

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## WHEAT REGULATIONS OFF; PRICE ADVANCES

With Price Restrictions Removed From  
Wheat Mill Feeds Dairymen May Ex-  
pect Prices to Advance Rapidly

On the face of it, the removal of all maximum price and trading restrictions on wheat and by-products, looks like a rank injustice to the farmer.

Probably 80 per cent of the 1918 wheat crop is out of the farmer's hands, sold at the minimum price set by the government. This wheat was put into the channels of trade in direct response to the Food Administration's appeal, and its reiteration of the fact that the farmer need not expect any higher prices on the 1918 crop. Moreover, the President expressly told the farmers in his proclamation fixing the price on 1919 wheat that he would appoint a commission next spring to investigate wheat growing costs, and if the price named was not enough, it would be satisfactorily increased, but that what ever higher price might be fixed, **IT WOULD NOT APPLY TO 1918 WHEAT STILL IN THE FARMERS' HANDS.**

Now what happens? With the government buying less of wheat and more of flour; with a large part of the crop in the elevators' and jobbers' hands and trading restrictions removed, a trade that has writhed under rigid government control, now seeks every avenue by which it can restore its pre-war profits. Since the armistice was signed American wheat has advanced from 5 to 10 cents a bushel, despite the alleged fears of alarmists that the tapping of Australian supplies would knock the bottom out of the American market. The actual facts are that there is a demand from the flour mills for wheat that cannot be wholly supplied.

A representative of the State Food Administration told us over the telephone that he regretted the removal of these restrictions, but said that it undoubtedly meant cheaper flour. This, we find, is one of the reasons which prompted the removal of restrictions, and the restoration of trading to a competitive basis. But a comparison of the flour quotations before and after restrictions were removed shows that winter wheat flour has advanced 20 to 50 cents a barrel, and if the

supply of available wheat does not soon increase flour prices are certain to go still higher.

In the event of Australian wheat coming into competition with American wheat on export markets, and dealers are unable to sell at government prices, they do not have to worry for the government is bound to buy this wheat at a fixed margin of profit to the dealer. But now there seems to be nothing to prevent dealers, in case of local shortages from boosting the price to where they please so long as they can find buyers. In other words, while the farmer has been denied the acknowledged value of speculative trading during the war period, this privilege has been restored to the dealers, and they will lose no time in taking full advantage of it.

But the most serious aspect of the entire situation is the position in which mill feeds are now placed. Positively the only thing that has prevented wheat mill feeds from soaring has been government control. The shipment of whole wheat, in preference to flour, in addition to millions of tons of dairy feed, to our allies, created an unprecedented shortage of wheat feeds that certainly would have meant prohibitive prices had not the maximum selling prices been fixed. Now that price restrictions have been removed there appears to be nothing to prevent mill feeds from advancing in natural response to the great demand.

Those who have any sympathy at all with the farmer's part in the price-fixing program find neither reason nor justice in continuing price-restrictions on grain so long as it remains in farmers' hands, but which are automatically cancelled as soon as it goes into the channels of trade. Of course, it has always been the theory that the fixing of a price on wheat was for the farmers' protection, and on more than one occasion since the war ended he has been reminded of the loss the government may have to stand as a result of its guarantee should the export demand fall off. But not once since the fixing of that price, has there been a single indication that the price of wheat might go lower were it not for the stabilizing power of the government. On the contrary, there have been many evidences that the price would have gone much higher.

Inasmuch as farmers were induced to sell their 1918 crop at the fixed guaranteed price, every bushel of grain should be moved to market, milled and its products distributed to the ultimate consumer under rigid government supervision. If that is not done, the farmer will add another mark to his long list of grievances, and justly so.

## U. S. TO MAKE FINAL WOOL SETTLEMENT

Grading of 1918 Wool Clip to be Completed  
and Final Returns Made to Growers Ac-  
cording to Grade of Wool Sold

A Pigeon subscriber sold his wool to a local elevator, which paid him 57 cents a pound, and stated that if the government allowed more for it after it was graded, our subscriber would receive the additional amount. A couple weeks ago, having heard nothing further from his wool, our subscriber referred the matter to us, and we asked the Chief of the Wool Section of the War Industries Board to give our readers an explanation of the manner in which wool is to be graded and final settlement made with the growers. The following letter gives this desired explanation and will doubtless be of interest and value to our readers who are still waiting for additional returns on their 1918 clip:

"After wools are purchased by approved dealers in country districts, such as the elevator company referred to, it is necessary for such dealers to ship all wool purchased by him to the approved wool dealer in distributing center.

"After the wool arrives at distributing center, it is graded and then valued by a Government Appraisal Committee and is then purchased by the Government at the values determined at the time of appraisal.

"Until these final returns have been made, we are unable to determine whether or not the dealer who purchased the wool direct from the grower has made profit in excess of that allowed by Government Regulations.

"Within a few days we expect to send statement blanks to approved dealers in country districts requesting them to forward us the sworn statement showing the names and addresses of all wool growers from whom they purchased wool, giving the grades by weight and the price paid in each instance. This statement must also show copy of all statement of account sales as rendered them by the approved dealer at distributing center who delivered the wool to the government. When we have received and compiled these facts we will then endeavor to have any excess profits returned to the individual growers interested."—*Lewis Penwell, War Industries Board.*

If any of our readers have any difficulty in securing the additional amounts that may be due them, under the above arrangement, we shall be only too glad to have them refer the matter to us, with a complete explanation of the transaction, and we will do what we can to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

## We Wish You a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year

**I**N A FEW days there will be a ringing of the bells, and to the tune of the mid-night chimes, old Father Time will complete another cycle in his endless pilgrimage. You will go to bed as usual to the tick-tock of the kitchen clock, and awaken to the morning reveille which the old rooster blows religiously along about four a. m., rain or shine, winter and summer. But over-night, the old year will have quietly taken its departure, and a New Year will have entered, full of hope and promise. The year that is slipping away has been in many respects the most memorable in the history of farming. In some ways, it has been very good to the farmers of the world; in other ways it has been most unkind. It is foolish to lament over the mistakes of



the past. It is wise to contemplate the opportunities of the future, which we confidently believe will prove to be the greatest ever opened to the farmers. But opportunities are valueless things unless you use them. The year 1919 may witness the greatest agricultural triumphs of all times; or it may see agriculture ignominiously beaten at every turn. It is our one great hope and ambition to see agriculture permanently enthroned among the other great industries this coming year, and to look upon an era of unparalleled prosperity for the farmers of America. To you, dear M. B. F. readers, we extend the greetings of the season. May the New Year bring you happiness and success.

# How Shall American Agriculture Secure Its

OVER A YEAR AGO, the National Farmers' Headquarters at Washington, comprising the largest farm organizations in the United States, advocated the building of a "Temple of Agriculture" at the national capitol. This was to be the central clearing house of agricultural problems for the entire nation. This, so far as we know, was the first suggestion for a national counsel place where all the interests of agriculture might be focused.

Then came the suggestion of a "National Chamber of Agriculture," a purely agricultural organization to be effected and maintained by the farmers and accountable to them thru the medium of state chambers of agriculture, and county farm bureaus. We will let Jas. N. McBride, state market director, who has studied the chamber of agriculture idea very thoroughly and is perhaps as well posted as any man upon the benefits of the proposed organization, and the obstacles that may have to be overcome in order to put it into substance. Mr. McBride says:

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States consists of approximately 1500 local chambers in all the states of the Union, organized and employing paid secretaries, also contributing to the maintenance of the national organization with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Annual meetings are held, and the attention of organized business is focused on the program that will best aid commerce. The foremost talent of the country appears before these assemblies, from whence opinions crystallize in public policy associated with the advancement of their interests. The National headquarters is in touch with every local body, and is contributing information direct. On questions of public policy, the respective viewpoints are presented, and then a referendum is taken of the local chambers of commerce in the United States. The service of the national chamber of commerce has been along correct financial legislation and credit laws. The special service called in connection with the war, has been rendered most effective by this body, and it would be hard to find a more potent force in nationalizing public opinion. It is non-political, and with headquarters at the national capitol, it is the industrial approach of democracy to government maintaining the best traditions of public service. The reports of conditions acquainting its members with business needs and commercial probity, has been one of the strong features. When business speaks through the National Chamber of Commerce, it is an authorized and well-considered expression. The financial support given by business men to the local and national bodies is not looked upon as philanthropy, but as a paying and essential part of the business enterprise. The membership fees and annual dues are paid, because a service is rendered. The exploitation of one industry as against the general good is not countenanced, and would be well nigh impossible of accomplishment if attempted. The Golden Rule is good economics, and also business practice, and must be fundamental to any long continued national organization. The outline here of business men's methods is to briefly explain how organized commerce, which is largely dependent upon agriculture, is conducted.

## Would a National Chamber of Agriculture Be Possible?

"One of the complaints made by the United States Government is that there is no organized body to speak for agriculture. A delegation from this or that section, or representing this or that special line of agriculture comes to Washington, and makes a fragmentary presentation, in the sense of conflicting with other sections, or lines of farm products. The impression left is conflicting and incoherent. This condition often allows agriculture's case to be presented by the professional pleader, who has glibness of tongue and stock phrases to express an inexact knowledge of the subject in hand. Local minded men in national affairs of agriculture could be supplanted by a National Chamber of Agriculture with a national viewpoint. The National Chamber of Commerce represents varied industries, yet it is able to do justice by a broad general policy. The same could be accomplished by an agricultural body, national in scope. Agriculture at the present time is without the power or opportunity of expressing its economic relations, or to interpret supply and demand in terms of price, or to advise as to the cost of production. This condition permits a minimum crop to be more profitable than a maximum one, and in the face of increasing demand, farm production is not being relatively maintained.

"Who would be the representative of agricul-

## Just Rewards?

Part Two

### National Chamber of Agriculture

ture to make up the state organization? This is always a difficult question, but in the main it is best to use existing machinery, than to expend time and energy in creating a new one. In practically every county in the U. S. of agricultural importance, there is now a paid agent of agriculture who is a joint employee of the national, state and county government. The great majority of these county agents are efficient, but are handicapped by the common viewpoint that they are not to assist agriculture from the economic side, but wholly on its productive side. Whatever foundation there may exist for this impression, it might be answered that there is no state or national economic organization of agriculture for them to work with or through. The complaint is rather an indictment of the complainant than otherwise. The county agent would be made the working official of such an organization. He would have the opportunity to perform economic service, and is already on the job awaiting his duty. The farm bureau president who is the directing head of the county farm organization usually represents the foremost type of farm leadership. A State Chamber of Agriculture made up of the presidents of the county farm bureaus, would allow each county to have its representative. This body would represent all types of production and of all farmers. The present farm bureau presidents would make a state body of probably seventy-five men. Their meetings would be to consider farm conditions and to express agriculture's needs. The position of farm bureau president would be one of

increased importance. Crop estimates made by their respective county agents would be the last word in this respect. Crop costs and the world's needs as to agriculture would be made their program. The weight of their conclusion would become the agricultural point of view, and accomplish just what is done by the National Chamber of Commerce. The dissemination of these reports would be by the county agent as the secretary of the farm bureau.

"The industrial scope of any state in the union is not limited by its borders. The co-operation of states in agricultural formation is just as essential as is that of other industries who find their organizations, to be effective, must be of a national character. Each state organization would select a member of the national organization, a position of added responsibility. The membership of the national organization would maintain headquarters, not necessarily, however, in Washington, for Chicago is probably the agricultural metropolis of the United States. The program of the national body would be to collaborate with the state bodies, also to maintain a statistical staff. If present conditions were to prevail, it would be the national body which would advise the United States as to prices for farm products. And if these are fixed for the farmers' products, they must also be maintained in proportion as against what he buys. The national representatives of copper producers are consulted when copper prices are fixed; and also when steel prices are to be determined, it is their representatives who participate, so as to allow adequate prices. The National Chamber of Agriculture would be the price-consulted body in relation to farm products. The referendum to the respective farm bureaus would be to connect agriculture organically from the bottom to the top. A surplus portion of crops could be stored; of, for example, potatoes could be dried, and thus prevent the surplus from making the (Continued on page 16)

## Aberdeen-Angus Breeder Tells of Some of Lessons Learned from International Live Stock Exposition

(By Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the accompanying article is Mr. George B. Smith, of Addison, Mich. We don't have to tell you that Mr. Smith is partial to the Aberdeen-Angus breed. You'll know that after reading his article. We are sure our readers who have other breeds of cattle will pardon Mr. Smith's faith in the Aberdeen-Angus, just as Mr. Smith graciously pardons their faith in their respective choice of breed. Laying the matter of breed entirely aside, Mr. Smith brings out some good points in his article which should receive the attention of all breeders. If you differ with him in any respects, don't be afraid to say so.)

STRANGE as it may seem, for an Angus breeder writing for the farmers of Michigan, I am not particularly interested in the fact that Angus steers won both Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion honors at the great Chicago show. What I am interested in are the lessons of the show from which our farmers can take profit. There are other breeds of cattle that I should much prefer to advocate as the farmer's all-around kind of cattle, regardless of the fact that the doddies usually bring down the top prizes at the big show. The farmer does not raise cattle for show, unless he makes his living some other way, which is not the rule.

The great lesson of the show, from which every farmer in the state can take immense profit is found in an observation of the winnings in the grade steer class. The bulk of the farmers in Michigan keep grade milch cows. The ordinary farmer will make more money with grade cows than with pure-breds, even if he confines his attention entirely to the production of milk. It is much less expensive to cull out a grade boarder. Mind you, I am writing this not so much from what I see written in the papers largely by theoretical writers, but from actual talks with farmers. Besides the grade cow of mixed breeding yields to the improvement of an outstanding herd sire more than a pure-bred, as everyone knows who is familiar with the principle of the prepotency of the pure-bred. However, the time has come when the farmer in Michigan must realize that his profits must come not entirely from the production of milk, but from the production of beef as well. Exportations of milk products to Europe during the war have increased 3,000 per cent, while exportations of beef are less than in 1900. D. D. Aitken, president of the Holstein-Friesian association of America, is quoted as

saying: "In two years, perhaps three at the outside, Europe's production of dairy products will again reach pre-war normality and then where are the American people going to find a market for the surplus?"

If the farmer desires to turn his attention to the production of beef as a supplement to his dairy, a grade herd is decidedly preferable. Let me explain. John Brown has been milking cows for the last 25 years. John culls his cows out every year. Those that get fat when they should be giving milk he sells to the butcher. He has finally got a strain of cattle that give lots of milk but do not fatten. If these cows were pure-breds he would have little show of getting beef steers and heifers from them even were he to use the most strongly bred beef bull. But John's cows are grades. John buys an Angus bull, not a dairy Angus, for the Angus were originally dairy cattle, prominent in the dairy shows, and there are still dairy strains of Angus. He buys his bull from a breeder who has sacrificed the monthly milk check, living on bread and water if necessary in order to produce the beefiest cow possible. John buys a bull from this breeder, a good bull from a good cow and a good line of ancestors, and presto change, the calves come, every one, a perfect image of the bull except one. That was the calf of the pure-bred cow which he had bought, thinking he might start a pure-bred herd. That calf was neither a good dairy calf or a good beef calf.

So I say, the lesson from of the stock show to the farmer in Michigan is not the fact that Angus steers won both Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Championship honors, but that grade Angus steers won 14 out of 20 prizes in the Grade Steer contest, and 7 out of 10 prizes in the carcass contest, one exception being a Galloway steer, and two were pure-bred Angus. This shows Michigan farmers the owners of grade milch cows may raise very creditable steers without going into the perilous paths of the pure-bred breeder.

While the Grand Champion steer this year was a pure-bred Angus the reserve Grand Champion was a grade Angus and for three successive years the grade Angus steer took the high honors.

Challenger, the Grand Champion Steer of 1903, was the calf of a grade Holstein cow of the canner type. Challenger was not a freak as this same grade Holstein cow of the canner type bred to a pure-bred beef bull, produced Challenger II, also an International winner.



# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## NEW SECRETARY OF UPPER PENINSULA DEV'T BUREAU NAMED

John A. Doelle, secretary and business manager for the region of the War Industries Board, which comprises the upper peninsula, has been appointed secretary and manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. Until a few months ago Mr. Doelle has been superintendent of the Houghton and Portage township schools, a position which he held for fifteen years. During his career as an educator he became noted for his hard work, his aggressiveness and his ability as an organizer. He has been a forceful exponent of American citizenship and as such has been in demand for a number of years as one of the leading public speakers.

Born on a St. Clair county farm too small for a family with eight boys and girls, his education was mainly obtained in the school of hard knocks. Handicapped in his boyhood by the inefficiency of the little red school house, his greatest ambition has been to secure a better system of rural schools and obtain for the boys and girls on the farm a practical training for country life within their own neighborhood. Over twelve years ago he outlined a plan for a consolidated rural school fully equipped for teaching agriculture, manual training and home economics, provided with transportation facilities for the pupils from and to their homes and intended to serve as a school center for the surrounding community. After six years of patient and persistent work in shaping public opinion, he succeeded in establishing the Otter Lake Agricultural School, the first of its kind in Michigan, and its beneficent effect upon the surrounding community has been far greater than he anticipated.

