

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Independent Farm, Live Stock and Market Weekly

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

"PROTECT OUR RIGHTS" IS FARMERS' DEMAND

Michigan Potato Growers, Facing Loss on Crop,
Turn to their Washington Representatives
in Final Appeal against Arbitrary
Potato Grading Discrimination

On January 18, the following telegram was sent to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, Washington, D. C.:

"FARMERS OF MICHIGAN IMPLORE YOU AS NATION'S CHIEF FOOD AUTHORITY TO TAKE ACTION WITH POTATO COMMITTEE TO FORCE ABANDONMENT POTATO GRADING RULES CURRENT YEAR. GROWERS THIS STATE BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST REASON RULES NOT RIGIDLY ENFORCED OTHER POTATO GROWING STATES. MICHIGAN GRADED POTATOES SOLD ON MARKET IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER STATES UNGRADED STOCK AT NO HIGHER PRICE. FORTY PERCENT MICHIGAN'S CROP THIS YEAR GRADES NUMBER 2 WITH PRACTICALLY NO MARKET. FARMERS' RIGHTS DEMAND SITUATION BE THOROLY INVESTIGATED AND REMEDIED. WILL YOU DO IT?—FORREST A. LORD, EDITOR MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING."

A telegram of similar import was also sent to Senators Wm. Alden Smith and Chas. E. Townsend, and to Representatives Frank E. Doremus, Mark R. Bacon, John M. C. Smith, Edward L. Hamilton, Carl E. Mapes, Patrick H. Kelley, Louis C. Cramton, Joseph W. Fordney, Jas. C. McLaughlin, Gilbert A. Currie, Frank D. Scott, W. Frank James, Chas. A. Nichols.

To date, January 23rd, Senator Smith, and Representatives Cramton, Smith, Kelley and Fordney have replied, all advising that they would take the matter up at once with Mr. Hoover and report on the outcome. We anticipate that Michigan's other senator and congressmen will do likewise.

Under the same date as above telegrams were also sent to the Departments of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, and New York respectively, asking whether all potato dealers of those states were abiding by U. S. potato grading rules and if so what prices were being paid growers for number one and two stock.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture replied as follows:

"We have just received your wire this morning, and in answer would advise you that comparatively few, if any Pennsylvania growers of potatoes grade their potatoes according to the U. S. potato grading rule."

"Potatoes are now being sold in Pennsylvania for from \$1.90 to \$2.10 per hundredweight for the usual No. 1 grade, not froze, and for extra fancy stock prices are still higher probably not exceeding \$2.35 per cwt., at any shipping point."—(Signed), J. Wallace Hallouell, Jr., Ass't. Dir., Bureau of Markets.

The New York Department of Agriculture wired us that they had referred our inquiry to New York and Rochester, and the very same day we received the following wire from the NEW YORK POTATO SHIPPERS' ASS'N: "Our association co-operates with the U. S. Government with regard to grade and price of No. 1 and 2 potatoes, and glad, too." This was followed up a day or two later with a letter, apparently written under the impression that we were in some way affiliated with the dealers in potatoes. This letter explained that the chief advantage of the grades to the dealer was the ability to force acceptance by city wholesalers. "The only thing now lacking," continued the letter, "is to have the grades made compulsory. We believe this grading will be a benefit to the SHIPPER, RECEIVER and PURCHASER."

Suspecting that the New York Potato Shippers' Ass'n. was of the same "fly-by-night" character as certain so-called "growers' associations, we again wired the Department of Agriculture for more detailed information. The important part of the letter received in reply is the following:

"My information is that very few of the counties have adopted the United States rules."—(Signed) George C. Atwood, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Replying to a telegram which we sent to Mr. Garry A. Root, of Franklinville, New York, who is a valued subscriber to this paper, Mr. Root wired as follows:

"ARE NOT GRADING POTATOES. PRICE, DOLLAR TEN."

These various official communications from the agricultural departments of New York and Pennsylvania, absolutely prove MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING'S contention that the grading rules have not been made compulsory or general, and for that reason the farmers of Michigan ARE BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

(Continued on page 7)

SUGAR MANUFACTURERS OPPOSE \$10 BEETS

Conference Results in Disagreement, After Manufacturers Offer Nine Dollar Basic Price
With Sliding Scale, in Lieu of \$10
Minimum Asked by Growers

The following telegram was received from John C. Ketchum, master of the State Grange and chairman of the Beet Growers' executive committee, just before this issue went to press:

SAGINAW, MICH. 6:25 AM JAN. 23, 1918
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.
CONFERENCE BEET GROWERS, MANUFACTURERS LAST NIGHT AGREEMENT NOT REACHED. GROWERS ASKED TEN DOLLARS. MINIMUM. MANUFACTURERS OFFER NINE DOLLAR BASE PRICE WITH SLIDING SCALE. FURTHER CONFERENCE EXPECTED.—JOHN C. KETCHUM.

It was the understanding of this publication that the growers' committee was to lay their claims before the Food Administration, and abide by its decision. What has happened to change the mode of attack, we have not been advised, but it is evident from the above telegram that an effort was made to induce the manufacturers to grant the desired price without the necessity of a trip to Washington. This has failed, of course, and the beet growers will watch the next development with interest.

If we may be permitted to offer a word of advice in this connection, we'd simply suggest that the growers stay by their guns, renew their confidence in the committee which they have chosen, and make it a practice to be "out" when the manufacturer's booking agent comes along with a \$9 contract.

Next Week's Issue:

SWIFT & COMPANY are paying 54 cents a pound for butterfat in a certain section of Michigan. In another section they are paying 45 cents. A farmer's co-operative creamery operates in the first section; in the second there is no competition.—thereby hangs a tale. Read it in next week's MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Two weeks ago a "Th. mb" condensary was paying \$2.95 for 3.5 per cent milk. Today that condensary is paying \$3.10 for 3.5 per cent milk, and \$3.30 for 3.5 per cent milk. "There's a Reason." Read MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, "the road to farm profits" next week and find out all about it.

The bean and potato situations are approaching a crisis. The February 2nd issue will contain last minute reports on developments, which every grower of these products should read.

Just as the herd sometime needs "new blood" so does the farm paper need "new ideas." Breeders and dairymen will find 'em and good ones, too, in the February 2nd issue. See that you read it.

A new feature! A weekly crop and market letter from the leading bean, potato and sugar beet states, written especially for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING readers.

BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETINGS AND SALES

Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of Michigan Improved Breeders and Feeders Ass'n.

Well Attended and Sales Were Good

Despite Worst Storm of Season

Unfavorable weather conditions and crippled transportation service made it impossible for farmers and breeders to reach the 27th annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association at East Lansing January 16th and 17th, 1918 to take part in the first day's program. By Wednesday evening, however, incoming trains began to bring in groups of breeders and feeders from various parts of the state in numbers sufficient to make the meeting one of the most successful ever held at the Michigan Agricultural College.

The late arrival of trains from all directions made it necessary to make several changes in the program. Among the addresses made at the meetings that seemed to appeal particularly to present conditions were those made by Dean Alfred Vivian of Ohio State University and J. J. Ferguson of Swift & Co. Dean Vivian is famous as an authority on soil management and his travels in many lands make his observations of present conditions of particular value to farmers. Mr. Ferguson, although connected with one of the big packing house concerns, is recognized as one of the world's experts on live stock breeding, feeding and marketing.

"Our average yearly export of grain has been 5,000,000 bushels and our average yearly export of beef 20,000,000 pounds," said Dr. Vivian. "Our average production of wheat is 800,000,000 bushels. Last year it was only 668,000,000. Our average yearly consumption is 590,000,000 bushels. This left us last year 78,000,000 bushels to export."

"Why should we send our wheat to the people over there? Every article of food is regulated. All the flour over there is war flour. England mills 80 per cent of her wheat, France 85 per cent, and Italy 90 per cent. In addition to that they are compelled to put in 50 per cent of other flour. Now taking this into consideration they have been able to save 195,000,000 bushels by substitution. They need 266,000,000 bushels and we have only 78,000,000 bushels to send them. We must provide our allies with 188,000,000 bushels more if we are to keep their armies up to fighting strength. And remember that every soldier over there, whether he is English, French or Italian is fighting for you."

"Now let us look at the meat situation. Some idea can be obtained by giving you the figures for exportation. Before the war we exported 1,000,000,000 pounds of pork. Last year we exported 1,500,000,000. Last average yearly export was 4,500,000 pounds before the war. Last year it was 27,000,000. We formerly exported 3,750,000 pounds of cheese. Last year we exported 66,000,000 pounds. Our condensed milk exports increased from 18,000,000 pounds before the war to 260,000,000 pounds last year."

"All the time that the allies are losing in production Germany is increasing her production because not a foot of her land has been overrun. Germany is actually producing more food today than ever before in her history. She is using her prisoners to help produce, she has organized all her man and woman power."

"As far as we are concerned we will not starve. We have an excess of one billion bushels of grains other than wheat. I said to Mr. Hoover the other day, 'I would simply take that 180,000,000 bushels of wheat and send it over to the Allies.' But Mr. Hoover does not want to be arbitrary. He thinks the people will respond when they are educated to it. This demand for food is not going to cease when the war ends. This war is going to last for several years and there is going to be a demand for food after the war is over."

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate's attempt to create a super-war council to supervise all war preparation activities is meeting vigorous

opposition from President Wilson, who doubtless, and probably justifiably, feels that it is a direct reproach upon the manner in which his chosen subordinates have conducted war affairs to date. Senator Chamberlain, the same gentleman who is sponsoring compulsory military training, has introduced a bill providing for a war cabinet, to be appointed by the President, "with the consent and approval of the Senate," and to consist of three citizens of "demonstrated executive ability," whose duties would be to "consider, devise and formulate plans and policies, for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war, and . . . to direct and procure the execution of the same. To supervise, co-ordinate, direct and control the functions and activities of all executive departments, officials and agencies in the judgment of the war cabinet. It may be necessary or advisable. To consider and determine . . . all differences and questions that may arise between any such departments, officials and agencies of the government."

Many look upon the agitation for the establishment of a supervisory cabinet as purely a political move, intended to hamper the administration. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's friends who are back of the move are accused of trying to create the cabinet for the express purpose of providing the ex-president with a political job which he may use to further his own future aspirations, it being freely admitted that Mr. Roosevelt still has aspirations. The fact that some of the most ardent supporters of the bill, are warm friends of Mr. Roosevelt, would seem to afford ample proof that the suspicions as to Mr. Roosevelt's ambitions are well founded.

We can see no good coming out of these efforts. They are so patently intended to embarrass those upon whose shoulders the responsibility of successful war prosecution rests, that they should be emphatically defeated. It does not tend to increase the confidence of the people in the chief men of the nation when such petty insinuations are made against their integrity and ability. Moreover, the playing of politics at a time like this, when the very life of the Nation is in the balance, will inevitably result in a total revulsion of feeling on the part of the Nation's citizenry, and a "devil-may-care" attitude toward the continuance of the war. If we have been taught correctly, and it is true that precious principles of life and liberty are at stake, then the actions of the critics of the Wilson Administration savors strongly of near-treason.

Senator Stone of Missouri caused a furore when he appeared on the floor of the Senate recently and launched into a passionate tirade against Theodore Roosevelt, whom he characterized as "the most potent agent of the Kaiser, and the most seditious man of consequence in America." Quoting freely upon the conduct of the war, Senator Stone proclaimed: "The heart of this man is aflame with ambition and he runs amuck. On my responsibility as a senator I charge that since our entrance into the war Roosevelt has been a menace and obstruction to the successful prosecution of the war. His chief blot has not been to solve the mighty problem, but always his blot has been for Roosevelt. I inquire why Roosevelt may say these things when citizens of lesser consequence dare not repeat such thought, for danger of being charged with disloyalty."

In December 1st issue we commented in this column upon the same subject as follows:

"Washington representatives of the country's various peace parties who have been told to refrain from discussions of the war are at a loss to understand the wide latitude of freedom granted to Theodore Roosevelt and other war preachers who are denouncing the administration for its failure to declare war on Austria and Turkey. It is possible that the government discriminates between anti-war agitators and pro-war agitators?"

The severest test to which the loyalty and patience of the people have yet been put was the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield in closing all manufacturing industries not engaged in the manufacture of war supplies, for a five-day period, from January

18th to January 22nd, inclusive, for the purpose of saving coal. No act of war, in which the country has participated, has hit the pocketbook of the nation quite so severely, and it was not surprising that the order was greeted with a howl of protest and criticism. The Garfield order came as a climax to a long period of coal shortage, during which time many industries operated at half capacity, and many homes were without fuel. The movement of sufficient coal to meet the exigencies of the moment, was well under way when the great storm swept down upon the country, imprisoning thousands of carloads of coal on snow-bound sidings, and crippling the entire transportation facilities of the country. Many sections faced actual suffering from want of fuel, and as a final measure the Fuel Administration issued its order. Suspending of operations for the period hurt no one, and it is estimated that at least 30,000,000 tons of coal were saved by the curtailment. The coal situation continues desperate. Another big storm within the next week would be a tragedy. Until the Nation's new train dispatcher can untangle the snarl in the country's transportation lines, we need look for no great relief from the coal crisis. About the wisest and most patriotic thing the people can do now is to keep their fires burning low, and conserve fuel.

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Perhaps some of the readers of this column wonder why we devote so much of our comment to the Russian situation. From the very day that the Bolsheviks assumed control of Russian affairs, it has been our firm conviction that their obscure leaders would play the most important part of any of the world's diplomats in bringing the great war to a close. We are of the same opinion. Our convictions, if anything, are stronger now than ever, despite many undemocratic and harsh measures which Lenin and Trotsky have been accused of imposing upon the people. They have proven themselves the strong men of Russia; if they were to fail there are no leaders of the opposing factions who possess sufficient resourcefulness and courage to save Russia from the brink of the ruin on which she has tottered for so long. Russia was the first of the Allied nations to embark in this war; she will be the first to precipitate its conclusion. The Bolshevik doctrines, necessarily harsh and arbitrary in some respects, are fastening themselves upon the hearts of the Russian people and will survive. All Russia is being drawn within their influence, and it will be surprising indeed, if a strong, dominant government with Lenin as its chosen head, does not arise from the chaos that prevails. Russia will never form a separate peace with Germany on terms dictated by the Kaiser. Recent events prove this. But Russia will be a consistent contender for an early peace, and the Bolsheviks will strike thru the German socialists straight at the heart of the German people, and arouse them to arise against the militarists who now control their destinies.

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Congress is already looking forward again to "vacation days." It has been generally agreed to let "school" out about June 1st. That's rather long-distance planning for these strenuous days.

* * *



WAR WIRES

There is now no doubt in the minds of military authorities of the Allies, but what the Central Powers are preparing for what will perhaps be the greatest offensive of the war. The closing of their northern frontiers, the tightening of the censorship, information obtained from prisoners and direct from Germany, together with observations of Allied fliers, show this preparation to be in progress. There is some diversity of opinion as to where the blow will fall. Some authorities say it is sure to come along the French front, the Huns feeling that the French have about reached the limit of their man power. Others except the blow to fall on the British front, the enemy fearing a French counter offensive less than one along the British front, should the French be attacked in the first Hun offensive. Again there are those who think that the blow will not fall in the West at all, but rather in the Southeast. Where it will fall is known no doubt to only a few of the Austro-German high command. Operations will no doubt open at an earlier time than usual this spring, the invaders wishing to make a final trial of strength before America arrives in force. They have been enabled to withdraw a large number of troops and heavy guns from the Russian front, and these will play an important part when the great offensive starts. On the part of the Allies their commanders feel that they can withstand any offensive which may be launched by the enemy, and believe the one now considered impending will be the last one on the part of the Central Powers.

* * *

The peace negotiations between the Central Powers and the Bolshevik representatives of Russia have again been suspended, and the opinion among foreign observers in Petrograd is that these negotiations are rapidly approaching a final ending. The German authorities insist on retaining their hold upon certain Russian territory and refuse to return the deported population prior to the ending of the war. The Russian delegates insist that this be done and this has proven a continual obstruction in the way of the peace negotiations. In the meantime the Bolshevik program in Russia is travelling a difficult road. The first meeting of the Constituent assembly has precipitated a crisis. The very first vote of the assembly revealed a small anti-Bolshevik majority which elected its candidate for chairman. This was followed by the withdrawal of the extreme social revolutionists and the Bolsheviks and there is now every possibility of the Bolsheviks attempting to reorganize the assembly along lines more to their liking. There are those well informed regarding Russian conditions who predict a bloody dictatorship as the next step in Russian politics.

