confident manner in which the Allies are treating the submarine menace and the growing conviction among the German people that their pet implement of war was not accomplishing all that had been promised of it, has led the Admiral into an exhaustive explanation of what the U-boat has done and will do,—mostly of the latter.

* * *

The assassination of Count von Mirbach, German representative in Russia, brings a tightening of the tension between the governments of Germany and Russia, and the Kaiser has threatened to break off all friendly relations with the country whose resources he has so profligately exploited. The Allies see in the murder a revulsion of feeling against the Russian compromise with the beast of Berlin.

* * *

One of Italy's most noted fliers, Sergeant Gianfelice Gino, was killed at Mineola, N. Y., during an exhibition flight for the benefit of the Italian mission to the United States. The majority of accidents that have happened lately at aviation training fields have been the result of acrobatic stunts attempted at too low an altitude.

* * *

At the request of Theodore Roosevelt, the \$40,000 Nobel Peace prize fund which he donated to an industrial peace commission, will be turned back to him. Mr. Roosevelt states that he desires to distribute the money among the various war funds

* * *

It is claimed that the food situation has become so acute among the central powers that the soldiers have formed the practice of killing wounded horses for meat. Disturbances among hungry civilians continue to increase and harass the authorities.

* * *

In her gratitude for the aid that the United States has given her which has had so remarkable an effect in strengthening the morale of her troops, Italy gave over the 4th of July in a patriotic commemoration of America's independence.

* * *

Nearly 40,000 recruits are now in training at Camp Custer, and orders are expected any day for the majority of these men to be moved to a point of embarkation to France.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICES ON WHEAT 3 TO 8 CENTS A BUSHEL

The establishment of new freight rates by the Railway Administration has necessitated a change in the Government price basis for wheat. After consideration of all factors the Food Administration announces the price basis at various markets for the grades of No. 1 Northern Spring, No. 1 Hard Winter, No. 1 Red Winter, No. 1 Durum, No. 1 Hard White, in store public elevators approved for storage by the Grain Corporation (seaboard or in store on export terms), as follows, effective July 1:

Statement of Prices.

Terminal—	
New York	2.39 1/2
Philadelphia	2.39
Baltimore	2.38 3/4
Newport News	2.38 3/4
Chicago	2.26
New Orleans	2.28
Galveston	2.28
St. Louis	2.24
Duluth	2.22 1/2
Minneapolis	2.21 1/2
Kansas City	2.18
Omaha	2.18
San Francisco	2.20
Los Angeles	2.20
Portland	2.20
Tacoma	2.20
Seattle	2.20
Astoria	2.20

The basis for No. 2 Wheat will be 3 cents below No. 1, and the basis for No. 3, seven cents below No. 1. Grades below No. 3 will be dealt in on sample.

It is expected that the changes in Federal Grading Standards will throw more wheat into higher grades than last year. The changes in price are worked out as nearly as possible to compensate for increases in railway and sea freights.

The other classes of wheat than those mentioned above as equivalents will be dealt with on the following basis:

The class of Dark Hard Winter will be bought at 2 cents above Hard Winter; Dark Northern Spring at 2 cents above Northern Spring; Amber Durum at 2 cents above Durum; while Yellow Hard Winter will be bought at 2 cents under Hard Winter; Red Spring at 5 cents under Northern Spring; Red Walla at 7 cents under Red Winter; Red Durum at 7 cents under Durum; Soft White at 2 cents under Hard White, and White Club at cents under Hard White.

Certain parts of the inter-mountain territory do not receive full compensation for freight increases under the above arrangements, and, therefore, special arrangements by which the Grain Corporation assumes the compensation directly in this territory will be announced in a few days.

We wish to emphasize that the above is the basis upon which the Grain Corporation is prepared to buy wheat at the above markets.

AGREEMENT WITH MEXICAN GROWERS—CHEAPER TWINE

Binder twine for the harvest of 1919 will cost American farmers about three cents per pound less than they have paid this year; the estimated total saving to grain-growers of the United States is \$6,000,000. This announcement of the United States Food Administration follows an arrangement it has made with the Commission Reguladora, the Yucatan monopoly controlling sisal, whereby the Commission has contracted to sell 500,000 bales of sisal to twine mills of this country at a price three cents a pound less than a year ago.

That quantity of sisal represents the principal supply of fibre needed to manufacture binder twine for the grain harvest of 1919. To maintain an economical operation of twine mills in the United States, sisal is contracted for about a year ahead, and is manufactured into the finished twine throughout the year. By the new arrangement, the cost of sisal will be approximately 16 cents wholesale at gulf ports, compared with 19 cents per pound for the sisal used in making the twine for the present harvest.

Since its early investigations of binder twine, which is a vital element in our grain harvest, the Food Administration has maintained that the Commission Reguladora of Yucatan must sell its sisal at more reasonable prices if it expects to retain this country as a large customer. Sisal growers have complained, however, of the high cost of food and supplies which they secure from the United States. With the hope of establishing a better understanding between Mexican and American producers, the

Food Administration proposes an exchange of agricultural commissions. A commission of Mexican farmers has been invited to visit the United States and study the production and distribution of articles they secure from this country.

In case the proposal is accepted, the Food Administration plans to have a committee of American farmers visit Yucatan to study methods and costs of sisal production. Such an interchange of study is expected to prepare the way for mutually satisfactory conditions in future sisal arrangements.

FOOD FACTS OF WORLD WIDE SCOPE OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

Any person in Italy who purchases foodstuffs or goods of common or large consumption and lays in supplies greater than the normal or ordinary needs of the family and dependents, is punishable by a fine of from \$4 to \$190, or by imprisonment for a month, and the goods are confiscated.

So grave has the food situation become in Italy that three meatless days a week have been in effect since May 15th. Although the Italian people live largely on bread and macaroni, their consumption grain has also been cut down. It is now about 25 per cent less than last year.

New Canadian food regulations now in effect limit the amount of fats and sugar which may be used in the manufacture of pastry, confectionery and ice cream. The manufacture of some of these products is entirely prohibited and the sugar consumption of candy manufacturers is limited to one-half the monthly average used by them last year.

The submarine depredations off the Atlantic coast early in June resulted in the loss of 13,854 tons of sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico. This represents nearly one-fifth of the total weekly consumption of sugar in the United States and is more than the recent total sugar allowance of Great Britain for jam-making this year.

Although the cargoes were fully covered by insurance the loss of the sugar emphasizes the need for additional conservation of this important commodity.

To summarize the effect of the war on the meat situation, the Food Administration makes this statement. Production has increased, and exports have increased both in actual amount and in relation to production. Beef has assumed a more important position in export. During the calendar year 1917, the total production of beef, veal, pork and mutton exceeded 18 billion pounds, of which slightly over 9 per cent, chiefly beef and pork, was exported. The average farm in the United States produced close to 3,000 pounds of meat last year.

The extent to which the United States is now supplying the Allies with wheat substitutes is shown by a summary of oat and corn exports, announced by the United States Food Administration. More than 101,000,000 bushels of oats and oatmeal were exported by this country from July 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918, and of this amount more than 93,000,000 bushels were sent the European Allies.

Exports of corn and cornmeal for the same period were more than 39,000,000 bushels, of which more than 27,000,000 bushels were for the Allies.

An example of German methods of securing food is seen in the new regulations of the Bavarian Egg Supply Office. Poultry keepers are required to deliver to the government 40 eggs for each hen kept. The 1918 quota is due in September at a fixed price of 4 cents per egg.

Measures of this character help to explain the ability of the German federal states to feed the population when food products fail to reach the markets in sufficient quantities as a result of voluntary sales by producers.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending July 2

New England.—Boston: Poor growing weather, and crops in general made little progress; rain and warmer weather needed. Some potatoes recovering from frost damage; beans replanted. Cranberries blossoming. Considerable dropping of apples; light crop anticipated. Haying under way; below average.

New York.—Ithaca: Weather somewhat cool for corn, but generally favorable otherwise. Buckwheat seeding, cabbage planting, haying, and cultivating progressing favorably. Oat straw generally short, but heading well. Winter wheat and rye beginning to color. Potatoes doing well. Strawberries about finished. Raspberries ripening. Cherry picking general. Conditions still dry in some localities.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: Rainfall generally light and some places need moisture, especially for potatoes and grass lands. Nights cool and corn and tobacco growing slowly, but mostly in healthy condition. Favorable weather for rye harvest, which is

well advanced in southern and beginning in central counties. Wheat harvest beginning some places. Oats heading rapidly and very promising.

Colorado.—Denver: Crops improved generally by recent rains, but still suffering from drought in localities in different parts of state. Winter wheat nearly ready for harvest; some headed short. Ranges improved. First cutting alfalfa mostly stacked. Fruit doing well. Cherry picking begun. Local damage by worms and hail.

New Mexico.—Santa Fe: Light local showers beginning, but mostly hot during week; unfavorable with rain urgently needed, and central-southern ranges poor and desolate. First cutting alfalfa general north; second nearing completion south. Winter wheat and barley harvest nearing completion. Southern stock losses continue.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee: Cool, dry weather caused deterioration of all crops, but general rains June 30 will help greatly. Oats heading; crop good to excellent. Potatoes generally good, but damaged some places by bugs and by frosts of last week. Corn ahead of average season and well cultivated. Barley and spring wheat generally good. Rye and winter wheat good, but thin. Haying general; first crop light. Fruit prospects fair to good.

Washington.—Seattle: Good rains June 23 in eastern counties, followed by cool weather, greatly benefited spring wheat, which is filling. More rain badly needed by all crops. Winter wheat and barley fair crops. Spring wheat and barley half crops. Rye harvest begun; fair crop. Winter wheat harvest will be general July 5 to 20. Oats looking poor account of drought, rust, and aphid injury. Second haying in progress; crop light.

California.—San Francisco: Wheat, barley, and oat harvest progressing; crops fair to good. Third crop of alfalfa good. Lowland pastures poor. Feed in mountain ranges holding out well; stock good. Sugar-beets, rice, cotton, hops, beans, potatoes, and truck crops doing nicely. Orange crop heavier than normal; prospects still good for fair crop navels. Irrigation water falling rapidly. Labor shortage acute in a few places.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma: Corn, truck, and pastures further damaged by hot, dry weather early part of week; other crops not seriously hurt. Cooler weather and quite general rains benefited all crops. Corn badly damaged in many localities; some cut for feed, but bulk of crop still fair prospect. Cotton shedding in a few localities, but generally made good growth and in excellent condition. Sorghum grains, broom-corn, sweet potatoes, and peanuts fair to good.

Illinois.—Springfield: As a result of winds and heavy rains oats and wheat down in places, but droughty conditions in some southern counties. Rains interfered with harvesting, but highly beneficial to corn, pastures and gardens. Rye, oats, and wheat being harvested. Wheat threshing in the south. Oat harvest in Kankakee county July 10, Ogle county 15. Pastures and meadows good. Potatoes and vegetables good in north, but hurt by dry weather in south.

Ohio.—Columbus: Showers very beneficial; nights continue most too cool for corn. Wheat harvest in progress in Van Wert and Crawford counties and will begin in Lake counties July 10. Oat crop good to excellent, though heading short some central counties. Frost damage to corn June 23 slightly more serious in low ground in some northwestern counties than at first thought; otherwise crop in good to excellent condition. Potatoes improving. Gardens fine. Haying well advanced; crop excellent. Fruit poor.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: Generous rains caused decided improvement to all growing crops. Substitute crops will be sown in most areas where frost occurred last week. Corn crop healthy; well cultivated and clean; some fields laid by. Oats well filled most places; cutting progressing in southwest. Wheat harvest general in north; finished many places elsewhere; yields generally heavy, but under estimates in a few localities. Pastures, potatoes, truck and cannery crops fair to good. Timothy fair to good; being cut east and south.

Kansas.—Topeka: Severe drought broken in most of eastern and south-central counties latter part of week, but rain still badly needed in north-central and western portions. Corn and grain sorghums not materially damaged, well cultivated and now making splendid growth where rains fell. Corn tasseling and silking in eastern portion, less developed in west. Wheat harvest practically finished in east and in full swing in west; threshing general in eastern half. Oat harvest general. Oats, wheat, and barley damaged in north-central and west. Rain too late for potatoes.

FARMERS LARGEST USERS OF AUTOMOBILES IN CANADA

According to the latest figures issued by the Department of Highways there are 23,409 automobiles owned by farmers in Ontario, whereas in 1912 only 996 automobiles were owned by farmers. The reason for this is undoubtedly that while there are many farmers who can afford to buy automobiles for pleasure, most of them regard it an absolute necessity, and use it as part of their regular farm equipment, to save time and labor.

Where the roads permit farmers are also using automobile trucks for hauling their produce to market. Good roads and automobiles seem to go together, as along good county highways automobiles are purchased more freely by farmers than in sections where the roads are poor.

The farmer has jumped to the front as the largest owner of automobiles in the province. Of the 78,861 cars in the province, 23,408 are owned by farmers, while 14,825 are owned by manufacturers and merchants. Of the total ownership in the province, 47,337 cars are owned by people in the rural communities, while 31,198 cars are owned by city people.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY TO BE SHOWN AT MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

War activities of the United States Government will be one of the major attractions of the State Fair in Detroit, August 30 to September 8, the arrangements for his display having been concluded by G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan State Fair, with A. A. Ormsby, representing the Joint Committee on Government exhibits. Mr. Ormsby was especially interested in having an opportunity to show the people of Michigan what the Government is doing, having been born and raised in this state.

One of the big features of the government's display will be the exhibit of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce. The food question has loomed large in the public mind for many months and the Fisheries Bureau will show the Fair visitors a number of excellent food fish that have not been used heretofore. These will include the whale, shark, gray fish and many others. In the display at Detroit both the Federal and State Food Administrations will combine in giving the interested visitor an insight into the undertakings of these bodies to win the war. Mr. Dickinson has arranged for the government exhibit to occupy 15,000 square feet of space in the Automobile Building. The Department of Agriculture will have a model farm buildings display with a view to encouraging the raising of live stock and poultry on a more scientific basis. The farmers visiting the Fair will be interested in the displays of this department which include specimens of wheat and wheat substitutes which may be successfully grown in Michigan.

The Agricultural Department will also show a number of models of modern highways, necessary to the marketing of the farmers' products at a good margin of profit. The increased use of the motor car and truck has swelled the dividends of the farmer but the government feels that the building of better roads will add to their prosperity. In the government exhibit 2,500 square feet will be given over to the showing of implements of war. This will include also German arms and devices picked up on the battle fields of the Western Front in France in addition to guns, cannon, trench mortars and other accouterments that the soldiers of the Pershing Expeditionary Forces have turned on the German army. The Navy Department will have a similar amount of space to display its arms and one of the exhibits will be the torpedo that the German submarines have made use of in the attempt to starve out England.

The government has also gone into the moving picture business and an expert from the Committee on Public Information will give two shows a day. The films will show the European battlefields, the training of men for the army and navy, and also the kind of work that the Department of Agriculture is doing to increase our food production and the conservation of the food supply. Drawings and photographs of the war in Europe will also be displayed. This exhibit will be shipped to the State Fair Grounds from Washington in two express cars with one detail of soldiers and another of sailors, in addition to the regular staff of lecturers, demonstrators and attendants. One exhibit that will be shown outside by the government will be a Mine Rescue car which will be placed on a side track within the grounds. Five expert mine rescuers will be on hand and give daily demonstrations of methods of the Bureau of Mines has worked out for saving the lives of the miners. The car is equipped with all the apparatus that is used in this work in a mine disaster.

"JIM" HELME "APOLO-GIZES" TO JAS. McBRIDE

In the May *Patron* in our editorial relative to the potato situation occurred the following:

"Meanwhile the scarcity of potatoes in Detroit and all the cities of lower Michigan made the consumer pay \$2 a bushel at retail. At this price bread was much cheaper and so the consumer stopped eating potatoes for six months and this caused the present surplus.

"The State Preparedness Board which had thousands to spend for state constabulary, state roads and tractors, didn't spend a dollar to help

get potatoes to market where they could be eaten.

"The state has a market department but it did not aid in marketing a bushel of potatoes. The city authorities of Detroit refused the help of the state Grange to help sell potatoes direct to Detroit consumers and not a hint is given by state, national or municipal authorities that anything different will be done next fall."

Note our point was nothing was done to get potatoes to the consumer to be eaten.

Hon. James McBride, state market director, takes exception to our statement and says that he bought fifteen carloads for the state board to be shipped to a dehydrating plant in New York state; also some potatoes were purchased by him for Detroit. The price he paid the elevator man was 56 cents a bushel. We are glad to give full publicity to this effort of the war board and market director.