Raised on a Michigan farm and in sympathy with the needs of rural communities, Mr. Doelle is thus well equipped for his work and his influence should stimulate the Bureau's work along broader lines of agricultural development.—Contributed by L. M. G.

## MACOMB FARM BUREAU PLANS PROGRAM FOR FOLLOWING YEAR

Macomb county farm bureau met on Saturday, Dec. 14th and made plans for the year 1919 by electing the following projects:

**Organization**—Farm Bureau co-operative buying and selling associations, R. G. Potts, president Farm Bureau, Washington, Mich.

**Farm Finances**—Study of cost of producing crops, Orvy Hulett, treasurer Farm Bureau, Armada, Michigan.

**Live Stock**—Better live stock, disease control, cow testing association, H. E. Beecher, New Baltimore, Mich.

**Soils**—Drainage, fertility, acidity, Alfred Halstead, Washington.

**Crops**—Standardization, disease control, A. N. Brewer, Romeo.

**Horticulture**—Standardization, marketing, Mr. E. Eckley, Romeo.

**Homes Demonstration**—Schools, club work, demonstrations, Mrs. E. Eckley, Romeo.

The program was adopted as a whole and the county agricultural agent instructed to promote the plan of work throughout the county.

This marks the first big steps in the progress of Macomb county and much credit is due the executive board and officers for the splendid way in which the work has been pushed forward.

## ADDISON FEDERAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION BEING ORGANIZED

Geo. B. Smith of Addison, is organizing a Federal Farm Loan Association. He is being assisted by Mr. Frank Coward, Federal appraiser for this district.

Farmers in Hillsdale, Jackson and Lenawee counties are requested to send in their applications for loans at once while the appraiser is here at work.

As Mr. Smith and other local members are devoting their time to the movement without compensation, and the mortgage and bonds are non-taxable, selling readily at present on a basis that will net the investor less than 4 per cent, farmers will do well to investigate this mutual plan of borrowing.

The government desires to encourage tenant farmers to buy farms and others to improve their

farms and keep plenty of livestock, as the United States is expected to feed the world.—Contributed.

## SEED BEANS SHOWING PRESENCE OF BLIGHT; LITTLE ANTHRACNOSE

An amount of blight and anthracnose sufficient to make these diseases very dangerous to the crop in 1919 has been found in samples of seed beans which within the past several weeks have been submitted to the department of botany of M. A. C. for examination. Samples from Ingham, Kent, the "Thumb" and a number of other districts showed blight present in as much as 10 per cent of the seed. Anthracnose, while not so widespread, was discovered in 1.4 per cent of the seed. Word is accordingly being sent out to growers emphasizing the need for the careful selection of beans, with suggestion that particular efforts be made to see that seed is clean and free from disease.

In connection with its efforts to assist in stamping out of anthracnose and blight in the state, the department of botany is offering to make free tests for these diseases if samples are submitted. These samples can be left with county agents for forwarding to the college, or can be mailed direct to the Department of Botany, Michigan Agricultural college, East Lansing, Michigan. When inspection of the samples has been made, a report

## Why Should Consumer Pay 45 Cents a Peck for Potatoes?

In a bulletin of "fair food prices" issued Nov. 30th by the U. S. Food Administration, we are told that consumers in Michigan should pay not more than 35 to 45 cents per peck for potatoes. We rise to ask why they should have to pay that much. On November 30th, the average price paid to farmers in Michigan for potatoes was \$1 per hundred, or 60 cents a bushel, or FIFTEEN CENTS a peck. And the city consumer is cautioned that he should not pay more than THREE TIMES the price the farmer got for his potatoes! If he does pay more than that someone is profiteering. Ye Gods, if someone isn't profiteering under present prices, then we don't know the meaning of the term.

is forwarded to farmers by the department, informing them as to whether the seed is safe for planting.

"There is plenty of good seed in Michigan," declares Dr. G. H. Coons of the college. "The problem before the farmer is simply to find this seed and conserve it for planting purposes."

## PLAN TWO-DAY FARM AND HOME SCHOOLS FOR MANY COUNTIES

A series of two-day schools in which representatives of M. A. C. will meet with farmers and housewives will be conducted in many counties during January, February and March, an announcement from the extension department of the college relates. In these schools, which will be open to men and women alike in the communities in which they are conducted, helpful facts about up-to-date agriculture and house-keeping will be communicated by specialists of the M. A. C. extension staff.

A partial list of the dates and places for these extension schools has been given out as follows:

St. Clair County—Cottrelville, Jan. 7 and 8; Chinatop, Jan. 9 and 10; Yale, Feb. 25 and 26, and Burchville, Feb. 27 and 28. Van Buren county—Bangor, Jan. 7 and 8; Paw Paw, Jan. 9 and 10; Gobbleville, Jan. 14 and 15. Bay county—Auburn, Jan. 7 and 8; Biddes, Jan. 9 and 10. Calhoun county—Jan. 7 and 8, and Jan. 9 and 10. Eaton county—Pottersville, Jan. 14 and 15. Branch county—Gilead, Jan. 14 and 15; Alganssee, Jan. 16 and 17. Ottawa county—Coopersville, Jan. 14 and 15; and Holland, Jan. 16 and 17. Jackson county—Jan. 21 and 22. St. Joseph county—Jan. 21 and 22. Allegan county—New Richmond, Jan. 23 and 24; Ganges, Jan. 21 and 22. Shiawassee county—Durand, Jan. 23 and 24. Tuscola county—Jan. 21 and 22; and Jan. 23 and 24. Saginaw county—Hemlock, Jan. 28 and 29; and Jan. 30 and 31. Newaygo county—Ennsley, Jan. 28 and 29; Ashland, Jan. 30 and 31; Garfield, Feb. 11 and 12; and Brookside, Feb. 13 and 14. Kent county—Jan. 28 and 29. Lapeer county—North Branch, Jan. 28 and 29; and Burnside, Jan. 30 and 31. Monroe county—Ashcenter, Feb. 4 and 5; and Petersburg, Feb. 6 and 7. Macomb county—Feb. 4 and 5; and Feb. 6 and 7. Gladwin county—Gladwin, Feb. 6 and 7; and Beaverton, Feb. 4 and 5. Berrien county—Feb. 4 and 5; Millburg, Feb. 11 and 12; Hinchman, Feb. 13 and 14. Barry county—Cressey, Feb. 11 and 12; and Woodland, Feb. 13 and 14. Oceana county—Feb. 11 and 12. Wayne county—Feb. 18 and 19. Clinton county—Feb. 20 and 21;

and Feb. 18 and 19. Wexford county—Ashmeek, Feb. 20 and 21. Osceola county—Feb. 25 and 26; and Feb. 27 and 28. Montcalm county—Greenville, Feb. 27 and 28. Alpena county—Mar. 4 and 5. Mecosta county—Mar. 4 and 5. Manistee county—Onkama, Mar. 4 and 5; and Kalava, Mar. 6 and 7. Isabella county—Mar. 11 and 12; and 13 and 14. Kalkaska county—Rapid City, Mar. 11 and 12; and Kalkaska, Mar. 13 and 14. Antrim county—Alba, Mar. 11 and 12.

## CAN AMERICAN HEMP TAKE PLACE OF MEXICAN SISAL?

In the University of Wisconsin bulletin we read: "The final step in the elimination of hand labor from hemp growing has been made in the gather-binder, which recent field trials have proven satisfactory, according to A. H. Wright, who is in charge of fiber crops at the Wisconsin Experiment station. The gather-binder is the result of experimental work done by the International Harvester company with a view of making the hemp industry machine instead of hand labor.

"The new machine gathers and binds from five to ten acres of hemp in a day, according to Mr. Wright. It is operated by a four-horse team. Although the machine is proving very satisfactory in picking up the hemp stalks, some experimental work is still necessary to perfect it for stalks of more than usual height."

This is another step in the development of the production of American hemp to displace or at least control the Mexican Fibre trust. As we have stated at different times, American hemp has greater tensile strength than sisal and is in fact superior to that fibre in all its properties. The only trouble so far has been that since its growth depended almost entirely on hand labor it could not compete with the cheap Mexican labor. If it is possible, however, to introduce machine labor as now seems likely, the American farmer will soon be emancipated from the Mexican profiteers. Additionally it will give our farmers another profitable crop to produce as hemp can be grown for fibre practically from Kentucky to North Dakota but for seed only in the semi-Southern states as it takes about 120 days to mature the seed.

## WEST MICHIGAN POULTRY SHOW TO BE HELD ON JANUARY 14-16

The Grand Rapids Poultry Ass'n and the Grand Rapids Rabbit Ass'n will hold their annual shows jointly this year at the Coliseum in Grand Rapids. In conjunction with the event there will also be shown exhibit by the poultry department of the M. A. C., and the Kent county farm bureau. The show will occupy four days, beginning Jan. 14th and ending Jan. 17th. In addition to the exhibits, the poultry department of the M. A. C. under Professor Burgess and the county farm bureau will provide a series of lectures daily on practical topics, the purpose being to acquaint poultry and rabbit breeders with the best information available for profitable production of these two activities. Demonstrations will be given both forenoon and afternoon.

## MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Under the leadership of J. M. Wendt, county agricultural agent, farmers in the vicinity of Three Rivers have organized the Three Rivers Co-Operative Ass'n, with a total membership of more than one hundred.

The Grand Rapids City Market, (wholesale) has closed its 1917 season with a record of 31,363 loads of farm produce, compared with 25,408 a year ago. The attendance this year was 57,710 as compared with 46,521 in 1917. Speaking of the record thus established, the *Grand Rapids Herald* says: "In 1918 the farmers were short of labor; seed was expensive and the 1917 potato fiasco had displeased them. But that these farmers did their absolute best, despite handicaps and discouragements, is attested by the market record. And the report of the wholesale market only half tells the story. The municipal retail markets in the last year have become popular with both farmers and consumers. Hundreds of loads of produce have been thus sold direct to the consumer. In summing up Michigan's splendid contributions to victory, the unflagging efforts of the agriculturist should have an important place."

Brookwater farm, in Washtenaw county, sold a Duroc Jersey grand championship sow for \$2250 at the International Live Stock show at Chicago. The Brookwater farm is one of the largest breeders of pure-bred Durocs in the United States.

## RECENT PRICES OF FOODS IN SEVERAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

From information received by the U. S. Food Administration through channels considered reliable, it is possible to acquaint American producers with recent quotations for certain food-stuffs and feeds abroad. The prevailing rate of exchange has been observed in expressing values in terms of U. S. currency.

### FRANCE

Retail prices of straw in Paris late in September ranged from \$25 to \$50 per ton. Lucerne (alfalfa) was quoted at \$58 to \$76 per ton. Potato prices ranged from \$2.22 to \$3.00 per bushel; butter from 83 cents to \$1.02 a pound and poultry from 40 cents to \$1.82 per pound. Although the fixed retail price of horseflesh was 17 cents per pound late in September, it was sold through unauthorized channels for from 41 to 50 cents per pound.

### ENGLAND

Wholesale milk prices in England have been placed on a scale which stipulates a price of 50 cents per gallon between Nov. 21 and December 16. After that date and until May 1, 1919 the price is 50 cents to 51 cents per gallon.

### SWITZERLAND

The fixed wholesale price for potatoes of the 1918 crop is \$1.74 per bushel. Purchases from the producer can be made only by the cantonal authorities.

### GERMANY

In September, people were paying \$174 per lb. for saccharine which a few months before sold for about \$35 per pound. About September 15, the price of butter in Berlin was \$1.04 per pound and in Hamburg 98 cents per pound. The fixed producers' maximum price for potatoes during September was 58 cents per bushel in Brandenburg, and 52 cents in Bavaria.

### BOHEMIA

During September, meat in Bohemia cost from \$2.05 to \$2.56 per pound and flour was selling for slightly more than one dollar per pound. Plum jam which formerly cost 5 cents per pound retail, sold during September for \$1.25 per pound.

### SPAIN

Retail meat prices during September were: beef, 31 to 32 cents per pound; and lamb, 33 to 34 cents per pound. The retail price of potatoes varied from \$1.14 to \$2.22 per bushel in different localities. By a recent price-fixing regulation it will be possible to sell "whitish" sugar for 18 to 19 cents a pound retail.

### RUSSIA

Milk has been selling in Moscow under restricted consumption for about 19½ cents per pint bottle and more lately at considerably advanced prices following the removal of restrictions.

### ARGENTINA

The Royal Commission in Argentina has purchased cereals for the Allies at the following prices per bushel: Wheat, \$1.56; oats, 45 cents; corn, 62 cents.

Although the reports are fragmentary, they show by the wide variance in different countries how the war has interfered with normal production or distribution of food and in some cases both. The European prices for the most part clearly reflect the known shortage of foods, but in cases of regulation, as for instance, the English milk schedule, an artificial factor is introduced which must be understood if accurate conclusions are to be drawn.

The Argentine grain quotations are especially worthy of study as showing the effect on prices of geographical remoteness and lack of adequate shipping. They have made material advance as a result of peace.

## MICHIGAN BREEDERS STRONG FOR TUBERCULIN TEST

What may eventually develop into an organized movement for absolutely thorough testing of all pure-bred and grade stock in the state, and the elimination of all which react to the tuberculin test, is the strong sentiment voiced by such men as D. D. Aitken, and other well-known dairy leaders upon this important subject. At every opportunity Mr. Aitken drives home the necessity of eliminating contagious diseases from all Michigan herds, and easily proves to the average breeder that in the long run such elimination will mean money to the live stock industry in Michigan, even tho it may work temporary hardship.

At a recent Holstein meeting in Grand Rapids this point was emphasized by Mr. W. R. Harper, president of the West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Ass'n, who recommended that all cattle be consigned to the spring sale not later than Jan. 15, and inspected by a member of the sale committee not later than Jan. 20, and if accepted for

the sale properly cared for and fitted for the sale for a period of four months. Cattle going into the sale will pass a second inspection by the entire sale committee the day before the sale, and those not properly fitted for the sale will be sold in a "cull cattle class" at the close of the sale.

Mr. Harper also recommended that all cattle be tuberculin tested by federal or state veterinarians before going into the sale, and cattle from any herds not under state and government inspection

### Two Opinions of the Square Silo

I see the question of a square silo has been asked in the M. B. F. regarding the square silo. We built one in the bay in our barn. It was 10 feet wide, 16 feet long, by 20 feet deep and three feet in the ground on a brick wall. The silage kept in fine shape except in the corners where it did not get tramped enough, and in the spring when the ground was full of water it would seep in thru the brick. I think a square silo is just as good as a round one, as I have used both. We used our square silo as long as we owned the farm after it was built, about twelve years, but the corners should be tramped more and I would build it on a solid wall, level with the ground. —D. D. Smith, Presque Isle county.

In your last issue Mr. W. O. H., Walkerville, asks regarding the square silo. Having had six different silos on my farm, three of which were square, I would most emphatically say "don't do it." It is very difficult to get a square silo strong enough so it will not bulge. Everything seems to be to the advantage of the round silo. If your subscriber is planning on building this silo inside of a barn he will find that the corners of the square silo, which will not be occupied by a round silo, can be used for the storage of grain, or something of that kind. Even if such corners were allowed to go entirely to waste I would still recommend a round silo.—T. F. Marston, Sec'y Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau.

tion be tuberculin tested on the West Michigan State fair grounds by government veterinarians two or three days before the sale. That 100 cattle be offered for one day sale, or 150 for a two-day sale, that the standard of requirements for cattle accepted for the sale be raised, that breeders now select and begin feeding their cattle for the May sale, and that as many of the cattle of breeding age as possible be fresh at the time of sale, or well along in calf, as such cattle usually sell for better prices.

The United States has about 140,000 churches, attended by some 60,000,000 people.

China, Canada, and the United States have the greatest coal wealth in the world, and the United States has more than China and Canada together.

## Colin C. Lillie Explains Use of Commercial Fertilizer with Beans to Secure Best Results

I am writing in regards to sowing fertilizer with beans and what kind of brand and how much per acre. My land is clay loam, not very heavy. Where can I get it? I would like to plant it with the corn and potatoes also. I have 40 acres of land and have not enough manure to go around. —S. M. F., Kawkawlin.

Theoretically, beans do not require a brand of fertilizer containing a large per cent of nitrogen because beans, like clover and peas and alfalfa, are a leguminous plant and under proper conditions get their supply of available nitrogen from the atmosphere, consequently, if you furnish the mineral element (phosphate and potash), under proper conditions available nitrogen need not be supplied this plant. On clay loam little need be supplied except phosphorous (acid phosphate) because clay soil is comparatively rich in potash and if it has been well tilled, if clover has been grown in the rotation of recent crops, there is undoubtedly a sufficient amount of available potash so that it would not be necessary to supply much if any in a fertilizer. I am quite positive that the most practical fertilizer to use on a bean crop under the stated conditions would be acid phosphate, from 200 to 400 pounds per acre.