* * *

The Turkish warships Sultan Salim and Midullu, together with destroyers, were engaged by British forces off the entrance to the Dardanelles, on Sunday morning, January 20. The action resulted in the loss of the two warships together with other units of the Turkish fleet. The Turkish warships were formerly the German ships Breslau and Goeben. They have been active in the Black sea and Russian reports of actions there have often made mention of them. The British lost the monitor Raglan and the small monitor M-28.

* * *

The American Red Cross society has issued a call for volunteers and it is said that an enlistment of 30,000 more women in the service is necessary without delay. The age limit has been reduced to 21 years and in special causes over 40 may be accepted. This is to meet the prospective needs of the government.

* * *

H. Gordon Selfridge of London, England, has established a convalescent home for American soldiers at Highcliff Castle, near Christchurch, Hampshire. Mr. Selfridge is a Chicago man who now operates one of the largest department stores in London.

* * *

Advices at Camp McArthur, received from Senator William Alden Smith, are to the effect that Major Gannser and other officers of German birth will be allowed to accompany their commands to France. Under a general ruling that no German-born officers should go to France, these officers had about given up hope of accompanying their commands. Strenuous worry on the part of our representatives at Washington, however, has resulted as above.

* * *

Former Congressman, Edwin Denby, Detroit, who enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private shortly after the declaration of the war, is now Sergeant and has been recommended for a commission as a provisional second lieutenant. He is now on duty at the Port Royal marine recruit depot.

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A general strike is reported on throughout Austria. The strike has resulted in 120,000 munition workers quitting their jobs and is said to be directly anti-German. Public demonstrations have been held at many places, denouncing Germany for trying to force Austria to continue the war.

* * *

British navy gunners have bombarded Ostend, on the Belgian coast. Ostend is one of the submarine bases and as such an objective point of the Allies.

Am enclosing a dollar bill for our subscription to the best farm paper we have ever taken, altho we now take several others. Think you are trying the hardest to get the farmers a square deal and wish all could get their eyes open and boost for all their might.—Thos. J. Swisher, Cass county.

I am enclosing \$1.00 to pay for the M. B. F., the best paper in the state of Michigan. Hope you will endeavor to work for the farmers' interests until we can obtain a fair price for products.—Ray A. Fuller, Grand Traverse county.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE WILL HELP OUT LABOR SHORTAGE

Will you be short of labor again next summer, Mr. Farmer? Will you hesitate to plant your usual acres because you know not whence will come the help to care for your crops? You can prepare against such shortage now by writing to the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

What is the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve? It is an army of patriotic youths of between sixteen and twenty years of age, organized under the Department of Labor, for the purpose of meeting the agricultural and industrial labor shortage caused by drafting laborers into army service.

The Reserve was organized last May. Since that time state organizations have been effected in forty-one states. The Michigan Division is in charge of Charles A. Parcels, with headquarters at 922 Ford Bldg., Detroit. Mr. Parcels has already enlisted the support of leading farmers and public men of several of the counties, and it is believed that before spring every county in the state will be completely organized.

The principals of schools are secured when possible, to act as enrolling officers. They encourage all young men between the prescribed ages, attending their respective schools, to join the Reserve, and to study the rudimentary lessons of shop and agricultural work that is given. As soon as vacation comes these boys will hold themselves in readiness to go out on the farms or into the shops and help with necessary labors during the summer months.

Every farmer who anticipates that he will need additional help when planting time comes is requested to make application either thru the county director, or if unknown to him, thru the state director at the address given above, and arrangements will be immediately made for filling the need when the time comes.

We know that there are a lot of farmers who haven't got a use whatever for the boy power which the government is perfecting to help them out of the present circumstances. Many believe that a mistake has been made in not giving more liberal exemption to farm laborers. So do we, absolutely. But knowing the pressing needs of war, and of industry the world over, for able-bodied men, we do not anticipate that the government will extend more general exemption even if it were so inclined. This publication and all other leading farm papers, in conjunction with farm organizations in every section of the country have repeatedly petitioned the military authorities, Congress and the President, to relieve farm laborers from military service, but to no avail. It is true that the new draft regulations place the farm laborer in a deferred class, but even that helps but little. It seems useless to argue further upon the subject. The world must be fed, and farmers of Michigan must do their part, acute as the labor situation is.

We urge our readers who anticipate difficulty in securing farm labor next spring and summer to make application early thru MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, or direct to Mr. Parcels, for help from the Boys' Working Reserve. No one expects that these youths can take the place of skilled and hardened laborers on American farms, or perform every kind of farm work intelligently and satisfactorily, but under the careful supervision of the farmer they should and will render valuable help in the planting, cultivation and marketing of next year's crops, and their ability to help the farmer thru the labor crisis must not be underestimated.

If there is anything about this plan that M. B. F. readers do not understand, we wish they would write the editor for further information.

To Live Stock Men

Owing to the late arrivals of mails and the demand for space made just before going to press we regret that we are unable to give reports of all the breeders' meetings held at the Michigan Agricultural College last week. In our next week's issue, however, we have space reserved to conclude these interesting reports.

County Crop Reports

OTTAWA (Northeast)—The poor farmers are trying hard to sell their potatoes in order to raise some money for everyday expenses of living etc. Potato buyers are yet a little shy, although now and then a farmer is fortunate enough to sell a load or so. Most everyone is contented if he has fuel enough to last a few days, and chores and snow shoveling is about all one can do. Some are sawing wood.—R. J. K. Conklin, Jan. 19.

SAGINAW (Northwest)—Everybody doing ores, cutting wood and putting up ice. Weather is extremely cold. Wheat and rye are generally well covered. Not much farm produce moving. Farmers' institute at Saginaw Jan. 18-19, was well worth attending, but crowd was not very large. Importance of good seed was strongly emphasized. Many horses are being purchased here for war purposes.—M. S. G. Hemlock, Jan. 19.

PRESQUE ISLE (Central)—The weather was very cold the past week, it was 25 below zero Saturday, the 19th, and has hovered around 15 to 20 below all the week, with about 30 inches of snow. Farmers are not doing much but getting up wood, which is in good demand at \$2.55 for green hard wood. Most everyone is complaining about cheap beans and potatoes, and most all will cut down their acreage next year. Some have told me the past week they would plant only enough for their own use. Some have looked in the pits where they have stored their potatoes and say they have found lots of them frozen, and some potatoes have frozen in the cellar. Several of our farmers paid \$3 and \$3.50 for seed last year and the dry weather and early frost ruined their crop, and this year they will try something else that is not so perishable. I think there is a good chance for some sugar company to get a good acreage for beets here if they care to.—D. D. S., Millersburg, Jan. 21.

VAN BUREN (Southeast)—Not much doing in this section. Weather cold and roads bad. Thermometer around zero most of the time. Very little hay moving and bedding scarce. Traffic being stopped on Fruit Belt and M. C. R. R. increased the anxiety of the fuel proposition. Wood selling for four and four and a half per cord. Tuesday, the 15th the Wolverine Fruit Ass'n met in the Memorial hall, Paw Paw. The manager's report was very satisfactory, showing through co-operation a saving as compared with an increase of 60 per cent of last year's crop, of \$10 on bulk and 3c on 4 qts. Voted to handle supplies for growers. A general discussion on co-operation which proved a success the past season. The North American Fruit Exchange handling the crop from Van Buren and Cass counties. A move is on foot to get the New York belt to co-operate. The weather cold and roads bad, only a few were present. The Southern Michigan Fruit Ass'n met in the town hall, Lawton, Jan. 19, for their annual meeting, the attendance was small but interest good. The marketing was the main feature discussed. At first they were undecided as to the success of the co-operative marketing system, but after due explanations of certain features and conditions that had to be met the past season, a vote was taken and unanimously carried to continue with the North American another year. All agreed that co-operation was a move in the right direction. The pressure of the war is being felt by all and we are becoming to take it seriously.—V. F. G., Mattawan, Jan. 22.

Why Business Farming has taken Michigan by storm

If I had been taking your paper I would have got four dollars more a ton for my hay. Fifty-four tons, —the hay buyers cleaned right up on me. If your paper cost five dollars a year I would pay it just the same.

John Butler, Emmett, Mich.

FRENSDORF IS RILED AT THE GOVERNOR'S SUBTERFUGE

"The Governor knows the bean situation as well as I do," declared Edward Frensdorf, acting warden of Jackson state prison, to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING over the telephone the other day, apropos the newspaper clash between those two gentlemen over the warden's recommendation that the Governor act to remedy the bean situation.

"I did my duty as an American citizen when I reminded the Governor that there were hundreds of thousands of bushels of beans going to waste in this state, but that Jackson and Ionia prisons could be equipped with drying and canning facilities to save them, if funds for the purpose were provided out of the state's war emergency fund. I don't know what the governor means when he says I did not present the matter 'officially.' I have had it up several times with State Market Director McBride, who is really the man to act with the governor. It isn't my place to suggest how these beans shall be taken care of. That's up to the state authorities."

Time flies. Several million dollars lie idle in Michigan's war fund, while nearly a million bushels of beans lie wet and moldy in Michigan barns waiting for capital to provide the means for drying and canning them. Somebody tell us, please, whyin—1, SOMETHING isn't done to SAVE THESE BEANS?

CHAIRMAN AGR. BOARD SCORES OVER-PRODUCTION TALE

Robert D. Graham, chairman of the state board of Agriculture, is credited by the *Grand Rapids Press* as having taken a fling at the county agents and others who have been at pains to emphasize and greatly exaggerate the potato supply of the country.

"Somebody has been trying to throw an awful scare into the potato growers," said Mr. Graham. "The stories of an enormous crop still in the hands of the farmers and of millions of bushels likely to rot, seem to me to be especially designed to frighten the farmers into selling at any old price. The potato crop still is largely in first hands, it is true, because the harvest last fall was so late only a small part could be marketed, but it is not true the production was abnormal."

"In my opinion there will be a market for the potatoes in the country, and at fair prices. There certainly would be no surplus if the season for old potatoes in the north could be extended by shutting out the southern grown until the first or the middle of June. But the potato growers should not allow themselves to be thrown into a panic. They should not throw their holdings upon the market all at one time. Good, common sense is needed to meet the present situation and much can be accomplished through co-operation between growers and shippers."

"The real problem is not the market for the potatoes, but how to get them to the market and this is a matter of more cars."

ACTS ON GLEANER RECOMMENDATION

We are advised that the Food Administration has taken favorable action upon a resolution that was passed by the Gleaners at their recent convention at Kalamazoo, pertaining to the bean situation in this state. The following telegram has been received from Washington:

Grant Slo um,
Supreme Secy. Gleaners Nat'l
Convention,
Detroit, Mich.

"Food Administration realizes growers' situation and appreciates must net grower reasonable profit in order to stimulate production. Every case reported of profiteering will receive immediate justice. Particular care should be taken by Michigan and New York farmers to reserve dry well matured beans for seed purposes. We are asking for assistance along this line from Governor Sleeper today."
—Food Administrator Kimball.



Good Live Stock aids in making good men and women. Boys and girls whose childhood is enriched with the companionship of baby animals have a keen appreciation of country life.

NO LICENSE NEEDED FOR FARMER TO SELL OWN PRODUCE

Enclosed you will find check for the M. B. F. for one year. I never have taken your paper but have been reading the neighbors' for about three weeks. I don't see how a farmer can get along without it. I am a small farmer; have been shipping potatoes, apples and beans back to Indiana for about four years, selling some wholesale and some retail. I have not shipped any this year but would like to commence at once. I would like to have a little information in regard to license. Will I have to have a license to ship in this way. Over two weeks ago I wrote to Washington to the U. S. Food Administration but have received no reply. Will you please advise me what step to take to get this license?—O. A. M., Copemish.

Regarding the license proposition, will say that it is our understanding from your letter that what you are going to ship is just the produce which you have raised on your own farm. In other words, that you have a few beans, potatoes, apples, etc., which you wish to ship, and if that is the case, we do not think it will be necessary for you to procure a license. If you were buying these commodities and dealing in them generally, you would have to secure a license, but it is not necessary to have a license to sell your own product in a small way.

HOW BEAN DEALERS' ASS'N DEFINES "PRIME" BEANS

I am a subscriber to your valuable paper and see by your market quotations on beans that you quote a grade that is called prime. Now we farmers do not know what a prime bean is on the market as we have to sell on a strictly choice hand-picked basis. Would you be kind enough to explain the difference?—L. B., Sterling.

According to the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n. grading rules, a "prime" bean is defined as follows: "Prime, hand-picked pea beans, Michigan grading, must be fairly good, average color of crop year, sound, dry, well screened, and must not contain more than three per cent of discolored and split beans or more than ten per cent of large or medium beans." In marketing these beans, the elevators take a certain reduction under choice hand-picked.

LEGAL WEIGHT OF BUSHEL OF BEANS IN MICHIGAN

The legal weight of beans in Michigan is 60 pounds. Our law makes no distinction between different classes of beans. In other states the legal weight of a bushel of red or white kidney beans and agricultural wax beans and others of the larger sizes is 58 pounds. Every bean of these sorts is shipped out of Michigan at 58 lbs. per bu. That means that the bean buyer makes a clean steal of 2 lbs. of this class of beans, and has been doing it for years. Mr. Orr, of course, doesn't know anything about this. And all bean buyers are ignorant of this fact, when they buy, but when they sell they keep out the 2 pounds all right. The catalogue houses that handle beans make the distinction in weight between these two classes of beans.—C. W. C., McBride.

The lawful weight of one bushel of beans in the State of Michigan is 58 pounds. In the great majority of cases this is the weight taken per bushel by elevators, and if any elevator is not following this rule they are taking what does not belong to them, and they are liable to see trouble. It is a very easy matter for the grower to watch this and see that the elevator takes only 58 pounds for a bushel. There is no argument whatever in this case, as they have no right to take more than that weight. Should your elevator man insist on taking 60 pounds of red kidney beans to the bushel, before you make a settlement with him, have him give you a written statement to that effect. Then send the statement into this office and we will see that the matter is investigated.

CAN THE GOVERNMENT CONFISCATE FARMER'S SUGAR?

I see by the Saginaw daily paper that they are going to send a man from house to house and if they find you have any more sugar than to last you a few days that they are going to take it. Can they do so? We raise sugar beets and so are entitled to 400 pounds. Can we keep it? Has any one any right to take it? My husband takes the M. B. F. and it is the best clean paper we ever took; so full of business and good advice. Long may it live. As soon as it is a little warmer we will get you some subscriptions. Please answer the questions by letter or thru the columns of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, as it is a question we beet growers are all anxious about.—Mrs. J. W. B., Breckenridge.

We do not believe that the Michigan Food Ad-

ministrator has any intention of sending his agents into private houses to explore the sugar bin. It is our opinion that any announcements to this effect are intended only as a warning against the hoarding of sugar, and that there is no intention of carrying out the threat. Altho the power of the Food Administration is practically unlimited in some directions, there is nothing in the food administration law which either creates or contemplates the authority to enter private homes for such purposes. This is a practice which was permissible and popular two or three centuries ago, but the rights of the twentieth century individual are held in greater respect.

We are referring this matter to Mr. Prescott, the food administrator, for an official opinion. In the meantime, Mrs. B., don't worry. Your sugar is perfectly safe.

WHAT CROPS WILL YOU PLANT THE COMING SEASON?

The big question before farmers of Michigan right now has to do with the planning and planting of next year's crops. Many farmers have become discouraged over the disastrous grading rules; the near-failure of the bean crop; the labor shortage; high prices of machinery; and not the least the constant struggle they have been obliged to make in order to secure even a fair profit on their crops and dairy products. These and numerous other difficulties have left them in a state of indecision as to how much of their land they will cultivate the coming season. Other farmers, however, despite the uncertainty of the times are laying their plans for bumper crop production.

No one need fear but what the farmers of this state will produce their entire share of the nation's food supply another year. We predict that they will do their loyal duty in this respect just as they have the present year. However, if the farmers of every state of the union are in the same frame of mind as those of Michigan, there will be no danger of over-production.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING firmly believes that some effort should be made by the government to make a survey of the nation's contemplated crops, and be able to determine before the planting what crops are liable to be over-produced and what will fall below normal production. Anticipating, however, that no such an effort will be made, we are attempting to gain some idea of the probable planting of the various crops in this state, and ask our readers to help us gather this information. If we can get fifty to a hundred representative farmers in every county of the state to advise us the approximate quantities of the crops they expect to plant, we should be able, by the law of averages, to make an approximation of the total acreage to be planted to these crops, and a comparison with last year's production. We wish you would help us, friend farmers.