Over 7,000 cars of Michigan potatoes have been marketed to date and we are highly pleased to know that the state authorities have "done their bit" and purchased fifteen carloads. We know the potato growers will be pleased with their action and hold them in grateful remembrance. But other people have made the same statement we did. For instance, the June Gleaner in an article on the potato situation says:

"During the months of January and February potatoes are selling at retail stores in all large cities at seventy cents a peck. Mr. Consumer was hungry for potatoes at that time; but he couldn't afford to eat them at the price; while the up-state farmer with hundreds of bushels in his bins could not find a market for his spuds. Michigan has what is called a marketing department; but not a single bushel of potatoes was handled, or a single car secured for shipping potatoes, by or through this department. The state of Michigan has a fund of five million dollars, created expressly for war emergencies, and a sufficient amount of this money could have been used to establish a dehydrating plant at Jackson prison—but not a penny was available. The "emergency" evidently did not exist in the minds of the "higher-ups," and now thousands of tons of food are going to waste—and the farmers are meeting with a tremendous loss at a time when every dollar is needed."

And now we suggest that Brother McBride take up his club and go after the Gleaner, which has always taken a lively interest in the operation of the State Market Department.—*Mich. Patron.*

PRICES FOR 1918 RED ROCK WHEAT AND ROSEN RYE

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association announces its schedule of prices which will be asked in 1918 for certified pedigreed grains as follows:

Red Rock wheat, \$3.25 for lots of over ten bushels; \$3.50 for lots under ten bushels. Rosen rye, \$3 for lots over ten bushels; \$3.25 for lots under ten bushels. Winter barley, \$2.90 for lots over ten bushels; \$3.00 for lots under ten bushels.

This scale, which was determined at a conference attended by Food Administrator Prescott, was based on the government price, plus the actual cost of inspection fees, roguing out weeds, cleaning threshers and bins, cleaning and weighing seed, cartage to station, loss on market value of cleaned seed, and billing and correspondence, plus 10 per cent on the added cost of these items only.

EXTENSION HEAD URGES COUNTY AGENTS TO ASSIST SILO BUILDING CAMPAIGN

TO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS:

The fact that much of Michigan's corn crop this year has been planted from seed of doubtful maturing qualities makes it important at this time to have the crop preserved in the best possible condition for feeding purposes.

We feel that there are many farmers within the state who should be encouraged to build silos this year as an assurance against early frost and as a matter of good business to provide a permanent method of preserving their corn crop for livestock feeding.

If there is any considerable acreage of corn in your county on farms not having silos, it seems that no more valuable work could be done than to locate such farms and advise with the farmers concerning his building a silo this year. You will be familiar with all the advantages of silos and also with the conditions under which a farmer could be safely advised to build. If you have an active Farm Bureau Committee assisting you, it would be a good thing to discuss this with them and determine upon a course of procedure for your county. In some counties we feel certain this will be a very important thing. You know the local conditions and the working out of the suggestion in your county will be left entirely to you.

I am enclosing the Indiana silo campaign bulletin which may give you some suggestions. The silo manufacturers are anxious to assist you in any way possible. I would be glad to have you write me in regard to the importance of this in your county and also in regard to any assistance desired.

Very truly yours,
R. J. BALDWIN, Extension Director.

MICHIGAN WILL GROW HER OWN BEET SEED IN THE FUTURE

Success is attending efforts of American beet growers to raise their own seed to such a degree that they will probably be independent of Germany after the war, according to C. D. Bell, manager of the Owosso Sugar Sugar company, which operates plants at Owosso and Lansing, says the *Tuscola county Courier*.

Two years ago American sugar companies formed a large corporation to raise seed, and though the shortage that resulted when the war cut off foreign supplies, still exists to some extent, it is being overcome.

The seed is obtained by transplanting selected, fully developed beets. The beets must test at least 16 per cent sugar. They are store in pits through the winter and in the spring are carefully transplanted. It requires the labor of 30 men to plant an acre of the 'mother,' as the transplanted beets are called. The seed matures during the second year.

The Owosso Sugar company last fall kept out enough 'mothers' to transplant 350 acres of land. Last year the company's seed beet acreage produced 1,175 pounds per acre, which is 175 pounds more per acre than Germany was ever able to produce. As seed now costs 59 cents a pound, compared with 8 cents a few years ago, the value of the seed yield is easily realized.

The sugar beet was found in the swamps of Austria and was red, like the common garden beet. The sugar test at that time was below 10 per cent. The Germans, realizing the possibilities of the beet, developed it, and gradually raised the test until it averages now in Michigan and other big beet states about 21 per cent sugar. The color has also been developed from a deep red to white and the beet is more firm and compact.

To assist in meeting the present shortage in unskilled labor restrictions have been temporarily removed on the importation of Mexican labor to be used in certain occupations. This step supplements the order by which the Department of Labor has arranged to bring Porto Rican laborers into this country for work on government contracts. It is estimated that 75,000 laborers can be brought in while transportation is available.

New regulations on the subject of Mexican labor contain rigid provisions to prevent any attempt at exploitation on the part of prospective employers. Wage rates current for similar labor in the localities in which the admitted alien is to be employed are assured, as well as good housing and sanitary conditions.

Quite a number of Mexicans have been imported into Tuscola county to work in the beets. A Mexican wedding party in decorated automobiles attracted considerable attention in Caro a few days ago.

Camps of boys from the cities, under the auspices of Y. M. C. A., have also been established, one near Colwood and one near Greenleaf, to help care for the Caro plant's acreage.

2700 POUNDS OF BUTTER IS THE WEEKLY OUTPUT AT CHEBOYGAN

A weekly output of 2,700 pounds of butter is the present rate of the Cheboygan Co-operative Association, recently organized there. The plant operates a large creamery and will dispose of most of the product to summer resorts. The lack of refrigerator service hinders shipment of the product.

Caro—To promote the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps, Manager Flink of the Caro Sugar factory makes the following proposition to farmers: "The company will furnish to the farmers one day's labor for each man employed in the plant, and pay the men for their time, providing the farmers will invest a corresponding amount in War Savings Stamps." In other words the farmer will be getting the labor without cost to himself, as the stamps he will buy will be an investment not an expense.

Petoskey—With the haying season on, late planting not yet completed, the berry season just opening, there is a severe shortage of labor in northern Michigan. Many factories are unable to get full crews and farmers are hard hit.

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.)

SHIAWASSEE FARMER DISSATISFIED WITH STATE SEED CORN

Seeing an article in your paper in regard to my experience with a seed corn deal. Last winter the supervisors of Shiawassee county made arrangements for purchasing seed corn and selling it to the farmers at cost, claiming it had been tested by the M. A. C., and claiming that it tested 85 per cent. They wrote to the farmers asking them if they needed any seed corn. If they did not, if they had any to sell, and what they wanted for it. I returned the blank they sent me and stated that I did not have any seed corn and that I would take one and one-half bushels shelled. This corn was \$8 a bushel, making \$12 for the one and one-half bushels. I received notice the middle of April that the corn was ready. I went after it and I did not like the looks of it, and told the man who was delivering it that it did not look as though it would grow. He said that it tested 85 per cent. I said that was good enough and took it home and tested it. One test was made in the kitchen and 15 kernels out of 80 grew. One test was made on the south porch and one out of sixteen grew. I wrote to the county agent, as he had full charge of the matter, and told him that I had been told that I did not have to stand any such deal and that the corn was at his disposal, and if he did not return my money I would put the matter in the hands of an attorney. He wrote me that he was sorry that I was not satisfied with the corn, and said he could not see how I could hold him as he bought it in as good faith as I did and could not take it back.

Now what do you think of my chances of getting my money back? Who is the fellow to go after now?—C. W. R., Perry, Michigan.

This can only be determined upon the determination of what the actual facts are. Upon the statement in the letter, there would be no question but what you would be entitled to the return of your money.

However, if the agent who was representing the board of supervisors has the proof that the corn, at the time it was tested, met the required test, or the test stated when they offered the same for sale, and its subsequent deterioration would not entitle you to a return of the money. In order to be entitled to the return of the money, there would necessarily have to be a warranty that it would meet the condition stated by the agent at the time it was offered for sale.

I am informed from quite reliable sources that upon the second year of corn for seed, there is likely to be a very rapid deterioration in the seed, and that it might be tested and show a very high percentage of fertility and that a few weeks afterwards, under conditions that cannot be accounted for, it will have but slight fertility and become practically worthless. I am informed that the third year seed corn is of little value. If these are the facts, it would have to be submitted to a jury to determine whether the seed corn was warranted to be of the quality stated at the time of the sale, and to continue in such quality until planting time.

The next question as to whom he would look for return of the money cannot be answered from the statement given in your letter. I do not know what became of the money—whether it was turned over to the board of supervisors or whether the board of supervisors acted as an agent for an owner of the seed corn.

It is very doubtful about the county itself being liable upon a transaction of that kind, as the county has no authority to engage in the mercantile business, and the unauthorized act of an individual would not bind the county.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

SUBSCRIBER SEEKS RECOMPENSE FROM TOWNSHIP FOR ROAD WORK

A road was made through my land two years ago. I had this land all cleared and stumped before the district laid the road, and now the district doesn't want to pay anything for my labor I had done on it. Is there any right for me to close the road? I have a very high sand hill which no thrasher engine or tractor can climb. I will not be able to get a thrasher to my place the coming fall on account of this sand hill, and the road monks will not grade it down. There are four farmers who need the thrasher back of the sand hill. What should I do in this case?—E. H., Kaleva, Mich.

The letter does not contain sufficient information upon which to base an answer. If you released a right-of-way to the premises which had been cleared, the township would not be liable for the value of the labor that you performed.

If the premises were condemned under the law, you would be entitled to have taken into consideration the value of the premises as they were made by the labor you had performed thereon, but you must abide the result of the damages awarded unless you appeal therefrom and are able to increase the amount of damages awarded by appeal.

The repair, construction and improvement of the highway to the extent desired is in the discretion of the highway commissioner. You have no right of action against the township or anyone else for failure of the highway commissioner to construct the road desired. Your only remedy in that case would be the election of a highway commissioner that would construct the road as desired.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

YES, THE GOVERNMENT HAS SET A PRICE ON THE FARMER'S WOOL

Would like to know if the Government has set a price on wool. The dealers say they have, from 55 to 67 cents. I have also been told at Battle Creek they are paying 96 cents. What is the price of wheat?—C. E. G., Kalamazoo.

As explained in an earlier issue, the Government has set a price on wool. The price for the scoured product runs from \$1.07 to \$1.85, according to the quality. For unscoured wool the farmer should receive from 55 to 67 cents per pound.

The new wheat prices announced elsewhere in this column do not affect the farmer. The terminal cost will be higher and wheat will be bought at interior points on the same basis as prevailed before the rate increase took effect. The making of prices to conform to the old standard will take some time, but the matter will be attended to as promptly as possible, very likely before then new crop is ready to move.

Millers expect to buy their wheat in Minneapolis on the basis of the new rates at the same prices and their flour will be based f. o. b. Minneapolis. Interior mills will work on the same differences and the cost of flour at eastern points will make up the additional freight cost. This is the understanding of the trade at present. At any rate the price paid to the farmers for wheat in the country will not be disturbed.

As there are no fixed prices for other grains there will be no difference against the producer in all likelihood. Coarse grains sold higher than they should have during the past season as compared with wheat and the abnormal quotations can be trimmed considerably and still leave a good margin of profit to the producer. Coarse grain rates will affect producers in other than northwestern territory more noticeably, the chief concern of the northwestern farmer being the effect on wheat prices.

GOVERNMENT REQUIRES ALL MOTOR BOAT OWNERS TO PAY A TAX

We are looking for a little information in regard to a revenue on motor boats. A collector came around here saying we had to pay \$5.63 on all motor boats up to 50 feet long or five tons capacity. He said if we had paid last fall it would cost only \$3.75. No one knew anything about any revenue tax on boats. Has there been such a law passed?—Subscriber, Alanson.

Section 603 of the revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917, requires that on and after Oct. 4th, 1917, all owners of motor boats of over five tons net shall pay a tax thereon, to be computed at the rate of 41 2-3 cents on a minimum length of 50 feet. Returns must be made on or before November 30, 1917, and thereafter on July 1st of each year, and also on or before the last day of the month in which the purchase is made in the case of the original purchase of a boat on or after Nov. 1st, 1917, and at any other time than July 1st. In the case of a boat owned on October 4, 1917, the tax for the first year shall be computed for 9 months, and in the case of the original purchase of a boat at any subsequent time the tax for the first year shall be computed for the number of calendar months, including the month of sale, remaining prior to the following July 1st. The tax for the 9 months between Oct. 4th and July 1st would be \$3.75, as the collector stated, but we are unable to figure out where he gets his additional charge of \$1.88.

LIABILITY OF CONCERN THAT SELLS SEED OF POOR QUALITY

As I am a subscriber to your paper, I would like to ask you one question. Has the elevator men got a right to sell you seed corn that will not grow even 5 per cent, and charge you the same as good seed? Please have this in your next issue of the Business Farming.—S. C., Silverwood, Mich.

If the corn was represented to be fertile and good for seed corn, the elevator man is liable for the damages that come from the sale of defective seed corn, which damages might include more than the

seed corn. However, if you were informed that there might be some doubt about the growing of the seed, and the circumstances would not warrant the understanding upon your part that the quality of the seed was being warranted, then there is no relief and you must suffer the damages occurred by reason of your failure to take a warranty of the quality of the corn. It is not necessary that the quality should be warranted in specific words, but in language that would amount to it. There is frequently an implied warranty that a thing is fit for the purpose for which it is sold and fuller statement might make this rule applicable.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

THE PUBLISHERS DESK

A SEED CLAIM SETTLED—A reader, R. W. R., Levering, Mich., placed in our hands his claim that a quantity of sweet clover purchased from the A. A. Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa, failed to make a stand. The following letters just received will explain the settlement:

"We are enclosing copy of letter we have sent. As we have already explained to you, we do not feel that we are under any obligations, as far as the seed is concerned, to make refund, as we cannot guarantee a crop.

"You take the position that we have no rights, but that we should adjust all complaints, regardless of whether the seed is at fault or not. We always try to handle our complaints in a business-like way and are very sorry indeed that we have fallen down on this particular complaint and the one reason we are adjusting it is that we wish to satisfy our customers and the amount is not large and we presume the best thing to have done would have been to have sent Mr. R. \$7.80 at the start, but we did not, but are correcting the matter now and are sending our check in full, although he does not ask for more than half of the amount, and in your letter of May 23rd you mention that we should meet him half way. We no doubt are doing more than you expected but, at the same time, if he is entitled to anything, he is entitled to the full amount; so we hope this adjustment will meet with your approval.

"So far as to the number of complaints you have on us, we assure you that they cannot be large, considering the amount of business we do, as we sell around \$2,000,000.00 worth each year and there is bound to be an occasional complaint, especially where parties buy the cheapest grade of seed, against our advice, and then expect the best results. Mr. R. wished to buy our lowest grade seed but, on the other hand, he was anxious to get the best results, such as he might expect from the best grade seed.

"A. A. BERRY SEED COMPANY."

"Mr. R. W. R. Levering, Mich. 7-3-18"

"Dear Sir:—We are enclosing check for \$7.80, the amount sent us for sweet clover, which you claim failed to make a stand.

"As already explained to you, you should have bought our best seed if you expected the best results, and we are not responsible for the crop. However, the amount is not large and we have concluded that it would be best to adjust this matter as we wish every customer satisfied and we hope that we may hear from you when again in need of seed.

"Yours very truly,

"A. A. BERRY SEED COMPANY."

We take the position in dealing with the seed house that there is no legitimate excuse for selling poor seed at any price and no good seed house will handle any seed which it cannot stand back of, just to compete with someone who is underselling them. There are plenty of germination tests which will determine the quality of any seed and to sell a mixture of good seed, poor seed and weeds is, in Michigan, a penal offence. We realize that there is a possibility of seed being poorly planted or suffering some setback over which the seed house would have no control, and therefore no responsibility, but for knowingly selling poor seed there can be no excuse.

These various practices of seed houses have been common to most of them, big and little, from the mail order man to the corner seed store, but we have laws here in Michigan which will protect our readers and we intend to bring them out of the dusty law files into actual use, knowing that in the end every man or house who makes a business of selling seed will profit more, because as true as the law of gravitation runs the maxim, "He profits most who serves best!"

CAN YOU WRITE A LETTER?—You know why you like M. B. F., and why you are willing to pay a dollar a year or more to get it, but can you write this to another farmer so he would dig right down in his jeans the minute he had finished reading your letter? In other words, can you sell Michigan Business Farming to another farmer through a letter?

Well, I'll pay just \$10 for the letter which proves to be the best puller of subscriptions from farmers and the test will be a fair one, as we will try out the best ones selected to a list of farmers whom we have never written to subscribe for our weekly.

Write your letter just as if you were writing to a friend or neighbor, telling him what M. B. F. means to you and what you think it will mean to him, and send it in addressed to the Publisher's Desk.