In applying fertilizer to beans, care should be taken not to put too much of it right close to the seed. If the ground is moist and in proper condition no harm will result. On the other hand, if the ground is rather dry and dry, hot weather continues, this fertilizer may injure the germinating power of the seed. If you use 400 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre, then I would recom-

## CANADIAN FARMERS WANT FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

Supported by the *Grain Growers' Guide*, Canada's strong farm paper, the farmers of the Dominion are demanding that all trade restrictions with the United States be removed. Speaking editorially upon the subject, the *Guide* says:

"Last week the Canadian Council of Agriculture held a four-day session in Winnipeg, attended by the membership from Ontario and the three prairie provinces. Much deliberation was given to the Farmers' Platform, and it was enlarged and somewhat revised to meet after-the-war conditions. Chief emphasis was laid upon the necessity of reducing the burden imposed by the protective tariff.

"The Council demanded with the utmost unanimity that there be an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the tariff. They further reaffirmed all the tariff planks in the original platform. Demand was also made for the publicity of the earnings of all corporations benefitting by the tariff. This action was taken so that the public may know the truth or otherwise of the many statements that the protected interests are not making money out of the tariff. If they are sincere, they will not oppose this demand of the farmers but will willingly publish their profit and loss accounts, which the public are fully entitled to see and examine.

"It is also demanded by the Farmers' Platform that henceforth tariff-making at Ottawa be done in the open instead of by the secret and subterranean methods which have been invariably followed in the past both by the governments and the protected interests. It is the intention of the farmers that when a manufacturer demands protection he shall come before a committee of parliament where the light of publicity can be turned upon his industry and his demand. Publicity is the greatest enemy of special privilege. In demanding full publicity the farmers are striking right at the heart of the tariff evils."

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FARM BUREAUS ORGANIZED

A number of Michigan county agents attended a national convention of county agents held in conjunction with the International Live Stock Show and were partially instrumental in the organizing of the "National Association of Farm Bureaus."

The purpose of this association is to get a better deal for the farmers, as was admirably expressed by the President, B. H. Heaton, who said: "The farmers were promised \$18.50 for their hogs, so they fed them thousands of dollars' worth of corn that could have been used to make corn bread; and they got \$15 for their stock. If present high wages of organized labor, which represents only 8 per cent of the Nation's population, are to be maintained, then present high prices of agricultural products must also be maintained"—for the owners of about 6,750,000 farms.

mend that 300 pounds of it be applied before the crop is planted, and harrowed into the soil, getting it thoroughly mixed with the soil. The more thoroughly fertilizer is mixed with the soil the better results you get. Distribution of the fertilizer is very important to get results. Now, 100 pounds of this could be applied when the seed is planted and could be deposited right in the drill with the seed without any injury.

For corn and potatoes it would be advisable to use a fertilizer containing more nitrogen than the beans because these crops do not have the power of taking nitrogen from the atmosphere. On this clay loam soil undoubtedly there is sufficient potash and I would use a fertilizer containing about 2 per cent ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent phosphoric acid. You could use fertilizer liberally on these two crops and be practically assured of a paying investment because both plants are gross feeders and need plenty of food in order to make a maximum growth. If your soil is fairly well supplied with vegetable matter either by direct application of stable manure or by growth of clover in the rotation of crops, you probably have enough nitrogen so with your acid phosphate you would get splendid results on these crops, but otherwise a brand containing ammonia or nitrogen would be more practical to use.

You can purchase these fertilizers from any reputable manufacturer of fertilizers, many of them are advertising in the agricultural papers. Usually there is a local dealer in every neighborhood who would supply your demand.—Colin C. Lillie.

**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.)

**WHAT WILL I DO WITH MY BUCKWHEAT STRAW?**

Please tell me through the M. B. F. what is the best use to make of buckwheat straw. I have a stack of it and intended to use it for bedding, but some of the neighbors say that it will give hogs or cattle the itch. If it would do that, of course, I would not want to use it for bedding.—*Subscriber, Paw Paw.*

The buckwheat straw has considerable value if it is in shape to be utilized. The great difficulty lies in the fact that the digestible nutrients are tied up in so much roughage in the way of stems that it is not all consumed nor is it advisable to force animals to consume it. I would, however, feed this buckwheat straw to cattle, either in the barnyard or in the stable. If you are short of bedding for your cattle, I would plan on giving them one feed of this buckwheat straw per day in the barn and utilize what is left over for bedding. If you have plenty of bedding without the buckwheat straw, I would feed the buckwheat straw out in the barnyard as it is rather coarse to make a real good bedding. I would not hesitate to use buckwheat straw for bedding for cattle because of its giving them the itch, but would not advise its use for hogs.—*Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.*

**WE CANNOT RECOMMEND HARROUN STOCK AS A GOOD INVESTMENT**

Do you consider Harroun motor stock a good investment?—*Subscriber, Arenac county.*

No, we do not. Harroun motor stock was sold on the popularity of Harroun, the auto racer, and not on the quality of the car the company proposed to manufacture. Moreover, considerable of the Harroun stock was sold in a manner contrary to the laws of the state and put the honesty of the promoters under scrutiny. We don't know anything about the Harroun car, except that it is almost entirely an assembled "job." Few, if any of the parts are manufactured by the Harroun people. The car has not proved to be a popular seller. Of course, it has not been on the market very long. The company had scarcely got its plant built and a few machines turned out when the war started and the plant at Wayne was turned over to government work. The Harroun company will have to give a better account of itself and its car before we could conscientiously recommend investment in either to our subscribers. Great guns, man, why don't you buy Liberty bonds if you've got money to invest? They pay 4 1/4 per cent interest and long before they are redeemable will be selling above par.

**CHRISTMAS EMBARGO DID NOT APPLY TO BREEDING STOCK**

The express agents at both Vassar and Reese refuse to receive breeding hogs and poultry for shipment. They claim they have received no notice of ban being lifted on such shipments. I do not know whether other breeders throughout the state are having the same trouble or not. Will you please take this up with the proper authorities?—*F. W. A., Vassar.*

According to an order issued under date of Dec. 12th, to all express agents, by the superintendents of the various divisions of the American Railway Express Co., an exception was made to the "Christmas embargo" order, to the extent of accepting shipments of live stock and fancy poultry for breeding purposes only. We have requested the superintendent of the division in which Tuscola county is located to advise the agents at Vassar and Reese of this exception.

**NAMES OF FERTILIZER AND AUTO TRAILER MANUFACTURERS**

Could you furnish me information concerning firms handling potash for fertilizer. Also what department in Lansing or Washington can I get bulletins on lime, potash and muck farming. Also would like names of firms manufacturing auto trailers. Your paper is a great help to every farmer.—*F. D. G., Howard City.*

Trailers—Continental Trailer Co., 1137-41 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Fruehauf Trailer Co., 1371 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Holland Trailer Co., 277 John R. St., Detroit, Mich.

Tractors—Bates Tractor Co., Lansing, Mich.; Fordson Tractor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; Denning Tractor Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Joliet Oil Tractor Co., Joliet, Illinois; Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Peoria Tractor Co., Peoria, Illi-

nois; Happy Farmer Tractor Co., La Crosse, Wisconsin; International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois; Samson Tractor Co., Jamesville, Illinois; Pontiac Tractor Co., Pontiac, Mich.

You can secure fertilizer and lime literature and prices by writing any one of the following firms:

Fertilizer—Solvay Process Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. H. Dickinson Co., 1140 Fourteenth Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Agricultural Lime & Limestone Co., Columbus, Ohio; Bessemer Limestone Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Eggert Chemical Co., Canton, Ohio; Gleaner Clearing House, Detroit, Mich.; International Agri. Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; Jaracki Chemical Co., Sandusky, Ohio; Muncey Carthage Co., 450 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Campbell Stone Co., Indian River, Mich.; Read Phosphate Co., New Albany, Ind.; D. & K. Fertilizer Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Wm. S. Meyers, 25 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.; National Fertilizer Ass'n, Chicago, Illinois.

For bulletins, write Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., (or) Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing. Ezra Levin, of the M. A. C., is one of the best authorities in the country on muck farming, and he will be glad to give you whatever information you desire along this line, upon request.

**OATMEAL 5c A POUND IN DETROIT; 8 CENTS A POUND IN CASS CITY**

"I have just returned home from Detroit," writes a Gagetown subscriber, "and when I was there I could buy 5 pounds of oatmeal for 25 cents, and at home in Cass City it was 8 cents a pound. Are they not profiteering?"

This letter was referred to State Food Administrator, whose office advised as follows:

Fair prices for Tuscola county show the maximum retail price for rolled oats to be 7c to 8c. The wholesale price is 5 1/2c to 6c per lb., to which is added 1/2c retail profit. However, very few cases would be found where the maximum of 8c would be allowed and these would be caused by freight and cartage charges at some distance from wholesale houses.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.*

**OUR LEGAL EDITOR ADVISES**

**SUPERVISORS HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO GIVE MONEY TO RED CROSS**

I am writing you for a little information regarding the taxes. Now, the Board of Supervisors has given the Red Cross \$14,000.00, which is supposed to be paid by the tax payers of Emmet county. Have they a legal right to do that, without putting it to a vote of the people. If I understand it right the board of supervisors after they are elected no man has any jurisdiction over them, and if so, it's the only state in the union that the supervisors have it all their own way and we have one tax collector in each town and they get three per cent for collecting our taxes. Now, are they supposed to sit in a bank and receive the taxes and collect their fees for doing so, or are they supposed to go out through the country and collect them? If so, why not pay our taxes at the court house, the same as other states do, and have one man at the court house to collect the taxes and do away with the other tax collectors at the banks? I am a subscriber to the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and am very much interested in its work. Please give an answer on this subject for the benefit of the taxpayers in Michigan.—*A Subscriber, Petoskey, Michigan.*

The Board of Supervisors would not have authority to give \$14,000 to the Red Cross. I suspect in cases like the one cited the Board of Supervisors would have some color of a contract or similar arrangement, that upon the face would be for a valid consideration. In such cases legal investigation would be required to determine the validity of the appropriation.

In regard to the tax collector's fee I can do no better than quote section 4039 of the C. L. 1915, as follows:

"On receiving such tax roll, the township treasurer or other collector shall proceed to collect such taxes. The township treasurer shall remain in his office at some convenient place in his township, village or city on every Friday in the month of December thereafter, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. to receive taxes: Provided, however, That he shall receive taxes upon any week day when they may be offered, and on all sums voluntarily paid before the 10th of January of the succeeding year, HE SHALL ADD ONE PER CENT for collection fees, and upon all taxes paid on or after said tenth day of January HE SHALL ADD FOUR PER CENT."

Section 4042 provides: "For the purpose of collecting the taxes remaining unpaid on the 10th of January the said treasurer shall, thereafter during that month, call personally upon each person liable to pay such taxes, if a resident of the township, or at his usual place of residence of business therein and demand payment of the taxes charged against him."

The system has been in force in this state for a great many years and found to work splendidly in every locality.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Attorney.*

**MUST I PAY FOR HORSE WHICH HAS BEEN MISREPRESENTED?**

A buys a horse of C. C tells A the horse is sound and perfect. A gives C his note for \$200 for the horse. The horse proves to be unsound at the time C sold it to A, and the horse has been pronounced hopelessly unsound by one of the leading veterinary surgeons. Is there a law by which the state protects A? Can A be made to pay the note? What is the best course to take in forcing C to take the horse back?—*L. H. A., Ionia, Michigan.*

If the horse sold is warranted sound and perfect, and he is not sound and perfect there is a breach of warranty and the seller is liable for the damage under two rules. If the horse is returned the purchaser is entitled to the return of his note or money paid. If the horse is not returned or if the seller refuses to take back the horse then the seller is liable to the buyer for the difference between the value as he is (in the damaged condition) and the value he would have had had the horse been as represented. The purchase price may be considered but the horse perfectly sound and all right might have been actually worth more or less than the purchase price. The condition of the horse at the time of the sale is a question of fact and the testimony of the veterinary who has knowledge of the facts is admissible and so would the testimony of other persons and veterinaries to contradict. The jury would then determine what are the facts and render a verdict accordingly. If the horse is worthless the purchaser would not be liable to the seller on his note but if the horse is not returned as is worth something he would be liable for the value of the horse as determined by the jury.

Section 15546, C. L. 1915, provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to offer for sale or sell or trade any horse or mule which by reason of disability, lameness, injury, or for any other cause is permanently unfit for work except to a person or a corporation operating a horse hospital, animal retreat farm, or other institution or place designed or maintained for the humane keeping, treatment or killing of horses, mules or other livestock."

Section 15547 provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to lead, drive or ride any such animal on any public way for any purpose, except that of conveying any such animal to a proper place for its humane keeping or killing or for medical or surgical treatment; any horse or mule which, by reason of disability, disease or lameness or injury, or for other cause is permanently unfit for work."

Section 15548 makes it a misdemeanor to violate and provides for a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 or imprisonment not more than 3 months.

The way to punish the seller for selling a horse that is permanently unfit for work is to make complaint for a warrant, have him arrested, convicted and fined.

The only way to compel a return is to take back the horse and leave it with the seller but if there is no way to do this an offer to return will be a defense.

If horse has not been returned he may defend against the note in the hands of seller; but if note is in the hands of an innocent purchaser for value, he will be obliged to pay the note and sue the seller for damages.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

**HOW TO DETERMINE POSSESSION OF LAND IN DISPUTE**

I bought forty acres of land from a company and find that there is a family on this land, and they have no claim to it. I ordered them off and they refused to go. Then I notified the company and the company notified them to move, but they still refuse to move. How can they be put from this land, and have I got to put them off or has the company got to do it?—*H. F. A., Marquette county.*

If the purchaser accepted a quit claim deed of the premises he must regain possession of the property by his own efforts and at his own expense. If he received a warranty deed his grantor should put him into possession of the property and at his own expense, and if the grantor fails to do so the purchaser may take steps to gain possession at the expense of his grantor. If the person in possession came lawfully into possession he is entitled to notice unless his right has expired at a specific date and he remains over without authority or if he is a mere trespasser and in possession without a color of right then steps may be taken against him without notice. Complaint should be made before a circuit court commissioner and if none resides in the township where the land is proceedings may be taken before a justice of the peace. A circuit court commissioner has jurisdiction anywhere in the county.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

To get enough satisfactory material for one ordinary aeroplane about 1500 feet of good lumber must be worked over, tho the actual construction requires only about 200 board feet.

For all the farmers of Michigan.

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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## The New Year

ON THE JOURNEY called Life we are soon to pass another mile-stone. We are on the last lap of a year that, for its terrible tragedies, we would like to blot from mind forever; but for its glorious culmination it shall forever be enshrined in the memory of man.

There is no need, and certainly no joy, to go back over the early events of the year that is now rapidly passing into history. But in the windows of many thousands of American homes are little blue, silver and gold stars that constantly remind us of the great sacrifices paid to war during 1918. The fact that these sacrifices were willingly made, and that because of them peace has come at last to a war-torn world, does not lessen the nation's grief that 60,000 of her brightest young men died in battle and 200,000 more are coming home maimed and scarred for life.

On the other hand, there is compensation for this grievous loss. But for the sacrifice America has made, all of Europe might even now be suffering in bondage to a Prussian lord. But for the sacrifice, the military machine of Germany might even now be preparing for a conquest of America, to repel which might cost the nation ten times the lives that have been given.

So then, in a sense, 1918 gave to the present generation both its greatest tragedy and its greatest blessing.

The year 1918 ended a period of the greatest destruction modern history has recorded. 1919 will usher in a period of unparalleled construction. What has been torn down must be built up again, more solid and enduring than ever. The causes that make for destruction, thru the agency of war, must be permanently removed. And so we are about to witness the formation of a League of Nations whose business it will be to police the world and keep order.

We of the present generation are fortunate to have lived thru such an epoch-making period as the year of 1918. We will be doubly fortunate if we are permitted to survive the coming year and look upon the humane and constructive work that must be carried out. And just as we who used to read in our history books about the stirring days when both European and American history were in the making and perhaps regretted that we did not have a part in those stirring events, so will our posterity look back upon the years of 1918 and 1919 and envy the rare privilege that is ours.

## Personal Glimpses

HE STOOD shivering by the piping hot radiator in the Detroit interurban waiting room,—positively the most pathetic figure of a man I had ever lain eyes upon. He was either drunk, drugged, or diseased, perhaps a little of all. Nobody wanted to get near him. He had the radiator all to himself. Oc-

asionally he seemed to take a little interest in the surroundings. For the most part he stood as if dead to all senses. For an instant I had a feeling of repugnance. Like everyone else in the room who had on clean clothes I resented his presence amidst so much respectability. He didn't belong there; his place was out in the gutter whence once he came. But a wistful, almost entreating look that occasionally came into his eyes as he emerged from what appeared to be periodic mental stupors aroused my sympathies and I shortly began to feel sorry for him. As I stood and looked at him, his drawn, thin face seemed to strengthen and take on youthful lines; the slouch went out of his figure; the old ragged clothes were replaced by whole and clean garments, and in my mind's eye I saw him as I firmly believe he once was, a clean, dignified young man, perhaps the pride of a dear old mother who still waited for him back home. He stirred about, and the vision vanished. He attempted to speak to a well-dressed animal who had ventured near to inspect the outcast. But the critter snorted, refused to be interviewed, and beat a hasty retreat. Certainly it was no place for a "gentleman." The outcast seemed to realize for the first time that he was out of place, and I won't soon forget that pitiful look that came into his eyes as he slowly searched in vain for a friendly face. I wanted to go up to him, to talk to him, but what could I say? He did not look my way, and in a moment or two he shuffled his way out into the storm. As I eat my Christmas dinner I know I shall think of that human derelict and wonder what Christmas meant to him.