The coupon below will show you how to do it.

Are you planning to raise more or to raise less of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, peas, beans, sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, hay, horses, beef cattle, dairy stock, sheep, swine, poultry, or for feed carrots, mangels, rutabagas, silage?

Please fill out this coupon, sign your name and postoffice address and mail to the editor of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Your name will be held in strict confidence if you so request.

I am planning to raise this coming season: (Please state approximate number of acres of the principal crops, or head of the principal live stock.)

Please state in detail as to each crop whether this represents a larger or less acreage, and live stock production than last year.

Name

Address

(Important—If you are unable to give this information now, please keep this coupon until your plans for next year's production have been completed.)

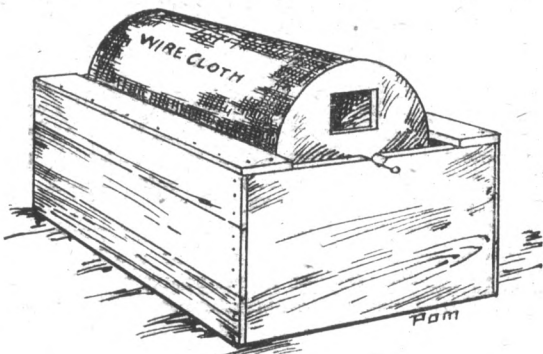
MCBRIDE FARMER TELLS HOW HE DRIED HIS WET BEANS

Mr. C. W. Crum, Secretary and treasurer of the Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, submits the following scheme for the drying of beans. The method originated with himself, and he believes other farmers can use it to equal success. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is not prepared to say whether Mr. Crum's plan is a practical one for the average farmer or not. For the drying of a small quantity of beans it might work to advantage, but it hardly seems possible that a farmer with fifty or more bushels would find it either practical or economical. However, we are glad to present the plan to our readers, and let them try it out if they so desire. We should be interested in learning of the outcome of their experience with Mr. Crum's "dryer."

"I have been waiting for some 'scientific expert' to tell the farmers how to dry their water-soaked beans," writes Mr. Crum, "and have thought lately that possibly the plan I had figured out for handling mine should be made public. Not that it is the best way, but it is one way to take care of some of these beans.

"I had beans out 5 or 6 weeks in rain and snow. Turned them 8 to 13 times, and finally set 8 ft. poles in the field, threw pieces of wood at the bottom and piled the beans in stacks around the poles, making stacks about 4 ft. in diameter and 7 ft. high, capped with straw and muslin caps. When hulled they had stood in these stacks two or three weeks, and I expected them to be so wet that they would mould and spoil. This is the plan I had worked out:

"To cut round wheels from 10 or 12 inch boards,



and tack around them wire cloth (window screen), making the roll long enough to fit into any box, such as a cracker box. Remove enough of the bottom of the box so that this wire roll will set into it. Drive a spike in the center of each wheel that the wire is tacked to, to keep roll from going clear into the box. But a hole in one of the wheels near the wire, to pour the beans in at about a peck at a time. Put your box over a floor register, if you have a furnace, and place the wire cylinder in the opening you have made in the bottom so that the spikes rest on the bottom of the ends of the box. The heat will be forced thru and around the beans, which in most cases will become plenty dry in an hour to an hour and a half. You can turn them by rolling the cylinder as a peanut roaster. You must be careful not to take too much water out of them.

"You can sit this rig on four flat irons on your stove if you do not have a furnace.

"Before buying the wire to make these driers of, I experimented by drying some very wet beans on a small sand screen about 2 ft. square. I put 66 lbs. and 2 oz. of wet beans on this screen, set it on irons over my wife's range one evening, stirring the beans occasionally. The fire went low and I left them there until morning, and found 5 lbs. and 14 oz. 1 lb. and 4 oz. of water had been driven out of them. But they were left too dry.

"This convinced me that it would do the business, but when I hulled I found my beans did not need to be dried. I still have the wire screen."

BLAME THE RAILROADS IF THIS ISSUE IS DELAYED

If this issue does not reach your hands promptly Saturday morning, please do not conclude that the fault is wholly ours. The mails are in a state of congestion, many trains have been taken off and the continued tie-up in the transportation system causes endless delays. Papers of national circulation which ordinarily reach Michigan readers on Thursday do not arrive now until Saturday and Monday. We are doing our best to get MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING to you on time, but we can't control their delivery after we turn them over to the postoffice.

"PROTECT OUR RIGHTS" IS FARMERS' DEMAND

(Continued from page 1)

The facts submitted further prove that New York and Pennsylvania ungraded potatoes are selling MUCH HIGHER than Michigan graded stock. The week ending January 12th, farmers of Delaware county, Pa., were receiving \$1.25 per bushel for ungraded stock; Cattaraugus county New York, \$1.50 per bushel; Oneida county, N. Y., \$1.25 per bushel.

The information presented in the foregoing paragraphs should convince any man that the farmers of Michigan are the innocent victims of one of the most damnable conspiracies ever set on foot. Who the instigator is we do not know, but the plain, unvarnished facts seem to indicate that certain Government "experts" and every member of the Michigan Potato Shippers' Association are either innocent or willing parties to the conspiracy.

We charge that Prof. C. W. Waid, as secretary of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association, and that Mr. J. W. Hicks, and J. G. Milward, president and secretary, respectively, of the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association, have it within their power to remove this discrimination against the farmers of their states, but for some strange inexplicable reason they refuse to act. In previous issues of this publication we have shown that the attitude of Prof. Waid is decidedly one of indifference, if not positive opposition to the growers' interests. In further substantiation of our claim that the responsibility rests largely upon the shoulders of so-called "experts" and "specialists," we quote as follows from a letter which was sent to Senator Wm. Alden Smith, in response to the protest he filed with Mr. Hoover; and which was forwarded to us by Senator Smith:

"Mr. Hoover has requested that I acknowledge your letter of the 10th regarding the matter of grading potatoes about which there seems to be some misunderstanding in your state * * *

"The writer has been in charge of the Horticultural Department of the Michigan Agriculture College for the past nine years, being temporarily assisting the Food Administration. Our college and those in charge of the potato work there have been persistently trying for years to establish a grade for the farmers and potato growers of the state, and now that it is possible to establish these we have been doing everything possible to bring it about. I have been in constant touch with our men at East Lansing and they are heart and soul in favor of sticking to these grades. (Signed) H. J. Eustace."

Certainly there is no attempt made in the above letter to shift the blame from guilty shoulders. Mr. Eustace frankly admits that certain men at East Lansing have been doing everything within their power to bring these grading rules about, and that despite the apparent injustice, they are HEART AND SOUL IN FAVOR OF STICKING TO THE GRADES.

We have glossed over our words long enough. The farmers of this state are facing a million dollar loss because of the infamous and discriminatory grading rules. Their rights have been grossly violated by a handful of incompetents who are prostituting sacred privileges, born of the exigencies of war, to force upon the farmers of the nation the acceptance of petty theories and twisted judgments. There is no authority on earth in peace times, excepting the Congress consisting of the people's chosen representatives that would have the power to compel the farmers to do what two men on the food administration are now compelling them to do against their will and to their detriment. Shall a matter which so vitally concern the rights and interests of the farmers of Michigan be subjected to the whims of those who have little knowledge of the farmers' needs and no sympathy with his viewpoint? Which is to govern the potato situation, the hobbies of a few commission merchants and "experts" or the wishes and rights of a hundred thousand farmers?

We have exhausted both our efforts and patience in trying to persuade those responsible for the present potato situation to do something—any thing, to make amends for the damage already done. Prof. Waid has been given every opportunity to come out like the champion of the farmers' interests that he ought to be, and to use his influence with the overlords who preside over the potato committee at Washington. He has confessed knowledge of the injustice, but his whole attitude has been one of compromise and indecision.

Justice having been denied by the potato dictators, the growers turn now to those whom they have elected to represent their interests at Washington. Here is what they say to them:

"The leading crop industry of Michigan is the growing of potatoes. 100,000 farmers are engaged commercially in this enterprise. For years we have sold our potatoes according to prescribed methods and customs. When we planted the biggest crop in the state's history last spring, we had every reason to believe that these methods would be in use when we harvested our crop. But it was not to be. Without our knowledge or consent, arbitrary rules were established for the grading of this product that we grow. Had we been convinced that the new rules were for the benefit of the country, and had they been put into immediate and compulsory effect in every section of the United States, we would have patriotically silenced our personal views, and made no protest. But we have shown you gentlemen that we have been discriminated against, our graded product is being sold today in competition with ungraded stock, and at lower prices. Many of us are facing great loss, if not ruin, and now absolutely convinced of the vicious imposition against us, we protest vigorously against this trespass upon our rights.

"We helped to elect you gentlemen to the positions you now fill, because we believed you would represent our interests to the best of your ability. We still believe so. We petition you, as representatives of the people of Michigan, to investigate the claims we have laid before you, and to use your influence immediately to remedy the situation.

"Specifically, we ask that you go in a body before both the potato committee and if necessary before Mr. Hoover, and ask that the discrimina-

tions against the farmers of Michigan be removed by abandoning the grades for the present year. It will not do now to enforce compliance to the rules in other states in an effort to equalize the discriminations. It is too late for that now. Farmers of those sections have already placed their stock upon the market ungraded. We ask the same right. Please understand that we are in favor of a system of grading and sorting which takes out all diseased, frozen and inferior stock. It is the classifying of edible potatoes, frequently our BEST stock—as No. 2 grade, with little market value, to which we are opposed.

"We ask that you also determine, if possible, why the organized dealers of Michigan are paying the LEAST for potatoes of the dealers of any other state. We wish to know, and we believe it is our right to know why farmers of New York, for instance, are receiving from twenty to forty cents a bushel MORE for potatoes than we. We wish also to know why we receive only 75c to \$1 per bushel for potatoes that sell on the markets less than a hundred miles away at \$1.40 to \$2.00 a bushel.

"It should be very clear to you that the rights of the people of your state have not been given the same consideration as those of other states. You will not, we know, permit this discrimination to continue if you have it within your power to prevent. Your judgment will not be swayed by the glib explanations of the theorists and "experts" to whom you will be referred. You will be governed, we believe, by the FACTS we have placed before you and will act accordingly."

POTATO DEMAND STRONG AND PRICES ADVANCING

As we go to press the potato market is showing signs of unusual activity. The demand is normal, but the supply is light owing to car shortage and exceptional weather conditions. The Detroit market has advanced forty cents a hundred during the past week, and with very few potatoes to be had at that price. It is an indication that reserve stocks have been pretty well cleaned up and that buyers are waiting for incoming country shipments to meet the demand.

As the marketing season advances, and the price of potatoes remains high, those who have been talking so much about over-production, begin to scratch their heads and wonder, and many market authorities are beginning to believe that the production figures have been greatly over-estimated.

On Wednesday, January 23rd, the Detroit market was quoted at \$2.30 per cwt., or \$1.38 per bushel. The average price to the farmer on that day thruout the state was \$1.23 per cwt. We know our farmers would be interested also, in learning that potatoes were sold out of Mount Clemens stores on January 23rd, at \$1.60 per bushel.

We just wish to advise our readers to hang on to their spuds a few days longer, pending the outcome of their final appeal on the grading proposition, unless of course, the price goes high enough in the meantime, to enable them to sell at a profit.

REPORT OF ANNUAL HOLSTEIN SALE AT BREEDERS' GATHERING

At the sale of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle held at the Michigan Agricultural College Friday, January 18, 1918, the various consignments were sold as follows:

Elzevère Colantha Butter Boy De Kol, A. J.	
Robinson, Mason	\$195
Lanthe Wayne De Kol, Dr. Wm. K. Wilson,	
Lansing	320
Heifer calf, Chas. D. Brannan, Williamston	75
Heifer calf, Chas. D. Brannan, Williamston	75
Selma Laundry Girl, J. B. Branson, Lincoln	265
Heifer calf, Chas. S. Merriman, Deckerville	140
Heifer calf, A. N. Louchs, Charlotte	110
Heifer calf, E. B. Griffin, Angola, Ind.	220
Selma Pietertje Laundry Girl, C. Jordan, Charlotte	200
Heifer calf, Chas. S. Merriman, Deckerville	140
Bessie Netherland Pontiac, J. P. Branson, Lincoln, Neb.	295
Maude Netherland Pontiac, J. B. Branson	355
Heifer calf, Rossman Bros., Lakeview	150
Lady Washington Hartog, W. F. Shilling, Northfield, Minn.	625
Mable Export King Korndyke, James Wright, Maple Rapids	230
Pauline Johanna Payne 2d, I. C. Grill, Hubbardston	235
Queen Model Korndyke, Dr. Wm. K. Wilson	300
College Colantha Canary, J. B. Branson	420
College Belle Johanna Payne, J. B. Branson	250
College Lassie Margolyn and calf, J. B. Branson	500
Belle Mutual Payne, Hunter Bros., Northfield, Minn.	300
Colantha Segis Margolyn, Chas. Heer, Howell	225
Stella Canary Segis, W. F. Shilling	425
Houtje Pietertje Toppie 2d, Dr. Wm. K. Wilson	180
Heifer calf, sire, 119794, dam, 218192, Geo. E. Fisher, Plymouth	130
Heifer calf, sire 119794, dam, 218193, Fern C. Kinne, Albion	160
Snowball Albino De Kol 2d, Jas. Wright	170
Snowball De Kol Queen C. Jordan	165
Snowball De Kol Queen 2d, Dr. Wm. K. Wilson	225
Espanore Bonheur Elzevère, E. B. Griffin	200
Espanora Daisy, Geo. E. Fisher, Plymouth	180

A Summary of the Potato Situation

1. Grading rules recommended by the Department of Agriculture, without intent or power to enforce at the present time, have been established by the potato committee, which consists of Lou D. Sweet, a Colorado millionaire, and E. P. Miller, a Chicago potato dealer, and thru the Michigan Shippers' Association, organized by Mr. Miller, are being made compulsory in this state.

2. The farmers were not consulted. In order to save their conscience, those responsible called in Mr. Waid and certain other potato "experts" who claimed to represent the opinions of the growers, and secured their approval of the plan. This was after the 1917 crop was planted. The farmers had no inkling of what had been done until the time came to market their potatoes. Then they learned the truth. With much of the crop undersized, due to early frosts, resulting in the classifying of from thirty to forty per cent of their crop as No. 2 grade, with little and in some sections of the state, absolutely no market value, the farmers plainly saw that they were facing loss and in some instances practically financial ruin, and that some unknown dictator had robbed them of the year's livelihood.

3. Some of the farmers, in immediate need of money, sold. Others could not afford to grade and sell at ruling prices. They held their potatoes. Millions of bushels were kept back from the markets early in the fall because the farmers could not believe but what the grading rules would be removed and they would be able to sell their crop later at a profit.

4. Growers of other states, unhampered by the grading rules, began to put their stock on the market. The demands were met, stocks accumulated at receiving points, and prices declined.

5. Hundreds of farmers in every potato growing county of the state, begged this publication to do something to help them out of what appeared to be a most desperate situation. We attempted to persuade the potato committee to either revise or abandon the rules for the present year, and showed very clearly that the product of the farmers of Michigan did not have an equal chance with those of other states. Our appeals have been met with indifference and rebuff, the opinions of the farmers have been scorned, and to this day not a single effective effort has been made by the Food Administration to rectify the inequalities for which its agents are responsible.

6. It has been established without the shadow of a doubt that no demand exists among consumers for graded potatoes. Consequently graded stock commands no higher prices than ungraded stock, and while the farmers of Pennsylvania and New York are flooding the markets with ungraded potatoes, at good prices, farmers of Michigan are having a hard time to find a market for graded stock, at any old price.

Every Business Farmer should read John J. Ferguson's Live Stock Industry Review



Four pure-bred mares and stallions, Conquest 39333, on farm at Michigan Agricultural College. Shown at the Breeders' Meeting.

THE PART OF AMERICA'S AGRICULTURE IN WINNING THE WAR

(Continued from page 3)

"We will first of all increase our acreage of wheat as much as we dare. I am not going to tell you to plow all your acres and plant to wheat. We should plant all the acres to wheat that we dare and still save our rotation and our fertility and make very acre count. Don't plant poor seed. Raise only efficient animals. Don't decrease your flocks and herds. Some of our farms are selling off their producing stock. Keep your herds in the best condition because we have to supply not only our own needs but those of our allies. We have dairy cattle that we have improved over the dairy cattle that we have imported. We have Belgium horses which are an improvement over those raised in Belgium. We must rehabilitate Belgium's horse herd after the war.