SILLO MANUFACTURER WANTS HELP

Recently a manufacturer of good silos told me he knew there was a great market in Michigan for his silos, but he needed some good men, either as local agents or as travellers to cover the state. I believe his proposition is a good one and I would be glad to refer any letters to him if you will address them care of my desk here.

EVERYDAY FARMING HELPS

DEPLETION OF THE SOIL WILL BE A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Our present and past methods of farming are bleeding the soil of its fertility. In past years this has been profitable for there was plenty of virgin land to be had when one farm had been thoroughly depleted. Thus we have portions of the older states where the land will not produce a crop that will pay for the seed and labor.

Since that time our farmers have improved somewhat in their methods. Yet soil depletion is going rapidly on in every state in the union. The average farmer is not returning to the soil what he takes from it. At our present rate of depletion about two generations will see the soil in a state of fertility that will make farming an up-hill game. True, not all farmers are treating their land in such a fashion but the average farmer is farming for the present with little thought to the future generation.

The effect of soil depletion is slowly felt. Therein lies the danger. Little by little the crops give a lessening return but not in a degree that causes alarm. Alarm would be caused if these same farmers were to attempt to restore depleted soil of a kind that may be found in some states.

Practically all farmers are employing rotation of crops as a preventive of soil depletion. This is an aid but does not entirely fulfill the needs of the situation. There is constantly being taken from the soil elements that crop rotation can not replace. There must be a replacement of these elements. Commercial fertilizers will do it; plenty of manure will do even better. Fertilizing the soil must be a constant care of the farmer. Unproductive as such work seems, bringing directly as it does no money returns, it is the most necessary work that the farmer should have. A little less ease during the winter months and more hauling of fresh manure to the fields will result in many more dollars in the farmer's pocket and something more than a "white elephant" for the second generation.

FARMERS MUST PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS TO PREVENT SPOILAGE

Produce and market only infertile eggs. The male has no influence whatever on the number of eggs produced. His usefulness is limited to the breeding season and then only to a few carefully selected hens. The presence of the male in the flock lowers the value of the eggs produced, because fertile eggs deteriorate very rapidly during warm weather. The development of the embryo begins at a temperature of 68 degrees F. A temperature of 85 degrees for three or four days or a temperature of 100 degrees for twenty-four hours may cause sufficient development of the embryo to make the egg unfit for use as food. An infertile egg may be subjected to a temperature of 100 degrees for a week or ten days and still be perfectly good for cooking purposes.

Investigations conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the total loss of fertile eggs is nearly twice that of infertile eggs regardless of how the eggs have been handled. The increased loss of fertile eggs is due mainly to development of blood rings and rots which can occur only in fertile eggs. This loss may occur even when the eggs receive reasonably good treatment; practically the only depreciation of infertile eggs aside from breakage was a slight shrinkage. This loss of fertile eggs, which amounts to many millions of dollars in the United States every year, can be prevented by removing the males from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over.

SEARS-ROEBUCK GUILTY OF UNFAIR TRADING PRACTICES

The federal trade commission announced the issuance of an order forbidding Sears, Roebuck & Co., to continue "unfair methods of competition" in selling sugar below cost and in misrepresenting its teas and coffees.

The practices the company is ordered to cease are:

"1. Circulating catalogues containing advertisements of sugar for sale wherein it is falsely represented that because of large purchasing power and quick moving stock the company is able to sell sugar at a lower price than its competitors.

"2. Selling or offering to sell sugar below cost, through catalogues circulated throughout the country.

"3. Circulating catalogues containing advertisements representing that its competitors did not deal honestly, fairly and justly with their customers.

"4. Circulating catalogues containing advertisements offering its teas for sale, in which advertisements it is falsely stated that the company sends a special representative to Japan, who personally goes into the tea gardens of that country and personally supervises the picking of the tea.

"5. Circulating catalogues containing advertisements offering coffee for sale in which it is falsely stated that the company purchases all its coffees directly from the best plantations in the world."

ROSEN RYE AND THE WORLD'S BREAD SUPPLY

Some years back there came to the Michigan Agricultural College from Russia a young man by the name of Rosen. He came to America to learn agriculture, i. e., how to increase man production on the farm. It is to be hoped that he profited by his experience among Yankees for his contribution to American agriculture is destined to make his name live long in Uncle Sam's domain.

Young Rosen brought to the college a small amount of rye from his native country. This rye when grown in test plots proved to be far superior to the common rye such as was grown in the state of Michigan.

Its superiority immediately brought considerable notoriety, until now its culture has spread over and beyond the state.

Rye has frequently been called the poor man's wheat. How this started we do not know, but we do know that rye will thrive and make a crop where wheat fails.

Rosen rye is no exception, though of course like common rye it is not adverse to a fertile soil, for the writer knows where on such soil it produced 50 bushels per acre last year. Rosen rye stools more prolifically than common rye, makes less straw growth and pollinates perfectly—this latter characteristic insuring full heads. In fact it has four full rows of berries in the head—with the average length of head greater than that of common rye.

In our tests last year on a limited number of fields in this county Rosen rye out-yielded common rye from 10 to 20 bushels per acre. This difference in yield is not at all to be marveled at, when the heads of both varieties are compared as shown in the accompanying cut from a photograph made in 1917. These heads were taken from the same field, the upper row from that portion growing Rosen rye and the lower row from the common rye.

The conditions were identically the same in both parts of the field, but the inherent power to produce was not present in the common rye. The Rosen rye in this case produced 37 bushels while the common rye produced barely half that much.

The accompanying field scene is additional evidence of what Rosen rye will do on land that was practically worthless two years prior. This field is a black sand with a cold light colored subsoil, by nature unproductive. Three tons of ground lime stone and two hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre did the trick, and Rosen rye paid the bill, producing 38 bushels per acre. Thousands of acres of depleted soils too poor for wheat through Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan can do as much and will be seeded to Rosen rye this coming September.

The merits of young Rosen's contribution is being demonstrated throughout the Northern Central States this season. These demonstrations will undoubtedly be followed by increased acreages of Rosen rye this coming fall, all of which will materially aid in winning the great world war for America and her Allies.—John S. Bordner, County Agricultural Agent, St. Joseph County.

MICHIGAN POTATO ACREAGE SHOWS A BIG DECREASE

The potato acreage in Michigan this year is approximately 96,000 acres short of the 1917 planting, according to the crop report issued today by the secretary of state, Coleman C. Vaughn. The estimated potato acreage this year is 341,761 acres.

The estimated acreage of corn planted in Michigan this year is 2,253,747, a decrease of 24,085 acres over last year. The estimated acreage of sugar beets is 108,718, a decrease of 3,173 acres over last year, while the acreage of hay and forage dropped from 2,287,496 to 2,148,179.

The estimated yield of wheat in the state is 10.56 bushels per acre. Last month 54,951 bushels of wheat were marketed in Michigan, while the total amount marketed in the last eleven months is 12,000,000 bushels.

The average yield of rye is 12.38 bushels per acre. The condition of the various crops is corn, 78; buckwheat, 93; potatoes, 87; sugar beets, 90; clover, 82. The average of beans compared with last year is 88.

The following table of percentages gives the average in regard to fruit: Apples, 65; peaches, 10; pears, 47; plums, 46; orchards, 36; trees, 72; grapes, 61; raspberries and blackberries, 67.

MILKING MACHINE A "WAR NECESSITY" ON LARGE DAIRY FARMS

The shortage of labor is causing more interest than ever in the milking machine. Milking machines have been on the market more than 25 years but most of them have not been successful. As a result of years off experimenting, machines are now on the market that are past the experimental stage. Milking machines are giving the best satisfaction in the hands of many users while others soon discard them. The successful use by many shows that the machine is all right when properly used. Experience has shown that the milking machine saves a great deal of labor, making it possible for one man to milk 25 or 30 cows in an hour, altho extra time is required for cleaning the machine. The machine does not injure the cow in any way and animals prefer machine to hand milking. It is a question whether the cows milked with a machine hold up in milk toward the end of the milking period quite as well as when hand milked, so that the yield for the year may be a little less. Apparently the machine will do better work than poor hand milkers but it is not quite equal to skilled hand milkers.

When the machine is properly handled the quality of milk with reference to its sanitary condition is better than when it is hand milked but too often the machine is not properly cleaned, and when the milk is not in as good condition as that drawn by hand.

It is doubtful whether a milking machine is practical for more than 30 cows. The cost of an outfit for this many will vary from \$150 to \$450, but if it does its work successfully it is well worth the price.

MICHIGAN GROWERS SHOULD GROW ONE KIND OF POTATO

Should Michigan potato growers unite in making one variety of potatoes the commercial crop for the state? Many of our growers think so and have voiced their sentiment in resolutions to that effect. The Late Petoskey or Rural Russet seems to be the favorite in Western Michigan wherever action has been taken and quite a number of local associations have decided on that variety for their commercial crop.

The reasons are as follows: The Rural Russet is a Michigan potato. It is a cross between a round white and a Western Russet potato and was developed in Michigan. It is classed as a round white potato. It has many excellent qualities. It yields a heavy crop; matures two weeks earlier than the rural types; has a tough skin which does not peel off when dug early; resists blight and disease better than other varieties; is an excellent keeper and has distinct characteristics, its russet skin, which gives it a special classification. Thus Michigan potato growers if they were producing Rural Russets could thru their association advertise a distinct Michigan potato which because of its good qualities would soon command a premium above the market price.

I believe the idea is well worth consideration. Lake City Co-operative Ass'n has given their approval to this movement and in the future will grow Rural Russet potatoes.—Arthur M. Smith, President Michigan Potato Ass'n.

WHEAT HARVEST TIME IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD

The following shows the month of the wheat harvest in the wheat growing sections of the world:

January: Australia, New Zealand and Chile.

February and March: East India, Upper Egypt.

April: Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.

May: Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.

June: Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah and Missouri.

July: Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.

August: Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, British Columbia, Manitoba, North and South Dakota.

September and October: Scotland, Sweden, Norway and North of Russia.

November: Peru, South Africa and Argentina.

December: Burmah and Argentina.



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 movement has been very light due to the farmers in the southwest holding on until the government price has been established.

The House adopted by a vote of 150 to 106 a resolution by Rep. McLaughlin of Michigan to make the price of \$2.40 on wheat instead of \$2.50 as proposed by the Senate.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	83	78 3/4	90 1/2
No. 3 White	82 1/2	78 1/2	89
No. 4 White	81 1/2	77 1/2	89 1/2

While the crop reports coming from some sections were not so favorable yet the reports as a whole are favorable. The movement is light and the bulk of the trading is done on futures. The market is firm and slight advances in the market have been made. Chicago bidding on advance of 1/8c, for July, August opened 67 1/2c, advanced 5/8c, September opened 66 1/2c, advanced.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.80	1.76	1.93
No. 3 Yellow	1.75	1.74	1.83
No. 4 Yellow	1.70	1.65	1.78

Continued favorable crop reports have a tendency to bear down the market but the demands of buyers for futures and the rumors of export demand was a rallying factor. July corn opened up at \$1.49 1/2, advanced 5/8c. August opened \$1.52 3/4, advanced 1/2c. September opened \$1.53 3/4, advanced 1 1/4c, as reported by Chicago Board of Trade.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	17 00	17 50	15 00
Chicago	19 00	21 00	16 00
Cincinnati	19 75	21 00	16 00
Pittsburgh	23 00	21 50	17 50
New York	25 00	27 00	20 00
Richmond	21 00	24 00	19 00

At this season of the year receipts fall off considerably, although this year the dealers were loaded up quite heavily and they have been shipping quite freely. The situation as a whole is gradually adjusting itself to a normal market condition.

Crop conditions as well as weather have been favorable and hay has been cured very satisfactory. New hay will be moving from the southern states in a short time, but until that time we believe it will pay farmers who have considerable old hay to sell, to get it on the market within the next six weeks.

There being plenty of hay to supply all markets, it will pay all farmers to grade the hay as well as possible. The demand will be for the best grades of timothy and light mixed. Other grades will move slowly and sell at a wider range of prices.

Chicago.—Market is active with a slight increase in the demand. Quotations represent average sales on average qualities as to grades. However, hay of extra good quality is selling at prices slightly over quotations.



LAST MINUTE WIRES

PITTSBURGH—Hay situation showing considerable firmness on No. 1 timothy and light mixed. Off grades not wanted as every available storage place is full.

CINCINNATI—Market fairly active although trading has all been locally. Best grades of timothy in demand.

CHICAGO—Hay receipts considerably heavier although the outside demand has increased which is the main factor in stimulating the demand. We look for this market to continue steady and active and present quotations maintained.

DETROIT—Market in all lines of produce active. Berries and fruits are scarce. Eggs firmer and scarce. Hay situation is steady with a fair demand for the best grades.

Pittsburgh—This market is again getting back to normal condition, although the present stock in the hands of jobbers of hay grading lower than No. 1 is sufficient to take care of the trade for at least another week or ten days. The demand today is for No. 1 grades.

Richmond—We hardly like the layout of this market, and it would appear to us that it will take some little time before Michigan shippers can use this market to advantage. This will be one of the first markets to get southern hay, and will take some time before northern hay can be handled on this market.

New York—Market conditions very unsettled. Getting shipments to this market is uncertain and shipments are often delayed. The demand is fair for the best grades in large bales.

Detroit—Market is active at present quotations on the best grades. The demand is mostly for No. 1 timothy and light mixed. Stained, over-ripe and off color hay is not wanted. Detroit market is considered one of the best markets on the list and shippers using the market are realizing returns that are hard to better.



BEANS

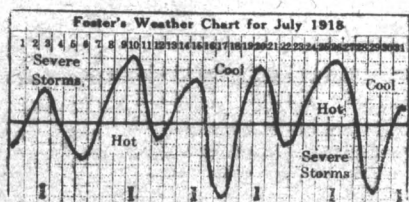
GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	9.00	9.50	10.25
Prime	8.50	8.50	9.50
Red Kidneys	10.25	10.50	11.00

The market is at a standstill—there has been practically nothing and plenty of offerings. There are plenty of pintos and California beans yet to be marketed. The government is endeavoring to clean up the Michigan stock, but the orders call for choice stock. The trouble with movement of Michigan beans is that the government specifications call for a grade of beans that is hard to pick up in Michigan as the stock will grade mostly prime. The outlook for a better market is not promising at the present time.

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover	No. 2 Clover
Detroit	15 00	15 50	11 00
Chicago	16 00	16 50	12 00
Cincinnati	16 00	16 50	12 00
Pittsburgh	16 00	17 00	12 00
New York	20 00	22 00	17 00
Richmond	19 00	20 00	16 00

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent July 13, 17, warm wave 12 to 16, cool wave 15 to 19. Average temperatures of this storm will be moderate, warmer in the middle and southwest valleys, cooler about and east of great lakes. Its greatest force will be in the Rockies and on the Pacific slope. Most rain west and northwest of the great lakes. Excessive heat southeast of the storm. Next two warm waves will reach Vancouver about July 18 and 24 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 19 and 25, plains sections 20 and 26, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 21 and 27, eastern sections 22 and 28, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near July 23 and 29. Storm waves will follow about one day behind

warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These two storms will affect the weather of the continent from near July 16 to 29. Very cool near July 17 and 29 and very warm near July 20 and 26. Dangerous storms from about 24 to 30 and most rain during the week centering on July 26. Most rain north of latitude 37, northern Mexico and in west Gulf sections. Hot winds are expected in some parts of sections not mentioned above.

Crops should be regulated by the seasons of most and least rain. Winter crops depend largely on the fall rains and winter snows. The time is at hand for farmers to determine about sowing winter grain. I am now satisfied that some sections should sow largely of winter grain while other large sections should sow only on low level land. In some parts sufficient fall rains are expected to give winter grain a good start while in other sections it will be a waste of time and money to sow winter grain because not enough rain is expected to start the fall growth. In the latter case much may be saved by sowing spring grain.

W. T. Foster

because of the holiday, but on Friday there was still another decline in price, extras closing at 44@44 1/4c. Further quotations at the close on Friday were: Higher scoring than extras, 44 1/2@45 1/4c; firsts, 42 1/2@42 3/4c, and seconds, 40@42c.

The receipts of butter have continued very heavy, showing that the flush of the spring lay, during April week it has been very noticeable that the quality of butter in general has declined somewhat. It seems that summer quality is showing up earlier than usual this season. Many shipments of butter, which up until the present week have easily passed as extras, have had to be sold at firsts. Naturally, some of that condition can be attributed to the fact that the buyer is more discriminating at times when there is an easier feeling on the market. It is well for creamery men to look well to the quality of the cream which they receive from now on through the hot months.



POTATOES

Old potatoes are entirely off the market and the trading is now on new stock. The market is active, although the tendency is for a trifle lower market. At least the buyers are of that opinion, and so long as they are under that impression they will not buy heavy. South Carolina and Virginia potatoes are selling at a range of \$6.00 to \$6.25 per barrel containing about eleven pecks.