## Will the Farmers be on the Job at Lansing?

WHEN THE Michigan legislature convenes in January will the farmers be on the job to look after their interests? Or can they safely trust the men whom they have elected to represent them? The Detroit Board of Commerce, please remember, has hired a professional lobbyist who is to spy on the men elected by the people of Detroit and report any pending legislation considered hostile to the business interests of the metropolis, regardless of whether such legislation meets a real state need.

It is bad for the dignity of the state and for the decency of Detroit that the city's business association should take this long-since discredited method to influence legislation in behalf of the city. Detroit, it would appear, is getting a little "cocky" over its rapid growth and prosperity, and now as it approaches the million population mark, wants to run the affairs of the state. Detroit cannot trust the people of Michigan to give it a square deal. Perhaps Detroit does not deserve a square deal, and she knows it. Anyway, if influence is to be used to discourage legislation of no benefit to industrialism, it is surely fair and necessary that the agricultural interests of the state employ counter-acting influences.

It is certainly to be hoped that the 1919 legislature will not need any hints or punches from either city or rural folk to delve into the real needs of the state and pass such legislation as is required to remedy them. There are several matters of vital interest to farmers that ought to be sifted and settled, but of these we will speak later in detail. No doubt the Governor, who has been spending the greater part of the present month on his message, will make some emphatic recommendations for the solution of certain well-known agricultural problems.

Agriculture in other states is receiving most favorable attention, and the Michigan legislature should be impressed with the necessity for making such provisions as seem necessary to insure greater agricultural development and prosperity in this state.

Someone ought to tell one Prof. Hobbs, instructor in something or other at the U. of M., who is still talking about Pres. Wilson's pro-Germanism, that the war is over.

After next Tuesday, you write it 1919, or rather you don't, at least for a few days.

## The Farmer's Mistake

WE ARE slow to accuse the farmer of making mistakes. That he does make mistakes is perfectly natural. All men do, and in all lines of business. But the farmer has made one big mistake for which he is now paying the penalty. He has made the mistake of surviving the hardships and misfortunes that are his annual lot.

Were any business on the face of the earth, or any other class of men on the face of the earth to be confronted with the same difficulties and set-backs that have been visited upon the farming business and the men engaged in that business, it would soon pass out of existence as an inessential and unprofitable industry, and the men who support it would turn to other occupations.

Talk about farming being an unprofitable business, and the city chap who prides himself upon a first-hand knowledge of all things, says: 'Huh! How do you expect us to believe that? Hasn't the farmer lived and grown prosperous all these years? If he'd been losing money, he wouldn't be in existence now.'

Yes, the farmer has survived, but how? By working longer hours than any other class of people in the world, not only every week day, but every holiday and frequently on Sunday as well. By requiring the manual help of his wife and children. By absolutely denying himself and family the luxuries and pleasures of life. In short, only by exerting himself every moment of the day and by practicing the most rigid economy has the average farmer been able to survive.

If every farmer who found at the end of the year that his returns had not been sufficient to pay him a fair wage in addition to a profit on his investment, would close up shop and get into some other business, it would bring the world to its senses in short order. But it is because the farmer puts up with these conditions and survives despite them that the world chuckles to itself and says, "Farming unprofitable? Tell it to the marines."

Mr. August Marxhausen of Detroit, like Mr. Hohenzollern, late of Germany, is in "Dutch." This German gentleman who has the proverbial German love for the wine that sparkles red, stored about 5,000 quarts of 'licker' in his summer home on Calf Island, "somewhere" in the Detroit river, where it was discovered and confiscated by the dairy and food department. Mr. Marxhausen refused to be reconciled to his loss, and sought the courts for redress. In his contention he was ably supported by Judge Dingeman of Detroit. But German bullheadedness has laid some more snares for August's unwary feet. August, it would seem, cannot be convinced that the prohibition law is not a joke. At least he treats it like one, for on a recent occasion when he entertained Police Commissioner Marquardt and others of the Detroit police department, at his country estate, he playfully hid some of his private stock in the Commissioner's automobile, where it was found by deputies of the dairy and food department. And now Mr. Marxhausen is once more in the toils for giving away alcoholic drinks. The joke seems to be on August this time, all right.

Alfred Bentall, county agent of Allegan county, says in a recent issue of his Farm Bureau bulletin, "In times past there has been too much stress laid on increased production and not enough on economical and profitable distribution." Shake, Mr. Bentall. May your tribe increase.

Let us hope that Governor Sleeper will forget that he was ever Banker Sleeper when the time comes for him to give his endorsement to state rural credits.

Of course, no one ever raises any question as to whether the state legislature will ratify the amendment to the federal constitution for national prohibition.

With the war ended, Wilson in Europe and T. E. convalescing, the news of the day seems to lack tone, so to speak.



**Reconstruction**

Now that the war is ended an 'the boys are comin' back to the U. S. A., what's a goin' to be done with 'em? This is the question that is the question that is bein' asked everywhere, an' by jest as many people. Will it upset business? Will it reduce wages? Will it throw men out of work? Will women have to give up their jobs to make room for the boys now in camp, or who will come back from "over there?" Well, now to a man up a tree it kinda looks as the there would have to be some changes made all along the line. These boys surely are entitled to their former jobs if they want 'em. Farmers can furnish jobs for hundreds of thousands of the boys if they want to work on farms. Lots of girls will be glad to give their jobs to the boys, providin' said boys take said girls along with the job, sort o' form a partnership, so to speak, where the boy can do the work and the girl handle the pay for the mutual benefit of both. There will be a great demand for manufactured products of all kinds and good prices will prevail, probably not much reduction along those lines—the government will look out for that, for manufacturers who went into the war supply business will not stand to lose now that there is no longer and call for munitions, and such. But what of the farmers who listened to the call and went in heavy along food production lines?

Let it be understood there is an enormous acreage of wheat this fall, other crops and stock are being raised in large quantities—in the farmer's hands and must stay there until ready for market, and what will the market be when this stuff is ready to go? In years gone by the farmer has been the first to feel the drop in the price of products. The merchants will receive full value for all merchandise on hand and prices for him will hold until he disposes of what he has on hand at least. In fact the prices have a tendency to go up instead of down, but,—well, if the farmer comes through whole it will be a miracle, for it is a matter to study over—the one who is most ready to answer to the call in an emergency an' has always been ready, because he has been there with the goods an' is still there with 'em—by gosh, he's kinda looked on as are houseflies—a sort of a necessary evil an' hard to git rid of unless he's poisoned or starved out.

Now, the poisonin' process is slow an' expensive, but the starvin' game is quick an' easy; jest cut down on prices un'til the speculators git the stuff into their hands, then puff! Up she goes, an' prices go out of reach, an' folks go hungry and damn the farmer cause eggs are high an' butter is scarce, an' milk costs 12 an' 14 cents a quart an' the baby must have it an' oh, dear, the farmer is such a pig, don't you know. And that's the way the thing goes; the farmer is blamed for what he does an' a darn sight more for what he don't, an' so it's rather hard jest at this time to tell what's goin' to happen.

However, the best thing to do is jest to keep our shirt, or shirts on, if we have more'n one; buckle down to business; keep tab on what's bein' done by readin' M. B. F., an' trust in God and Uncle Sam to pull us thru. Fair prices to the farmers means fair prices to all. With this in view and with good hope, let's wait an' see.—*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.)

**How West Michigan Spud Growers Met the Grading Rule**

In your last issue you say, "We wish we knew exactly how our readers view the grading proposition." Well, say, I live in the center of the northwest quarter of the Greenville potato belt, 36 miles from Grand Rapids. In this section we are of the same mind as a year ago about potato grading, only a little more so; but we are not worrying any more. We have found a way to get around the potato grading proposition and get better prices than ever before and sell them field run at that. Our potatoes are now trucked into Grand Rapids and sold direct to the consumers, field run, at far better prices than we usually get, and there isn't more than one-quarter of the crop left (get this.)

Potatoes are trucked into Grand Rapids from as far out as 50 to 100 miles. Thus we avoid all middlemen and railroad freight. Potato grading drove us to this. I doubt if we would ever have

done this had some one not tried to put over on us the grading robbery. We all know who the potato speculator is who is responsible for the grading scheme. He made several million dollars speculating in potatoes, then began growing them himself. He wanted potatoes graded for financial reasons of his own I suppose, and having barrels of money was able to put it over, but it will fail.

Gowen, Trufant, Coral, Howard City, Pierson, Sand Lake, Cedar Springs, Sheffield, Evans and Harvard are getting but very few potatoes, for which they can blame the man who fathered the potato grading abortion, for such it will prove to be. Grading hits the consumer just as hard as it does the grower, for the reason it shortens the crop fully one-third any and all years, and raises the price in proportion. Here is the main reason grading is all wrong: Dry weather, early frosts, or a dozen other things will happen to the crop in large sections of the country every year to make them grade below No. 1.—*A. A. L., Cedar Springs.*

**A Country Contemporary Likes M.B.F. Idea**

In spite of the fact that we most reluctantly suspended publication more than a year ago a number of exchanges have been regularly coming to our desk. None has been more welcome than MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. There is a reason why we are not farming, but we know considerable of the farmer and his problems. Whilst it would be stretching the thing to say that you have a panacea for all ills to which the farming business is heir to we lean to the idea that he must be a pretty bigoted farmer who cannot get some good out of the medicine you offer him so cheaply. We have given many of our copies away to farmers but have no means of knowing whether such missionary work has put any names on your subscription list. Yes, even politically we agree with you on most issues. It is truly surprising how many there are who have an idea that they could run the war so very much better than President Wilson, but we also note that very few of the ilk did anything worthy of record to help win. Only a small percentage of criticism is constructive. In fact our sympathy with your general policy, aim and objects, and our unshaken faith in and love for the newspaper job makes us almost wish we were one of your production family.—*James W. Betts, Middleton Record, Middleton, Michigan.*

**Saginaw County Farmer Appreciates Work of M. B. F. and Milk Association**

Dear M. B. F.:—Thank you for the kind words for the three subscriptions. I am after two more to fill out the five blanks. You are very welcome for my work in this uplift. We farmers down here are very thankful to the M. B. F. for the grand work it is doing for We, Us & Co., also the great efforts of Sec. Reed and the milk organization. As a whole they have benefited the farmers this year millions of dollars. Thanks, thanks! Never before did the farmers get a lift, so much needed and in a time when it was such a benefit to the whole country and business as well. The farmers are the mud sills of the whole business effort and every business enterprise should do all in its power to help get farmers good prices for their crops, and in that way get the cash into the hands of their customers, as farmers want money for no other purpose than to spend for necessities of life. We can step into the stores of any town and see the farmers paying cash for what they want; a strict business benefit.—*Chas. P. Douglas, Saginaw county.*

**DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE DESCRIBES HOW TO PROTECT WINTER WHEAT**

Straw spread thin and evenly over winter wheat before severe cold weather and at the rate of one to one and a half tons to the acre may prevent winter-killing. In severe winters the straw may help to carry the crop through safely and prevent complete failure, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, but if the season is favorable the straw has no effect on the crop except through the addition of mineral and organic matter it contains. The unusual importance of wheat, and the disastrous winter of 1916-1917, when about one-third of the winter wheat acreage of the country was winter-killed, have all stimulated interest in this subject.

There is always some winter-killing of wheat, the average for the last ten years being about 11.9 per cent of the crop. Some years the losses amounted to less than 3 per cent of the acreage sown, but in other years it is very high, as in the winter of 1916-1917, when it amounted to 31 per cent. As it is impossible to foretell a severe winter, it is best to apply straw, if it is not needed for feeding or bedding, and thus be prepared. Whether needed or not to protect the wheat, the straw will be of value by adding fertilizing material, as a ton of straw is about equal to one ton of barnyard manure for the plant food contained. To be of greater value to the wheat crop the straw should be fed or used as bedding for stock and the manure thus made used as a top-dressing on wheat.



**BLESSED BE THE UNSATISFIED**

Don't be too contented! However pleasant your surroundings, however placid your relations with your fellows, however self-satisfying your opinions—don't let them put you to sleep! Wake up, Brother! Contentment far too often is just intellectual stagnation. Don't be a slave to authority, a blind follower of precedent, clinging, through all these pregnant, progressive years, to the outlived methods and ideas of a long-dead past. Such contentment will bring you poverty instead of riches, contempt instead of honor, oblivion instead of success. Perhaps the germ of great achievement slumbers on in your heart, because you are—contented!

Be unsatisfied—but cheerfully and hopefully so! Let dissatisfaction be a spur to greater effort—and may it drive you till you are weary—till you have accomplished something worth living for. See more, study more, learn more, determine more, achieve more! Search ever, and everywhere for the truth! Let no opportunity escape that can help you onward and upward; but,

"Grasp the skirt of happy chance  
And breast the blows of circumstance."

—*Dr. W. C. Abbott*

**NOM DE PLUME**

"What is the name of that handsome prisoner?" asked the impressionable young woman.  
"No, 2206, miss," replied the guard.  
"How funny! That can't be his real name."  
"Oh, no, miss, that's his pen name!"

Whenever a young man works simply for the pay he receives, he does both himself and his employer an injury.

**A STRING TO IT**

On the examination paper of an engineering college one of the questions ran: "What steps would you take in determining the height of a building using an aneroid barometer?" Answering this, one youthful aspirant wrote: "I would lower the barometer by a string and then measure the string."

**RECIPE FOR HEALTH**

Full many a man both young and old,  
Has gone to his sarcophagus  
By pouring water, icy cold,  
Adown his hot esophagus.

**JUST LIKE HOME**

A French soldier who came proudly up to an American in a certain headquarters town the other day asked:

"You spik French?"  
"Nope," answered the American, "not yet."  
The Frenchman smiled complacently.  
"Aye spik Eengleesh," he said. The American grinned and the Frenchman looked about for some means to show his prowess in the foreign tongue. At that moment a French girl, very neat and trim in her peaked hat, long coat, and high laced boots, came along. The Frenchman jerked his head toward her, looked knowingly at the American, and said triumphantly: "Chicken."  
The American roared.  
"Shake," he said, extending his hand. "You don't speak English; you speak American."

Carry yourself with a self-confident air, an air of self-assurance, and you will not only inspire others with a belief in your strength, but you will come to believe in it yourself.

**CHANGEABLE**

A sergeant was trying to drill a lot of raw recruits, and after working hard for three hours he thought they seemed to be getting into some sort of shape, so decided to test them.  
"Right turn!" he cried. Then before they had ceased to move, came another order, "Left turn!" One hoodlum left the ranks and started off toward the barracks-room.  
"Here, you!" yelled the angry sergeant. "Where are you going?"  
"I've had enough," replied the recruit in a disgusted tone. "You don't know your own mind for two minutes runnin'!"

**SOME JOB**

An old Scottish farmer was being drilled by a government official as to what he was to do in the event of a raid by the Germans on the east coast of Scotland.  
"All live stock of every description must be branded and driven inland."  
The old fellow looked the picture of despair.  
"Dearie me!" he said; "I'm thinkin' I'll hae an awful job wi' ma bees."

**SAFE**

Passing the "Blue Lion," the priest caught Pat coming out with a jug.  
"Pat, what is it you have in that jug?" asked the reverend gentleman, looking very solemn.  
"Whiskey, sorr," answered Pat.  
"To whom does it belong?" asked the good man.  
"To me and my brother John, sorr."  
"Well, Pat, pour yours out and be a sober man."  
"I can't sorr," answered Pat, "mine's at the bottom."



# MARKET FLASHES



## ARGENTINE JOURNAL CLAIMS WHEAT SURPLUS

The Argentine authorities by no means agree with the American Food Administration actuaries that there is a present or immediately prospective wheat crop in the world. On the contrary, the *Times of Argentine*, Oct. 28, said: "There is not the slightest doubt in our mind that there has been an over-production of wheat in the world this year; and if the war ends, or even if the war does not end, Argentina will feel the effects of that over-production."