"The most serious factor with which we have to contend is the labor problem. The sad part of it is that we are not going to have any better conditions while the war lasts. It is unavoidable that in a situation like this we will have labor disturbances which will last for years to come. You must organize your forces to do the best you can with what you have. Your farm is your individual problem and no one can tell you how to run it. Any man who does anything less than his best is lacking in patriotism. I know what you have had to face. I know this draft is working an injustice on the farmer. I think this re-classification will help you. But just remember that nobody else's mistake is your excuse. Any man, woman or child in this country or state who lives thru this war and does not suffer is a slacker. You cannot get up in the morning and say, 'Today I will not make any sacrifice for the cause,' and any man who lives thru a day without making a sacrifice is not doing his share.

"But I know the farmer will do his part. He did it in the Revolutionary War when we did not fight England, but a German king seated on the English throne. He did it again in the Civil War. And in 1918 history will repeat itself. Uncle Sam will say to the American farmer, 'You must help, you must be patriots,' and you will promptly say to Uncle Sam, 'We have not failed you in the past and we will not fail you now.'

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE

"With the domestic and foreign food supply situation as it is today, every discussion of live stock matters must be a Help-Win-the-War argument," John J. Ferguson told the livestock men. "Our people at home must be fed—the Army and Navy and those of our Allies must have abundant supplies of nourishing food, of which meat must be the principal factor.

"The basic appeal of our national Food Administration is more meat and more wheat. Given these two primary foods in ample supply, our fighting men can and will fight to sure and certain victory. The duty and burden of supplying the world's commercial supply of meat depends most directly upon farmers and stockmen of the United States.

"Since September 1, 1917, all old, established standards, prices and values have been swept away. Since then, the inexorable law of supply

and demand has established an entirely new order of things in the production, marketing and distribution of live stock and these products.

"The following information recently compiled by Swift & Company gives a concise review of live stock production and prices for the year 1917, which was the climax year in the live stock situation:

"1917 has been a year of abnormally high prices in general and although the prices of live stock and meats have not risen as

much as those of other commodities, record prices have been the rule in the live stock market. "The highest prices paid for livestock in Chicago, together with dates on which they were paid, were as follows:

Cattle, September 19, \$17.90; hogs, August 21, \$20; sheep, May 12, \$16; lambs, May 17, \$20.60.

"These prices, however, were for choice lots that topped the market on the respective dates. The actual payments per hundred-weight by Swift & Company at all plants for live stock for the fiscal years 1915, 1916 and 1917, were as follows:

	1915	1916	1917
Cattle	\$7.10	\$7.21	\$8.66
Hogs	7.09	8.49	12.89
Sheep and Lambs	7.85	9.16	12.79

"The rapid increase in prices is further brought out by the following statement which shows the average prices paid by Swift & Company in December 1916, and December 1917, and the percentage of increase:

	December 1916	December 1917	Percent Increase
Cattle	\$7.10	\$8.81	24.1
Hogs	9.78	16.67	70.3
Sheep	11.58	15.06	30.1
Average	8.69	11.70	34.8

"1917 figures, issued by the Chicago Drovers'



No animal possesses greater ability to convert farm wastes and dairy by-products into valuable food products than the hog. Today, when food conservation is so essential it would seem wise policy for the farmer to take up this side line of the farming business.

Journal, show that during the past ten years, the price of native beef cattle has doubled; that the price of sheep and lambs has more than doubled; and that the price of hogs has increased two and one-half, as shown in the following statement:

	Native beef cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
1917	\$11.60	\$11.00	\$15.60	\$15.10
1907	5.80	5.25	7.05	6.10

"The year was also marked by record receipts of cattle, which were the largest in the history of the country. When the 1916 marketing of cattle showed such an increase over previous years, it was commonly believed that this was done at the expense of the number of cattle remaining on the farms, but the Secretary of Agriculture stated in his annual report that the number of live cattle on farms in January 1917, had increased in spite of the greater slaughtering of the previous year.

"We learn from the recently issued annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture that the record-breaking marketings of 1917 have again been accompanied by an increase in the number of cattle on farms, and than January 1918 finds more than there were a year ago.

"The number of hogs received at the central markets showed a slight decrease as compared

with 1916. The need for hog products on the part of the Allies will no doubt act as a stimulant for greater hog production in the near future. The number of sheep marketed also showed a decline as compared with 1916.

"1917 prices for cattle and hogs were much higher than for the previous year after an almost steady increase for the past 15 years. The price of cattle has doubled—prices for hogs have much more than doubled since 1917.

"While wholesale prices for meats have necessarily gone up with livestock prices, the increase has not been relatively so great. This saving to the consumer has been made possible through better utilization of by-products which permit packers to pay better prices for livestock.

"From 1915 to 1917, the wholesale price of meat has increased only 20.7 percent whereas the price of livestock increased 39 percent.

"Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at nine principal markets for seven years—1911 to 1917, inclusive (years ending September 30) were as follows:

Year	No. Head	Year	No. Head
1911	9,416,374	1915	8,464,185
1912	8,861,404	1916	9,650,000
1913	9,108,500	1917	12,278,000
1914	8,193,856		

Receipts of Hogs at nine principal markets years ending September 30, 1911-1917.

Year	No. Head	Year	No. Head
1911	19,217,508	1915	21,366,000
1912	21,035,000	1916	25,258,000
1913	19,997,000	1917	25,049,000
1914	19,176,000		

Receipts of Sheep at nine principal markets years ending September 30, 1911-1917.

Year	No. Head	Year	No. Head
1911	13,530,000	1915	11,994,000
1912	14,148,000	1916	11,741,000
1913	14,146,000	1917	11,415,000
1914	14,702,000		

"The most important fact in these figures is a pronounced increase in receipts of cattle in 1917. Hogs show a slight decrease as compared with 1916—otherwise receipts of hogs were greater than for any previous year, and receipts of sheep show a continuous decline.

"While it is true that livestock production has not increased in proportion to the increase of human population in this country, figures indicating that the livestock situation is not so serious as the public generally suppose.

"We have good authority for believing that the number of cattle on farms in this country is greater today than ever before, in spite of the fact that the number sent to market for slaughter in 1917 was the greatest in our history. It is not generally realized by the public that the record marketings both in 1916 and 1917 have been accompanied by a decided increase each year in the number of cattle left on the farms.

"The number of hogs has shown a slight decrease in 1917—both in the number on farms and the number sent to market. The short pig crop in 1917 is undoubtedly due to the high price of corn, which encouraged sale of breeding stock. Also, the unfavorable spring of 1917 caused very heavy mortality among little pigs. In spite of the decrease in 1917 as compared with 1916, it should be remembered that production has been greater than for any previous year, with prospects of its increasing in 1918. Hog production, although it has not quite kept pace with population, has shown a continuous actual increase. Sheep are the only important kind of livestock which have shown an actual continuous production decrease.

"Every man in the livestock business would like someone to tell him what is ahead. Will supply and demand continue to operate in such a way that reasonable profits will be assured to the producer? On this matter, no one has any definite knowledge, but perhaps a survey of the situation might be of interest.

"It is apparent that when the War ends, Europe will require quantities of American meats (Continued on page 23)



Sheep raising is destined to become one of Michigan's important industries, and the opportunity is large right now to capitalize upon the natural facilities of this state for sheep production. The demand for wool and mutton far exceeds the supply. There is profit today in the growing of sheep.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association Donates to Michigan Red Cross Fund

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING, SHOW AND SALES

Pres. Jay Smith of Ann Arbor called the 27th annual meeting of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association to order at 4:30 p. m. Thursday, January 17th. The report of the Secretary, W. W. Knapp of Howell was read and accepted.

The following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Pres. Jay Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Knapp; Vice President, George A. Prescott.

After a short discussion it was voted to hold a public sale at Flint the first Tuesday in June. Numerous breeders promised to put some of their best stock in the sale and to co-operate in every way possible to make the sale a success.

Immediately after the meeting about 100 members of the Association marched to the Masonic Temple where a banquet had been prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Stephenson acted as toastmaster. Before introducing the speakers of the evening. Mr. Stephenson urged all of the members to produce as much as possible and to forget the money side of their farming until after the war. He said:

"Our boys at the front and those in training are not thinking of the dollars and cents they are making. They are fighting for our cause and it is up to us to see that they are well fed. We, as breeders of Shorthorn cattle, can do our bit and it is up to us to produce all the beef, pork, beans, wool and everything else we can rather than to think of our farming in dollars and cents."

Capt. Robson responded with a brief address in which he urged breeders to hold on to their good females. He pointed out that in Europe there is a shortage of more than thirty million head of cattle and that after the war is over there is going to be an enormous demand for breeding stock and beef. The Capt. also entertained those present with several songs.

W. W. KNAPP OF HOWELL

"We fix the price on our cattle by what we let the good animals in our sale sell for tomorrow. I want to impress upon each member of the association the importance of having every one who contributes cattle to our sales to have their pedigrees before the sale date."

M. P. COOK OF FLINT

"We are sure to have a sale here tomorrow and I want to tell you that the prices that cattle will sell for tomorrow will gauge the prices of the cattle in your herds. Do not let any of the good animals in the sale go for less than they are worth."

"As I sit down here tonight and look into your faces and realize that you have everything your hearts desire I am filled with thoughts of the fireless and foodless homes in our country, and with what is going on in France and Belgium."

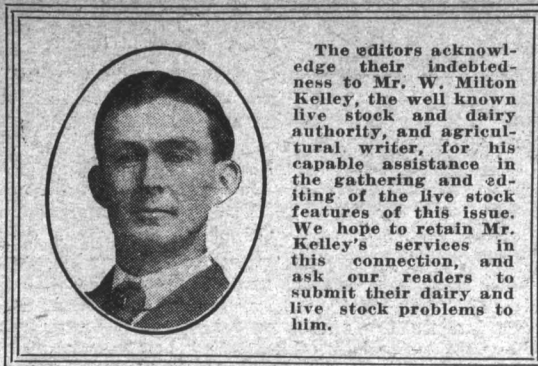
"It is up to us to raise every pound of pork, beans, beef, dairy products, in fact, everything we possibly can. Gentlemen we have as great a duty to perform as the boys at the front. If you could see things as I have seen them in travelling in the East and hear men tell of conditions as I have you would see things differently. My wife and I, while visiting a young doctor, who is a friend of our family, in Rochester saw two young Belgian children who had been mutilated by those who profess to have German Kultur. If you could see brave Canadian soldiers pinned to the sides of houses with bayonets and left to die you would realize the importance of making things as pleasant for our boys who are fighting in France. While we are surrounded by all the good things here tonight let us go home and make resolutions to do our bit at home. I am buying corn and doing all I can to back the boys at the front. Russia has backed down and if she furnishes food for Germany we do not know how long this war will last. As I saw the French and Belgian refugees in New York I resolved to do my bit. Gentlemen, it isn't my desire to cast a gloom on this meeting but I want you to swear to do your bit to back the boys who are somewhere in France to fight our battles."

PROF. BROWN OF M. A. C.

"Breeders and farmers are making no large profits, but land, stock and crops are worth more. The business looks good compared with other lines of business. Industrial stocks have gone down and the markets for many products have gone down, and many a good business man is close pinched by the present conditions. Other business has been hit harder than farming."

"The one thing to do is to do the best we can in the same old way raising more food, beef, pork, mutton and so forth to feed our people. Do just a little bit more and do it just a little better. And there is no animal that will help to do it better than the red, white and roan."

At the conclusion of the banquet it was unanimously decided to donate the proceeds from the sale of one of the animals entered in the following day's sale to the Red Cross fund. The Association bought Princess Hampton from Mr. M. Wagner, of Fremont, Ohio, after which she was sold

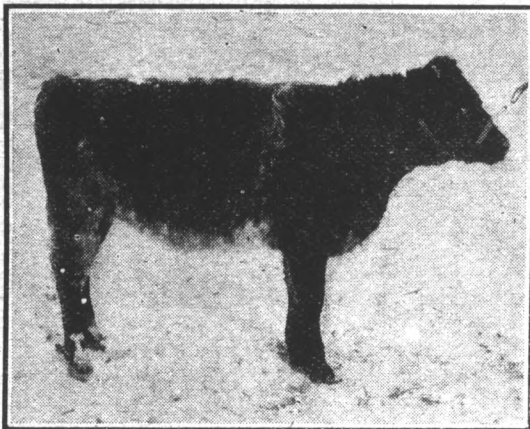


The editors acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. W. Milton Kelley, the well known live stock and dairy authority, and agricultural writer, for his capable assistance in the gathering and editing of the live stock features of this issue. We hope to retain Mr. Kelley's services in this connection, and ask our readers to submit their dairy and live stock problems to him.

at auction to E. A. Stevenson, Port Huron for \$325, proceeds going to the Red Cross. This heifer topped the sale.

COMPLETE LIST OF SHORTHORN SALES

Baroness Hudson 6th, Geo. Doster, Doster.....	\$160
Lavender Maid 203303 and B.C., John Hisler, Charlotte.....	325
Luverne 465677 D. S. Bristol, Royal Oak.....	170
Lorna K 620826, V. M. Shoemith, Bailey.....	165
Royal Sultan 620824 W. H. Campbell, Alpena.....	155
Roxie 514663, Chas. Findlay, Albion.....	170
Bonnie Lad 620823, Jed Waldo, Grand Ledge.....	205
Golden Prince 601574, C. Richman, Doster.....	300
Bray's Sharon 485101, Ollie Cross, Plainell.....	235
Pioneer Ruby 485105, Ralph Safford, Fenwick.....	200
Lily Bloom 585453, John Crawford, Dowagiac.....	235
Mopewood Eclipse 584878, T. D. Smith, Oxford.....	250
Roan King 6th 611951, J. H. Sim, Williamston.....	140
Roan King 7th 611952, E. VanSickle, Albion.....	100
Snow Queen 591184, Geo. Doster, Doster.....	100
Hazelwood Lady 491183, Harry Nearberg, Albion.....	165
Highland Prince 609913, I. J. Bartley, Homer.....	300
Lady Bismarck 56026, Xavier Barnhart, St. John.....	225
Tulip's Victor 619164, Peter Kuntz, Hastings.....	145
Mysie's Pride 619162, W. B. McQuillan, Howell.....	220
Prince Victor 619163, Clifford Rhodes, Charlotte.....	168
Prince Henry 620455, Max Ifer, Williamston.....	105
Bob Boy 620454, John Spearmaker, Riley.....	125
Invincible 505137, W. S. Wood & Co., Leslie.....	110
Hughey 590523, A. Voss, Luther.....	280
Huron King 585810, John Hisler, Charlotte.....	135
Prince Archer 619343, John Bickel, Freeland.....	180
Baron Archer 619340, A. E. Stevenson, Pt. Huron.....	110
Young Mary's Lad 2nd 609150, Y. R. Merrill, Hamburg.....	175



Princess Hampton, the Red Cross Heifer

White Chief 627260, C. A. Bray, Okemos.....	115
Blackwood Prince, M. H. Alban, Willis.....	140
King Lavender 621128, Aaron Hagenbooth, Three Rivers.....	225
Rosy 235156, Ralph Safford, Fenwick.....	205
Spotlight 624695, J. E. Rubbert, Perry.....	80
Pat Light 624693, Henry Perry, Charlotte.....	75
Redman 624694, Ivan Briggs, Bellevue.....	60
Princess Royal 618049, Bristol, Royal Oak.....	120
Village Princess 603851, Geo. Doster, Doster.....	160
Mary Mollie 2d 571146, R. J. Fellows.....	170
Duchess' Master 603848, R. J. Fellows, Jackson.....	135
Duchess' Major 603847, H. and C. Shutmaat, Hamilton.....	180
Village Judge 500581, Geo. Doster, Doster.....	110
Princess Hampton 510624, A. E. Stevenson.....	325
Young Lady 478234, Geo. Doster, Doster.....	150
Lavender Maid 603327, W. H. Pearson, Merle Beach.....	280
Bachelor Cumberland 531693, V. M. Shoemith, Bailey.....	220
Prince Cumberland 544923, J. F. McCansey, Union City.....	275

Man Shall Not Live By Bread Alone

FIXING THE PRICE of wheat at \$2.20 per bushel proved a severe jolt to the live stock industry. To set one great branch of agriculture over against another, giving it undue advantage, is to invoke disaster. It is unpatriotic; it is unjust. Genuine patriotism is founded on equal opportunity for all, come what may. It inspires courage and gives men strength and vision to work all the harder. Stock growers should be given equal opportunity with grain growers in the matter of fixing prices so that they may fortify themselves and plan accordingly.