Berries

Excellent demand for all kinds of berries. Prices range from \$7.50 to \$10.00 per bushel. Shippers of huckleberries should have a supply of crates on hand so shipments will not be delayed. Small fruits are also in good demand. With a shortage of the Michigan peach crop, the demand for other fruits will be stimulated. Southern peaches are coming in quite freely and selling from \$3.00 to \$3.50 a bushel.



BUTTER

Detroit—The situation continues unchanged. Receipts have not at any time run in excess to the current demands. The quality in most cases has been averaging well. Creamery extras selling 43c, firsts 42c. Choice dairy 40 to 42c. Packing stock must be of the best packing stock grade in order to sell at any price outside grease.

New York, July 6.—This week has witnessed an easier feeling on the market. On Monday extras dropped a half cent as compared with the quotation on the previous Saturday, making the price for that day 44 1/2c. Tuesday, because of a fairly active market, the quotation did not change, but on Wednesday there was a further decline of a fourth cent. On Thursday all business activity ceased.



EGGS

Market continues very firm and active. No limit to the demand for fresh country receipts. On ordinary receipts the price varies according to quality. Fancy selects are selling from 40 to 41c, current receipts 35 to 36c.



POULTRY

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

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Receipts are a trifle heavier, but the market is firm and unusually active. The quality is averaging better, especially so on broilers. Shippers should avoid sending in thin and underweight stock, as the trade demands the best and willing to pay present market quotations.

Live Stock

Detroit—Cattle market has been steady and active on the best grades, while other grades the movement has been slower and with less activity. Best dry feed steers selling \$15.00 to \$15.75; handy weight butcher steers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; light butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.50. Cows from \$7.50 to \$9.00; canners, \$6.50 to \$7.50; milkers and springers, 60.00 to \$125.00.

Hog receipts lighter, market strong and steady, selling \$16.75 to \$17.00.

Sheep more active than lambs. Supplies limited and market showing considerable dullness. Best lambs selling \$18.00 to \$18.50; fair lambs, \$16.00 to \$17.00; yearlings, \$10.00 to \$14.00; sheep, fair to good, \$9.00 to \$11.00; culls, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

Veal calves—market steady and firm, selling as high as \$17.50. Dressed veal—fancy, 24 to 25c; common, 20 to 21c.

Feed

The movement is light although millers and manufacturers of special brands of feed are preparing for the manufacture and early movement of large quantities of feed. Dealers and all country elevators will arrange to stock up early in order to avoid transportation delays which are sure to follow later on.

The following quotations apply Detroit delivery basis in car load lots not less than 30 tons:

Rye Middlings, 100-lb sacks.....	53.50
Barley Feed, 100-lb sacks.....	37.25
Corn Feed Meal, 100-lb. sacks....	55.00
Fine White Hominy Feed, 100-lb. sacks.....	57.50
O. P. Oil Meal, 33 to 35%.....	53.00
Special Dairy Feed, 24% Protein..	59.00
Calf Feed, 33% Protein.....	89.00
Special Stock Feed.....	52.00
Special Pig Feed.....	59.00
Special Chicken Feed, cwt.....	3.90

(Continued on page 12)

for all the farmers of Michigan

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Rural Telephone Problems

THE HEARING recently held before the railway commission to determine the right of the Michigan State Telephone company to increase its rates without the consent of the commission brought forth the fact that in many localities rates have been illegally advanced. In a majority of cases, farmers have submitted without protest; those who have complained have done so in a weak and unorganized manner, without producing results. It remained for the farmers of Lapeer county to bring the company to time and force them to respect the law of the state.

Undoubtedly, as a Van Buren county subscriber suggests in a letter to M. B. F., the company will now proceed to secure the commission's consent to a general increase in rates on rural telephone lines. But no evidence was submitted at the recent hearing to show that the present rates are inadequate, and any effort on the part of the company to increase its rates will be vigorously opposed.

The railway commission has in the past been sharply criticized for its seeming partiality toward the corporations over which it exercises regulatory functions. Farmers and farmer organizations have despaired, after many futile years, of getting any relief from the obnoxious practices in which the Michigan State Telephone company indulges at will. Poor service, unsatisfactory connections, exorbitant rental charges and high service charges are only a few of the many telephone troubles with which the farmers have had to contend.

The Michigan State Telephone company exerts a practical monopoly over the telephone field in this state. In addition to its chartered lines, it controls many smaller exchanges and uses its own discretion in making physical connections with any competing lines. Any move by the company to increase its rates will affect over a hundred thousand farmers. But unless the farmers and their organizations are right on the job to present their claims at the hearings the company will have no more difficulty than usual in securing recognition for their demands. Because one single township in Kent county put up a scrap on increased interurban fares, the matter got into court, companies were restrained from raising their rates, and many thousands of dollars were saved to patrons of the electric lines.

Corporations are not in business for their health. They're after the dollar, and they'll make every effort to get it. If the Michigan State Telephone company wants higher rates for phone service, it will make a strenuous fight for them. The farmers must keep their eyes open and have their delegates present at whatever hearings may be held on the subject.

Crack This Nut, Somebody, Please

IT OUGHT to be somebody's business to find out why there is no market for the farmer's beans when consumers are still

paying 18 to 20 cents a pound for them in the cities.

It is a crime,—a CRIME, I say,—against the farmers of Michigan that they are obliged to sell their product for less than the cost of production when consumers in the city of Detroit, a few miles distant are charged exactly DOUBLE the prices quoted to the farmers.

Much has been said along this line, but not enough. We have asked a hundred times, "Why this condition?" No answer except the echo of our query.

Is food control and price regulation a joke? It looks like it, doesn't it, and a ghastly one at that. If in normal times consumers bought beans at \$3 a bushel for which the farmer received \$2.00, HOW has market regulation helped anyone except the bean speculator?

There are lots of beans. The market is stagnant and has been for some time. Consumption is limited, owing to the temporary popularity of pintos, and the high prices of the navy variety. And the demand will not at this time of the year pick up very much as long as the retail trade asks 20 cents a pound for the product.

With beans selling at \$20.00 a hundred in the city of Detroit, farmers in any county of

A Song of the Flag

*O SING we the song of the flag,
Of the banner that billows and beats
As it rips thru the wind on the roofs of the towns
And whips at the top of the fleets.*

*IT tears thru the rage of the blast,
In a fury it tugs to be free,
As it swings in the teeth of the storms of the land
And sings in the gales of the seas.*

*IT runs in the winds of the plains,
It steadies and stiffens and thrills,
It streams in the smoke of the scattering clouds
And gleams on the bayonet hills.*

*O SING we the song of the flag,
As it blows and flutters and flings,
As it leaps to a home in the arms of the air
And laughs at the lusts of the kings.*

*IT flames with the red of the dawn,
And the white of the breakers that race
It burns with a beacon of wonderful stars
On a banner of infinite space.*

*IT lifts where the battles are blown,
Where the thunders are hurled and hurled,
It lightens the loads of the weak of the earth
And guards at the gates of the world!*
—PERRIN HOLMES LOWNEY.

the state of Michigan should receive at least \$12 to \$14 per hundred.

We might suggest here that the growers and jobbers of beans have not done their duty to the bean industry of this state until they find out the WHY of the difference between the buying and selling prices of this commodity. A few telegrams to Washington ought to get action.

The Truth About the Soldier's Rum

JUST WHEN the prohibitionists thought they had the liquor gang "buffalo-ed" and gasping at every count along came some of the military experts of Great Britain with the news that rum is indispensable to the soldier's ration. That was a poser for the temperance folk, and left them with their mouths open and nothing to say. This tickled the liquor crowd, and they have made great capital out of the statement. Surely it is one thing to prove that the civilian is better off without booze, and quite another to prove that the soldier is better off, especially when the military men say he isn't.

Now comes a man who has made a study of the moral aspects of the war; who has mingled with the soldiers, both as a comrade and an investigator. He finds that men do not need; yes, that most of them do not want, rum in the trenches. Writing in the Boston Transcript, Mr. William T. Ellis says:

"There is less profanity among the Yanks than among their associates, who speak what purports to be the same tongue. Some would say that the Americans are sufficiently gifted linguistically to reach the heights—or depths—of colorful language that their more seasoned associates command. Others would say, 'Give them time.' I only record the present fact. More tangible and demonstrable is the matter of drink. Here the official practices of the two armies may be contrasted. The British give their men a 'lot' of rum at 'stand to' each morning in the trenches during the cold weather. Canada and America were solemnly assured that the conditions of modern warfare are such that the men can not get along without it. Yet the American troops, some of whom have passed a winter in the trenches have managed to get along very well without a drop of rum. Neither officers nor men are permitted strong waters, either in or out of the trenches. The simple fact that the traditional attitude of the British with respect to liquor was allowed to outweigh the convictions of Canada. American experience has demonstrated the mistake of the theory of her great ally; and the British army will be dry before ever the American army goes wet. Already France has ordered her entire war zone 'dry.'"

The Farmer—One Man Who is Making Good

WE TAKE a glorious pride in the fact that the farmers are making good on their job of producing food to help win the war.

While the ship-builders; the munition manufacturers; the railroad; the express and telegraph companies; and the labor unions have sulked and in many cases quit cold on the job, the farmer has gone right on sawing wood:

—and with a dull saw at that!

There are two kinds of kickers. One kicks and balks and the other kicks and runs.

When we got into this war, certain industrial heads kicked against prevailing conditions and balked. They had to be petted, cajoled, coaxed and compromised, before they could be induced to pull together in the harness.

The farmers have complained. They had a right to. But while they kicked they worked. Some of their grievances were adjusted; some were not. But it made no difference. Loyally and patriotically, broad-mindedly and unselfishly, they have gone diligently about their work and are producing this year some of the greatest crops in the nation's history.

So there is one man at least who is making good on the war job today. He is the American farmer.

Brewers have been ordered by the fuel administrator to cut their consumption of coal 50 per cent of the average annual consumption for the period between Jan. 1, 1915, and Dec. 31, 1917. The ruling applies to all cereal beverages, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic. This order is an admission that non-essential industries are using coal that is badly needed for the hearth and necessary manufacturing plants. The severity of the fuel famine will be gauged to no mean extent by the amount of fuel that is consumed in non-essential manufacturing.

The agricultural college has offered to assist any farmer desiring to put in a cost system on his farm. Every farmer, like every manufacturer, needs a cost system to ferret out the losses and show what branches of the business are paying, and why. If the college system is not too elaborate, we suggest that our readers employ it. A letter to the M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan, will bring complete information concerning the system.

As if it were not enough that the farmer is isolated from his markets and social enjoyments, Sec. Baker would put a prohibitive tax of 10 cents a gallon on gasoline, and \$15 to \$50 on automobiles, according to the horse power. The automobile is a farm necessity, and it will be a hard blow to the farming business if Congress acts upon Mr. Baker's recommendation.

Cease the cry of "treason and disloyalty" against the Non-Partisan League. Townley, the leader, has been acquitted of sedition and given a clean slate.

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

A Little Sympathy for the Kaiser

The Kaiser! On account of his cussedness another of life's pleasures has been taken from old Uncle Rube and now, more than ever before, we are anxiously longing to hear that our boys have taken the old cuss's scalp. Gosh! What d'ye think? We've been cut down on our sugar now, more than ever before, and can have only one spoonful in coffee and we sorter hanker after two. But we don't care a darn—we'll go without sugar or coffee either if the boys need it and it will help to win the war.

By ginger, our dander is up now, and we're willin' to eat sand, if need be—but just the same, we can't help but feel a little sorry for the poor old boob over there—friendless as he is and scared stiff, if the truth must be told, over the way our boys are cuttin' up after they get across.

The trouble with old Bill is jest this: He'd been so darned busy preachin' his cussed German kultur and dreamin' of world dominion, that he had not taken time to look into matters outside of that and when he rolled up his sleeves and knocked the chip off'n our Uncle Samuel's shoulder, he wasn't aware of jest what he was a-doin'.

Fact is, Bill had never been over here and so, of course, knew nothin' about our people—especially our wonderful American mothers, God bless 'em! If he had seen them, he wouldn't have been so anxious to come in contact with the splendid sons of these splendid mothers. Why, our mothers in this country have produced some of the greatest fightin' men this old world has ever seen, and are still producin' them, by heck! and old Wilhelm the Darn'd is now findin' out where he made a darned fool of himself when he provoked President Wilson beyond human endurance and caused a declaration of war.

He was like the boy that poked a stick into the beehive—he got a darn sight more'n he was lookin' for. And the fathers of this great nation are of the right stuff too and are doin' their darndest right along, to help to can the Kaiser and put his old carcass where it belongs—dirt to dirt and the devil take the balance of him—that's the checker and that's what he's goin' to get before his storm of his own makin' blows over.

And to know what part the farmers are playin' in this little game, we have only to take a trip thru the farmin' sections and see what is being done to raise the food and other material necessary to feed almost the entire world.

Men, women and children—all are busy from early morn until late at night, and cheerful too—notwithstandin' the fact that they are up against a hard proposition—frosts, bugs, drouths, and lack of help—still most of them look at it in the proper light and say: "We will do our best in every way possible and then if we fail it won't be our fault."

And this is the sort of thing that is keepin' old Kaiser Bill awake o'nights; and when he does get into a little doze he sees awful sights—ships loaded with soldiers and with food and ammunition and everything necessary for the wipin' out of Kaiserism from the world, and then the old cuss turns over in his bed and calls to Gott and tells Him that he, Kaiser Bill, is still mitt Him—but he finds no consolation there for Gott has forsaken Bill and the old geezer sees his Satanic Majesty, otherwise known as the Devil, beckonin' and in his smilin' and allurin' way coaxin' him and pointin' to the lovely(?) place he has prepared for him and which the Kaiser, with his much advertised "Kultur," will soon occupy.

And here's hopin' that Bill of the devilish deeds will soon be numbered among the good Germans who have gone before—for it is a well known fact among our boys over there that the only good are dead ones and, b'gosh! the fellars that have gone from here are makin' a lot of good Germans almost every day and, believe me, the folks back here are mighty proud of our boys over there and of the account they are giving of themselves.

And so you will please excuse your Uncle Rube for sayin' he is a little sorry for the poor ol' cuss who antagonized our Uncle Samuel because he knew nothin' about American mothers. Had he known them it would have been different—but he has sown the wind and is now reapin' the cyclone—as he should reap it, and if Old Rube finds sympathy for Bill overcomin' his judgment to such an extent that he might be called a pro-German—why a little more castor oil on our pancakes, a little less sugar in our coffee and a handful of sand eaten now and then will restore our equilibrium and we can then say, "Damn the Kaiser," and do it with great gusto (whatever that is).

Well, to sum up this question and get somewhere with it—we know this: no matter what we are called on to endure; if things don't go jest as we'd like to have them; if sometimes we think mis-

takes in high places are being made, and perhaps they are made, still we are all workin' for one end—to make the world safe and fit that our children and those who come after may enjoy the things for which this country has always stood and for which it will always stand—and to this end we will devote our every energy, our talents, our money and our lives.

And damn the Kaiser and his whole Prussian Clique!
Cordially UNCLE RUBE

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.)

Rural Phone Patrons Should Mind Their Step

I read in this week's M. B. F. the article "Farmers Win Telephone Issue." After reading the whole article, however, it develops that the "Michigan State (Bell)" has only been compelled to increase its rate in the way in which the law provides, which is thru a hearing before the Railroad Commission. The question whether the "farmers have won" or not will be decided by that commission after a long hearing. The Commission has always decided for the big companies in every case from "Vermontville" to "Detroit" and it is probable that the farmers of Lapeer county will find as the farmers of Van Buren county have done, that the law and the Commission were both made for the benefit of the big companies. A good many good people of this state have been thinking that they had a Railroad Commission that represented the people's interests, but we farmers of Van Buren county and the farmers of Branch and St. Joseph counties have found out long ago that one man on the Commission represented the railroads, one the big telephone companies and the other represented the politicians.

The farmers of Van Buren county, aided by the Gleaners and the Grangers, have been before the legislature for the past three terms urging a law to even permit farmers to form a mutual or co-operative telephone company for local service and to give those already formed legal standing. But so far we have failed. There is not a farmers' company in the state that has any standing before the Railroad Commission, or in the courts, as a telephone company.

The farmers of Van Buren county have also appealed to the Railroad Commission in vain, for nearly eight years, for physical connection so they could use the long distance service of the Michigan State (Bell) by paying the regular tolls. In this matter the Commission has evaded a decision for six years and in addition to that has failed to enforce the law for physical connections anywhere in the state, in spite of the fact that one case was decided in their favor by the supreme court of the state. The Michigan Railroad Commission is a fraud; the telephone law (the Bayliss bill) is a delusion and a snare. Farmers of Lapeer county, go easy and mind your step.—J. C. S., Lawrence, Mich.