This belief is based on the usual demand of importing countries of about 12 to 13 million tons per annum, bought from Russia, United States, Canada, Roumania, India, Australia and Argentine. Eliminating Russia and Roumania entirely it is known that when the fourth year of the war began the problem of enough wheat had been solved. "North America has more than taken the place of Russia and Australia and promises to oust Argentine" from the European markets. Before the war began the various exporters sent 13 million tons to Europe. Excluding Russia and Roumania entirely *The Times* finds probable over-pluses on July 31, 1919, of no less than 18,750,000 tons for that crop year alone, not to mention 2.5 million tons of old wheat in Australia. Says *The Times*: "It may be said that we are indulging in wild guesses regarding the Argentine and Australian surpluses for the year (4,000,000 and 1,750,000 tons respectively), but we may say that the surplus could be almost double the figure we have cited, if full crops are vouchsafed. We are estimating the Argentine exportable surplus for the crop now nearing fruition at only 2,500,000 tons, for we calculate that we have 1,500,000 tons of the old crop to carry over."



## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30 1-2	2.36
No. 3 Red			2.32
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

The wheat situation is covered so completely in our leading article on page one that there is little further to add here. Fear is expressed in the daily press that the removal of flour restrictions means higher prices. They base this view upon the advance of wheat since the restrictions were taken off. The fall crop is still in fine condition, and the growth is far above normal as a result of the mild weather. To safeguard the plants, however, many sections are in need of snow, as any considerable spell of freezing weather coming when the ground is bare would work great damage to the crop.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	.74	.71	.79 1-2
No. 3 White	.73 1-2	.70	.78
No. 4 White	.72 1-2	.69	.77

Oats are in about the same position as last week. Supplies at country elevators is small, owing to the difficulty farmers have had to get their crop to market because of the abnormally bad condition of the roads. Both domestic and foreign demand has slackened, and is not considered much of a factor in influencing the price at this time. But owing to the farmers' slowness in selling, supplies are not accumulating to any extent, and prices

## LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT.—Flour declined 65 cents a barrel. Bran advances from \$35.50 to \$47 and middlings from \$37.50 to \$50. Poultry quiet; eggs lower; vegetables firm and steady.

### TIME FOR ACTION

The removal of restrictions on prices of bran and middlings should call forth the honest protest of every farmer who had to buy these feeds. What a travesty of justice that the price of the farmer's wheat should be fixed, and the by-products of that wheat which he has to buy back to feed his cattle should be permitted to go to whatever levels the profiteers desire. It is a positive outrage against the farmers of the nation. The situation calls for plain words, and instant, organized, uncompromising action. We are wiring our congressmen and the Food Administration today calling their attention to this imposition. It may do no good, but if not, we want to know the reason why.

are expected to remain about where they are for quite a period.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.55	1.48	1.70
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.40	1.65

The government report and the shortage of supplies on terminal markets have been bullish factors in the corn deal for more than a week, and more confidence is shown in the future of the market than for some time. Speaking of the situation, a grain trade journal says: "The markets were somewhat surprised at the shrinkage in the corn acreage reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. Yet there was really no distinct cause for surprise; for, as Mr. Goodman has pointed out, downward revision of the crop has been repeatedly made in the December report and may always be expected in the final estimate, when for the first time during the season, after the first definite estimate of the plantings is given in July, is any note taken of the abandoned acreage of corn. If regard for this fact had been borne in mind, it would have occurred to the trade that the acreage shrinkage should have been large this year in view of the calamity to the crop which struck the Southwest and of the increase of the spring wheat acreage in some of the corn states.

"Two factors at least may always be counted upon as characterizing the final, or December, Report: (1) that the estimate of abandoned will shrink the corn acreage and total yield but not the average yield; and that all the "finals" for the year's crops given in the previous December report will be revised in the current report. These changes are not vital

of course, but they do to some extent modify the sums total of the various carry-overs as estimated from the evidence of this report, and thus affect future commitments."



## HAY

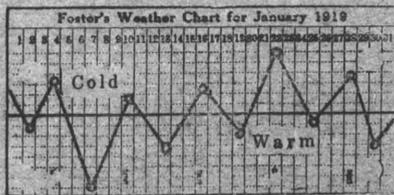
Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	27 50 28 00	26 50 27 00	25 50 26 00
Chicago	30 00 32 00	29 00 30 00	28 00 29 00
Cincinnati	28 75 29 00	28 25 28 75	27 50 28 00
Pittsburgh	29 50 30 00	28 00 29 00	27 00 28 00
New York	35 00 37 00	34 00 36 00	33 00 35 00
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26 50 27 00	22 50 23 00	21 50 22 00
Chicago	28 00 30 00	28 00 29 00	16 00 25 00
Cincinnati	26 00 27 00	25 00 26 00	24 00 25 00
Pittsburgh	27 00 28 00	27 00 28 00	26 00 27 00
New York	33 00 35 00	28 00 31 00	29 00 31 00
Richmond			

Hay is rapidly accumulating on all markets and somewhat lower prices may be expected. The movement of hay has been very large the past month and the mild weather has been a bearish factor in more ways than one. So much hay has accumulated at the Boston terminal that an embargo has been placed by one railroad. *The Hay Trade Journal* gives the following excellent review of the hay situation for the week ending Dec. 20: "The markets are inactive generally, due to the holiday dullness of wholesale trade and supplies are very ample for present needs. There are a few exceptions due largely to local influences, but as a whole there is more hay in sight than can be absorbed in the next few weeks. Country loading is being hindered by bad roads and farmers are slow sellers due to the lower range of values. This may have some influence on future conditions. There is a large amount of hay at cantonments which is being offered for resale by the Government as it is no longer needed and this with the lesser amount to be used on farms, due

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1918.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, warm wave Dec. 29 to Jan. 1, cool wave Dec. 31 to Jan. 4. General trend of temperatures will be downward to Jan. 7. Precipitation not excessive. Storms a little more forceful than the average. Fairly good cropweather but some indications not favorable to winter grain. Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Jan. 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Jan. 8, plains sections 9, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 10, eastern sections 11, reaching vicinity of New-

foundland about Jan. 12. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Cold weather is expected near Jan. 7. Some of my readers forget and this makes it necessary for me to repeat that for Jan. 7 means for meridian 90, and you must make the usual allowance as to time, as these disturbances move eastward. This disturbance and others to follow will cause a great rise of temperatures, particularly east of the Rockies, from near Jan. 7 to near Jan. 22, and precipitation during that time will be less than usual. Precipitation means snow, sleet or rain. The storms that grow out of this disturbance will be of less intensity than usual.

January will average colder than usual; less precipitation than usual; generally not a good cropweather month for winter grain. The severest storms of the month are expected during first week. As an average the month will be quiet and dry.

W. T. Foster

to the mild weather so far this winter, adds materially to the visible supply. The December estimate of the Department of Agriculture shows a crop of 75,459,000 tons of tame hay, against an estimated production last year of 83,303,000, but a six-year average of 77,683,000 tons."



## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	9.00	10.00	10.50
Prime	8.00	9.00	9.75
Red Kidneys	13.50	12.00	11.25

Beans are steady and inactive. Dealers' supplies that were largely taken up by government orders several weeks ago have been replenished and waiting for the trade to pick up. Michigan bean jobbers expect to receive another large order from the Food Administration which will take up the slack in the market and possibly mean slightly higher prices. However, so long as the jobbers depend upon the government to absorb the bulk of Michigan's crop, there need be little hope that the market will advance to any appreciable extent, as the government positively will not go above its present figures, and the bean men will not pay the farmers any more for beans than they can get out of them. Should the private demand pick up so that the bulk of the trading may again be on a speculative basis, there might be hopes for higher prices. A subscriber complains that his local elevator buys beans for a time and then "lays off" from buying, and he wants to know what can be done about it. Nothing. The elevator is simply trying to live up to its agreement not to pay less than \$8 for beans. When it has enough to fill all orders, actual and anticipated, it doesn't want any more beans until more orders come in. Don't worry about the bean situation. Every farmer will get his \$8 a hundred, if not more. But don't hold too many beans. It has been the steady feeding of the market that has kept it in good shape. Keep the beans moving, and you'll not regret it.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.90 cwt.	1.80 cwt.
Chicago	1.70	1.60
Cincinnati	1.90	1.80
New York	2.50	2.40
Pittsburgh	1.93	1.80

The anticipated slump in potatoes during Christmas week has not materialized, supplies being only sufficient to care for a surprisingly active demand. Elsewhere in this issue is printed the U. S. Bureau of Markets review of the potato situation. It looks mighty encouraging to the farmer who still has potatoes to sell. Read it over carefully. The first of the year should see a decided strengthening of the market, particularly if cold weather comes, and it now looks as the winter had actually arrived. Higher potato prices may be expected within the next two weeks.



## BUTTER

### New York Butter Letter

New York, Dec. 21, 1918.—The market on the whole has been steady this week. This is the first week for some time that radical changes in quotation have not taken place. We can attribute that condition to the facts that the price is about as high as the consumer will pay and that the minimum of production has been reached. As the consumer will pay no greater price for his butter there will be no effort to push prices up any higher, and as there is a scarcity of high quality butter there will, on the other

band, be no effort to force the price down. It seems that for the next few weeks we may look for a fairly constant market. Consumption has been curtailed to some degree which has tended to equalize supply and demand. Demand might have exceeded the supply had it not been for the arrival of considerable quantities of butter from the west coast.

There was an advance in price of all grades of butter on Monday because of a slight shortage. Since then quotations as established that day have not changed. While some days have witnessed greater buying activity than others the difference has not been so marked as to have any influence on the price. Firsts are very plentiful as compared to the quantity of extras and higher scoring butter that are available. Seconds have moved a little more freely during the week because of a near depletion of storage stocks which allows the lower grades to move more freely. Unsalted butter is yet scarce and hardly enough is available to supply the demand. The following are the quotations that have prevailed throughout the week: Extras, 59½c; higher scoring than extras, 70 to 70½c; firsts, 64 to 63½c; seconds, 59 to 63½c. The differential in price of unsalted butter over corresponding grades of salted is about two cents.



**POULTRY**

Demand for poultry continued light right up to Christmas. The warm weather forced holders of dressed stock to put it on to the market, with the result that the demand for live poultry fell off. Prices ranged as follows: No. 1 springs, 27 to 28c; small springs, 25 to 26c; hens, 26 to 27c; small hens and Leghorns, 22 to 23c; roosters, 19 to 20c; geese, 26 to 27c; ducks, 32 to 35c; turkeys, 34 to 35c per pound.



**LIVE STOCK**

**East Buffalo Live Stock Letter**

East Buffalo, Dec. 23.—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle—Receipts, 150 cars; good grades steady, others slow; prime heavy steers, \$17 to \$18; best shipping steers, \$15 to \$16.50; medium shipping steers, \$12.50 to \$14; coarse, \$13 to \$14.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 lbs., \$15 to \$16; light native yearlings, good quality, \$12.50 to \$14; best handy steers, \$12 to \$13; fair to good kinds, \$10 to \$11; handy steers and heifers, mixed, \$9.50 to \$10.50; western heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; best fat cows, \$9 to \$10; butchering cows, \$7 to \$8; cutters, \$6 to \$7; canners, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fancy bulls, \$10.50 to \$11; butchering bulls, \$8 to \$9; common bulls, \$6 to \$8; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$10.50 to \$11; medium feeders, \$8.50 to \$9; stockers, \$6 to \$7; light common, \$5 to \$6; best milkers and springers \$100 to \$150; medium milkers and springers \$75 to \$90; common, \$50 to \$70. Hogs, receipts, 140 cars; steady; heavy and yorkers, \$17.70; pigs, \$17 to \$17.25; Sheep: Receipts, 30 cars; steady; top lambs, \$15.50; yearlings, \$11 to \$12; wethers, \$9 to \$10; ewes, \$8.25 to \$8.50. Calves, \$7 to \$20.25.

**Detroit Live Stock Market**  
(By U. S. Bureau of Markets)

Detroit, Dec. 23.—Cattle: Market steady; best heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$16; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10 to \$11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$8 to \$10; handy light butchers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; light butchers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; best cows, \$8.50 to \$9; butcher cows, \$6.75 to \$8; cutters, \$6.50; canners, \$5.75 to \$6.25; best heavy bulls, \$9; bologna bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; stock bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.25; feeders, \$9 to \$10; stockers, \$6.50 to \$8; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$125. Veal calves: Market steady; best, \$18 to \$18.50; others, \$7 to \$16. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; best lambs, \$14.50; fair lambs, \$13 to \$14; light to common lambs, \$10 to \$12; fair to good sheep, \$8 to \$8.50; culls and common, \$5 to \$7. Hogs: Market steady; pigs, \$16.50; mixed, \$17.50.

**WHERE GOV'T INTERFERENCE PINCHES THE FOOT**

The live stock situation at this time affords a fair illustration of the dif-

ficulty in laying down rules to govern supply and demand. It is admitted that supplies of stock are extremely liberal, but it is equally true that there never was such an extensive demand for all kinds of meat. Apparently the only trouble is with the slaughtering and distributing facilities. These are entirely inadequate for the volume of business, and it will be some little time before these very unfortunate conditions are righted. The Government has been active in stimulating production of live stock and creating a market for the meat but has done nothing to increase the slaughtering, storing and distributing facilities of the country. It all goes to show that any interference with the natural laws of supply and demand is dangerous and leads to much trouble.—*Omaha Journal-Stockman.*

**CONSUMPTION OF WOOL IS MUCH INCREASED**

An increase in consumption of approximately 1,700,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, is shown for the month of October, 1918, over consumption during September; the October utilization being 60,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, as against 58,300,000 pounds used during September. This report is made by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

Stocks of wool consumed during October, in pounds, by classes, as given by the bureau were: Grease, 36,165,727; scoured, 10,817,372; pulled, 1,709,410.

The report shows Massachusetts as being the largest consumer, followed in order by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio and Maine.

**CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SAVES MONEY**

Approximately \$2,154, or an average of 11.3 cents a pound on a carload of wool, was saved by the farmers of Wayne county, N. Y., through a co-operative arrangement started by the Wayne county farm bureau. When the co-operative enterprise was undertaken last spring the farmers were paid 67½ cents a pound. An addition dividend of \$1,528.01 has just been received from the buyers, which brings the average price of the wool a pound up to 73.3 cents. When the interest is received the farmers will have been paid 75.3 cents a pound. The farmers of the county seem to think the farm bureau is responsible for a very successful undertaking.

**WINTER MILK PRICE WILL PROBABLY REMAIN AT \$3.80**

The price of \$4 for 3.5 per cent milk delivered Detroit which the Milk Commission finally decided upon after one of its most strenuous sessions, will probably remain with perhaps slight variations thruout the balance of the winter months. The majority of the farmers are satisfied with this price; others are not, but it is not believed that there will be any serious friction as a result of fixing this price.

**County Crop Reports**

Monroe (West Central)—We are having some warm weather for this time of year, with plenty of rain. The dirt roads have been bad for a week or two. The wheat has a good top, and is looking fine; it ought to go thru the winter in fine shape. The following prices were quoted at Petersburg this week: Wheat, \$2.12 and \$2.10; corn, \$1.30; oats, 70; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$24; barley, per cwt., \$2; hens, 22; springers, 25; ducks, 28; geese, 25; turkeys, 29; butter, 50; butterfat, 70; eggs, 60; hogs, \$16, dressed \$22; veal calves, \$16.—*W. H. L. Dundee, Dec. 21.*

Bay (North)—Weather damp and rainy the past week and roads bad. Plowing all done and farmers rushing their beans to market. By the way the farmers are selling it won't take long to clean up what they have. The following prices were offered at Lin-

\$1.35; oats, 65; rye, \$1.35; hay, \$20 to \$18; wheat-oat straw, \$8; beans, \$8; potatoes, 75; hens, 18; springers, 20; ducks, 22; geese, 20; turkeys, 25-30; butter, 60; butterfat, 74; eggs, 60; sheep, 14; lambs, 22; hogs, 21; beef steers, 16 to 18; beef cows, 12; veal calves, 15 to 20; apples, \$1.—*G. G. Linwood, Dec. 21.*

Ingham (Central)—Dark, cloudy weather. Quite a bit of light rain. No frost in ground. Winter crops look fine; grass is still green. Stock getting part of living out yet, will help out feed some, which is quite short; all stock looking good. The following prices were quoted at Mason this week: Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.10; oats,

65; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$20; beans, \$7.75; potatoes, \$1; hens, 20; butterfat, 68; eggs, 56; lambs, \$13.50; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, 7 to 10; beef cows, 5 to 6; veal calves, 16; apples, 80c to \$1.—*C. I. M. Mason, Dec. 21.*

Saginaw (S.W.)—Weather is warm with lots of rain and mud. Some are plowing yet; some corn out. Beans all threshed, 60 per cent of them are on the market. The following prices were quoted at St. Charles this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, 65; oats, 67; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 60; butterfat, 65; eggs, 57; beef steers, 6 to 8; beef cows, 5 to 7; veal calves, 15.—*G. L., St. Charles, Dec. 20.*

**U. S. POTATO SHIPPING SITUATION**

**Crop Moving Rapidly and Remaining Stock Much Less Than Last Year**

The potato movement is now at a point which permits comparison with the preceding season. The bulk of shipments after November are from the thirteen states, California, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin. The remaining states at this time of year have practically completed their shipping season or are small shippers, none of these small shippers exceeding totals of five hundred cars. Thus it may be assumed that the remaining stock of the season is mostly in these thirteen states.