Bunkoing one class of farmers to the benefit of another will avail nothing. Undoubtedly the wheat acreage should be increased. It seems an altogether logical thing to do. But pulling on one oar will merely take us around in a circle and we will get nowhere. It is a mistake to allow the winds of passing stress to blow farmers from firm and safe moorings in a diversified agriculture. Man shall not live by bread alone. With the bread must go butter and meat.

HOW TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

"Overshadowing every other item of importance is the fact that the United States is at war, and that we have a victory to win before our democratic form of government is safe. In the words of the President, 'Our present and immediate task is to win the war.' These were the opening words of President Alexander Minty's annual address to the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders."

"Farming is one of the biggest of this country's big guns that must be used to win the war; and of all forms of farming, live stock production is the most important when present and after-war progress of the United States is considered."

"The first step in stimulating interest in Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the State of Michigan at the present time is to point out that the quickest solution of the growing labor problem is by beef production on our farms. One man can handle more acres of a farm under beef raising than under almost any other form of farming. In other words, with war and new immigration laws cutting down the country's labor supply, the tendency is towards extensive, rather than intensive, farming. The average farmer must handle less acres because of lack of an adequate labor supply it keep up his acreage and herds and flocks, or he must change his farm management system. He may introduce more labor-saving machinery for a time to take up the slack and hold onto his dairy herd, cultivated acreage or whatever form of farming he is following. Estimates now place the number of men under arms in the war at 50,000,000 or over. From 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 more have been killed. Another 10,000,000 have been permanently disabled, so that their value as laborers, especially on the farm, is practically nil. Here, then, we have in round numbers close to 70,000,000 men whose lives have been changed from productive to destructive effort. Not only are a large proportion of these farmers, but as warriors they eat more than they did as civilians."

"In looking over the list of war foods, both in the present conflict and in other wars, beef and wheat are the two outstanding foods for soldiers, and just as long as to as great an extent as possible, the armies and navies get fresh beef in their daily mess. In the last few months, the demand for American foods has become so great that food laws have come into effect, and a call for hogs, more hogs and still more hogs has gone out to the farmers because the hog is the quickest producer of meat and fat. Beef for meat and hides is just as important, more so, when a period of ten years is considered. The leather shortage can be made up only by increased cattle production, and cattle hides cannot be produced in a year."

"The United States has become the food depot of the world, and more and more as the war drags on. American foods are becoming the main, and in some cases almost the sole, source of food supply for both neutral and allied Europe. There is wheat in Australia, India and Argentina. There is beef and mutton in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay. But the transportation systems of the world have broken down under the strain of war, and no longer does the consuming world draw its foods from every corner of the globe."

"Furthermore, after the war, live stock, particularly beef and sheep, will not slump with the let-down in grains and later hogs. The herds and flocks of Europe are being eaten up. Already the world is 115,000,000 head short and every day that war lasts and the shortage increases with leaps and bounds. Germany and Austria are eating their insides out in an attempt to last till war brings peace without defeat. They have stripped Belgium, the most densely populated hog and dairy cow section of the world, until it must be rebuilt from the live stock of other nations after the war ends. Germany's neutral neighbors—Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway, particularly the first two—are cutting down their cattle holdings by millions of head this winter in order to put their herds on a self-feeding basis forced by the United States embargo."

"World demands plus a serious labor problem is bringing the country back to beef production. With changing conditions on the range and the added depressing droughts of the past three years, the production of this beef from start to finish must largely come in the corn belt. Michigan, while not such a corn producer as some of the states to the south, can raise silage even in its northern extremities, while its grasses and hays are ideal for cheap beef production with a minimum of labor."

"In selecting the breed of beef best suited to our needs, there need be no hesitation. At the Chicago International Exposition, the individual Grand Championship for steers has gone ten times out of sixteen to the 'Doddies.' What's under the hide naturally is the final test of what's what, and in the carcass Grand Championships, in fifteen shows out of sixteen, Aberdeen-Angus steers have won it." (Continued on page 29)

Milo D. Campbell and R. C. Reed Address Stirring Messages to M. B. F. Readers

FARMERS JUSTIFIED IN FORCING HIGHER PRICE

Attacks on Milk Producers by City Press Wholly Unwarranted; No Business in World has Laid its Secrets so Open to Public Inspection as the Dairying Industry

The action of Bay City authorities to indict officers of the Bay County Milk Producers' Ass'n, and the resultant publicity in the city press has aroused the ire of Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, and he writes M. B. F. as follows, upon the subject:

"The advance price of milk has been necessitated because of the advanced price of feed, labor and every element entering into the production of milk. Corn has raised from 70 cents per bushel to \$1.70; oats from 35 cents to 80 cents; hay and alfalfa from \$8 per ton to \$25 and \$30; farm labor from ten cents per hour to 25 and 30 cents. These are some of the principal factors that make up the cost of milk. Every newspaper conveys this information and every consumer has the proof at hand. The bitterness that has seemingly followed the milk producers is most anomalous because there is no other industry or business in this country of any kind or nature that has offered itself to such analysis and to such public examination and cross-examination by the public and its officials to ascertain the actual cost, as that of producing milk.

"In Boston, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, the U. S. Food Administration has conducted the most searching separate inquiries through as many different Commissions for this purpose.

These Commissions have been selected and appointed by Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator, and have been made up almost wholly of city consumers in no way connected with farmers or with milk producers. In Boston the Commission found that the farmers should have for milk testing 3.5, 8 1-2 cents per quart or \$3.95 per hundred lbs. The consumers of the city to pay 15 cents per quart. In New York a similar Commission found that the farmer should receive for 3.5 milk, \$3.72 per hundred pounds, and the consumers in the city to pay the distributors 17 cents per quart for Grade "A" milk and 15 cents per quart for Grade "B" milk. In San Francisco where cows pasture greater portion of the year and cost production is low compared with snow-bound states, the price to the farmer was fixed at 7 cents per quart or \$3.26 per cwt. In Chicago the Commission has not yet reported. The Food Administration has also within the last week through an appointee of Mr. Hoover and one of his assistants visited the following cities and has arranged prices to farmers for their milk as follows: In Cleveland the farmer getting for milk f. o. b. Cleveland, 8 cents per quart, milk testing 3.7 and 4 cents a point for every tenth above that, or \$3.72 per cwt.; in Pittsburgh and Columbus, I am informed that the figures have been made the same as in Cleveland but that the dealers in those cities have agreed to charge to consumers but 13 cents a quart or 7 cents a pint. It should be known that in these findings the Commission has not given to the farmer one penny of profit above cost of production. The evidence has been the most conclusive ever produced upon the cost of milk production.

"It has been gathered from the investigation of the thousands of farmers covering years of time and made by experimental stations of government by the Department of Agriculture and by other unprejudiced investigators.

"The Commissions were expressly charged by the Food Administration to find the cost to the farmer of producing milk. In Detroit the Commission appointed by the governor, a most reputable and representative one, found that the price should be \$3.95 per cwt. At these hearings, several of which I have personally attended, there has been the fullest opportunity for anybody and every body to appear and be heard. Boards of Health, prosecuting officers, mayors, departments of state and individuals have all been invited and have been represented. The most searching cross-examination of witnesses has been conducted in most of them. In the interest of fair play, I desire to ask where is there another commodity that has undergone such investigation? Where is the industry, business or profession that has so openly and confidently submitted itself to public inspection?

"The average farmer has not known heretofore and could not know the cost of producing milk; and for that reason has submissively taken what the dealer or manufacturer has offered.

"Of the past we do not complain; but why should public officers except through criminal prosecution to force the farmers of this country to take less than cost of production; why through in-

timidation, undertake to prevent their organizing to defend themselves against bankruptcy.

"Such methods must and will fail. The milk producers of this country are asking nothing but cost and such reasonable profit as the government shall say is their due.

"I may be wrong, but I am inclined to think that when our consumers, think it over, they would see that after all, under the circumstances, the farmer is not quite so culpable as painted.

"I do not charge that these attacks and threats against milk producers are the result of ambition in order to gain local popularity, but I think they are largely the result of misinformation or perhaps an entire lack of it. The federal government, through its constituted authorities, have not prosecuted milk producers for crudely organizing, and I believe chiefly because no business in this country has so openly submitted itself to the government investigation as have they.

"Again, the government is demanding and encouraging organization everywhere, and in all kinds of business, not to facilitate inordinate gain, but because it has been found necessary in the conduct of governmental and other affairs. It has taken over the railroads, it required the canners and condensers of the farmers milk to organize and it deals directly with their association for canned, condensed and powdered milk. If there is a reason why the farmers who sell to the canners and condensaries should not enjoy the same privileges of organizing, it is high time that this reason for discrimination should be explained; for just such threatened prosecution as that at Bay City is doing more to sow the seeds of distrust among farmers right now, than any other kind of sedition. The anti-trust laws, under which these prosecutions are threatened were never made nor intended for such purposes. They were enacted expressly to reach the combinations of great corporations, but they have lain dormant and no official of a great business or corporation has ever passed an hour in jail because of them. Their combinations and understandings have gone on unhindered, and so long as the milk producers of this country shall ask from the consumers nothing but cost of production plus such reasonable profit as the government may find to be their due, we doubt very much the wisdom of such threats, and under such challenges of governmental findings as those threatened at Bay City. It must not be forgotten that we are living in war days, that these findings have been made by war commissions, and that to challenge them by such procedure or threats of procedure is not far removed from Russian methods.

MILO D. CAMPBELL,

President National Milk Producers' Federation, Coldwater, Mich., Jan. 17, 1918.

CHICAGO MILK COMMISSION STILL IN COST SESSION

The milk commission appointed by the Food Administration to settle the differences between the milk producers of Illinois and the distributors of Chicago, have been in session for several weeks, and the end is not yet. Much bitterness has been injected into the hearings before which producers, distributors and consumers have testified, by the sensational tactics of State's Attorney Hoyne, but the preponderance of the evidence submitted thus far so fully substantiates the claims of the producers that the Hoyne person has taken refuge in silence.

Practically every cost figure submitted by the farmers was substantiated by the federal experts. None of the figures were higher, but several were lower than those given by the government men.

No more exhaustive investigation into the cost of producing and distributing milk was ever made. The leading authorities of the entire country have appeared before the commission; cost figures have been checked and compared over and over again; every phase of the industry has been scrutinized.

One of the important points under consideration was whether or not hay and silage should be charged at the market or at cost price in determining the cost of production. Prof. W. F. Hand-schin of the University of Illinois declared that the farmer was entitled to charge such feed at the market price, on the grounds that he would be able to secure the market price were he to sell it instead of feeding it. A representative of the consuming interests thought that much of the hay raised on the farm is not good enough to sell and must therefore be fed. Such hay, he argued, should not be charged at the market price of good grades.

Will MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING readers advise us whether they charge up hay and silage at cost or at prevailing market prices, and their reasons for the practice, they follow?

PUBLICITY GREAT NEED OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Consuming Public Must be Educated to the Value of Milk as Food, if Increased Production is to be Made Desirable and Profitable, Says R. C. Reed.

It is with the keenest feeling of solicitation that I bring this message to you. Your state association has exerted itself to the utmost in the past for certain principles. Everywhere and at all times we have been contending for that principle which must be the basis, the foundation for every stabilized business industry. We have contended that the business of manufacturing, or producing, liquid milk should receive the same consideration in the business world that the manufacturer of every other product receives. We contend that the only thing that can stabilize this industry is to receive for this product a price that equals the cost of production plus a small profit. No other business can long exist unless it has beneath it this irrevocable business principle.

Johns Hopkins and some of the other great universities of the country are making a special investigation concerning not only the food value of the dairy product, but also concerning the special quality that it possesses which is the most active of all healing agents for broken down or injured tissues of the human body. Milk is the only indispensable food product. There is some substitute for every other food product but no substitute for milk to the growing child. There is no other food product that contains all the elements necessary for the growth and development of the normal human body.

In our struggle to stabilize this industry we have had the most helpful co-operation of every agency to which we have applied. Our Michigan Agricultural College has given to us a most important service in getting us down to the basic principle of all manufacturing projects namely, cost of production. We know today what it costs to produce milk. Those splendid and patriotic citizens composing the Michigan Milk Commission and the Detroit Area Milk Commission have given of their time and thought to assist us to stabilize this business by helping us to establish a price for the product that equals the cost of production plus a profit. These very important steps have been taken in laying the foundation for your business but this is not all that must be done.

It matters but little how much you know about your own cost and the price you can obtain if this other and greater element is ignored, namely, public demand. If there is not a sufficient demand for your product to stimulate output, then a surplus and a glut of milk will follow that will unstabilize the entire dairy industry, and here is our next problem. We are looking forward to the time when the producer, the distributor and the manufacturer of milk products in Michigan will unite in one great educational campaign to let the people know of the food value of milk. Many of the great distributors and manufacturers and the people of some of the condensaries have signified a willingness to co-operate with us in this service.

The press of the country is anxious to co-operate with us in this. Your secretary has talked with many publishers and they are ready to do more than their share in this great work. To accomplish such work we must use the newspapers. We must carry paid advertisements. In this way alone can we increase the consumption to meet the needs of the growing manhoods. One or a few milk producers cannot accomplish this, but by united effort, each one doing his bit, we can raise a sufficient sum to enable us to do constructive pioneer work. We are not asking you for a single dollar in advance, for its conceded by the very best authority, by men with broad vision, that the work of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association has resulted in so raising the profits of your business to a level with other business industries so that you now obtain cost of production plus a small profit and that the average income of all the cows in Michigan has been increased more than forty dollars per cow per year as a result of this organized effort.

(Continued on page 15)

HOW THE INCOME TAX AFFECTS THE FARMER

Simplified Questionnaire Form Published for Benefit of Michigan Business Farming Readers Who Will be Called Upon to File Income Statement

A number of our readers have asked us for information about the new income tax law under which every unmarried farmer with an income of \$2,000 and over, are required to file a statement with the Internal Revenue Collector, and with certain exemptions to pay a tax on all income in excess of these minimum amounts. We asked Mr. James J. Brady, Internal Revenue Collector for the First district of Michigan to provide our readers with a simplified form of the law so that it might be easily understood. Mr. Brady submitted to us the following questionnaire, which covers the law in the following clear and complete manner.

If there are any readers who do not understand any provisions of the law, as explained below, they should at once communicate with this office and we will be glad to supply the additional information. Inasmuch as severe penalties are provided for failure to comply with the law, we would suggest that every farmer and farmer's wife who suspects that he or she may be obliged to file statements, should lose no time in finding out for a certainty.

1. Am I required to render a personal income tax return for the year 1917?

Yes, if unmarried and your net income for that year equals or exceeds \$1,000. If you are married no return is required unless your net income, including that of your husband or wife, equals or exceeds \$2,000. * * * *

3. When may my 1917 return be filed with a Collector of Internal Revenue?

On any day up to and including, but not later than March 1, 1918.

4. Will failure to file my return within the time prescribed by law render me liable to any penalty?

Yes. You will be liable to a specific penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000 if you fail to have your 1917 return in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for your District before the close of business on March 1, 1918; and, you will also be liable to 50 per cent additional tax.

5. Is a married man entitled to a personal exemption of \$2,000 and \$400 additional on account of two dependent children, whose total net income does not exceed \$2,400 but does equal or exceed \$2,000, required to render a return?

Yes. While he will not be required to pay an income tax, he is required to render a return on his net income equals or exceeds \$2,000.

6. Where can I get the blank form upon which to render my return?

From the Collector of Internal Revenue for your District.

7. What personal income taxes are imposed upon income received during the calendar year 1917?

Under Section 1 (a) of the September 8, 1916 Act, a normal income tax of 2 percent is imposed upon so much of an individual's net income, exclusive of that derived from dividends on the capital stock, or from the net earnings of corporations, joint-stock companies, etc., subject to like tax, as exceeds the amount of personal exemption to which he is entitled under Section 7; and so much of his total net income, including that derived from dividends and net earnings of corporations, as exceeds \$20,000, is subject to additional income tax.

Under Section 1 of the Act of October 3, 1917, so much of the individual's net income, exclusive of dividends, etc., as exceeds the amount of personal exemption allowed by Section 3, is subject to an additional normal tax of 2 per cent, and that portion of his total net income, including dividends, as exceeds \$5,000, is subject to the additional income tax, at the graduated rates, specified in Section 2, Act of October 9, 1917.

8. In rendering a return, what income, income must I report under gross income.

Under gross income should be reported every item of income derived from any source whatever except salaries and compensation of an employee of the State or any political subdivision of the State actually received during the calendar year for which the return is rendered, whether received in cash or the equivalent of cash, including:

(a) All amounts of salary, wages commissions or compensations.