More Truth Than Poetry

While not wishing to find any fault and being willing to do all we can to help win the war, I ask how long can a poor farmer stand it to have a limit set on the price of the products of the farm and that price below the cost of production, while there is no limit on what the manufacturers can charge for the articles farmers have to buy, such as farming tools, wagons, harness, fencing, nails, boots, shoes, clothing, even groceries and in fact, everything that a farmer has to buy, from 150 to 200 per cent higher than three years ago. There is no limit to farm labor if one can get help at all. Its high priced food we must feed the farm help. It seems the farmer is getting it on every side. While beans are \$10 per hundred pounds in the Detroit market here in Mt. Pleasant they are now \$7 per hundred, and they pick the life out of beans and take 13c a pound for the pick. I ask how long can the farmer stand it; how long can he keep it up. I should like to have a limit on manufactured articles as well as the product of the farm.—A Reader of Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Pleasant.

Believes Producers Should Market Milk

I like the way you talk in regard to the producers of milk. I have advocated that principle for a good many years. The only way the producers of anything, milk butter, eggs or whatever is produced, is to take over the machinery of distribution and production. Let the people, "the governed" run it; then the workers, the producers, will get paid for what they produce and not until then. But of course that wouldn't do, as some "chronics" say. That would break up the home and destroy the family. Why that rascal is a gold-darned socialist, some of them think. Too bad! Why don't they look up Webster? He can tell them all about it, if they will believe Daniel. He is a very good authority. Try him.—S. H. S., Cass City.

SENSE AND NONSENSE

DEPENDING ON THE MULE

Speaking at a political gathering, Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, of Massachusetts referred to many amusing incidents of the schoolrooms, and related a little happening along that line.

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

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

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

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

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

A TENDER CONSCIENCE

Frances and Agatha had been very carefully reared. Especially had they been taught that in no circumstances must they tell a lie—not even a "white lie."

One day, during a visit made by these little girls to an aunt in the country, they met a large cow in a field they were crossing. Much frightened, the youngsters stopped, not knowing what to do. Finally Frances said:

"Let's go right on, Agatha, and pretend that we are not afraid of it."

But Agatha's conscience was not slumbering. "Wouldn't that be deceiving the cow?" she objected.—Harper's Magazine.

CERTAIN TO WIN

"How's your boy getting on at the training camp?"

"Wonderful!" replied Farmer Applegate. "I feel a sense of great security. An army that can make my boy get up early, work hard all day and go to bed early can do most anything."—Peoples Home Journal.

WHEN MANDY PUTS HER FOOT DOWN

"Why are you so sure the war will end shortly?" "Well Mandy says it's got to stop in six months. And when Mandy says a thing's got to stop, it stops, by heck!"

PETER PLOW SAYS:

What is a man to do when he resolves to drive slowly, asks Cousin Percy, and the next day a speed demon makes the back of his car look like the last pancake mother used to bake. Get his number.

* * *

Ben Puttinitoff came along the other day as I was spraying the potatoes. He leaned over the fence (Ben has a leanin' way, you know) and says: "You're plumb foolish, Peter, to work out here in this hot sun, Parisgreenin' them taters. Didn't Mr. Foster say as how we might look for a frost 'bout a week from tonight? That'll fix your potatoes, so what's the use of wastin' the time and the Paris green killin' the bugs?"

* * *

I see by the Michigan Tradesman that Editor Stowe is quite peeved because some farmers are still holding their beans, and he deems such action to be "treasonable and pro-German." I recollect that Editor Stowe had the same kind of a belly-ache when the farmers asked for a livin' price for their beets. It must have given him cramps when they got their price. But everybody out west Michigan way knows Editor Stowe so they don't feel bad when he calls 'em names. It just natur'ly hurts him to see the farmers prosper, 'cause every extra dollar they get is one less dollar for Mister Stowe and if there's one thing that Mr. Stowe does love in this world, so I've been told, it's the almighty dollar. If Editor Stowe is a friend of the farmer, then Kaiser Wilhelm is God's chosen representative here on earth.

* * *

I like cheerful folks. Sam Smalley is by far the laziest mortal in these parts, an' yet I don't see how we could hardly get along without Sam. He stopped in on his way to town last night. "How's things, Sam?" I asked. "Oh, they're bad," he says. "but they might be wuss. Samanthay had the tooth-ache all night long, and liked to kick the stuffin' out o' me, an' Jim stepped on the baby's fingers this mornin' when he ru'd to put the fire out back of the kitchen stove, an' Pete like to broke his leg when he fell out of the hay mow right square on top of the new calf. I feel kinda bad about the calf 'cause I wus goin' to give her to Sam Junior. But Sam wont need her now. He just got word this mornin' to go to Camp Custer. It's goin' to leave me pretty nigh strapped for help 'thout Sam. The hired man, you know, got married yesterday and has gone to live on his wife's farm. But I'll manage somehow. I allus do. Well, Peter, I must go long and fetch the doctor. We're half worried to death over Susan, who's got a fever. We're afeared she's comin' down with the typhoid. The people across the road had it you know. Great weather, hey, Peter? The Lord's goin' to be good to us farmers this year, I guess."



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Are You Feeling Blue?

WHAT DO YOU do when you feel blue? I don't believe that any of my readers can truthfully say that they never feel blue. It isn't human nature to be perpetually happy and optimistic. Life has its ups, and life also has its downs and they visit us all at some time or other. But because Monday is blue there is no reason why we should conclude that all the rest of the week is going to be the same, is it? Even Monday's sun may chase away Monday's gloom if we will only let it.

We all have our blue days. They start out with baby falling out of bed or burning her fingers on the kitchen stove. And all day long, everything goes wrong, or at least we think they do. I made the discovery one day, after I had cut my finger on the paring knife, used soda instead of baking powder in my biscuits, scorched my little girl's dress with the flat iron, and stubbed my toe on the cellar steps, that I could have avoided all these things if I hadn't been so worried and hurried.

I think we are getting some valuable lessons out of the letters we have been receiving and publishing on this page. Some of the thoughts are veritable treasures, to be laid away in the heart to guide our future steps. Discontent comes to all of us at times, and happy indeed, is the woman who can turn to her treasure chest of other's experiences and find something there that will comfort and cheer.

Mrs. S. R. D. of Van Buren county tells us in this issue that when she feels the cloud of discontent approaching, she "goes out to hoe her onion bed or stir up a johnny cake." Tell me, dear reader, what do you do when you feel blue?

Affectionately, PENELOPE.

How I Conquered My Discontent

MY DEAR PENELOPE:—In a recent edition of M. B. F. you printed a letter from a heart-sick farm woman. Here is my experience:

I was born, raised and with the exception of two years, have always lived on a farm. Those two years were like the gay trimming on a drab gown. My work during that time was among children, some forty of them, and I had the advantages of a public library, stately church with pipe organ and trained choir, lectures, concerts and gay recreation with young people—in fact, everything my beauty loving soul desired.

Then I married. My husband was a city man who had gone back to the soil. He cannot understand why one should not be contented so long as they have enough to eat. My mother is dead and my relations, knowing my high-strung disposition, were waiting for things to blow up at our menage. I was alone as far as sympathetic audience to my trouble was concerned. I missed the attentions my husband gave me before marriage, for I learned as every wife must, that after marriage she is placed as a background. I was overworking, and worrying over financial affairs and then came the knowledge that there was to be a baby. I had no neighbors nearer than one-half mile and no young people anywhere around. Things were not just blue—they were black. I went to my doctor. He said, "My girl, you are on the road to a nervous break-down if you don't stop worrying." Then he went on to say that I must get out in the open air every day and gave me a bushel of advice.

I went home and worked it out myself. It must be done and the someone to do it was myself.

We had a flock of thirty pure-blooded fowls and my husband agreed to let me manage them myself. This was in November. I made a program for my work, eliminating every non-essential item of housework and including the care of my flock. This took me out of doors several times each day and no day was cold enough to keep me within doors. I charged my hens at market prices for all grain fed them, and received a profit of \$5.50 a month, besides what eggs I used at home, for December, January and February with a higher profit the rest of the spring.

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

Another plan was to make my home as beautiful as possible and as we were poor I could not have things as I would have liked. I can briefly describe the house thus: It had never seen paint on the outside. There was a large room we used as kitchen and dining room. The ceiling had been kalsomined a deep blue. The side wall paper was a faded green and the woodwork was a dirty pink. Oh, it was a combination to rest the nerves all right! I begged some geranium slips from a friend and soon had a row of deep red and rosy pink beauties in my two sunny windows and with crisp white curtains which cost five cents per yard I could overlook the other defects.

That winter is but a memory now and while conditions are the same with but few changes, I have adjusted my life so that I can enjoy my few pleasures and be thankful I can work.

There is now a little golden haired daughter with a sunny smile who follows me around and helps with my work. I am not contented to take life just as it comes, but I find I can take it and shape it so that I am not discontented. My symphony orchestra is

"The thrush that carols at the break of day

From the green steeple of the piney wood."

And such an art gallery as I have, surely no city can boast, but there is no need of describing it as it is the same on most Michigan farms.

One little reminder I have which I read when I day dream of the grander War Work I would so love to do, and which I sometimes feel I am naturally endowed for. Just these little lines from Van Dyke which are framed beside my dresser:

"Let me but do my work from day to day,

In field or forest, at this desk or loom,

In roaring market place or tranquil room;

Let me but find it in my heart to say,

When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,

"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom.

Of all who live, I am the one by whom

This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small

To suit my spirit, and to prove my powers.

Then shall I, cheerful, greet the morning hours,

And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall

At eventide, to play and love and rest

Because I know for me my work is best."

Then I go out to hoe my onion bed or stir up a johnnycake.—Mrs. S. R. D., Vanburen county.

If the ladies who wish to use rolled oats will try putting them through the food chopper they will find them as good as graham for bread.—Subscriber

Take a Vacation

DEAR PENELOPE:—Have read with much interest the many helpful suggestions in your department of M. B. F. My husband has asked me why I do not add my "bit" as I usually find an easy way if possible to do any task that is essential. Am not a model housekeeper but try to be a home maker, first, last and all the time.

We have three children and have had at times quite a number of boarders, help and guests, and as we are limited in house room, dollars and many conveniences, I have had to piece out with all the helpful hints from others that I can find as well as my own ingenuity.

I have about three pounds of coon oil and I wonder if it could be made into toilet soap. Perhaps some of the M. B. F. readers can give me directions for making it. Would be very grateful for any suggestions.

The lady on the farm in Michigan has my sympathy, tho I cannot see how anyone could stay on a farm twenty years and not become interested in changing its looks. I was discouraged during this last year—"tried" with a sickly baby all summer and "snowed in" all winter—but my spirits have revived again this spring, and I know conditions would not have been very much different—nor any better—if I had lived somewhere else. The old farm is not to blame.

My reward for the past drab experience is to be a short visit to some friends. When I return I shall have gained renewed appreciation of my home and new ideas toward its improvement, I hope.

It does not pay the farm wife to go too long without a vacation, and she should have a little vacation once a week. I do not have the privilege to attend church often, but I study my Bible thoroughly take the children for "nature study" walks, and when my husband has to drive to the store or the neighbors, I sometimes slip into a clean frock (I always try to have one ready), clean up the children a little, and go too. My husband puts up with the inconvenience, I believe, because of the change it makes for me. These are some of the little things I do to enliven the monotony of farm life. A few simply kept flower beds or morning-glories at the windows will add charm to the farm woman's surroundings. I have mine where I can see them when I feed the chickens, etc.—for my own diversion, not for the public to admire from the road. We have the rose bushes and shrubbery at the front of the yard.

Here are some of my time savers and conveniences—Mendets for mending granite and tinware, a small holed colander to drain cottage cheese in, a flywater of the leather from a man's high top work shoe with a long handle attached, and a pair of clean canvas gloves in the clothespin bag for handling clothes in cold weather.

Skimmilk is a very good starch for colored clothes and the use of cream instead of butter in cooking is more economical and saves churning.

How many bake enough of the substitute breads to last for several days? They can be sprinkled with water and reheated in the oven, and the result will be very satisfactory. Here is some corn bread that is good cold:

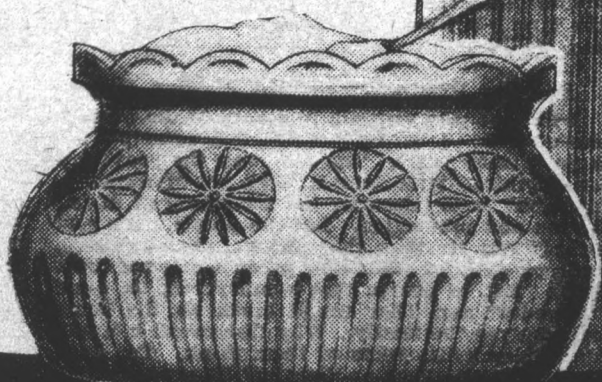
1½ pints cornmeal, ¾ pint of flour, 1½ pints sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons sugar, ½ teaspoon baking powder.

If baked an hour and cooled carefully to prevent "falling." This is very good.

I must not forget to mention the shelf back of the range to hold the water pail and covers and makes a handy place to sour milk, ripen tomatoes and leave beans to soak. The only place I had for my kitchen cabinet was in front of the window so my brother removed the top of the cabinet and fastened it up on the wall near the stove. He also made a rack at the end of the cabinet for pie and cake tins, and a shelf near by for basins, etc. Another article that is almost indispensable is a shoe box that I made by nailing boards at the end of a box—the top of the box toward the front with a narrow board across the lower part to hold the shoes in. With the top padded and covered with cretonne and a curtain of the same around

SUGAR MUST BE SAVED!

A teaspoonful means nothing. You say. Yet a heaping teaspoonful saved each meal for 120 days for each of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States makes a pile as big as the Woolworth building—enough to supply the entire armed forces of the nation



U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION //

the ends and front it makes a shoe box and cozy corner, too. I may write again telling of a few amusements that farm children may have with little or no expense.—M. N., Missaukee County.

Summer Styles

No. 8497.—Girl's one-piece dress cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A simple slip-on that hangs straight from shoulder to hem, with a loose belt holding it in to fit the figure slightly. The front is finished with a flat box plait and buttons the full length of the dress.

Light lawns or dimities made up in these simple styles make cool play or afternoon dresses and many a young girl of 14 will be able, with a little help, to make one for herself.

For Fall school clothes that must now be planned, this style would be very appropriate. The colored gingham, with white roll collar and turned back cuffs make neat, durable dresses. Perhaps the little girl can finish her collars and cuffs by crocheting a simple edge for them.

No. 8880.—Girl's jumper dress. A tiny jumper cut low in V shape forms the waist and a straight one-piece skirt is gathered on at the raised waist line. A separate guimpe of contrasting material is worn with the jumper suit.

This pattern is cut for sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years and is equally suitable for the one two years old as the one of ten.

A blue or rose colored gingham, linen or pique make attractive outfits when worn with little white guimpes, and for the older child a shepherd plaid in soft wool serge or cotton material make suitable school clothes.

The skirt may be gathered or plaited. The jumper section slips on over the head, but the guimpe buttons in the center front.

No. 8861.—Ladies' waist. Just a plain tailored shirtwaist, with one of the fancy roll collars and turned back cuffs. The season's fashionable shoulder yoke is shown here to very good advantage, the yoke in front being more shallow in front than in back.

The waist fastens with one large button in center front.

The combination of nice cloth for body of the waist with figured collar and cuffs or a colored linen for collar and cuffs is greatly favored this year. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 8862.—A cover-all apron cut in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. This apron is cut in one-piece and is held in place by straps at the back. These aprons made in a light

percale or calico are so handy to slip on over one's better clothes for preparing supper. They cover you completely and yet are not as warm as the large bungalow apron. Especially where there are small children will these aprons be found a great saver of clothes and laundry.

No. 8886.—Misses or small women's dress, cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. The ordinary shirtwaist style is used for the waist except for the prettily shaped collar and deep cuffs. The fullness in the front of the waist is formed into a panel, outlined with three buttons on each side. The neck is cut in shape and closing is made on left side.

A plain four-gored skirt is used, which always cuts to such good advantage. A soft crush belt finishes the skirt at the normal waist line.

No. 8877.—Ladies' ten-piece tunic skirt. The tunic skirt is as popular as ever, in fact it is one of the most popular styles for the light-weight, fluffy separate skirts. Exceptionally pretty are the skirts made of the embroidery flouncing as shown in the cut.

The underskirt is cut in two gores, with straight lower edge as is also the tunic. The over tunic is left open at the front to show the underskirt.

This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 bust measure.