For the season to Dec. 2, inclusive, this group of winter and spring shipping states has moved 60,371 cars, compared with 46,046 cars for the corresponding time last year, a gain of 14,325 cars this year, notwithstanding this year's much lighter crop.

The average volume of a large number of officially recorded carlot shipments from three prominent shipping sections, east and west, this year is a little over seven hundred bushels per car. Applying that figure to the crop yield for the two last seasons gives 319,772 cars for 1918, based on the official October estimate which was stated as 223,840,000 bushels, compared with 354,085 cars, or 247,859,000 bushels, the final 1917 estimate for these thirteen states.

Last season's shipments of the thirteen states to this time were 467,046 cars out of a season's total for the same states of 102,218. The shipments were about 29 per cent of the total estimated crop of these states. Some states, like Colorado, shipped about 9-10 of the total estimated crop. Other states, like New York, having many nearby markets shipped in carlots less than 1-5 of the state's estimated

total crop. The average shipments were nearly 29 per cent of the crop. Without doubt the larger proportion of the crop is shipped in years when the crop is short, but as the crop this year is a large one it may be assumed, to reach a basis of comparison, that about the same proportion of the crop will be shipped this year as last year. On that basis this year's total shipments for these states will be 29 per cent of the yield of 319,772 cars or 93,644 cars, compared with 102,218, last year's totals for the same states.

Deducting the 60,371 cars already shipped leaves 33,273 cars yet to come, compared with 76,172 cars which were still to be shipped after December 2 of last year. Reckoned on this basis, the remaining commercial carlot stock of potatoes is less than one-half that which was on hand at the corresponding time last year.

However, the actual shipments will, no doubt, respond decidedly to changing market conditions. Thus, in 1916 the proportion of carlot shipments to the total crop was very high, because nearly all reserves were brought out by the rapid advance of prices toward the end of the season. Last year it was reported that considerable available stock was not shipped because of low prices. Unfavorable conditions of transportation also reduced the shipments at times and perhaps affected last year's total volume of shipments.

On the other hand it appears that the volume per carload is larger this year. Recent average carlots from Presque Isle, Maine, were reported, averaging 160 bushels heavier than for the corresponding time last year. Very heavy loadings were reported from eastern points. If it be assumed that the loadings average only 10 per cent heavier than last year the stock shipped this year would be increased to that extent, as compared with last year. The following table shows these figures, arranged in detail for the thirteen states mentioned:

State	Production in Car Loads		Car Loads Shipped		
	October-November, 1918	Decrease estimate, 1917	Total this season to date, Dec. 2	Total last season to corresponding date	Total last season
California	17,006	21,750	7,336	4,808	7,847
Colorado	11,629	13,300	7,490	5,496	12,461
Idaho	6,547	8,694	3,558	2,629	7,120
Maine	34,637	28,928	6,279	4,884	14,794
Michigan	43,267	51,300	3,816	3,346	9,431
Minnesota	45,759	48,000	13,643	8,840	16,476
Nevada	2,504	4,436	263	780	1,417
New York-L. Island			3,116	3,204	4,939
Other New York	46,637	54,286	2,112	1,945	5,171
North Dakota	14,117	5,529	1,425	201	433
Oregon	8,036	11,572	201	445	1,902
Pennsylvania	32,906	42,139	1,079	2,038	3,717
Washington	11,900	14,107	560	999	2,695
Wisconsin	44,827	49,997	9,493	6,431	13,815
<b>Total</b>	<b>319,772</b>	<b>554,085</b>	<b>60,371</b>	<b>46,046</b>	<b>102,218</b>

Date	Crop Cars	Shipments to date	Total cars available after Dec. 2	Carlot available after Dec. 2
Dec. 3, 1917	354,085	46,046	102,218	76,172
Dec. 2, 1918	319,772	60,371	93,644	* 33,273

\*Probability estimated on basis of last year's ratio. These figures, revised proportionally according to the increase in official crop estimate for December 1st, would show, 600 to 700 cars additional as available for shipment from these states, after December 2nd, 1918.



## HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

By ALBERT L. CLOUGH, Motor Editor, Review of Reviews  
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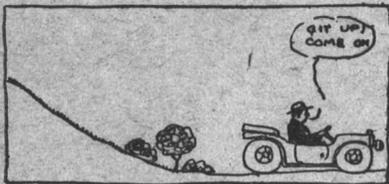
### Driving on Snowy and Icy Roads—(Continued) Don't Expect Full Braking Power On Slippery Roads

IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED that the greater the weight carried by the drive wheels, the greater will be the starting effort they can exert on slippery going. For this reason, an unloaded car is especially likely to become stalled from lack of traction. Sometimes, even the transfer of one passenger from the front to the rear seat may make a decided difference in a car's ability to move itself off a slippery spot. Some cars carry, rolled up, two rather long strips of old carpeting, one of which can be placed with one end under the front of each drive wheel, to give them better traction. When a car is stopped in deep snow, it can often be started more certainly by backing it for some distance exactly in its own tracks and then applying forward power, so as to give it some momentum before the unbroken snow is encountered. One fact that should always be remembered, but is too frequently ignored, is that insofar as the traction of a car is reduced by slippery road conditions, its braking power is also diminished. A brake application which, upon a dry road, would bring a car promptly and safely to rest, may on an icy street, lock the wheels and cause the car to slide quite a long distance before it stops. If it only slides straight ahead, one may be very thankful, for the probabilities are that there will be some skidding effect which the driver may consider himself lucky if he can neutralize. Under no condition is it more essential that the two brakes of each pair should act with equal force, than when a car is driven over icy roads. If they do not, skidding dangers are greatly increased. Occasionally it happens that a car is left with its wheels in deep slush, which turns to ice before the car is to be moved, with the result that it is actually frozen in. An attempt to start it without first breaking the grip of the ice upon the tires is likely to be futile or may result in serious damage to the clutch or other transmission parts. The ice should be broken away from around the wheels sufficiently to loosen its hold, by means of an ice cutting tool or by pushing the car back and forth by hand.

### ENGINE PUMPS OIL

There is a long grade near my home. In descending it I generally shut off the spark, close down the gas and let the car coast, with the engine on high gear. Several times when I have put on the spark at the foot of the grade the engine has failed to start for quite a distance and then has missed for sometime. Once or twice it failed to start at all by the headway of the car and it was only after quite a delay that I got it going. What causes this?—C. J. H.

We imagine that what occurs is this: As the engine is turned over, very closely throttled, there is a strong suction in the cylinders, during their suction strokes, which draws oil up past the piston rings in considerable amounts. This is thrown onto the spark-plugs and, as the engine is



not firing, the plugs do not clean themselves but because so heavily oil-coated that they are short circuited. When ignition is switched on, the plugs remain partially short-circuited until successive combustions have vaporized the oil and cleaned the plugs, when missing ceases and normal operation is resumed. Your piston rings may need improvement.

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting.—Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

### BREEDER SELLS FANCY CHRISTMAS CATTLE

People living in Jackson, Hudson and Addison will have an opportunity to taste some of the much-talked-of Angus-Holstein beef. George B. Smith, the Angus breeder, of Addison, has sold the steers exhibited at the county fairs to markets at Jackson, Hudson and Addison.

These steers are good patriots and have observed all the food regulations of the war and yet are considered good enough to bring 17c per pound at the farm. Visitors who saw them at the farm before they were slaughtered will find them complacently chewing cuds of wheat straw and corn stalks, for the Smith clover and alfalfa meadows were plowed up for wheat at the early call of the Food Administration. Two things are demonstrated: Michigan farmers can supply the world with beef by keeping grade milch cows and a pure-bred Angus sire, and also produce milk and grain at the same time, as Angus cattle are the easiest keepers in the world. Texas ranchmen say the Angus steers were the last to succumb to starvation during the

### HOME-MADE BLOWOUT PATCHES



Is it possible to make good blowout patches from parts of discarded casings? If so, explain how to do it.—J. H. W.

We have seen very serviceable inside blowout patches made by cutting off the beads from a suitable length of a casing, removing the tread and cushion so that only the fabric remains and beveling or skiving off all the edges so that the thickness of the patch tapers down gently toward all sides. To do this skiving, a very sharp leather-worker's knife is required, but still better results can be obtained by the use of a machine especially intended for this operation.

### ELECTROLYTE SPILLS FROM BATTERY

Answer to E. J. B.:—If your battery troubles you by the slopping of electrolyte, you can keep its exposed metal parts and the cable clips, thoroughly coated with vaseline and apply asphaltum paint to its surroundings. It should not spill liquid in this manner, however, and we wonder if it is securely fastened down, whether you avoid over-filling and whether there is anything wrong with the filling plugs.

last summer and Canadian farmers say fewer Angus cattle die from cold than any other breed. Angus cattle have won more prizes in the grade classes at Chicago than all other grade steers combined. It is interesting to note that at the recent International every prize in the carcass contest except one went to an Angus steer.

# SATISFIED USERS wrote this Ad for Us—

Their Experience is worth real Money to YOU!

I have owned three spreaders in my time. I think much of. Then I got one of yours and now I am more than pleased with the spreader proposition. I find by hauling manure in the winter time on clover sod and letting the rains leach it down before plowing it under will oftentimes double the corn yield or even wheat. Where I used commercial fertilizer and barnyard manure together on 12 acres of wheat last year I got 600 bushels of wheat, an average of 50 bushels per acre. A farmer that owns ten acres can't afford to be without a spreader.

WILL HENSIL, Ohio.

I have had several spreaders on my farm, but there are none like yours. I could not farm without it. Last fall I put six acres to wheat, first putting on 30 loads of manure. This spring I put on 20 loads more. You just ought to see that wheat. The manure made it stool out very good, and it will give 35 bushels per acre. If I had not used the Spreader this spring I am sure I would not have gotten over 15 bushels. Your spreader is one of the best investments you can put on the farm.

C. E. HUPRICH, Ohio.

I would not be without your Spreader, because it saves so much labor, puts the manure on the ground evenly, and I can spread any kind of straw or cornstalks. I believe my spreader will pay for itself in two seasons. With the proper use of manure on my place and using lime, I have increased the yield of my farm 25% in six years.

E. M. PHILLIPPE, Virginia.

Your Spreader has given entire satisfaction. I can recommend it to anyone needing a spreader. It is the lightest draft spreader I ever used. I handled mine in top dressing corn with two horses and I like it fine.

S. A. WUICK, Missouri.

I purchased one of your Spreader eight years ago and it has spread all of my manure from fifty head of stock during that time, and as a labor saver it has easily paid for itself each year. I believe that any farmer having more than five head of stock cannot afford to be without a manure spreader, unless he is especially fond of spreading manure by hand, which I am not.

C. E. HOUGH, Connecticut.

THESE letters answer every question you may have about the New Idea Spreader. We will gladly send you the writers' addresses and copies of similar letters from many others, if you want further proof. These letters, like the New Idea itself, stand every test. They prove that you yourself should have a

## NEW IDEA Registered U.S. Pat. Off.

THE ORIGINAL wide spreading spreader that revolutionized old-fashioned methods—that has always been the leader. Has solid bottom with chain conveyors, Pulverizes thoroughly and spreads evenly. Drives with heavy sprockets and chain—no gears. Low down, light draft. Loads and pulls without undue strain on man or team. When you buy insist on the "New Idea"—the machine you are sure of. If you don't know our dealer, we'll send you his name and a copy of a splendid book on soil fertility. Send your name today.

New Idea Spreader Co. Spreader Specialists Coldwater, Ohio



## Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

A Michigan organization to afford protection to Michigan live stock owners.

We have paid over \$17,000 in death losses since we began business July 5th, 1917.

Is there any stronger argument for this class of insurance than \$17,000 of losses on \$1,500,000 of business?

Your animals are well and sound today but tomorrow some of them are dead. INSURE THEM BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

We indemnify owners of live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, for loss by accident and disease.

See our agent in your vicinity.

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Harmon J. Wells, Sec. and Treas.  
Graebner Bldg., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.

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If so ship your FURS to

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Ask the man that has used this tag.

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around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$1.00 size box of Tix-Ton-Mix, by parcel post will medicate 1/3 barrel of salt.

Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep"

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS

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# THE FARM HOME

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



## A Happy New Year

WITH ALL my heart I wish the farm women of Michigan a happy new year. And yet I know that mere wishes cannot bring happiness. Devoutly as we may hope for a year that is free of sadness and sorrow, we know that it is not God's will that the sun will always shine. For in the year to come as in the years that have passed, there will be misfortune and unhappiness; there will be trials and troubles; there will be sickness, sorrowing and death. And it is but in accordance with the Divine law that such should be the case. I speak not of these things here to cast any shadow of gloom, for each and every one of us know that these things must come to pass, and that they are really a trivial price that mortals pay for the privilege of living. I speak of these things here because I think it needs a little reflection upon the sorrows of life in order that we may better appreciate the blessings and happiness that come to all.

In every mistake and every misfortune there is a lesson. So many people, the majority, I believe, complain of their lot. They make themselves believe that their burdens are a little heavier and their sorrows a little more poignant than those of their neighbors. They are apt to envy their neighbors in the possession of material things and to feel sorry for themselves that they are not so fortunately situated. But it has been my observation, and I have purposely looked "behind the scenes" on many an occasion, that those who to all appearances are so much favored of the graces of God, are in reality suffering the lack of something else and envying those who envy them.

A neighboring housewife may have a fine home, wear good clothes, go often to the city, and enjoy many pleasures that are denied to you. As a result you often find yourself wishing you were in her place, but honestly now, would you put up with that husband of hers for all the money in the universe? So many, many times, the woman who puts on an appearance of happiness, is in reality the most wretched mortals. Frequently good clothes hide a body that is racked with disease and pain. A fine house often has many skeletons in its closets that are a constant worry to the occupants of the place. True happiness is found in abundance among the poor where it is a total stranger to those who have wealth and position.

'Tis far better, dear folks, to spend our leisure thoughts in planning for the betterment of our own conditions than in wasting them in vain envy and regrets. The secret of happiness usually, tho not always, lies right within our own hands. We unfairly place the blame for our woes and sorrows upon other's shoulders, when as a matter of fact the responsibility is entirely ours.

The end of the year is a good time for mental house-cleaning. Uncharitable thots often find lodging in the corners of the brain and remain there forever unless persistent efforts are made to remove them. No one can have the right perspective of life as long as they harbor unworthy thoughts. If you haven't been happy during the year that is closing, perhaps this is the trouble. Anyway, it's a good time right now to make some resolutions about our habits of thought and action the coming year. Those who are fair with themselves and sincere in their desire to measure up to the full standard of womanhood may easily do so, if they but make the effort. 1919 can be made a happier year than 1918. And it is largely up to us as individuals to make it so. With love, PENELOPE.

## Regrets Lack of Education

DEAR PENELOPE: What you had to say about women with little education writing to you caught my eye, for that is the case with me. I didn't get any farther than the fifth grade in the little school near the farm where I was born, so you can see I haven't much real education. I will not tell you who was to blame for this but you may know that I have felt the lack of an education more than once, and would do most anything if I could write and spell like most other people. I read the letters in your paper and think how wonderful it must be

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

## New Year's Greeting

*HERE'S good luck, good fortune, good health and good friends to you for every day of the New Year. May every sigh of yours be for others and every smile be one that is shared by all your friends. And at the end of the year may you look back upon it as gladly as you will look forward to the next year.*

to tell your thoughts in such a clear way. It isn't a very pleasant feeling to think things and not be able to write or tell what you think. We live on a 160-acre farm, and with four children, I am pretty busy. But I always find a little time to read my magazines and books. I do not want my children to grow up with so poor an education as I have got, and so I keep them in school all the time and encourage them to read at night before going to bed. Oh, what a mistake people make in taking their children out of school almost before they have learned to read and spell. If I have to go without lots of things my children are going thru the high school in the town near here and if all goes well with the farm, husband and I hope to send those who want to go, through college. Well, Penelope, if you can read this letter and find anything in it that interests you, I may write again some day and tell you more about my idea of things. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you and all M. B. F. readers.—Mrs. J. W., Barry county.

I cannot tell you, dear Mrs. W., how delighted I was to receive your letter, and I thank you for taking your valuable time to write the M. B. F. folks. I shall, indeed, be interested in hearing further from you, and I should very much like to know your viewpoint of life.