(b) All amounts of gain, profit or income derived from a business, trade, commerce, or from any sale of property, real, personal or mixed.

(c) Rents, interests on notes, mortgages, deeds of trust, or other securities.

(d) Interest on bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of corporations, joint stock companies, associations or insurance companies, and interest on bank deposits.

(e) All income received from earnings of es-

tates.

(f) Profits of partnerships whether distributed or not.

(g) All items of foreign income of any nature.

(h) Royalties from mines, oil and gas wells, patents, copyrights, franchises, or other legal privileges.

(i) Dividends on stock or from the net earnings of domestic corporations, joint-stock companies, associations or insurance companies.

9. What income, if any, is exempt?

(a) The proceeds of life insurance policies paid to individuals upon the death of the insured.

(b) The amount received by the insured, as a return of premium or premiums by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term, or at the maturity or surrender, of the insurance contract.

(c) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent. It must be understood, however, that the income derived from such property is taxable.

10. What amount of personal exemption is allowed by each of the two ages?

The Act of September 8, 1916, allows a personal exemption of \$3,000 to unmarried persons, plus \$1,000 is allowed if the person making the return is a married woman with a husband living with her, but in no event shall this additional \$1,000 be deducted by both husband and wife.

In addition, a further exemption of \$200 is allowed for each dependent child under eighteen years of age, or over that age if incapable of self support because mentally or physically defective, and this is allowed in computing normal tax liability under both Acts. * * * *

13. When

is a farmer

to return for

tax purposes

the value of

crops and

stock produc-

ed?

The value

of grain,

stock and of

other produc-

ts produced

on a farm is

not consider-

ed taxable in-

come until

reduced to

cash or the

equivalent of

cash. There-

fore, if crops

and stock

were produc-

ed in 1916 on

a farm owned

by you and

they were

sold in 1917,

the total

amount re-

ceived there-

for is to be

included un-

der gross in-

come in your

1917 return.

Crops and

stock produc-

ed in 1917,

and on hand

Dec. 31 of

that year,

need not be

considered,

but the am-

ount received

therefor must

be included

in your re-

turn for the

year during

which they are

sold.

14. I rent a farm on shares. When is my share

of the crops and stock to be taken into consid-

eration?

Only for the year in which sold.

15. Is a farmer required to report the value of

the farm produce which is consumed by himself

and family?

No, but any amount of expense incurred in pro-

duction garden truck, or other products so con-

sumed, cannot be claimed as a deduction. * * *

16. What constitutes an item allowable as a

deduction under the head of business expense?

All amounts of expenses actually paid during

the tax year in the conduct of a business, trade

or profession.

This includes all amounts actually paid by a

farmer for labor in preparing his land for a crop

and the cultivation, harvesting and marketing

of the crop, the cost of the seed and fertilizer

used, the amounts expended for labor used in

caring for live stock and the cost of the food, the

cost of stock purchased for the purpose of resale.

(It should be understood, however, that if such cost

is claimed as a deduction, the entire proceeds re-

ceived upon a sale of the stock is to be returned

as income.) The amounts actually paid in making

repairs to farm buildings, (but not the dwell-

ing house;) repairs to fences, farm machin-

ery, for immediate use and farm tools which are

Annual Income	Married Man's Tax	Single Man's Tax
\$1,000....	...	\$20
2,000....	...	40
3,000....	\$20	80
4,000....	40	120
5,000....	80	170
6,000....	130	220
7,000....	180	275
8,000....	235	335
9,000....	295	395
10,000....	355	465
11,000....	425	535
12,000....	495	610
13,000....	570	690
14,000....	650	770
15,000....	730	870
16,000....	830	970
17,000....	930	1,070
18,000....	1,030	1,170
19,000....	1,130	1,270
20,000....	1,230	1,400
21,000....	1,390	1,530
22,000....	1,490	1,660
23,000....	1,590	1,790
24,000....	1,750	1,920
25,000....	1,880	2,050
26,000....	2,010	2,180
27,000....	2,140	2,310
28,000....	2,270	2,440
29,000....	2,400	2,570
30,000....	2,530	2,700
31,000....	2,660	2,830
32,000....	2,790	2,960
33,000....	2,920	3,090
34,000....	3,050	3,220
35,000....	3,180	3,350
36,000....	3,310	3,480
37,000....	3,440	3,740
38,000....	3,700	3,870
39,000....	3,830	4,030
40,000....	3,990	4,190
41,000....	4,150	4,350
42,000....	4,310	4,510
43,000....	4,470	4,670
44,000....	4,630	4,830
45,000....	4,790	4,990
46,000....	4,950	5,310
47,000....	5,270	5,478
48,000....	5,430	10,220
49,000....	10,180	16,430
50,000....	16,430	31,930
100,000....	31,930	69,970
150,000....	69,930	192,970
200,000....	192,930	475,470
1,000,000....	475,430	6,490,470
10,000,000....	6,490,130	6,490,470

"CHARGE IT TO THE KAISER."

This includes new and old income tax. Earned incomes over \$6,000 will also pay an 8 per cent. tax on the excess, unless this clause is repealed.

return for the year during which they are sold.

14. I rent a farm on shares. When is my share of the crops and stock to be taken into consideration?

Only for the year in which sold.

15. Is a farmer required to report the value of the farm produce which is consumed by himself and family?

No, but any amount of expense incurred in production garden truck, or other products so consumed, cannot be claimed as a deduction. * * *

16. What constitutes an item allowable as a deduction under the head of business expense?

All amounts of expenses actually paid during the tax year in the conduct of a business, trade or profession.

This includes all amounts actually paid by a farmer for labor in preparing his land for a crop and the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of the crop, the cost of the seed and fertilizer used, the amounts expended for labor used in caring for live stock and the cost of the food, the cost of stock purchased for the purpose of resale. (It should be understood, however, that if such cost is claimed as a deduction, the entire proceeds received upon a sale of the stock is to be returned as income.) The amounts actually paid in making repairs to farm buildings, (but not the dwelling house;) repairs to fences, farm machinery, for immediate use and farm tools which are used up in the course of a year or two, such as

binding twine, stockpolders, pitch forks, spades, etc., and the amount of rent paid for a farm may also be claimed. The amounts paid for live stock which is to be used for breeding purposes are sold to represent investment of capital and are not allowable as deduction.

Items of personal expense or items connected in any way with the support, maintenance and well being of a family are not allowed; neither are the amounts paid for tools, implements, vehicles, machinery, or surgical instruments which are more or less permanent in character, nor the cost of medical, law or other professional books, nor amounts expended in making permanent improvements or betterments of any kind whatsoever, allowable in deductions.

17. I employ a man to assist me in operating my farm and a woman to assist about the house. Is the compensation paid to each allowable as a deduction?

Unquestionably, as to the amount paid to the male employee, but a line must be drawn as to the amount paid to the female employee. If her time is employed entirely in taking care of milk and cream produced for sale, in the production of butter, cheese, etc., the care of milk cans and churns, or, if a separate table is maintained for laborers employed on the farm and her services are used entirely in the preparation and serving of the meals furnished the laborers and in caring for their rooms, the compensation paid her constitutes an allowable deduction. If, however, she is employed to assist in caring for the farmer's own household, no deduction can be claimed.

18. If I employ a minor son or daughter to assist me in my business or trade and I pay a salary or wage for such assistance, may I claim the amount as a deduction?

No. If, however, the son or daughter has attained his or her majority, the amount of compensation paid for his or her services, may be so claimed.

19. Are the items of expense incurred and paid by me during the calendar year in connection with a farm which I lease to another on a cash or crop-share rental basis, such as repairs to fences, farm buildings, etc., allowable as deductions?

Yes.

20. If I have a certain sum of money invested in a farm or business, may I claim as a reduction, under the head of interest, an estimated amount of interest which might have accrued to me had the money been deposited in a bank or invested in interest-paying securities?

No.

21. What forms of taxes cannot be claimed as deductions?

Taxes assessed against an individual on property owned by him to pay for the paving of a street contiguous to his property, the construction of a sewer, sidewalk, etc., the sprinkling or oiling of a street in front of his home, the construction of levees to protect, or ditches to drain, property owned by him, cannot be claimed as deductions. In short, such taxes as are not general in nature and are levied on account of some work or privilege the benefit of which accrues to a limited number of property owners, of which the taxpayer is one, are not allowable deductions.

22. Suppose I buy a farm which is much run-down, with the intention of making it a profit-paying property. To do this I am obliged to expend large amounts for labor in clearing away brush, for fertilizer, lime, etc., and for several years the expenses will greatly exceed the gross receipts. Can the excess of expenses over receipts for each year be claimed as a loss?

No. The amounts so expended are held to be investments of capital, the result of which is an improvement or betterment, and, until the farm becomes a paying proposition no portion of the gross receipts is to be reported as income, and no portion of the expenses can be claimed as a deduction, either under the head of business expenses or under the head of losses.

This same ruling is equally applicable in the case of a young orchard. If, after the farm or orchard has been placed upon a profit-sharing basis a bad year follows and a loss is sustained during that year, that loss may be claimed as a deduction.

23. If cattle or other live stock are produced on a farm which I own or operate, and are then lost through disease, may I claim their value at the time of death as an allowable deduction?

No. If the stock which died was purchased and the cost has not been claimed in a previous return as a deduction, that cost may be claimed as a deduction in your return rendered for the year during which the loss occurred.

24. If a crop which is ready to be harvested but has not been gathered, or a crop which has been harvested but has not been sold, is destroyed by storm, flood or fire, can the value of that crop be claimed as a deduction?

No. It is understood, of course, that the actual cost of producing or harvesting a crop which has been so destroyed may be claimed as a deduction under the head of Business Expense.

25. Wear and tear of buildings, machines or other equipment owned by taxpayer and used in farming or in business, not offset by repairs, may be added to the actual cost of repairs during the year. Wear and tear should not exceed cost of property divided by its probable life in years. Do not report wear and tear or repairs of dwelling occupied by taxpayer or of his household equipment.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



WORLD SHIPPING REVIEW SHOWS EFFECTIVENESS OF SUBMARINE

Striking figures on the present shipping situation with regard to the submarine menace have been published by the Patriotic Education Society. The following facts are outstanding:

Total ocean-going vessels now afloat number about 30,000 having a gross tonnage of about 45,000,000 tons. Losses of shipping during the war have totalled about 8,783,080 tons and the supply of ships is about 20 per cent short of normal.

The enormous war needs for munition ships and troops ships added to those bottled up in neutral harbors leave a relatively small number of ships for carrying food.

Shipbuilding in France has been at a standstill since the beginning of the war; England's output is less than normal; Japan is hampered by lack of materials, and the American ship supply is only beginning.

This grim condition places additional stress on the importance of sending to Europe foods of concentrated nutritive value and those most urgently needed — especially meat, wheat, fats and sugar.

FOOD FIGURES GATHERED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

A new Italian food regulation limits the amount of bread in restaurants and public eating places to 2.8 ounces per person at each meal. The bread must be untoasted and slices must not exceed three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

Early in November, Mississippi was the only state showing an average retail price of less than 10 cents for a pound loaf of bread. For the week ending December 8, the average state quotation for a pound loaf was less than 10 cents in Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Washington and in the District of Columbia.

Owing to poor seed and scarcity of labor, the wheat acreage of Italy is expected to be somewhat smaller than that of last year according to the U. S. Food Administration, which is closely studying foreign food conditions. Present supplies of wheat are short and great economy is being practiced in the use of flour since imports are inadequate for needs.

The final report on 1917 crop conditions issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce credits the south with an unusually large production of corn of good quality, an abundance of velvet beans, alfalfa, peanuts and other legumes and a large planting of winter oats. Stock-raising is gradually becoming a more important part of southern farming, as a consequence of the increased amount of feed grown.

Due to extreme drouth which prevented seeding, Kansas and Oklahoma show a reduced acreage of winter wheat, according to a report just issued by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. In Missouri and southern states as far as southern Georgia the acreage is greatly increased. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the total acreage of winter wheat as 4 per cent more than that of last year.

Prices of livestock in Switzerland are about double those of the United States according to the November report of the American consulate at Geneva. In the case of cows and calves the price is more than three times as great. Swiss livestock quotations on November 15, 1917 were: Oxen, each \$230; bulls, each \$170; cows, each \$260; calves, each \$180; young pigs, each \$14; sheep, each \$14; fat hogs, per pound 32 cents.

REP. CRAMTON URGES MINIMUM PRICES ON THE FARM STAPLES

Those who have read the editorials in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING setting forth the need of minimum prices for all farm staples, will be interested in knowing that Hon. Louis C. Cramton, Lapeer congressman, has sent a letter to Herbert C. Hoover, requesting federal relief for Michigan potato

growers and urging the fixing of minimum prices on this particular commodity. Mr. Cramton is quoted as follows:

"I believe that if the food administrator would turn the white light of publicity on the middleman's profits, it would have a salutary effect. I am advised that consumers in large cities are paying \$1.40 to \$2.50 per bushel for potatoes of all grades. On the other hand Michigan farmers are not getting what they should. There are upwards of 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes in the state that have not reached the market."

As MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has previously stated there is no provision in the Food Administration act which gives Mr. Hoover the power of fixing prices on any commodity except wheat even if he so desired. But Congress has that power. If Mr. Cramton has been quoted correctly and he is really desirous of securing such legislation, we think we can promise him the backing of our readers. What do you think about it?

DOUBLE GRADING ADDS TO THE HANDLING EXPENSE OF POTATOES

At the meeting of the Potato Shippers at Grand Rapids on January 11, the question was asked by the M. B. F. representative if the use of the Boggs sorter which grades potatoes in accordance with the grading rules, added to the cost of handling.

"Yes," replied Chairman Hinyan, "very materially. I should say that it increased the cost by a third to a half."

Here's a new and interesting phase of the grading situation. At a time when conservation of every kind is urged by the government, when the farmer should receive the largest possible returns on his crop, and the consumer should purchase his needs at the lowest possible prices, and the dealers should handle commodities at the least expense, the potato committee compels observance of a set of rules which not only defeats the spirit of the times, but adds largely to the normal burden.

Potato shippers present at the meeting stated that it cost in the neighborhood of 27 cents a bushel to handle potatoes. If it does, all we've got to say is that the system is criminally wasteful and should arouse the opposition of every potato grower and consumer. If Mr. Lou D. Sweet and Mr. E. P. Miller of the potato committee are really sincere in their desire to render a service to the country, let them bend their efforts toward simplifying the marketing system and reducing the cost of potato handling instead of making it larger. Inasmuch as the organized dealers have made all their money thru the present costly method of potato distribution, we may well suppose that any efforts along the line suggested would be met with vigorous and effective opposition.

UTAH SUGAR BEET GROWERS HARVEST BUMPER CROPS

For the amusement or chagrin or benefit of Michigan sugar beet growers we present below an article which gives some idea of the bumper beet crops grown out in Utah. It might be well for some of our Michigan growers to write to one or two of the farmers mentioned below and ask him "how he did it"

"The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company has announced the award of the \$100 prizes offered for growers harvesting the largest acreage and delivering the largest tonnage of beets in its several factory districts, as well as the award of some of the other prizes.

"Prize winners for delivering the largest tonnages were: Elsinore, Daniel Peterson, 403 tons from 28.5 acres; Garland, Rasmus Hansen, 1,050 tons from 75 acres; Spanish Fork, Erastus Hanson, 418 tons from 22 acres; West Jordan, Helmer Holmgren, 417.22 tons from 30 acres; Idaho Falls, M. Hirono, 722 tons from 80 acres; North Yakima, Glen Campbell, of Sunnyside, 270 tons from 10 acres; Fallon, J. Tanisaki, of Standish, Cal., 1,600 tons.

"Prizes of \$50 for the largest average tonnage on five acres or more were won at North Yakima by A. Capistran, of Moxee, who averaged 32 tons per acre on five acres; at Grants Pass by R. A. Pierce, who averaged 20.18 tons on ten acres; and at Garland by J. H. Stokes, who averaged 24 tons per acre on five acres.

THERE'S A FORTUNE FOR SOME-ONE IN BEET-THINNING MACHINE

A writer in a California farm paper dwells upon the need of a beet-thinning machine to take the place of hand labor. Don't chuckle. Remember the "moss-backs" who ridiculed the steam-boat; scoffed at the railroads; laughed at the telephone, the telegraph and the wireless; derided the aeroplane, when these remarkable inventions were still in the making. Nothing is impossible in this remarkable age. We recently heard of a machine that pulls flax—successfully and satisfactorily, and we know of lots of flax growers who used to say that it couldn't be done. But read what our California writer has to say about the beet-thinning machine:

"The condition of uncertainty that now faces the farmers and fruit-growers of California in relation to a solution to the problem of help to grow and harvest the 1918 crops of fruits and cereals is one of increasing intensity as the season when certain work must be done approaches.