Food Administration Receipts

TAPIOCA IN NEW DISHES

Those who gloried in the food adventures of the "Swiss Family Robinson" remember them as true conservationists. They used no wheat flour, ate the perishables, used local supplies, and laid by ample food reserves for lean seasons. The "Home Card" might well have hung from the window of their tree-house. The discovery of a "substitute" flour on this wheatless island was worth the excitement it created. You remember how they pounded the cassava root and pro-

duced a flour from which the good mother made a sweet loaf.

Cassava flour is used today in tropical countries and has about the same food value as wheat flour. A familiar product from this same root is tapioca high in food value, and useful because of its starch content in giving body to many dishes, some of them perhaps new to housekeepers. In the recipes given below use quick tapioca.

Duchess Soup

1-2 onion; 2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons tapioca, 1 quart milk, 1 egg or 2 egg yolks, 3-4 cup grated cheese, 1 teaspoon salt and paprika to suit.

Directions: Cook onion in the fat until tender but not brown. Remove the onion, add the flour, then the milk gradually, saving out 1-4 cup. Add the tapioca and seasonings and cook 15 minutes. Pour the soup over the egg, beaten with 1-4 cup of cold milk. Add the grated cheese and serve immediately.

Tapioca may be used for thickening soups, gravy and white sauce. Cook the white sauce in a double boiler allowing one tablespoon of tapioca to one cup of milk.

Tapioca Griddle Cakes

2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons tapioca, 1 egg, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 3-4 cup rice or corn flour and 2 level teaspoons baking powder.

Cook milk and tapioca in double boiler 15 minutes, add beaten yolk of egg and cook until mixture thickens like custard; cool and add beaten white and whip in well; add flour and baking powder. Bake on griddle and serve piping hot with butter and honey.

Minute Rabbit

1 pint milk, 3 tablespoons tapioca, 1 cup cheese, 1 egg well beaten, 1-2 teaspoon mustard, 1-2 teaspoon salt and pepper or paprika to taste.

Directions: Scald the milk in a double boiler and when hot add the tapioca. Cook 15 minutes; the add the cheese cut into small pieces. Stir constantly till the cheese is melted, add the well-beaten eggs mixed with a little cold milk, the mustard, salt and pepper. If desired, this may be turned into a baking dish and baked until brown.

Fruit Mold

3 level tablespoons tapioca, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 pint milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla and 1-2 pint cream.

Heat the milk in a double boiler, add the sugar, stir in the tapioca, and cook for 15 minutes. Pour into a bowl to cool; then fold in the whipped cream. Ornament with fresh berries, chill and serve.

WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Penelope:—In seeing your request in M. B. F. I thought I would try and help, but was kind of late seeing it, so am writing it as soon as possible. In asking me which I would like best for the page I would take stories and poems, for I am very fond of reading. My papa takes M. B. F., and he thinks it is a very good paper and it helps out a great deal on the farm.

We own a 160-acre farm. We have a large apple and peach orchard and some plum, pear and cherry trees.

We have six horses, twelve head of young cattle and seven cows, and they are all quite fat and give lots of milk.

I have a small war garden of my own, papa and mamma have a large garden and we are trying to save food for our Allies.

I have a brother that is 22 years old and he is a soldier. He is in the engineering corps and when he was at Washington, D. C. he got a month's furlough. I tell you we were all proud of him, to think he was a soldier.

I am going to help papa and mamma more this summer than I ever have before. While they work in the field I am going to keep house and get dinner and supper, feed the chickens and tend to the garden. We have 23 little chickens, 8 little geese and 22 little ducks, and quite a few hens setting on duck eggs.

I am 12 years old and I go to school every day; I will be in the eighth grade next year. I have a mile and a half to go to school but I go horseback, so it is not quite so hard. I have a pony and her name is Nettie. I have a lot of pets and I think a lot of them all.

You told us if we had any pictures, poems or stories to send them along, but I didn't have any pictures or stories but I am sending you a poem that I think is kind of pretty. Well, I will have to close, and if there is anything you want me to help in, let me know.

MARTHA WILKINS,
R. F. D. No. 6, Caro, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I read in the M. B. F. 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 and experience letters, but I fancy puzzles.

You ask what I am going to do to help Uncle Sam? I have a garden of vegetables, onions, radishes, sweet corn, peas and beans. I am going to sell them and with the money I am going to buy Thrift Stamps.

When I was but four years old the angels came and took my mamma away to Heaven. My papa lives in Port Huron. My little brother, who was two and a half years old when the angels took our dear mamma, and I have made our home with our dear aunt and uncle. I have one sister and two brothers. My brother's name is Frederick, who will be nine years old the 27th day of July. My other brother's name is Alfred, who is nineteen and lives in Detroit. My sis-

ter's name is Lauraetta Lucile. She is fourteen, and lives with Uncle Pat.

We have six cows, their names are Daisy, Goldie, Beulah, Rosebud and Cherry. I own two calves, their names are Unis, Jr. and Billy. My brother's two calves' names are Dora and Brun-ker.

I am eleven years old. With best wishes for the M. B. F.

EDITH MINNIE MILLER,
Abbotsford, Mich.

My Dear Aunt Penelope:—I got your nice little letter in M. B. F. Mamma and papa have gone away for the day and I am staying at home to take care of the babies for mother. I love housework. I would love to have you give me some rules for housework and cooking, if you would, please.

Yes, I like stories very much indeed and I like puzzles and pictures, too, and cooking.

Papa gave me a chicken this spring. We had about 55 chickens and the old hawks have got 12.

There are seven children, Rosamond, Geneva, Viola, Kenneth, Nettie, Hermit and Kedec, was 2 years old in May. He is the baby and I love him.

My school closes in two weeks and we have until sometime in the fall. I am going to work all summer doing dishes and sweeping and making beds, getting the meals, feeding the chickens and the pig. I am going to ride the horse for papa and I am going to milk the cows and feed the cat and dog for mother. I am going to dress the two babies for mother. Well, I am going to help mother, papa, brother and sister all I can, and I am going to can for mother this summer. I belong to the Red Cross, I like it, too. I am going to school now. I take grammar, spelling and reading.

VIOLA H. GROVER,
Wiscasset, Maine.

Dear Penelope:—I thought I would write to you, as I saw that you wanted the boys and girls to write.

We live on an 80 acre farm and we like to live on it. We have six head of cattle and two horses and nine small pigs. I have a garden and I help papa in the fields. Our school is out so I have lots of time to help him. I have about 30 rabbits, they are most all gray.

We do not live very far from the huckleberry hills. They are very high hills and are about three miles from our farm. We can see the boats go by in the summer. We do not live very far from Lake Michigan.

We go to Mackinaw quite often; it is one of the oldest towns in Michigan. Many people live in this section of the country and it is quite thickly populated where we live.

We have three cows and two two-year-olds and one calf. Our cattle are Holstein and Jerseys. I go after the cows; some times we have about two miles to go.

I am going to name the bossy "Am-

erican Beauty." I will close for this time.

ADDIE PIERCE,
R. F. D. No. 1, Pellston, Mich.
Age 13; eighth grade.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have read in the M. B. F. that you were giving a prize to all the boys and girls for the best letter, story or poem, so I thought I would give a few suggestions, of which I like best, which is puzzles, stories, and pictures and they would also interest the little folks.

I am a boy 13 years old, and I have two brothers and two sisters; one of my sisters is married and lives on a farm. My folks also live on a farm. We have five cows. I milk three of them every morning and evening. We have two calves, six horses, 26 goslings and about 125 little chickens. We have a Liberty Bond and the Food Administration card in our home.

I work on the farm, watering the geese and giving them grass every day. I also feed the pigs; we have six little pigs and one old one.

Well, I guess I have told all the things that will interest the little folks, so will close.

Most papers have war pages.

Let's name ours peace page.

JOHN ROBERT SMALL,
R. F. D. No. 1, Rosebush, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your letter in the M. B. F. and I am glad we children will have a department in the M. B. F. I think that "Junior Farmers" would be a good name for our page.

I am 14 years old, perhaps I am too old, but I hope not. I live on a farm of 158 acres, about one mile from town. I work in the hay field with my father and younger brother. I go to town school and will be in the eighth grade when school starts.

We have five horses and one colt, three cows, grade Jerseys. We have a Sharpless separator. Our chickens are full blooded White Rocks; they are fine layers.

I will send a few riddles:

1. Why is an egg like a colt? Because it is not fit for use until broken.
2. Why is a cigar-loving man like a tallow candle? Because he smokes when going out.

3. What way of showing wrath has a tea kettle? It sings sweetest when it is hottest.

I will close now, from your loving niece.

DOROTHY MANNING,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I thought I would write and tell you some things I would like for our page. I like puzzles and riddles with answers and a few stories written by the children, stories of adventures and of the farm pets.

I live on a 660-acre farm. Our breed of cows are: Aberdeen, Angus and Durham mixed, they are almost all black. We have two cows and had two calves and one was butchered when he was six weeks old.

I am 14 years old, have passed the eighth grade and am going to high school this fall. I live with my father and sister, whose name is June. Our cows' names are Blacky, Lucy and Lucille. Billy is the one we butchered. We let the calf run with the cow all the time.

Our horses' names are Pansy, Rock, Maude and Dan. I guess my letter is too long, but, we named the cow Fairy Princess.

HELEN FERN GOOF,
Bear Lake, Mich.

Agents Wanted for M. B. F.

We can make a proposition to any man or woman, boy or girl, who can devote all or part time to taking subscriptions for this weekly that farmers all over Michigan are anxious and waiting to get.

Any man or woman who has a means of conveyance can easily make \$40 a week, clear money and get our bonus at the end of the month besides. Many boys and girls are earning a \$5 war savings stamp every week and men and women who can only devote a few hours each week are making a tidy nest egg at work which everyone says is easy.

Whether you have ever acted as an agent for anything before or not does not matter—some of our agents do not solicit at all, they simply pass out samples one week and go back the next to take the name. Our weekly sells itself!

If you have a few spare hours or all your time, that you want to turn into cash, write me right away. I send everything you need without a penny's cost and help you all I can to make good at it. Tell me all about yourself, how much time you think you can give, etc., in the first letter to save time.

Right now is the time to get started. Address Circulation Manager, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



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

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

"LIKE FATHER,

LIKE SON"



Phelps Newberry Truman H. Newberry Barnes Newberry
Army Navy Navy

Truman H. Newberry Believes in Practical Patriotism— SO DO HIS SONS

They are all in the service, just like lots of other fathers and sons—

Fathers with sons who have gone forth to war want such a man in the United States Senate—some one who particularly understands the needs and problems of their boys—

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The boys themselves would choose such a man.

"No man is fit to live in a free country if he is not ready to die for that country. Indeed, the only man who is fit to live at all is the man who with a gallant heart is ready to give his life at the call of duty."—(Former President Roosevelt in Detroit speech, May 30, 1918.)

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HE IS THE MAN WHO WILL BE CHOSEN BY THE VOTERS OF MICHIGAN TO BE THEIR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

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Kiln Dried Mahogany Corn

is being used extensively by hog feeders with very satisfactory results. It can be bought approximately 60c cheaper than No. 2 Yellow, and the feeding value compares very favorably. Our corn is very dry, around 12% moisture, so there is practically no danger of it getting out of condition even in warm weather.

We have a special grade of kiln dried corn that we can offer as low as \$1.25 bushel (\$46.40 ton) F. O. B. Jackson in any quantity desired. Bags charged extra 20c each with same refund when returned. Corn guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Mail check for your summer supply.

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We are paying fancy prices for QUALITY EGGS because we are supplying the best trade in Detroit. Their demands are increasing daily. Write us for particulars or let trial shipment come forward.

GLENER CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N Inc.
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Co-operative Buying —Flour, Mill, Feed, Grain.
Saves Money. Delivered carlot quotations furnished.
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FOR SALE Seed Buckwheat. Recleaned seed buckwheat \$4 per bushel (48 lb.) sample for stamp. Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N. Y.



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LAND AND FARMS

FARMS FOR SALE—In Arenac county. Geo. L. Smith, Sterling, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL or Cheapest Gasoline, using our 1913 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.

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

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

Coal

We cannot impress upon readers of the M. B. F. too strongly the importance of securing your coal needs just as soon as you possibly can. Many of you will need coal for threshing purposes and at the best possible delivery you can now get is from three to six weeks on run of mine soft coal.

The supply of hard coal will not begin to take care of the consumers requirements and only a very little supply is available at this season of the year and the situation will show very little improvement later on. Don't depend on getting hard coal from any one unless it is now in the hands of the local distributor. All the satisfaction any dealer can get from the mine operator is that they will ship coal when back orders are filled or just as soon as they can. The time of filling an order is so indefinite that no one can tell when they are going to get a car of hard coal.

At the present time there is some run of mine soft coal that can be purchased at the government price. Run of mine coal is coal that is loaded in a car just as it comes from the mine. The percentage of fine coal will run from 25 to 40 per cent but the burning qualities are the same as the prepared lump.

This season the main issue in the coal business is to get coal and consumers must be satisfied to use run of mine coal and those that are not will probably experience considerable difficulty in getting coal.

SUGGESTIONS FOR POULTRY SHIPPERS

Coops should be high enough to permit the poultry to stand easily upright without bending their legs and with space enough between the slats to pass their heads through. The coops should be strong, but light; heavy wood can be dispensed with if long nails are used. They should not be so large as to be awkward and cumbersome to handle. When large coops are used they should have partitions, so that when the coop is accidentally tilted the whole weight of poultry will not be thrown upon those at the side and end. The poultry should have plenty of room. Crowding too many into a coop causes loss by suffocation. Only one kind should be sent in a coop when the size of the lot permits dividing the kinds. All poultry reaching here the following day after shipment should be fed lightly before being placed in the coop, so as to avoid any infringement of the law regarding food in the crops of poultry. Western and southern poultry shipped here is generally sent in carloads, accompanied by a man to feed and water them. The first day or two after the car starts the poultry should be fed lightly; after they have become accustomed to their new quarters the quantity of food may be increased with good results. Over-feeding on the start makes the poultry dumpy and sick, from which they do not recover on the journey. The custom of the trade here is to let the coops go with the poultry free. Where the patent wire car is used either new or second-hand coops are furnished here at the shippers' expense. The principal market days are from Monday to Thursday, inclusive. There is seldom much trade on Friday or Saturday. The demand for live poultry is much larger than usual during the Hebrew holidays and feast days.

TRADING IN WHITE EGGS IS GOOD

The greater part of the egg trade of New York makes no distinction as to color of the shells. Only a small part of the demand gives preference to white shells, and this preference applies almost exclusively to new laid eggs of fancy quality. There is no use in separating white eggs from brown unless they are of very fancy quality in the spring, and of reasonably new laid quality in the fall. Nearby henneries in this section produce white eggs chiefly and when the production begins to increase, after the November season of normally greatest scarcity, and for some time thereafter, or so long as the pullets' eggs are usually undersized, a large proportion of the eggs are of small to only medium size. These are often, or usually, mixed with the larger

sized eggs, while their value is much less. Also the demand for white eggs at comparatively high prices is very fastidious as to absolute fullness and strength of body, and as to the chalk white color of the shells. Eggs having a creamy tint detract from the selling value when included in cases of otherwise fancy quality. In the rush of the spring lay, during April and May, the premium obtainable for fancy whites usually falls to the minimum and sometimes disappears; it increases during the summer when the average quality of eggs from more distant points falls off, and reaches its maximum during the fall scarcity of new laid qualities. Shippers who wish to get a reputation for their goods should cull out the small and cream-tinted eggs and ship these separately.

FAMILY DAIRY COW MOVEMENT STARTED

The latest thing in dairy cattle promotion is a "Family Cow" campaign that was started by State dairy agents and some bank officials in Raleigh, North Carolina.

"Lady Ursine," a full-blooded Jersey and her baby calf were pressed into service to add some real "cow interest" to the display that was held in the lobby of the bank. A comfortable stall with some bedding was set up on the floor in the main banking room, and Mrs. Jersey Cow and daughter held a reception for the 3,500 visitors who called at the bank that day to see the novel display, and to learn why they should own a family cow to help the food campaign.

It was pointed out that one in every six farm families in the United States is cowless, and as almost every farm family can easily care for a cow there is no reason why they should not do so. Every heifer raised is a blow to the kaiser, and a lift to the family's economic problem. A good average cow will produce enough milk and butter to pay for her feed, and will show a profit of from \$100 to \$250 a year. Some cows will do more than this, but it is practically assured that when value of milk and calf is considered there is always a good margin left over cost of feed.

BE SURE TO MOW THE WEEDS IN THE ORCHARD

Clover, alfalfa or any other crop suitable for hog pasture makes an excellent orchard cover crop. The orchard which is in sod should be mowed two or three times a year and the crop that is mowed down should lie on the ground as a mulch under the trees.