## Timely Tips

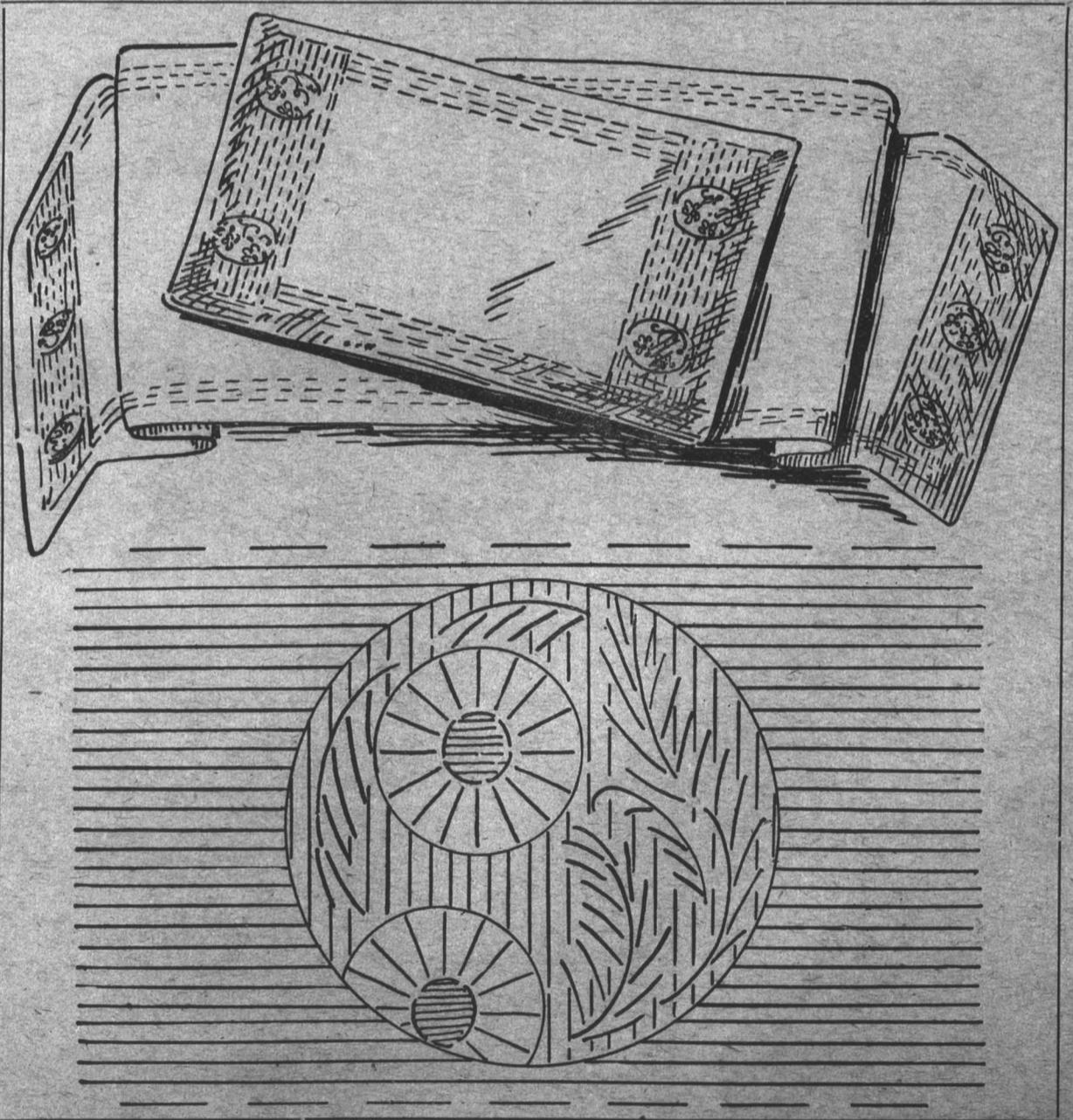
Veal that is underdone is unwholesome.  
A moist, light brown sugar is the best for cakes.  
Brown sugar is best for sweetening stewed fruit.

## Wool Embroidery

WOOL EMBROIDERY for the living room appears among the season's newest designs in art goods, and what could be more attractive than a set of scarf and pillow, or lounge spread in these attractive colors? The scarf and pillow are made of ecru cloth, a rough crash, linen, or any art material, with old blue banding embroidered in bright yellow for the daisies, with brown center and deep green leaves. The circles are in black, the background without circle is a very deep blue, and the background of the border is in brown. The darning stitch is used and should be spaced according to the meshes of the cloth, not following the lines of the design, which are given merely as a suggestion for the spacing.

Not only is this suggestion appropriate for embroidery on a scarf and pillow but for banding across a panel or hem of a dress, or a loose wide belt, and still the motif may be embroidered on the crown of a hat, either a large hat or small toque, to add a touch of color on a velvet surface. In fact, wool embroidery may be correctly and most advantageously shown in almost every article of outer clothing as well as in home furnishings.

The oilcloth luncheon sets are a new and clever idea for useful gifts and one is amazed at what beautiful creations can be made from the plain black oilcloth. Cut the oilcloth the size and shape desired as an 18-inch circular center piece with six 10-in. plate doilies and six 5-in. side doilies. With colored wool or cotton finish the edge with a plain button-hole stitch and if possible decorate with a simple fruit or flower design in water colors, or even embroider an initial or design. These are equally as pretty on the white or black oilcloth and if more people would use these simple, but very dainty effects, particularly in summer time, they would save many hours of laundering linens.



**LATEST STYLES**

**and New York Patterns**

No. 2691.—Girls' dress. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material. Very simple but girlish are these two-piece wool dresses. The shirtwaist style is used for the waist with the fronts out slightly surplice and forming part of the belt. A skirt is straight and gathered onto the belt at the normal waistline with a wide front panel. Back and sides have a deep tuck at about half the length of the skirt. A deep sailor collar and inset vest finish the neck.

No. 2692.—Young girls' dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 5½ yards of 27 inch material. This smart little dress is slightly empire in waistline with a full gathered skirt, straight at the lower edge and showing neatly tailored patch pockets. The blouse has the effect of a bolero jacket, being stitched over the skirt in a tailored seam and cut with the fronts extended forming tie ends, which are tied at the base of the V-shaped yoke. The sleeves are set in without fullness and the neck is finished with a narrow sailor collar. This style will be very appropriate for a wool serge trimmed in silk braid and for the very stout little lady will be a most becoming frock, suitable for either school or dress occasions.

No. 2683.—A youthful dress. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 will require 5 yards of 36 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, 1¾ yds. Strictly up-to-the-minute, showing the most popular lines of the season is the youthful frock made of wool jersey, poplin or serge, braided with soutache, braid and possessing a narrow collar and cuffs of corresponding shade of velvet. The blouse has a plain semi-fitted back, which effect is also carried out in the wide panel in front, being cut in one with the girdle and sash. The only fullness being given by the side sections of the fronts which are gathered onto the belt. A

three-piece skirt, tapering towards the bottom is slightly gathered all around at the normal waistline.

No. 2687.—Ladies' two-piece costume. Cut in waist and skirt separate. Waist 2688 is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 2687 is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The costume requires in 36-inch material, 38 bust, 26 waist, 6 yards. The skirt is about 17½ yards at lower edge—10c for each pattern. Fur trimming has never been more popular than this winter and used with the rich woolly velour or tweeds it is striking. This suggestion shows the collarless waist finished with a fur band, then a straight, wide panel, used as a vest, is outlined with wool embroidery. The sleeves are long and fitted, being set in with a felled seam, and the sleeve itself cut to form the cuff. The fur banding forms the belt, finishes the bottom of the narrow skirt and pocket edges.

No. 2685.—Boys' suit. Cut in sizes 3, 4, 6 and 7 years. Size 4 will require 3 yards of 44 inch material. There is so little difference in the styles of boys' suits for this age, one pattern will suffice until out-grown. This style is the basis of most all the different ideas carried out in suits. The jacket is plain tailored, with fitted shoulders and well cut trousers, a note to be carefully attended to in boys' suits. They should be as carefully fitted as any part of a child's suit, but so often are left baggy in the seat, or longer over the knees than at the sides. Such a suit can easily be cut from a partly worn suit of father's.

No. 2704.—Girls' coat and cap. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 will require 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for the coat and ¾ yards of 27-inch material for the cap. This is an excellent model for a storm coat of rubberized material, box or raglan in style, with inset pockets and just the thing for stormy weather. The tailored collar and cuffs are made of same material, as are also the buttons and belt, requiring no trimming material. The cap is the avia-

tion model seen so much on both youngsters and young ladies. This may be made of same material as coat, but more often of a wool serge in khaki. These caps are warm and a very sensible style for all around wear.

No. 2359.—Ladies' house dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2¾ yards at the hem. A uniform style of house dress, used by thousands of women, who do not care for the new-fangled ideas, is shown, with waist made in plain shirtwaist style, gathered, three-quarter length sleeves and a V-neck finished with small roll collar. The skirt is gored, flaring towards the hem and gathered onto a narrow belt at the normal waistline.

No. 2684.—Ladies' combination. Cut in sizes 32, 34 small; medium, 36, 38; large, 40, 42, and extra large, 44, 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Made with straight, semi-fitted, came-sole top, these combinations serve the purpose of both comesole and corset cover. The suit is fitted at the waist by shirrings which also make a dainty trimming. The drawer section may be left loose as well as banded in at the knee, but the new tight skirts are demanding bloomer skirts for comfort in walking. The full skirt will be found hard to wear under a tapering shirt. Dainty, inexpensive suits may be made of a pink silk muslin, lingerie cloth embroidered or shirred in blue.

were all so interesting and original. So there was only one thing to do, and that was to send a Thrift Stamp to every boy and girl who sent in a story. The only condition that I make in doing this is that you will show your Thrift Stamp to your school friends and explain to them how you earned it, so that they, too, may become interested in the Children's page of M. B. F.

I hope you enjoyed a Merry Christmas, and that Santa Claus remembered you all. You might write and tell your Aunt Penelope what you received for Christmas.

Next week you will see the funny Doo Dads again, engaging in their winter sports. After you have watched their funny antics, write and tell me what you do to amuse yourself in winter time. Unless snow comes soon in the southern part of the state, I am afraid many of my boys and girls won't enjoy the winter very much, for what is winter without snow?—AUNT PENELOPE.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I enjoy reading the children's letters in the M. B. F. so much that I thought I would write. I am a girl 13 years old and in the seventh grade at school. I live on a farm of 243 acres, of which 160 acres are planted to peach and apple trees. I think the Doo Dads are splendid and "The Giants Of Lilliputania" is a dandy story. I hope General Dissatisfaction gets his wish, don't you? Could you tell me where to write for Girl Scout information? I haven't much to write this time but I hope to have more the next time.—Cecilia Vallie, Romeo, Michigan.

**With Our Boys and Girls**

**Everybody Gets a Prize**

DEAR boys and girls:—I just couldn't decide which was the best Christmas story,—they



Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Farm Home Dept. Clemens, Mich. Be sure to sign your

**Bread is the Staff of Life**

That is an old saying with more or less truth in it.

Much depends upon the quality of the bread.

We cannot imagine sour, heavy, soggy bread being very nutritious or palatable, or conducive to long life.

On the other hand there is certainly nothing better or more substantial than good home-made bread. We eat it day in and day out without pausing to appreciate its full worth.

Truly good bread is the staff of life, so when you bake bread use

**Lily White**

*"The Flour the best Cooks Use"*

and you will be delighted with the results.

There is nothing the men folks appreciate more than good home-made bread, and there is nothing you can feed a hungry man that goes so quickly to the spot.

The bread-winner's earning capacity is very materially increased by the right kind of food properly cooked, hence the importance of serving that which builds up his energy instead of tearing it down.

Good home-made bread meets the requirements.. In other words, "it delivers the goods."

Satisfaction is positively guaranteed.

Our Domestic Science Department furnishes recipes and canning charts upon request and will aid you to solve any other kitchen problems you may have from time to time. Public demonstrations also arranged. Address your letters to our Domestic Science Department.

**VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY**

Grand Rapids, Mich.

**REASONS FOR COWS CHEWING WOOD**

We have trouble with our cows chewing wood. Some have chewed holes in their mangers. They have been in the barn for about three months except on warm days. They are fed corn silage twice a day, all they will eat, ground oats twice, hay twice and bean pods once. They have a little salt on their silage and at the watering tank. Is there anything they need?—*Subscriber.*

When cows seem to have abnormal cravings for wood, bones, sods, etc., it is believed that their food is lacking somewhat in phosphate of lime. Foods grown on certain soils certain years are said to lack a sufficient amount of phosphate of lime, consequently, the animals seem to have a craving for it. Cows that are confined for long intervals in stables sometimes get into the habit of chewing wood, etc., when there is apparently nothing the matter with them. It probably, in this case, would indicate nothing wrong with their food, but would simply be a habit they had gotten into owing to the fact that they have nothing else to do. The same cause probably produces cribbing in horses. Where cows are turned out for a short time every day when the weather is not too cold, they hardly ever form any such habit. Many times while out at pasture they actually eat some of the turf or sod which seemingly corrects some faulty digestion. Cows ought to have about two ounces of salt each day, and if they continue eating wood, sometimes a piece of sod or turf thrown into the manger will satisfy them, or a little finely ground bone meal or even pure acid phosphate containing phosphate of lime, or ground phosphate rock will satisfy this craving. If it is caused simply by their confinement because they have nothing else to do this can be overcome by allowing them to exercise in the open or in the pasture every day when the weather is not too cold. Finely ground bone meal or acid phosphate or ground phosphate rock is an excellent thing to feed once in awhile, just a little put in the manger; they can eat it or not, as they like.—*Colon C. Lillie.*

**YOU SHOULD HATCH THE PULLETS EARLY**

The successful poultry raiser will keep in the farm flock and will breed from only those pullets that are full grown and fully developed in every way by the time winter sets in. In order to have pullets like this it is necessary to hatch the chicks early. Even though the hens may become broody early it is not profitable to use them for setters with eggs at the price they are now. But if your hens are of good breeding, it is not likely that many of them will become broody at least not before warm weather. With so many poultrymen breeding for increased egg production and with so many farmers using cockerels from egg-bred stock, the tendency to broodiness, even among the larger breeds, is far less than it used to be.



First prize PEN at CENTRAL MICHIGAN POULTRY ASSN Lansing Mich. Jan 16 to 15 1918 Owned and Bred by C. W. Browning Portland Mich.



This means, of course, that if you are to have the right quality of pullets next year, you must depend on the incubator for early hatching. And this is right. You cannot lose money by raising chicks that are hatched early. Put your incubator to work in January, and then follow up with several more hatches. If you do not have an incubator, buy one, by all means. The up-to-date farmer would not be without a cream separator, and the up-to-date farmer should not be without an incubator. Incubators are not expensive. Even if it was necessary to replace them every two or three years, which it is not, it would still be profitable to own and operate them. The big idea is that as a general proposition the best breeding stock and best winter egg producers come from the early hatched broods.

**PLAN NOW TO SAVE NEXT YEAR'S CHICKS**

What good does it do to hatch a large number of chicks if suitable provisions are not made for raising them? If the chicks are not raised, everything that was done in order to get them hatched, and all the eggs used, represents a dead loss, a useless waste. That's why, during the winter months, preparations should be made to save all of next year's chicks. Figuring that you have a fine flock of standard-bred poultry—a flock that has been carefully culled so that only the vigorous, producing birds remain—and that you have your hatching equipment all ready for business, you still lack the all important thing that spells success in poultry raising, viz.: proper brooding equipment.

Whether chicks are raised with hens or by artificial methods brood coops and brooder houses, in which chicks can be sheltered from storms, rain and wind, and in which they will be safe at night from rats and other night prowlers that are out looking for food, must be provided or the investment in the breeding flock and the hatching equipment will not net you anything. Before the first hatch of the season is brought off, the brood coops and the brooder houses, the brooders and the brooder stoves should all be ready to receive the chicks. If these things are not ready you can begin to figure your losses from the day the chicks are hatched. You have more time during the winter to make the necessary provisions for raising the chicks, so don't put it off.

The writer recalls an account printed in an agricultural paper last season, and at the time was both amused and disgusted, because it was written by a well-known writer for the agricultural press in the western field, who, judging from his writings, is one farmer who has everything just right on his farm and where one would expect to see the word "efficiency"

explained that it would be necessary for him to carry over about 50 of his painted in large letters over the front gate. Evidently, however, this farmer-editor does not put into practice all of the good things about which he writes for the farm papers, because last season, according to his own account, he did not provide for the saf-



Shorthorn bull calf sold by Martin B. Halsted of Orion, Mich., to Wm. MacCauley of Clarkston, Michigan.

ety of his young chickens and lost 75 per cent of them. He very cheerfully old hens that he had intended to sell because he had lost most of his early hatched pullets. How did he lose them, you ask? Simply by not having the young chickens safely housed at night and the rats carried them off. One would naturally suppose that on this "efficiency farm" ways and means would have been devised for eradicating the pesky rats, but that not having been done, we would most surely expect to find brood coops for chicks so constructed that the screen could be hooked and the front door closed for the night, making it necessary for Mr. Rat to look elsewhere for his daily sustenance, which might well be a piece of poisoned meat. It is such an easy matter to house chickens safely that we cannot understand why any farmer or any other poultry raiser will use eggs worth 50 cents a dozen on the market, buy coal oil for the incubator lamp, operate the incubator for three weeks, feed the chicks until they have a good start in life, and then let the rats kill them. It brings us right back where we started, why hatch 'em if you are not going to raise 'em?

**WHY UNFINISHED HOGS ARE MARKETED**

We have reached the season when the largest output of hogs find their way to market, and the season when a lot of unfinished hogs are marketed, for which there must be some other cause than a scarcity of foodstuffs, because the country is better supplied with foodstuffs at this season than at any other.