It is needless to reiterate the expressions made at the state fruit-growers' convention at Sacramento that we may be able to produce food enough on our farms and orchards to feed our own people in California, and forego any profits from the land until another year or two, but we have been urged by our government to produce not only enough for ourselves and the usual amount to sell, but to increase the output of food products to the greatest possible amounts as the greatest possible help in winning the war.

"This we cannot do with the help now available in our state. Many of our best young farmers have been drafted, a fact that makes our condition worse because it will require more help, that must be taught, to do the work that those who were familiar with it have done.

"A case in point is that of growers of sugar beets. It was stated with authority at the Sacramento convention that growers of beets in the southern end of the state were unable to get enough help to properly hoe, thin and harvest their 1917 crop, a fact that greatly reduced the tonnage per acre as well as the sugar content.

"Herein, therefore, lies an opportunity for some good patriot of a mechanical turn of mind to invent a beet-thinning machine, that will rapidly, although somewhat roughly perhaps, eliminate say three-quarters or nine-tenths of the hand work. Such a machine need not be either complicated or expensive and might be expanded to a width that would enable a tractor to thin a large number of rows at one operation.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO BUY WHEAT DIRECT FROM FARMERS

Since harvesting time innumerable complaints have been laid before MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING on alleged unfair practices of elevators in their dealings with farmers. Particular fault has been found with the prices certain elevators have been paying for wheat. Every complaint has been laid before the Food Administration Grain Corporation, and efforts have been made to remedy the specific cases. In all cases the Grain Corporation has shown the utmost willingness to help, but it seems quite probable that no power has been placed in their hands to compel dealers to pay stipulated prices for this product. The complaints have become so numerous, however, that the Food Administration is now encouraging the farmers to sell their wheat direct to the government, as evidenced by the following statement just received from them:

"Farmers and shippers of wheat unable to obtain satisfactory service from country dealers or commission men may utilize the Food Administration Grain Corporation. This agency is not desirous of undertaking to sell grain or to enter the field of the dealer, and offers its services as sales agent only to cure dissatisfaction and where fair treatment can not otherwise be obtained by farmers. In such cases where wheat is of carlot volume the Food Administration will find a market at a commission charge of 1 per cent.

"In cases of disagreement between farmers and local buyers or between country dealers and millers as to grade, the zone agent of the Food Administration is empowered to settle differences, and will render this service when a 2 pound sample is sent him for examination."

Write this publication for further information.

Read this copy. Then hand it to your neighbor and ask him to clip and mail the coupon on page 15.



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

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

Restrictions are becoming more and more stringent as regards wheat, as time goes on. The government is now to take 30 per cent of all wheat products manufactured, the same to be distributed to the army and to our allies in Europe as conditions may require. It is stipulated that a sufficient supply will be retained to take care of any shortage which may develop in any section of this country. The balance of the production will be allowed to go into domestic commerce.

The call of Europe is for more wheat and wheat products. It is said that it will just about be up to this country to feed the Allies after March 1st. Their supplies are running short and before another harvest our wheat supply in this country will be at about the lowest point in years. It is now estimated that wheat consumption in this country has been reduced 25 per cent through wheatless days and the conservation campaign generally. This will prove a big factor in helping to furnish the amount which the Government is about to release to Europe, 90,000,000 bus. in addition to the normal exportable amount, which had been exported by the middle of December.

Crop prospects are said to be materially improved in this country owing to the heavy snows of the past two weeks. Reports from Argentine indicate some frost damage to the new crop, but how serious this may be remains to be seen. The damaged sections are in the south and west while the northern districts are predicting an enormous crop. The harvest is now on over the greater portion of that country and threshing will soon start, at which time it will be possible to get a more definite line on the crop.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White	85	82	99
Standard	84 1-2	81	98 1-2
No. 3 White	83 1-2	80	97 1-2
No. 4 White			

The oat market is still showing exceptional strength and there is no immediate change in sight. The price is just a little better than it was last week and all arrivals are taken quickly. Dealers are still looking for that increase in receipts and we are inclined to think they will have some wait for it. The storms of the past week or so have certainly tied up traffic in fine shape and with the continued cold weather it is going to take some time to get back to such conditions as prevailed before, to say nothing of any great improvement.

Stocks of oats in country elevators are larger than for some time, and the growers are free sellers, but the problem is to get the grain to terminal markets and to Newport News and to other exporting points. It is said on good authority that cars of oats loaded away back the first of December are still standing on side tracks waiting for locomotives to move them to the coast. Discussing this question with several grain men on one of the grain exchanges the past week, they placed great stress on the fact that the government would speedily bring about different conditions and that February would see oats moving in much larger volume and greater accumulations at terminal points and primary markets. We agree with them in part. Eventually this condition will be brought about but it will not be for some time. The food board knows that our oat crop will keep when the warmer weather comes, but we have other crops which will not. We believe they will first take care of the corn situation as otherwise a large part of that crop is going to be lost. With more favorable weather during February,



LAST MINUTE WIRES

CHICAGO WIRE—Under increased receipts the corn market is showing signs of weakness and inclination to work downward. The future of the market depends entirely on transportation.

DETROIT SPECIAL—The vegetable market is feeling the effect of a scarcity of supplies. Accumulations are about exhausted and dealers are finding difficulty in supplying the demand. Potato market depends on whether or not railways move supplies. Now inclined to go higher. Poultry prices firm and supplies light. Hay supplies growing short and market strengthening.

TOLEDO WIRE—Clover seed market showing additional strength. Tuesday market closed strong at \$19.75 for new prime.

and strenuous efforts on the part of the government, we should see better conditions along toward the first of March. But we believe the market is a good safe bet for another month.

We are going to go just a little farther and say that with the present great shortage of coal, giving movement of that commodity precedence over all others, and the constantly increasing demand for oats and oat products, we are very liable to see the market advance considerable before supplies increase. And after all is said and done we do not believe there will be the great decline expected by many. Back in the fall we were inclined to expect this drop, the same as other friends, basing our opinion on the crop in this country and Canada, but since then conditions have changed entirely. Remember, we are not advising our readers to hold oats for higher prices. There is a good fair price now, and there is also the chance of a maximum price of 80 cents being established. But if some of you fellows have oats and want to take a chance on them until the middle of February, you may be able to make up some of the loss on your beans. In the meantime watch these columns closely.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.86	1.68 1-2	1.82
No. 3 Yellow	1.85	1.67	1.80 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	1.80	1.60	1.76

The car situation is much better over the corn section and until the last blizzard blockaded the road entirely there was a much freed movement of corn to the different primary markets. The roads are rapidly getting back to normal conditions and unless another storm should again tie

up traffic we look for a greatly increased movement. The Government is giving the corn situation its immediate attention, realizing that further delay will result in a staggering loss to producers. The great question now is to relieve the congestion at eastern terminals. There is an immense amount of freight held at eastern points, waiting ocean tonnage to transport it, and none is forthcoming. However, with the cars which the Government has ordered wet, and which will undoubtedly remain there for some time, there will be a greatly increased movement of the grain to points where drying facilities are available. This will indeed prove a boon to growers. The grain can be dried and stored against the time, perhaps six months hence, when the Government ship building program will begin to make itself felt. In the meantime these accumulated stocks will act as a balance wheel on the market, something which has so far this season been lacking.

Cash corn values have again declined, due to the prospect of a heavier movement. There is very little future dealing, due to the small profit, and stocks are so light that short sellers are timid. Trading will be much more active with an increase in stocks at the different primary points.

Buyers of corn should remember that the crop this year is one which goes bad very quickly. All purchases should be closely examined before acceptance, and should not be allowed to remain for any length of time without shifting around so that the air may get to the grain freely.



RYE

There has been a considerable advance in the price of this grain, off-

erings being light and demand very good. As stated last week, there is not the supply held at country points as is usually the case at this time of year, and quite spirited buying during the past week has not resulted in any increase in the volume of sales. Looks right now as though there might be a shortage of this grain later on, with correspondingly higher prices. It is difficult to tell just at this time what amount may be back in growers hands, but country elevator stocks are becoming more reduced each week.

No. 2 rye is quoted at this time on the Detroit market at \$1.87. The Chicago market is quoted nominal.

Barley

There is an increased interest in barley, due to the fact that the larger mills throughout the country are turning their attention to the milling of this grain and barley flour is being turned out in large quantities of the grain daily. Many mills are now installing machinery for the same purpose.

Milwaukee reports the barley market there as unchanged this week, and all supplies cleaned up. Trading has been rather quiet, due to smaller receipts since the blizzard. There is a strong demand for good malting barley, but on other grades the demand is only fair.

Minneapolis reports a very good demand with buyers in the market every day for anything of good milling quality. Feeding grades are in good shipping demand. Most of the offerings there are cleaned up on the day of arrival.

Milwaukee is quoting as follows:

Choice big-berried Wisconsin and eastern Iowa, testing 48 to 50 lbs., per bu., \$1.55@1.58; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.50@1.55; Minnesota, western Iowa and Dakota, 48 to 50 lbs., \$1.53@1.57; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.49@1.54; all states, 42 to 44 lbs., \$1.44@1.50; feed mixing, \$1.32@1.45.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	7.50	7.75	7.65
Prime	7.45	7.65	7.58
Red Kidneys	8.75	9.30	8.75

Judging by letters received during the past week, also different conversations the market editor has enjoyed with representatives of the growers, jobbers, grocers, etc., the bean situation is the observing topic of conversation among those either vitally or remotely interested in this industry. And well may this be so. The industry, particularly in Michigan, is at a crisis in its development. Wet and unfavorable weather has been the rule rather than the exception, during recent years. This year has just about added the cap sheaf, and something must be done at once or there will be a mighty slim planting this coming spring.

Mr. Orr, President of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, in a letter to members under date of November 30, among other things advised them to "Do everything possible to assist in having the largest crop planted in their respective communities that was ever planted." Very good; we agree with Mr. Orr that this is something very much to be desired, in view of the fact that there is every possibility of the war going on into 1919. Now then, bearing in mind the fact that this is not by any means the first year of wet weather we have had, we claim that the elevators of Michigan, despite their desire to have the growers of this state produce still larger crops, and to handle these crops mainly through the membership of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n., are not prepared to take care of these crops under adverse conditions. They have absolutely failed to prepare for such an eventuality as has occurred this year. With over 400 elevators in Michigan, no less an authority than H. E. Chatterton states that there are not over 25 driers in the state. How under the heavens do the members of the Michigan Bean

Stock Shipped from St. Louis.
Shepherd or Forest Hill

Visitors welcome at all times

Bred Right, Fed Right, Priced
Right and Shipped C. O. D.

LEONARD FARM

HOME OF

THE BIG BONE POLAND-CHINA SWINE

St. Louis, Mich., Jan 15, 1918

Mich Business Farming
Detroit Mich.
Dear Sir

Enclosed find check for
\$6 for which send me the business farm
ing 1 yr and place a three line in it for
13 wks.

I am sending you the pictures of 2 of
the pigs I raised last spring which I
would like to see in the paper. am very
much disappointed that I couldn't get
away to meet your rep. at Lansing.
Yours Very Resp
E. R. Leonard

P.S. I think that Mich Business Farming is
the best paper in Mich for the Farmer.

Jobbers' Ass'n. expect growers to increase their production when they themselves have miserably failed to make preparation to handle the crop in a wet year?

What assurance has the grower that this coming year will not be similar to last? Will the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association members be prepared to handle his crop under better conditions or will he be compelled, as in many cases this year, to ship his beans outside for drying or have them spoil on his hands. We commend this matter to the Ass'n. for their earnest consideration while in convention at Detroit, January 31.

Conditions of the market remain about the same. Rather a quiet demand and not a great deal of stock moving. Prices at about the former level. We should be about due for a period of increased buying, and when it comes, unless stocks are moving much more rapidly than at present, there should be a much better price. It is estimated that the major portion of the California pea beans has moved. Colorado pintos have been moving freely, perhaps better than sixty per cent of the crop having been marketed. It is estimated that from sixty to sixty-five per cent of the New York crop has moved. This should leave a fairly good running for Michigan on the home stretch.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	24 25 00	23 50 24 00	22 50 23 50
Chicago	30 31 00	29 00 30 00	28 00 29 00
Cincinnati	29 50 30 00	29 00 29 50	28 50 29 00
Pittsburgh	30 00 30 50	27 50 28 00	26 00 27 00
New York	39 00	36 00 39 00	31 35 00
Richmond	32 00	31 00	27 00

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	23 50 24	20 00 21 00	19 00 20 00
Chicago	25 27 00	23 00 24 00	21 00 22 00
Cincinnati	29 50 30 00	29 00 29 50	30 50 31 00
Pittsburgh	28 28 50	29 50 30 50	29 50 30 50
New York	31 35	31 00 35 00	30 50 32 50
Richmond	31 00	30 00	30 00

The hay movement has been exceptionally light during the past week. The recent storms have about tied up traffic and train movement has been directed mainly toward relieving the coal situation. Coupled with this was the effort to move perishable commodities and hay has been left to shift for itself. This has resulted in many markets being about bare and a greatly increased demand for shipments from country points. The chances are however, that the movement will be very limited until the carriers get back on their feet, and conditions become normal. And with the prospect of more storms, the winter being still in its prime, we look for good steady markets for some time. One noticeable thing is the fact that markets generally, while needing hay badly, have failed to show any material advance. This clearly indicates that buyers feel that the price is about at its limit. Some special sales have been reported at higher figures than last week but the general price range has remained about stationary.

St. Louis reports a brisk demand for timothy and clover mixed. The alfalfa market there is slow and prices are inclined to work lower. Cincinnati reports a good active market on all grades with very light receipts. Pittsburgh is having great difficulty in making final deliveries on account of freight congestion. Quite a quantity of hay reported in transit to that market and shippers should keep this fact in mind when making shipments for the next week or so.

The New York market is away short of sufficient supplies to meet the daily demand. Values there at the present time are really nominal and the quotations given herewith represent bulk of sales. Buyers at Boston have been expecting a lower market and have been holding off as a result. Storage rates there are also very high. This has to a certain extent prevented the purchasing of future supplies. Consequently the recent decrease in arrivals caught many buyers with light supplies.

Arrivals have been held up at Detroit and it has been difficult to deliver cars from the outer yards. The supply has been steady up until the recent storm and will no doubt assume normal proportions very shortly, providing better weather prevails.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	2.45 cwt.	2.35 cwt.
Chicago	2.10	2.10
Cincinnati	2.35	2.28
New York	2.63	2.57
Pittsburgh	2.35	2.28
Norfolk, Va.	2.30	2.23

Potato markets in general have cleaned up well during the past week, owing to much lighter arrival. The storms have greatly delayed deliveries and shipments have been much lighter for some days. This has given accumulations a chance to clean up and a much better condition now prevails than for some time.

The Chicago market is firm and not nearly so much stock moving. Most arrivals show considerable frost damage and have to be sorted after being taken into the warehouses. There is a good demand for the right kind of stock. Conditions there are said to be better than for many weeks.

Pittsburgh reports plenty of stock but a great portion of it is so badly frozen as to show a complete loss to the shipper. Other stock, showing less frost damage, but still not free from it, is selling at a wide range of prices, according to the amount of damage.

Philadelphia reports fancy, unfrosted stock in good demand and a good, firm market. Damaged stock moving very slowly at greatly reduced prices.

New York has had a very strong market all week. Adverse weather conditions seriously effected arrivals and supplies cleaned up fast under increased demand. Some of the receivers, with Government contracts, were put to it to find stock for delivery and some spirited buying resulted. Our latest report, at the time of writing this indicates that better weather conditions are resulting in increased receipts and a market not quite so active but still firm and strong.



ONIONS

Onions are in only moderate demand, although some stock is moving and changing hands every day. A considerable amount of frosted stock is reported and buyers take such offerings at only a considerable discount.

Detroit is quoting yellows at \$3.75 @4.00 per 100-lb. sack. Red onions are selling considerably under this figure. Chicago is quoting on yellows at \$2.00@2.25 per 100-lb. sack. New York quotations on yellows are around \$2.75@3.00 per 100-lb. sack for fancy offerings. The Detroit market is about the best in the country but it would be very easy to overload that market.