Cover crops hold the orchard soil from washing, prevent burning out humus, furnish profitable pasture for hogs, calves, poultry and small stock, and if the orchard is frequently mowed and kept clean, they furnish an excellent mulch and soil cover for trees. A neglected sod usually, sooner or later, ruins the orchard. Grass, weeds and sprouts grow and check the branches of the trees. If the crop is not mowed weeds evaporate too much water and the fruit trees suffer from drouth during the heat of summer. Insects and fungous thrive much in neglected orchards.

If the orchard is pastured to small stock it should not be pastured too close. Enough growth should be made by the cover crop to furnish a good mulch when it is mowed. This keeps the orchard clean, allows the fruit to color and mature properly, facilitates getting thru the orchard to gather the fruit and makes the fruit crop look more valuable to the prospective purchaser of the crop who visits the orchard.

Some of the better orchards in Missouri last year yielded from one hundred up to several hundred dollars per acre net profit. One orchardist in southwest Missouri with whom the University of Missouri College of Agriculture co-operated sold \$75,000 worth of apples from an orchard of 155 acres. He attributed his profits to proper pruning, proper spraying and to keeping the ground in proper condition under the trees, as recommended by the College.

County Crop Reports

Kalkaska—Farmers are haying and cultivating. The hay is the lightest crop on record. Weather is rainy at present. Just getting a nice rain; it has been dry up to now. Prices offered at Kalkaska June 30: Wheat, \$1.75@2.10; oats, 90; rye, 1.50; hay, \$20; beans, \$5.25; butter 40; butterfat 42; eggs, 30; wool, 60@65.—R. B. Kalkaska, June 30.

Lapeer (Southeast)—Farmers have started haying with prospects of light crop. The weather has been very dry and quite hot, with some rain today. The outlook for corn and beans is better. Potatoes are not growing very good as a rule. Prices offered at Imlay City, June 29: Wheat, \$1.95@2.05; corn, 1.75; oats, 65@70; hay, \$12.00; beans, \$6.30@8.00; potatoes, 50c; poultry, 18@20; springers, 22; butter, 41c; butterfat, 43; eggs, 34; sheep, \$5@8; lambs, 8@11; hogs, 13@16.50; beef steers, 7@9; beef cows, 6@8; veal calves, 10@14; wool, 65.—C. A. B., Imlay City, June 29.

Oscoda (Southeast)—Farmers in this vicinity are rather discouraged by the damage caused by the heavy frost and slight drouth. Beans and early potatoes were the worst as the beans were killed entirely and early potatoes are not starting out again. Corn, beans, potatoes and gardens all over the county were destroyed and small fruits and cherries were frozen on the trees. Everyone was out bright and early Monday morning planting over beans, putting in late potatoes and sowing buckwheat, but the dry weather that continued for some time after the frost caused many of the beans to rot in the ground before sprouting. But everyone is working hard to raise something and come what may the farmers will do their best. There is a large county ditch being dug thru Newfield and Greenwood townships which will improve the farms near it greatly. It will probably be completed by the middle of August.

Our county lost two of its oldest pioneers in the past two weeks, namely, H. L. Buchner and Mrs. Della Ann Woodward. Mrs. Woodward was one of the first settlers of Greenwood township, living here for over 40 years. She was 83 years old. Mr. Buchner was 80 years old.—H. V. V. B., Hesperia, July 2.

Arenac (East)—All week was hot and terribly dry, and things did look a little sick, but woke up Sunday morning and, bless you, the good Lord had let us have a fine rain and a good soaker to. All the farmers are smiling again and we will defeat the Huns now! Had the pleasure to take a spin thru the north end of the county and find that rain was also needed there. Some have begun cutting clover; others sowing buckwheat, hoeing, cultivating, etc. Cattle are bringing high prices; sheep and hogs off a little. Cherries and plums will be scarce.—M. B. R., Twining, July 1.

Genesee (South)—Farmers are busy haying and cultivating corn and beans. Weather has been warm and dry and everything needs rain very badly. We have had a couple of light rains but the soil is still so dry that we will have to have a lot more rain before the crops will grow good. The soil is so dry and hard that several farmers had to leave some of their fields until we get more rain before they can plow. Farmers are not buying or selling anything at this time. Haying is well under way and it is quite a bit heavier than ordinary this year. Several farmers are sowing buckwheat this week. The Fourth of July celebration held at Fenton this year was the best ever held in this section. Prices at Flint, July 3: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, 1.70; oats, 82; rye, 1.50; hay 12@16; beans, 8; red kidney beans 11 cwt; potatoes, \$1 cwt; cabbage, 2c lb; cucumbers, 1.50 doz; hens, 17; springers, 20; creamery butter, 44; dairy butter, 40; eggs, 40; sheep, 9@10; lambs, 14@15; hogs, 16; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 4.50@8; veal calves, 9@11; wool, 65.—C. S., Fenton, July 5.

Berrien (West)—Farmers are making hay and cutting wheat. Some wheat and rye were hurt by the frost. Some corn fields which were badly damaged are being dragged up and sown to millet. Some summer fallowing for wheat is being done in fields

where the hay was poor. Hay is bringing a good price, from \$15 to \$18 per ton in the field. Raspberries are \$2.75 to \$3.00 per case in the patch.—O. Y., Baroda, July 5.

Huron (Central)—Farmers are sowing buckwheat and cultivating corn and beans. Haying not started. Some farmers had to sow their beans the second time on account of bad weather. Beans and corn are not doing much; weather too cold. Not much going to market. Some are holding beans. Pasture is good. Some farmers are plowing for fall wheat; some are hauling gravel for the roads.—G. W., Elkton, July 2.

Branch (North Central)—Farmers making hay, cultivating corn and beans. Hay very light but good quality. Weather most too cool and damp for haying. Soil in fine condition for growing crops. Farmers selling some stock; holding a few beans yet; some wool. Not building or buying much just now. Everybody busy, not much help and all work piling up. Corn looking fine, oats good, wheat very light. Prices at Union City, July 5: Wheat, \$2.08; oats, 65; rye, 1.75; hay, \$10@15; beans, 6.50@8; potatoes, 50; hens, 20; butter, 36; butterfat, 42; eggs, 36; sheep, 6@7; lambs, 16; hogs, 16; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 6@7; veal calves, 16; wool, 60@67.—F. S., Union City, July 6.

Oceana (North Central)—Farmers are just finishing the pea harvest. Peas not very good on account of dry weather. Farmers are replanting the white beans after the freeze. Several farmers have dragged their corn fields and sown buckwheat where the corn froze. Hay isn't a very large crop on account of dry weather.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, July 6.

Arenac (East)—A fine growing week after that famous rain. You can just see corn shoot. Old meadows, light; new, fair. Beans, beets, potatoes are doing fairly good, while peas look fine. Our sugar rations have been cut to three pounds per month per person. Cattle high, hogs fair, sheep and lambs holding their own. Everybody busy and help high and scarce.—M. B. R., Twining, July 6.

Tuscola (Central)—Farmers are cutting hay and cultivating beans and corn. Weather dry and cold; two light frost here but they did not hurt the crops much. Soil is dry and hard. Some farmers are selling cattle; ten head were taken to Mayville the 6th. We're holding nothing that we can get a fair price for. Oats, beans, beets and barley look good; hay, rye and potatoes are going to be a light crop if we don't get rain soon; it is too late for hay now. Prices offered at Caro, July 6th: Wheat, \$2.00; corn, 1.75; oats, 70; rye, 1.50; hay, 15; light mixed, 14.00; straw, 7.00; beans, 7.50 cwt; potatoes, 40; onions, 50; hens, 20@22; springers, 23; butter, 35; butterfat, 42; eggs, 32; lambs, 9@11; hogs, 13@15; beef steers, 7@7.50; beef cows, 4@5; veal calves, 13@14.—R. B. C., Caro, July 8.

Ingham (Central)—Very fine weather; still need rain very badly. Crops suffering; hay crop very light. Most of the oats and barley are light and short straw. Corn is doing very well. Beans are looking fairly good. Haying nearly done. Cultivating corn and beans and seeding buckwheat is the work now. Apples are falling off quite badly. They will be thin on the trees and larger for that. Not selling much at present. Prices at Mason: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 75; rye, 1.50; hay, 10; beans, 7.50 cwt; potatoes, 75; hens, 20; springers, 22; ducks, 20; butter, 40; eggs, 35; lambs, 16; hogs, 16; beef steers, 7@10; beef cows, 6@8; veal calves, 14; wool, 55@65.—C. I. M., Mason, July 6.

Calhoun (Southwest)—Most all done haying and some commenced cutting rye which is very good. Most wheat is poor. Frost did some damage to the early potatoes. Oats were hurt some by the dry weather but will make a fair crop now as we had a good rain on July 1. Good growing weather, only a little cool nights. Two new Fordson tractors bought and delivered this month.—E. B. H., Atkins, July 6.

Oscoda (Central)—Fine weather now; had a nice rain which will help the hay. Hay awfully light. Oats good.

Miss Ruth Dean of Fowlerville, says her Blue Bird Water Set which we sent her Free is the finest ever!

To MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Sirs:—I received my Blue Bird Water Set and think it is the finest ever. It is well worth trying to secure three subscribers for and it takes but little time, and is well worth what little time it does take. Hoping others will try and get a set, I remain, Ruth Dean, Fowlerville, R. 5, Mich. July 2nd, 1918.

I WONDER how many water sets we would be shipping out every week if you ladies who read this could see the Blue Bird Water set which we sent to Miss Dean, by parcel post, absolutely free, because she sent us in three one dollar subscriptions to M. B. F.

It is so easy to get subscribers to our weekly, because there are so many farmers who want it but who have never been approached by anyone who would offer to take their subscriptions.

Almost every farmer in Michigan has heard of our weekly and you know what they think of what we are accomplishing—now it is up to you ladies to help us and at the same time earn some prizes for yourselves. We would rather have you home folks get what we would have to pay an agent to send into your neighborhood.

Other Prizes or Cash if You Prefer

We will be glad to buy you almost anything you want—a watch, ring, books, clothing, musical instruments or what-not, and let you pay for it by getting subscriptions to the M. B. F. Tell us what you are anxious to own and let us tell you how you can earn it by doing a little spare time work for us.

Or if you had rather have cash, tell us and we will make you our best cash commission offer. Just address your letter,

Circulation Manager, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens

REPAIR BINDER NOW —NO DELAY LATER

Most delays in the wheat field caused by the binder occur during the first few hours or the first day or two of harvest. Various organizations are urging that as many as possible of these delays be eliminated this year by putting the binder in good running condition before the wheat is ready to cut. Observation of the following suggestions made by E. H. Lehmann of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture will help to keep your binder busy:

1. Remember that grain cannot be cut with worn or broken sickle.
2. Order repairs before harvest time—it saves time and money.
3. Do not attempt to run the binder with badly worn and torn canvasses.
4. Do not give the machine an oil bath at the beginning of the season and expect that to be sufficient.
5. Oil all bearings frequently and use a little oil each time.
6. Protect your machine from the weather. It will work better and last longer.
7. Keep the tool box equipped for making emergency repairs.
8. Get an instruction book on your binder from the manufacturer and study it.
9. Test the machine in the field before the harvest crew is assembled.

PRESIDENT TO VETO \$2.40 WHEAT BILL

(Continued from page 1)

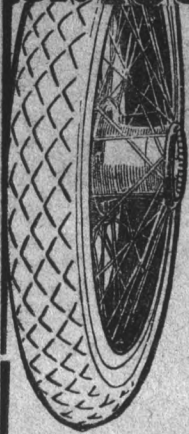
and more profitable crops. Congress has made an exhaustive study of wheat growing and a mass of testimony has been presented to the committees. Its action in advancing the price to \$2.40 is based on a thorough knowledge of the situation. There can be no excuse for President Wilson to so ignore the wishes of the people's representatives, and the indisputable facts that farmers in many states actually are losing money on \$2.00 wheat, as to veto the bill providing for the increase.

Veterinary Department

Last week I had a yearling gelding not taken care of and the second day acted very peculiar and I called the vet. but the fifth day he died. His symptoms were holding head low and hungry and dry but would not eat or drink but little, eyes bulged out his nose to one side then the other, did not swell. Please let me know thru your vet. column.—M. B. R., Twining.

In my opinion your animal died of peritonitis or inflammation of the peritoneum. Peritonitis occasionally co-exists with enteritis or inflammation of the bowels, and is a very serious disease, whether occurring alone or as a complication of some other condition; it also occurs as an independent disease and may be caused in a variety of ways, as by exposure to cold, punctured wounds, etc.; it also follows castration, especially when the animal struggles violently during the operation and exposed to the cold afterwards; when clamps are used it is sometimes caused by putting too much caustic on the clamps. Any irritation to the peritoneum may cause peritonitis. Septic peritonitis is always caused by unclean hands or instruments and unless intelligent precautions are taken the very neatest operation may turn out badly from this cause.

SAVE 40% ON YOUR TIRES



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

SIZE	Plain	Guaranteed
22 x 3	\$3.20	\$10.00
24 x 3	3.30	10.40
26 x 3	3.40	10.80
28 x 3	3.50	11.20
30 x 3	3.60	11.60
32 x 3	3.70	12.00
34 x 3	3.80	12.40
36 x 3	3.90	12.80
38 x 3	4.00	13.20
40 x 3	4.10	13.60
42 x 3	4.20	14.00
44 x 3	4.30	14.40
46 x 3	4.40	14.80
48 x 3	4.50	15.20
50 x 3	4.60	15.60
52 x 3	4.70	16.00
54 x 3	4.80	16.40
56 x 3	4.90	16.80
58 x 3	5.00	17.20
60 x 3	5.10	17.60
62 x 3	5.20	18.00
64 x 3	5.30	18.40
66 x 3	5.40	18.80
68 x 3	5.50	19.20
70 x 3	5.60	19.60
72 x 3	5.70	20.00
74 x 3	5.80	20.40
76 x 3	5.90	20.80
78 x 3	6.00	21.20
80 x 3	6.10	21.60
82 x 3	6.20	22.00
84 x 3	6.30	22.40
86 x 3	6.40	22.80
88 x 3	6.50	23.20
90 x 3	6.60	23.60
92 x 3	6.70	24.00
94 x 3	6.80	24.40
96 x 3	6.90	24.80
98 x 3	7.00	25.20
100 x 3	7.10	25.60

Thousands of our satisfied customers are getting from 4000 to 6000 miles service—why not you? Pay After Examination. 3% Discount for Cash With Order. We ship C. O. D., subject to inspection. When ordering state if Clincher, Q. D. or S. S. are desired. ORDER TODAY—prices may jump. Full information on request. Address,

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

Use Your Ford!

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



Ward Work-a-Ford

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

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

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

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 169 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

Don't Wear a Truss



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

BROOKS' APPLIANCE the modern scientific invention the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No aches. 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.



KALAMAZOO PIPELESS FURNACE



LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP
AND SWINE

DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION
BREEDING PROBLEMS



IMPORTANCE OF THE SILO IN DAIRY PRODUCTION

(Continue from last week)

When grain costs— per ton	Silage is worth— per ton
\$25.00	\$ 5.00
30.00	6.00
35.00	7.00
40.00	8.00
45.00	9.00
50.00	10.00
55.00	11.00
60.00	12.00

From this comparison it can be seen that when grain and by-product feeds are high in price (\$45.00 to \$60.00 per ton) the feeding value of silage is from \$9.00 to \$12.00 per ton. At this rate the value of the silage exceeds the combined values of the four and on half to five bushels of corn in each ton of silage, the value of the stover and the cost of putting the corn in the silo. This answers in a striking way the often asked question, whether it will be profitable to put corn in the silo when the grain will sell for \$1.50 per bushel.

CROPS FOR THE SILO

Corn is the universal crop for the silo in Indiana. It should be cut when the grain is well dented and the lower leaves on the stock are dry but the stock itself is still full of sap. Ordinary field corn is usually grown for this purpose but it is often planted much thicker than when grown for the grain. Some dairymen are following the practice of using southern seed or a special silage corn in order to get a greater tonnage per acre even though it contains but a small amount of grain while others enrich their silage by growing soy beans or cow peas, either with the corn or separately, and putting them into the silo together.

Another practice that has been used in some parts of the state is to put shock corn in the silo after the corn has been husked. This is done when it is desirable to harvest the grain and still have a succulent feed or when it is desirable to refill the silo in the late fall or early winter after the first filling has been fed out. When properly put up it is undoubtedly a much better feed than the dry corn stover and indications are that many silos will be refilled in this way during seasons when corn will command a high market price. In refilling the silo with the dry stover it is especially important that an abundant supply of water be used. At least one ton of water should be added to each ton of dry stover.