The reason is, founded upon past experiences, and as a burnt child dreads the fire, the farmer feeding a bunch of hogs knows full well that if he carries his hogs along for three or four weeks longer to make them up to maximum weights, say 230 lbs. each, he will have to take considerably less per hundred lbs. for them (based upon facts from past years), he prefers to sell them now rather than take that chance, this is not as it should be, for the good of the Allied cause every pig should be fed up to not less than 200 lbs. If the powers that be would fix a minimum price for hogs weighing 200 to 235 lbs. marketed in November and December it would assure the hog producer that the price could only go so low and no lower, millions of pounds more pork would be produced than will be under the old tactics of pulling the market

down whenever a heavy run of hogs comes forward.

Let us hope that the producer, the packer and the food controller will work together in such a way that the greatest amount of pork may be forthcoming, to feed the soldiers. This can be done only by assuring the farmer that the price will remain firm while the present crop is being fed off. He will be encouraged to feed his pigs to the limit of good bacon hogs before putting them on the market, otherwise a number of them from now on will be marketed light, to escape a probable slump in prices.—*R. H. H., in Canadian Countryman.*

**CAREFUL POULTRY CULLING PAYS DIVIDENDS**

If, by culling the poultry flock the drones can be removed and production be made to average more eggs from each hen thruout the winter, a lot of good feed will be saved. Also, the winter layers are the birds which should furnish the eggs for setting early in the spring. Farmers in various Missouri counties began culling their flocks early in the fall and are pleased with the returns now. They are getting as many eggs from a less number of hens and are saving feed. One Clinton county farmer kept a record of his flock of 166 hens four days before culling and found that they produced an average of 33½ eggs a day. He culled 77 hens from the flock and the part of the flock retained produced an average of 32 eggs a day for the nine days after culling. The farmer said he could not afford to feed 77 hens for an egg and a half a day.

**BREEDERS NOTES**

Our plans for another year are in course of development. We will sell eggs from six different matings. In all the 33 years I have been breeding Wyandottes I haven't had a better class of stock in my coops.

Pen 1, mating consists of 15 silver-laced hens of clear, fine open lacing, four of them are our first prize pen at Lansing, two years ago. With them is a fine large nicely laced cockerel bred from a prize cock I bought from Keller.

Pen 2 contains 12 pullets well matured, nicely laced, strong, vigorous birds, mated to the old Keller cock.

Pen 3 consists of 15 Golden hens of equal quality, mated to a grand cockerel just purchased from the veteran breeder Keller recently.

Pen 4 are pullets mated to a cock of true Wyandotte shape and fine showy lacing. Our Whites are of equally fine quality, mated in much the same manner. Males are Martin or Regal strain and Keller females. Egg prices the same as last season.—*C. W. Browning, Portland, Michigan.*

I wish to announce that I have just sold my roan Shorthorn herd bull Sultan's Dale 539292. A massive, thick-fleshed bull weighing about 2200 pounds, at three and one-half years old, to Gerald T. Green, Oxford, Mich., to assist his present herd bull, Butternut an Avondale bred bull. I am also enclosing a film and photo of a Shorthorn bull calf I have just sold to William MacCauley, Clarkston, Mich., R.F.D. No. 4. You will find instructions on back of photo. Just as soon as I can get some of my young stock in shape I will have an ad. for you.—*Martin B. Halsted, Orion, Mich.*

H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich., writes: I had some great gilts sired by Smooth Jumbo, the largest boned boar in the state. He certainly puts some bulk and bone on them. Am using a great young boar carrying about 75 per cent the same breeding as Gendale Jones, the \$6,600 boar. Am booking orders for bred gilts. Boars nearly all sold; never went out so fast. Stock all doing fine. Come and see the herd.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



Butter Making In Holland

Butter making is the chief business of the Holland dairymen, the originators of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Box 295 Brattleboro, Vt.

Two Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service

One from a 25 lb. cow and one from a 22 lb. four year old. Write for pedigrees and prices. E. L. SALISBURY Shepherd, Michigan

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has sold two different lots of cattle I have offered. I now offer heifer calves from heavy milking dams for \$100 each.

ROBIN CARR

FOWLerville, MICHIGAN

Clover Dairy Farm Offers a 10 months old grandson of Hengerveld De Kol sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad 61 A.R.O. daughters, eleven from 25 to 31 lbs.

Wolverine Stock Farm

Offers two sons about 1 yr. old, sired by Judge Walker Pieterje. These calves are nicely marked and light in color.

PREPARE

For the greatest demand, future prices that has ever known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale.

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.

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

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows 3/4 white.

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.

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

Type, Quality. A few bull calves from A. R. O. dams for sale.

ARWIN KILLINGER, Fowlerville, Michigan.

RINGLAND FARM HOLSTEIN HERD Average 13,000 Lbs. milk and bull calves at former prices.

FOR SALE Very large, stocky Holstein bull calf 85% white. Dam 1400 lbs., heavy milker, tests 4.2, price \$40 if sold by Jan. 8th, \$45. Reg. and transferred. Also a few July Duroc gilts, Reg. and transferred, \$25.

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.

BULL CALF FOR SALE. Dam has 2 sisters that gave semi-officially over 17,000 lbs. of milk, winning prize money at 2 and 3 year olds.

FOR SALE Eleven head of Holstein cows and heifers. Three yearlings not bred, the rest to freshen this fall and winter.

JERSEY

JERSEY BULLS ready for service for sale. Sired by Majesty's Oxford Fox, and out of R. of M. Dams by Majesty's Wonder.

The JERSEY THE Jersey is famous for the little money it costs to keep her compared with the big yield she gives in return.

GUERNSEY

FOR SALE GUERNSEY BULL, yearling, the one you are looking for; only \$75. Loren Dygert, Alto, Michigan.

SHORTHORN

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains.

FOR SALE, pure bred Shorthorns and O. I. C. pigs. Five young bulls, 7 to 9 months. \$125 to \$150 each.

For Sale TWO roan double standard bred Polled Durham Shorthorn Bull Calves, calved May 2nd and June 4th.

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS. Bulls, heifers and spring pigs, either sex, for sale, at farmers' prices.

SHORTHORNS have been kept upon Maple Ridge Farm since 1867 and are Bates bred.

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding.

FOR SALE REG. SHORTHORN BULL, 18 mos. old, of best Bates breeding. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

RED POLLED

FOR SALE—Dual purpose Red Polled bulls and Oxforddown rams. L. H. Walker, Reed City, Michigan.

HORSES

SHETLAND PONIES

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

8 LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring boars. Also 2nd prize Jr. yr. boar Mich. State Fair, 1918. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM Monroe, Mich.

HOGS

O. I. C.

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

DUROC

Peach Hill Farm

Start the New Year right. Buy a registered Duroc Jersey Boar from PEACH HILL FARM Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. Boars, Sows, Gilts and Fall pigs for sale. Choice spring boar, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421.

DUROC BOARS Big, long, tall, growthy males that will add size and growth to your herd.

PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS Spring boars and gilts of exceptional quality, prices right, inspection invited.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS

We are offering some fine, Big type, fall and spring Boars and Gilts. At Farmers' Prices. F. E. EAGER and Son HOWELL, MICHIGAN

Durocs Spring Boars and gilts. Ten years experience. A few black top Rams left. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, 4 miles south of Middleton, Mich.

POLAND CHINA

Large Type Poland China Hogs

All sold out now, none to offer at present, 68 head sold Nov. 29 at auction for \$4,440.50. Thanks for your patronage and you'll always be welcome.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE Poland China Gilts. Sired by Arts Big Bob. Will be bred to a son of Giant Senator for April farrow.

BIG TYPE P. C. The best lot of big, long bodied, heavy-boned boars; the prolific kind; litters averaged better than 10 the past 3 years.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS, Rambouillet and Hampshire rams and ewes for sale. A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Michigan.

BIG Type Poland Chinas. Spring boars for sale. Booking orders for bred gilts. Inspection invited. L. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Marcellus, Mich.

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

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



Tix-Ton-Mix with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS, all ages, the kind that make good. Meet me at the fairs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Poland China Hogs Oxford Sheep Toulas Geese White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Chickens MILL CREEK STOCK FARM S. J. Lambkin, Prop., Avoca, Michigan.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS now ready at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS now at a big bargain, bred gilts now ready to ship. John W. Snyder, R.F.F. No. 4, St. Johns, Michigan.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED, yearling Shropshire ewes bred to ram of extra quality. Also healthy, vigorous, well woolled. Ram lambs ready for service. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.

DELAINE

IMPROVED Black Top Delaines. Sixty Reg. Rams to choose from. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich. Farm situated four miles south of Middleton.

FOR SALE REGISTERED IMPROVED Black Top Delaine Merino Rams. V. A. Backus & Son, Pottersville, Michigan. Citizens' Phone.

FOR SALE PURE BRED and registered American Delaine sheep. Young. Both sexes. F. H. Conley, Maple Rapids, Michigan.

DELAINES, bred on same farm for 50 years. Size, quality prepotent; rams for sale delivered. Write S. H. Sanders, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

TIX-TON MIX with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt.

POULTRY

WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced, Golden and White Wyandottes of quality. Breeding stock after Oct. 1st. Engage it early. Clarence Browning, R. 2, Portland, Mich.

LEGHORN

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.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels and pullets; Barron 300-Egg strain. Also one oat sprouter 300-hen size. Cockerels, \$1.50 each in lots of two if taken at once. R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Michigan.

WHITE ROCK

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Famous Fischel strain. Priced to sell. Mrs. F. J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND RED

R.C.B. I. RED COCKERELS for sale at \$2.00 each if taken before Jan. 1, 1919. Harry McCabe, Blanchard, Mich.

ORPINGTON

For Sale WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$3 and \$5 each. White African guineas \$2 each. Odell Arnold, Coleman, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK

Barred ROCK COCKERELS from my great laying strain. Four pullets layed 950 eggs in one year. Prices reasonable. W. C. Coffman, R. 3, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

CHICKS

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

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Strictly thoroughbred, for sale. Gobblers weigh 15-38 lbs., Hens 9-16 lbs. Price, \$7.00 to \$25.00, according to weight and beauty. EGGS, \$4.00 per setting of ten. John Morris, R. 7, Vassar, Michigan.

WHITE H. TURKEYS FOR SALE. Hens \$5, Toms \$7, till Xmas. Harry Colling, Mayville, Michigan.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Gobblers weigh 16-30 lbs.; Hens, 9-20 lbs. Eggs, \$4.00 per setting of ten. Strictly thoroughbred stock for sale by John Morris, R. 7, Vassar, Michigan.

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.

RABBITS

BELGIAN HARES for sale from pedigreed stock. Claude Greenwood, St. Johns, Michigan, R. 10.

# BEAN JOBBERS ARE AFTER PROFITEERS

Christian Breisch, President of Bean Jobber's Ass'n, Says Elevators Who Pay Less Than \$8 Per Cwt. Will be Vigorously Prosecuted

"I see by your paper," writes a Harrisville subscriber, "that the bean association sets \$8 minimum, or \$4.80 a bushel to growers. Now why is it that the elevators in Alcona county only pay \$7.25?"

This letter was promptly referred to Christian Breisch, president of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, at Lansing, with the request that the matter be investigated, and the offending elevators be brought into tune with those who were paying the \$8 minimum. Mr. Breisch had no sooner received our letter that he got us on the long distance telephone.

"I want to know the name of that elevator," he said, "and if the owner actually paid less than \$8 for beans, the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n will see that he is prosecuted for profiteering."

"We bean men told Mr. Hoover," continued Mr. Breisch, "that if the Food Administration would buy Michigan beans we would promise to pay the farmers not less than \$8, and it was upon that promise that the first orders were secured. We told the Food Administration that any elevator in the state that did not comply with that condition would be reported to them, and we would help prosecute."

"We are negotiating now for further orders from the government, and they are going to come thru all right, so that the \$8 minimum can be maintained and trading be continued."

"We bean men realize," said Mr. Breisch, "that we've got to see that the farmer gets a fair profit on his beans or else he isn't going to raise beans, and if the farmers of Michigan don't raise beans, our plants aren't worth the powder to blow them up. We want the farmers of Michigan to feel that the bean jobbers are interested in their welfare and are willing to go to all reasonable lengths to assist them in getting fair prices. We want to encourage the bean industry, and we are going after every elevator that attempts to profiteer. Just a couple weeks ago, the members of our association willingly sacrificed a part of the profits to which they were entitled under present rulings, for the purpose of paying farmers the minimum price and still move the beans in competition with the beans of other states."

We thanked Mr. Breisch for this evidence of the new spirit of co-operation among the members of the association, with the farmers, and promised to advise him of any profiteering that came to our attention.

## HOW SHALL AMERICAN AGRICULTURE SECURE ITS JUST REWARDS?

(Continued from page 2) whole crop unprofitable. The national body being selective from the respective county units would be a deterrent to the ascendancy of exploiting organizations which come and go in cycles with great promise and no fulfillment.

### How the Respective State and National Chambers Would be Financed

"State, county and national funds could not, nor would it be desired, to use these for the necessary expenses of the proposed organization. There should be a special fund made up from contributing memberships. This per capita would be very nominal for the total expense would be small. The state meetings should call for some per diem and expenses. The weakness of many agricultural gatherings is the limited time that it is possible for the delegates to give to discussion. Agricultural bodies have largely ceased to be deliberative, and for lack of time the suggestions and plans proposed fail because there is no time for adequate deliberation."

"Special committees of the respective lines of agriculture would be able to serve those producers better than a special organization of their own. The reason being that all of agriculture would be united on the program, and co-operate to make the plans effective. As it is now, each line has its own organization, and the farmer who is a dairyman must be a member of a dairy association, and if a potato grower, or a grain or bean grower, he still has multiple duties as to joining each respective organization, and no co-ordin-

ation of his own interests which unite in him and are dissipated in numerous divisions of power.

"A special meeting of the State Chamber could be had in any emergency, and the state chairman could order the committee of the particular crop

### "SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER"

"IT APPEARS that an Illinois grain dealer was recently sued by a farmer to collect the margin taken on wheat at the elevator, which is characterized by the Food Administration as 'excess' and unpatriotic as profiteering," says the *Price Current Grain Reporter*. "It would be interesting to watch the outcome of such an action in an Illinois court and see just how far an arbitrary fixing of a dealer's margin can be made to stick. While despising champerty on general and specific particulars, we would like to know if such an authority over private business would find judicial endorsement in this state."

This reminds us of the two Michigan farmers, Wells and Cady, whose wheat was commandeered by the Food Administration when they refused to sell it at the guaranteed price. At that time we raised precisely the same question as discussed above, namely: can the government, even in stress of war, constitutionally fix a maximum selling price on a commodity and force every producer of that commodity to sell at the fixed price. We, too, are interested in the outcome of that suit down in Illinois. If the court says the grain dealer was entitled to a higher profit on the transaction, we want to see that farmer sue for the amount of money that it cost him to grow the wheat, plus a ten per cent profit. A few civil actions along this line would be an enlightening thing just now while the wheat situation is in the limelight.

in question to report, and the whole force of the allied interests would be available to support their recommendations. Proxy powers undoubtedly would be provided so that a county member of the state board could be represented, if for any reason the regular member was unable to attend. It is unnecessary to go into details which must always be worked out by those who do the work. The

question is: 'Does Agriculture need organic unity?' Is the proposed plan to weld existing units of organization into state and national bodies to express agricultural needs, and to place the American farmer on the same business basis as the industries to whom he sells and from whom he buys, a workable plan? The purchasing power of agriculture working ten hours per day at a wage schedule of 30c per hour is being measured against the products he buys, produced in an eight hour day at 50c per hour."

### INTER-COUNTY CORN SHOW HELD AT CARSON CITY

The Fourth Annual Corn Show of the Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank of Carson City, Mich., was held Dec. 18, and attracted a large attendance. Exhibitors from Gratiot, Clinton, Ionia and Montcalm counties taking part to the number of one hundred and two.

The corn judging was in charge of J. R. Duncan of the M. A. C., assisted by Gifford Patch, farm agent for Montcalm county. Thirty-three prizes were awarded, which were contributed by the business men of the town. The remaining exhibitors were each awarded a Thrift Stamp by the bank, which also awarded as first prize a beautiful silver trophy cup. Several corn growers contributed one bushel of seed corn, each, which was sold at auction and the proceeds given to the Red Cross society.

### CHICAGO MILK PRODUCERS ON TRIAL FOR TRUST METHODS

The Chicago milk producers who got together a year ago and decided upon a price at which they could afford to sell milk in Chicago, were placed on trial last week before Judge Crowe on charges of criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Co-incident with the trial efforts are being made by produce distributors and federal agencies in co-operation to determine upon a satisfactory price for milk during the winter months. A move has been launched among producers to eventually market their own milk thru the Chicago Marketing company, which they have organized and capitalized at \$500,000. Details of this plan will be described in later issues of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