FEEDING SILAGE TO DAIRY CATTLE

Little experience is needed for the successful feeding of silage to dairy cattle. Because of its palatability it is relished by them and it is the common practice of feeders to give all that when fed along with hay and grain. This will vary from 25 to 40 pounds, depending upon the size of the cow and the quality and kind of silage. If only a limited supply of silage is available it will, however, be better to feed a smaller amount and make it last for a long time. It must, however, be remembered that enough silage must be taken out of the silage each day to keep that which remains from spoiling. At least 2 inches in winter and from 3 to 4 inches in summer should be removed daily.

Many dairy men do not feed silage to their herd bulls, believing that it injures their breeding powers. Experience has, however, shown that it is a desirable feed if fed in limited quantities. From 10 to 15 pounds per day may be fed with satisfactory results in a properly balanced ration.

Silage can also be used to advantage in feeding dairy calves but the utmost care should be used when they are first started on this feed. The silage must be free from mold, the coarse parts

such as cobs and large pieces of stalk, should be discarded and it should be fed fresh from the silo. Only small amounts should be fed at first and the quantity gradually increased as the calves grow older. Many are started on silage at 2 to 3 months old. The amount that they will consume will, however, depend very largely upon the amount of other feeds included in the ration. If fed with only a limited amount of hay or grain they will consume from 5 to 15 pounds per day when from six months to one year of age. Experiments at the Purdue Station show, however, that when calves are given a liberal amount of good hay and grain they relish these more than the silage and will consume but small amounts of the silage even up to six months of age. Heifers over one year will consume, from 10 to 20 pounds daily.

Each year the dairy farmers are placing a higher estimate upon the summer silo. And it is well that they, for the enormous falling off in the milk flow during the hot, dry, period of mid-summer is a practice that must be stopped if the most economical production is to be secured. The feeding of silage at this time tides over this period of short feed with a worthy substitute for spring pasture and prevents the usual heavy reduction in the milk flow. This is a most important consideration, for cows that go down in their production during the summer due to a lack of feed will not regain their normal production in the fall and winter.

When the many advantages of the silo, and of silage as a feed for dairy cattle are considered, the natural conclusion would undoubtedly be that the dairy farmers of Indiana should build and fill more silos. Many such farmers already have one or more silos, but few of them have enough silage for their cattle. They often run out before pasture is good in the spring and in most instances do not have any for summer feeding. On such farms an additional silo would be of great help, especially in keeping up the summer production of the herd.

The greatest need for the silo is, however, on those live stock farms where silage has never been used. On such farms a silo can supply the much needed succulent feed, can return the most profit, and, it is safe to say, will be more than appreciated during the winters when other feeds will be high in price.

CAREFUL FEEDING WILL USUALLY PREVENT COLIC

Colic in horses usually means indigestion. It may consist simply of a few spasmodic pains from which the animal quickly recovers, or the indigestion may terminate in inflammation of the bowels, which often proves fatal within 24 hours. Some forms of indigestion are complicated by bloating, and the internal pressure may rupture the animal's stomach or cause it to die of suffocation.

Most cases of colic can be prevented by careful feeding. Sudden changes of feed should be avoided. Also, feed in a stage of curing, such as new oats, newly cut grass, and new corn, is always dangerous for horses. Heavy grain, such as corn, should have bran or oats added to give it greater bulk and render it lighter.

It is a good practice in feeding work horses during hot summer months to precede the evening grain ration with an allowance of hay. This gives the animal time to become somewhat rested and cooled, and the more concentrated feed will be less likely to cause indigestion. The drinking of a liberal amount of cold water is likely to chill the intestines and cause colic.

The symptoms of colic are too well known to need description. The trouble, however, is complex and unless recovery is rapid a veterinarian should be called. One quart of raw linseed oil mixed with two tablespoonsful of turpentine, if given at an early stage of the colic, will help remove the undigested material from the horse's bowels and thereby give relief.

A common method of drenching a horse is to pass a loop in the end of a rope around the upper jaw just back of the incisors. The other end of the rope may then be fastened so that the horse's head will be raised and the medicine, when poured into its mouth, will run down into the animal's throat. Oil should be given slowly, a swallow at a time, and upon any indication of choking, the head must be instantly released, as the inhaling of oily preparations into the lungs is likely to cause pneumonia.

Colics which are apparently mild at the beginning may quickly develop into dangerous complications, and a colic that exists for 12 hours will often kill the animal.

CONCRETE FLOORS CON- SERVE FEED SUPPLY

With the scarcity of feed, rising prices, and the great necessity for maximum production, E. W. Lehmann, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, says no feeder can afford to do without a good feeding floor. There is a great waste of feed when the cattle and hog feeding lots are poorly drained and are a mass of mud. The advantages of a paved lot and feeding floor are: The stock make greater gains, feed is saved, feeding is made easier, manure is saved, sanitation is improved, thereby reducing disease, and clean animals usually bring better prices.

The cost of the average feeding floor, even at the present prices, should not be more than ten cents a square foot. On many farms it can be built for less cost, because often all material except cement is at hand. Any concrete worker who can build a satisfactory sidewalk should be able to construct a feeding floor. At the present price of meat, the sale of one hog will pay for feeding floor space for from 30 to 50 head. Investigation shows that the floor will often pay for itself in one feeding season.

MISSOURI MAN CLEARS \$5.75 PER CWT. ON HOGS

Hogs will return a profit at present prices of feed and pork if they are fed the proper ration. This fact has been demonstrated by a feeding test conducted by Luther Dawson, a Johnson (Missouri) county farmer. Mr. Dawson fed seven pigs from January 15, 1918, to April 3, and made a profit of \$5.75 a hundred on them. The pigs were farrowed August 26, 1917. During the feeding test, which was conducted under dry lot conditions, the pigs consumed 62.2 bushels of No. 2 corn, 160 pounds of tankage, 350 pounds of shorts, and 154 gallons of skim milk. The total cost of feed for 77 days was \$125.45. The corn was charged at \$1.50 a bushel, tankage at \$100 a ton, shorts at \$2.50 a hundred, and skim milk at 10 cents per gallon. At the beginning of the experiment the seven pigs weighed 510 pounds, and at the close, 1,650. They made an average daily gain of 2.11 pounds. They received an average daily ration of 69 ears of corn, and 4½ pounds of shorts mixed with 2 gallons of skim milk and water. They received tankage in a self-feeder. The hogs were sold for \$16.75 a hundred in Warrensburg, which was \$5.75 above the cost of production.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOLSTEIN BULL

A strictly high class 29 lb. Holstein Bull, Daisycrest King Princess, 228347, born January 27, 1917, is offered for sale. Sire, King Zerna Alcartra Pontiac; grandsire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull. Dam, Princess Pauline Rufine 2nd. This yearling promises to be one of the finest quality bulls in the state. If you are interested, will you please write for description and photograph? Also other and younger bulls.

Bred cows and heifers, and calves from a herd of 50 high class Holsteins. We will send you photos and descriptions which will present these animals accurately. If you want Holsteins, will you please write us?

Duroc Jerseys and Hampshires

We offer a number of fine young spring boars and sow pigs, both Duroc Jerseys and Hampshires, from particularly well bred stock. Write to us for description and prices. Each animal is guaranteed.

BLOOMINGDALE 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

YEARLING DAUGHTER of Maplecrest De Kol Hortoy whose dam is a 30-lb. cow, 30 days, 120 lbs., a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, four daughters with year records over 1,000 lbs. Dam—Young Hazel De Kol, 7 day record 49.8 lbs. milk, 19.67 lbs. butter. Heifer well marked, good individual, price \$200. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Mich.

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

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 Ormsby.

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

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

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

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

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 Killing, Fowlerville, Michigan, Phone, 58F16.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, eight months old for sale. M. A. C. bred sire. Dam has junior 3 yr. record of 407 lbs. of milk; butter 16.64 lbs. Perfect udder. Fine individual. Better than 12,000 lbs. of milk yearly. Price \$85 at once.
C. L. HULETT & SONS, Okemos, Mich.

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

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.



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.
E. BRUCE MCPHERSON, HOWELL, MICH.

GUERNSEY

FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls, 7 months old.

R. B. JACKSON

"RUDGATE FARM"

BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

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

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

HEREFORD

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.

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.

CHOICE O. I. C.s

Spring pigs, either sex, \$12. Offer good for two weeks. M. L. Vadden, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

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

DUROC

PEACH HILL FARM. Registered Duroc Jersey bred gilts, spring pigs and service boars.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Michigan.

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

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, Ewart, Michigan.

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

DELAINE

SMALL flock of choice recorded Delaine ewes for sale. Will sell in lots to suit. John Brown, R. 1, Blanchard, Mich.

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.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

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

CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

YOUNG'S Strain Heavy Laying Single Comb White Leghorns.

50 chicks \$4.95
100 chicks 9.85

By mail prepaid.

Order direct from ad. Immediate shipments.

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

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

For Sale One pen Sumatras. Ten birds \$20. Chicago Coliseum winners. Some fine females in black and Buff Orpingtons at \$5 each. James A. Daley, Mohawk, Mich.

Watch this paper for
Announcement of
Robert R. Pointer & Son
—SALE—

*"The Practical, Patriotic, Common Sense Way of Handling Cream
—From Producer to Consumer"*

The Blue Valley System



It Makes Better Butter

It Sells For a Higher Price

It Pays More For Cream



FACTS

Which Have Won For the Blue Valley System 150,000 Shippers In Ten Middle Western States. Facts Which Should Interest Every Other Good Farmer Who Wants More For His Cream and, at the Same Time, Cut Out Unnecessary, Wasteful Practices In Marketing It.

Our Shippers Are Business Men

We are justly proud of our shippers. The fact that they deal directly with us, instead of paying some middleman to ship their cream, is the best evidence that they study cream markets and creamery systems—and figure costs and profits in producing and marketing their cream.

The extra money they get on each can of cream may seem small to the careless easy-going man who gives little or no thought to the business side of dairying, but to progressive and money-saving farmers, this difference is well worth considering, and sometimes it represents a big share of profits. They know it is good business to get all they can for each can of cream sold. So, we appeal to your good judgment to give our system a trial and we are sure if you study farming as a real business, you will do it.

How We Help Our Shippers

There are other reasons, aside from the money-making standpoint, why you should ship your cream to a Blue Valley creamery.

We maintain an educational and information bureau for the exclusive use of our shippers.

When you join our ranks your problems are our problems. We help you to dispose of your surplus dairy stock, sell for more profit or buy at greater advantage.

We also send our shippers a Special 24-Page Dairy Journal and up-to-the-minute bulletins which give expert information on subjects that mean more money for them in their dairy work.

Thousands of shippers will testify to the benefits they have received from this individual service and it is rendered absolutely free of all cost to them.

Blue Valley System Fits Hand Separator Conditions

Please note that the basic principle behind the Blue Valley System has stood the acid test of time and changing conditions. We were right 18 years ago—we are right today—as is evidenced by the following facts.

Before the invention and general use of the hand separator, milk was skimmed by hand or by a large factory power separator. Either way was a big loss to the farmer.

When we started in business, hand separators were just coming into general use and we planned the Blue Valley System to meet the changing conditions. We based our system on the farmer shipping his own can of cream. So now, the farmer uses a hand separator and when he gets a can full of cream he looks upon it as a finished farm product, like a fat animal or a load of grain and ready to be sold where he can get the most money for it.

Twelve large modern creameries, patronized by over 150,000 progressive cream producers is the best kind of evidence that the Blue Valley System furnishes the best market for his cream.

Our Guarantee

Below is the answer to any and all arguments of anyone against giving our System a trial.

WE GUARANTEE

That our check in payment for each and every can of cream you send us will satisfy you.

We guarantee the safe return of your empty cans.

If for any reason whatever you are not satisfied, we expect to hear from you.

We guarantee to satisfy you perfectly.
BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

We live up to the letter and spirit of this guarantee. Should anything happen—no matter what it might be—we will see that you are satisfied. There will be no quibbling, no delays, of any kind. Think of this. Then determine to give us a trial.

THIS is the fourth of a series of page advertisements which we have printed in order that you may know more about the Blue Valley System.

There is no other creamery system like it. It is distinct and exclusive in its features and in the service it gives to its shippers. It is distinct and exclusive in that it pays a farmer more for his cream and makes his cream into better butter—that sells at a higher price.

Aside from this, war conditions make economy in producing and marketing all farm products a patriotic privilege and duty. So, in these stirring times, we feel that we can be of greater service to the general movement towards conservation by adding to our list of shippers. Therefore we invite you to join the vast number of cream producers who are selling their cream direct to our twelve creameries and thus eliminate all waste in handling.

No Middlemen of Any Kind

There are no middlemen under our system. We don't run cream buying stations nor cream hauling wagons. You ship your cream to us in your own can. You deal direct with our nearest creamery.

Also, under our system, there are no commissions or expenses of any kind to come out of your cream check. You get it all.

When you deal with a local cream buyer you help pay his expenses and commissions. You also pay the expense he has in getting his cream to the factory. He runs his business at a profit, you can rest assured of that, and every expense he incurs is taken out of your check.

This is not only wasteful, but it is also unprofitable to you.

Help put a stop to this.

The Blue Valley War-Time Stop-Waste System

merits your consideration—and we appeal to you on sound business principles to give our system a trial.

Creameries operating under the centralizer system (that system under which they get their cream by running cream buying stations and cream hauling wagons) sometimes say to the farmer "we have a local representative in your town to buy and ship your cream. However, if you insist upon shipping your own cream, we will take it." Their whole effort, however, is to get the farmer to sell to the local buyer.

On the other hand, the Blue Valley Creamery Co. is the only large creamery institution in the country that gets all its cream direct from the farmer. By getting all our cream in this way, we make better butter than creameries operating under the wasteful centralizer system. This enables us to pay more for cream. We have made the direct shipping of cream our study for eighteen years. Our whole organization is built up to give satisfactory service to the individual farmer.

Be guided by the facts as you read them here. Ship your next can of cream to our nearest creamery.

Ship Us Your Next Can of Cream

We urgently invite you to join the vast number of cream producers who are now selling to our twelve creameries. There are more than 150,000 of them, which proves that we can please you and pay you more money for your cream than anyone else.

You can't lose—and you have everything to gain. So, write our nearest creamery for tags, or, better still, ship your next can of cream, using any shipping tag and let the results of the first shipment determine where you will send all your cream.

Easy to Ship to Us

Note how easy it is to ship to a Blue Valley creamery—just as easy as selling to local cream buyers. And, then think, through our system you get more money for your cream.

So, don't take less for your can of cream than we pay because someone tells you that you can get rid of your cream with less bother by selling it elsewhere.

As one of our shippers, you only drive to the depot instead of to the cream buying station. You can put the can on the depot platform and go on about your business knowing that you are absolutely protected under our guarantee and that your check will be in the mail the same day that we receive your cream.

You will get your empty can from the previous shipment the same day you make a delivery and—the empty can will come back clean and sterilized with new shipping tag attached, all ready for the next shipment. Remember, we guarantee the safe return of your empty can. Nothing could be more easy or more simple. And, it brings greater satisfaction to you.

About Tests

The cream producer who wants his cream tested correctly may rest assured that he can place confidence in our tests.

Each can of cream we receive is tested by the Babcock test under the method officially fixed by the Dairy Instructors' Association of the United States and officially approved in every State. The testing is done by experts who give their whole time and effort to this delicate and important work—and the tests are accurate.

The size of the check tells the story, and in addition to correct tests, we guarantee the check will please you. Just remember this if someone argues that you ought to sell to the local cream buyer so that you can see the testing done. What you want to see is the bigger check for your cream.

We Make Better Butter

By getting all our cream in the farmer's own can, we can make better butter than we could if we got our cream through cream buying stations or by cream hauling wagons.

Mixing cream from different farms, holding it at the cream receiving station or hauling it for several hours over the country before it reaches the creamery results in a lower quality of butter which, of course, sells for a lower price. We never could have built up the high reputation that Blue Valley Butter enjoys under that system. Our butter is always sold under our Blue Valley trademark package through our own sales organization and jobbers in over one hundred of the large cities in the United States. No other brand of butter enjoys such a wide distribution and we get a uniformly higher price for it.

The fact that we are able to make better butter under our system and get a higher price for it, enables us to pay more for cream than we otherwise could. This difference, along with the saving you make, when you ship your own can of cream, instead of paying the local middleman to ship it for you, is what makes our price for butterfat so much higher than you can get selling your cream in any other way. Read our guarantee again, then give us a trial.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY

(Originators of the Blue Valley System)

Chicago, Ill. Columbus, Ohio
Clinton, Ill. Detroit, Mich.
Springfield, Ill. Grand Rapids, Mich.

FREE

We have published a booklet containing some valuable addresses on dairying and stock farming by the late Dr. H. B. Pavill, former president of the National Dairy Council. Souvenir copy of this interesting and entertaining booklet mailed, postpaid, on request. Address our nearest creamery.

Indianapolis, Ind. Hastings, Neb.
Sioux City, Iowa Parsons, Kan.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa St. Joseph, Mo.