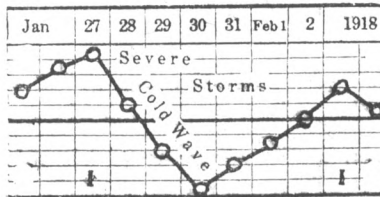
APPLES

Receipts of apples on all markets have been light since the recent storm and most markets report firm conditions with good stock in fair demand.

Detroit quotations: Greening, \$6@6.25; Baldwin, \$5; No. 2, \$3@3.50 per bbl.; western, \$4.75 per box.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Jan. 25 to 29, warm wave 24 to 28, cool wave 27 to 31. The warm wave will cause warmer than usual and a cold wave will bring severe cold. Storms will be of greater than usual force. Most precipitation from great lakes eastward and on northern Pacific slope. Severe storms about and following January 26.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Jan. 31 and temperatures

Chicago: Barrels No. 1 to fancy, New York Imperials, \$4.75@5; Willow Twig, \$4@4.50; Baldwins, \$4.75@5; Golden Russet, \$5; King, \$5@5.50; Talman Sweet, \$4@4.50; Jonathans, \$5@6; Greenings \$5.50@6; Hubbardson, \$4@4.50; Winsap, \$4.50@5; Ben Davis, \$3.25@4; Starks, \$4.50@5; Northern Spy, \$5.50@6; Ganos, \$3.75@4.25; No. stock common, ordinary, small depending on variety, \$2.50@3.50.



BUTTER

New York, January 19, 1918

Because of severe storms in the Central West which delayed freight traffic and made the supply of fresh strong and as there is very little prospect of increased supplies for creamery inadequate to supply the demand, there has been during the past week a gradual strengthening of the market. Buyers have exceedingly been active but could not secure enough butter to supply their needs. The situation may be less tense after delayed shipments have arrived, but the output of fresh butter is below normal for the season, hence, so sudden breaks are expected.

There has been a strong demand on storage goods but practically none of the high grades of held butter have been sold, there being a tendency to dispose of firsts and seconds. This situation is due to the fixing of the maximum price of held goods at 46c, many of the holders being willing to part with their high grades at that price.

The market on creamery extras during the past week has varied from 50 1/2c at the beginning to 53c at the time of writing. Higher scoring has run from 51c at the beginning to 54c at the time of writing. Receipts for the week have been 38,287 packages. For the same week last year they were 41,710 packages.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	29-39	27-28	20-25
Ducks	27-28	25-26	27-30
Geese	26-27	23-24	27-32
Springs	26-28	25-26	28-30
Hens	25-28	2-265	27-29

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The poultry situation may be briefly summed up by saying that receipts on all markets are extremely light, owing to weather conditions, and there is a very good demand. Shipments billed to Chicago have in some cases been as much as a week late in arriving and some of the roads during the past week have declared an embargo on shipments of live stock of any kind. There is a very active demand there for heavy fowls and all other grades are firm and steady at prevailing prices. The lack of live stock has made an exceptionally good market for dressed. Storage stock has moved freely, but has not brought the price of fresh dressed.

Conditions at Detroit are very similar to those prevailing on other markets. Receipts of live poultry during the past two weeks have been very light and at times were not sufficient to make a market. The demand has been somewhat lighter here

than at Chicago but receivers generally look for increased activity in the near future.

Shortage of receipts at eastern points caused some of the highest prices on record. Both live and dressed have been in good demand and there have been days recently when only a very few cars were unloaded. The New York market is exceptionally strong and as there is very little prospect of increased supplies for some time, until the railroads are in better shape, we look for a continued satisfactory market.



EGGS

The egg market, in the opinion of many receivers, is about due to work lower. Prices have reached a point which has set a record for some time to come and the scarcity is such as is not remembered by the oldest men in the business.

Offerings are said to be more liberal from the south and west and this is taken as an indication that receipts will increase from now on. Dealers do not anticipate any great decline immediately, but rather a gradual decline to lower levels.

Fresh Michigan eggs are quoted on the Detroit markets at 54c@58c per dozen. The Government has fixed the price on storage eggs at 44 3/4c car lots; large lots less than cars, 45 1/2c.

Cheese

New York Letter, Jan. 19, 1918

Despite liberal holdings, aggregating somewhat more than 10,000,000 pounds, and slow movement, the market has shown a slight advance. This is undoubtedly due to a small make during the present season and because the export trade, while there is none at present, is soon expected to develop.

Held specials during the past week have ranged in price from 24 1/2c to 25 1/2c; held, average run, from 24 to 24 1/4; fresh specials from 23 1/2c to 24 1/2c; fresh, average run, from 23c to 23 1/2c.

Receipts for the week were 7,653. For same week last year, 12,485.



FLOUR & FEED

Trade in feedstuffs has been only moderate, so far as the Detroit market is concerned, during the past week. Quotations as follows:

Feed in 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$34.50; standard middlings, \$36.50; fine middlings, \$43.50; cracked corn, \$79; coarse cornmeal, \$77; chop \$60 per ton.

Detroit flour quotations:

Flour per 196 lbs. in eighth paper sacks: Standard patent, \$11.00@11.15; straight inter, \$10.90; spring patent, \$11.20; rye flour, \$10.50@10.70 in jobbing lots.

Pittsburgh reports prices as unchanged and the market dull. Quotations are largely nominal, as follows:

No. 2 white middlings, \$48@49; standard, \$40.50@41; coarse winter bran, \$39.50@40; spring bran, \$38.50@39.50. Prices are off about \$1.

Milwaukee reports a firm market with the following range of prices:

Sacked bran, \$37; middlings \$39; white, \$45; red dog, \$53; oil meal, \$58 100-lb. sacks Chicago.



CLOVER SEED

The past week has seen an unusually active market in both clover and timothy. Price seems to cut but very little figure when buyers are out after the seed. The Government report made the red clover owned or controlled in terminal markets on November 15th, 97,000 bags and alsike 46,000 bags. Stock red clover at Toledo has decreased only 2,500 bags. Seaboard markets show a larger decrease, owing to exports. Contracts for future are made subject to war measures. The seed market generally is in an exceptionally healthy condition and additional advances are expected.

Toledo is quoting prime clover, spot \$18.85; March, \$18.65 bid; prime alsike, \$15.50; prime timothy seed, \$4.20 per bushel.

W. T. Foster

Detroit quotations clover seed, prime spot, \$18.80; March, \$18.45; Prime alsike, \$15.15; timothy seed, prime spot, \$4.30 per bushel.

Hides

Hide prices have again declined on certain kinds. This decline has been as much as 2@3c in some cases. Current quotations: No. 1 cured, 17c; No. 1 green, 14c; No. 1 cured bulls, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 11c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 20c; No. 1 green veal kip, 18c; No. 1 cured murrain, 17c; No. 1 green murrain, 14c; No. 1 cured calf, 26c; No. 1 green calf, 24c; No. 1 horsehides, \$6; No. 2 horsehides, \$5; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 25c@3 each.

Furs

There is a very strong demand right now for furs of all kinds, many of them being now at their best. There has been an advance in the price of No. 1 skunk. Detroit quotations:

No. 1 skunk, \$5; winter muskrats, 80c; No. 1 mink, \$7.50; raccoon, \$4.50.

Wool

After a rather quiet period the wool market was just beginning to show increased activity when the present Government closing order came, shutting down the mills for five days. Adding other troubles to this it seems as though the wool market has had its share of difficulties. Present eastern quotations: Michigan and New York fleeces—fine unwashed, 63@64c; delaine unwashed, 73c; 1-2 blood combing unwashed, 75@76c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 76@77c.



HOGS

The dressed hog market is firm, with only moderate receipts. The best are selling at 21@22c per lb. This prout of the farm sells well in competition with that of the packing companies and where the offerings are covered so as to arrive with a nice clean appearance they are frequently given the preference.



CATTLE

East Buffalo Prices

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$12.50 to \$13.00; medium to good weighty steers, \$11.50 to \$12.25; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$10.00 to \$10.75; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$11.25 to \$11.75; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, \$10.75 to \$11.25; choice to prime yearlings, \$12.00 to \$12.50; fair to good yearlings, \$11.75 to \$12.00; medium to good butcher steers, \$9.50 to \$10.00; fair to medium butcher steers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; good butcher heifers, \$9.00 to \$9.50; fair to medium heifers, \$8.00 to \$8.50; good to choice fat cows, \$8.25 to \$9.00; medium to good fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8.00; fair to good medium fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; cutters and common butcher cows, \$6.00 to \$6.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.50; good to choice fat bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium to good fat bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; good weighty sausage bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; light and thin bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.75; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$7.50 to \$8.00; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$9.00 to \$12.00; medium to good fresh cows and springers \$75.00 to \$85.00.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

January 21, 1918

Due to interruptions in the marketward movement of live stock holidays car shortages and subsequently by storms of unprecedented severity at Chicago and throughout the greatest portion of the area from which this market draws the bulk of its supplies at this time of the year, the trade has been dominated the last few weeks by conditions altogether at normal. To what extent supplies at the market have been shortened by the above conditions only surmises can be made, but that the run has been cut probably to half the proportion it would have reached had a normal situation as regards traffic facilities prevailed during this period is believed by many

well posted traders. That the country is in a liquidating humor because of high feed cost and the failure of the cattle and lamb market to live up to the expectations of those who laid in feeder supplies at such unprecedented high levels last summer and fall is not to be doubted. When the storm clears and the railroad are once more able to answer the insistent clamor for cars with which to move supplies to market a heavy movement of cattle and hogs representing, in part, an accumulation through the storm period, is certain.

While the cattle and hog markets are exhibiting evidence of a broad general demand, current prices, particularly in the case of hogs have a top-heavy appearance. While no one in close touch with conditions foresees any serious, lasting declines in prospect, the situation seems to warrant holders of cattle, hogs, sheep or lambs that are in good marketable condition and which they expect to market within the next 40 to 60 days letting them come at their earliest opportunity.

The zone system of loading has better equalized receipts and no doubt from now on the showing will be much better, as the first or 300-mile zone has been lessened anywhere from 50 to 75 miles. This will give more shippers an opportunity to arrive here on Monday and Wednesday. On these days we have always had a good eastern shipping demand.

Last fall there were thousands of cattle bought and shipped into the country from the various markets to consume the immense amount of soft corn that was on hand.

The great demand for beef cattle at the present moment is for steers costing anywhere from 10 to 11 1-2 cents per pound, also all grades of butcher stock. The best heavy grades of cattle are badly neglected. How long this state of affairs will last is difficult to say. We think, however, the market will show some improvement after the middle of March.

We believe during the month of February (the later the better), a good class of warmed-up steers weighing anywhere from 900 to 1,100 lbs. can be bought and fed to good advantage for the May, June and July markets, or as early as the last half of April. In buying this class of cattle the purchaser would have to hold them only five or six weeks before they would be in good weather, and in disposing of them he would have two opportunities—that is, if the May market did not suit him, he could feed them corn or grass, which would reduce the cost of feeding, and carry them along for the July, August or September market, at which time we look for both a good demand and a good market.

At the present writing market conditions are so upset by the tie-up of transportation facilities and receipts today are so seriously curtailed (only 330 carloads all told being scheduled for arrival today, the smallest Monday run, it is believed, on record) that quotations which would apply at this particular time will probably be subject to such fluctuations before this letter is published as to be entirely worthless as a guide to producers and prospective shippers.

PUBLICITY GREAT NEED OF LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 13)

That the stabilizing of the industry will greatly increase production is also conceded. Now we must increase consumption or there will be an overproduction which will demoralize the industry, and you will lose what has been gained. Your state association is already taking up this work. We are entering the field and planning the campaign, and we call upon you who are most vitally interested, not for all you have gained in the last year, forty dollars per cow, but we appeal to your manhood, your patriotism and your fairmindedness.

It is up to us now to move forward. All that has been accomplished in recent months will be lost unless we move forward into the next trench and occupy new positions. We must advertise the food value of milk. Every man who owns a cow in Michigan should be a member of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association. Write this office concerning your needs and assure us of your co-operation.—R. C. Reed, Field Secretary Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

Established 1886

The "Pontiac" Herd

"Where the Champions Come from."

offer the following bull calves:

No. 575. Born March 17, 1917. Price \$250. Sire **Pontiac Carlotta Burke**. Sire's dam, 26 lbs. Sire's granddam, 23 and 21 lbs. Dam Pontiac Genius, 25.05 lbs. Dam's dam, 18.80 lbs. Dam's granddam, 17 lbs.

No. 577. Born March 21, 1917. Price \$250. Sire **Pontiac Korndyke Lad**. Sire's dam, 22 lbs. Sire's granddam, 15 and 26 lbs. Dam Pontiac Quadron, 26.75 lbs. Dam's dam, 19.38 lbs. Dam's granddam, 26 lbs.

No. 578. Born March 24, 1917. Price \$250. Sire **Pontiac Carlotta Burke**. Sire's dam 26 lbs. Sire's granddam, 23 and 21 lbs. Dam Pontiac Hester, 25.04 lbs. Dam's dam, 16.98 lbs. Dam's granddam, 17.75 lbs.

No. 579. Born April 1, 1917. Price \$250. Sire **Pontiac Korndyke Lad**. Sire's dam, 26 lbs. Sire's granddam, 23 and 21 lbs. Dam Pontiac Bethena 24.075 lbs. Dam's dam, 23.37 lbs. Dam's granddam, 22 lbs.

No. 587. Born June 7, 1917. Price \$350. Sire **Pontiac Rochester Burke De Kol**. Sire's dam, 23 lbs. Sire's granddam, 21 and 22 lbs. Dam Pontiac Nyx, 27.696 lbs. Dam's dam, 27 lbs. Dam's granddam, 19 lbs.

Others ranging in price from \$50 up. Ask for extended pedigree which will be cheerfully furnished. "Pontiac" is the place to buy your next sire. Come and see us.

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PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Michigan Central Stock Yards

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P. O. R.F.D.

County State

(This coupon is from issue of Jan. 26th 1918)

Remarks

"for all the farmers of Michigan."

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY JANUARY 26TH, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM
FORREST A. LORD
ANNE CAMPBELL STARK
Dr. G. A. CONN
WM. E. BROWN

EDITOR
EDITOR
EDITOR WOMAN'S DEPT
VETERINARY EDITOR
LEGAL EDITOR

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

Our Live Stock Annual

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING presents its first annual live stock number. We dedicated it to Michigan's allied agricultural interests,—dairying and the breeding of pure stock.

Little has been said the past few years of the rapid development of these industries, or the important place they occupy among the other agricultural pursuits of the state. Indeed, it is fair to assume that comparatively few people of Michigan, or the neighboring commonwealths have any conception of the position which the peninsula state holds among the nation's leading dairying and live stock sections.

These industries have now assumed a prominence that can no longer be ignored by the agricultural press. The value of the live stock of the state is variously estimated at from \$225,000,000 to \$300,000,000, and the annual dairy products have a value that is somewhere in excess of \$100,000,000, making these industries the most important of the state's agricultural pursuits.

The expansion of the live stock and dairy business has been accomplished practically without any encouragement from the press of the state. The industries have been without a champion, without a spokesman, without a single dependable medium for the dissemination of facts and figures that should be in the hands of every actual and potential live stock owner of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING desires to be of service to those engaged in these great branches of agriculture. It wants to co-operate with all live stock men, regardless of preference for particular breeds, and with all producers of dairy products to help in the solution of the grave problems incident to these abnormal times. How can we better advance the interests of these associated industries than by keeping the farmers of the state informed of the progress that is being made, and by opening our columns for the discussions of all matters pertaining thereto?

We want every breeder and milk producer of the state to feel that this publication is his friend and intensely interested in the success of his enterprise. We want you to feel that no individual problem is too trivial to receive our respectful and immediate attention. We extend an open invitation to all associations intended to further the interests of live stock breeding and dairying to use these columns for the publication of their official notices and of all activities in which they may be engaged. With your help we shall make MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING the recognized farm, market and live stock journal of the state.

The issue we hand you now represents our first effort to give you the recognition and encouragement you deserve, but it will be by no means our last or best. From this time on we pledge ourselves to devote a certain portion of these pages to your industry, and we know we can thereby render you a constant and valuable service.

Problems of the Milk Producers

ONE OF the immediate problems which confront both producer and distributor of milk is the decrease in consumption that accompanied the recent raise in price. The Milk Producers' Ass'n hope to stimulate consumption by an advertising campaign setting forth the value of milk as a human food, and showing why it is among the cheapest and best foods procurable even at the present high prices. This will be supplementary to the advertising campaign that the distributors have conducted thru the Detroit newspapers.

We do not believe that consumption can be stimulated sufficiently to assimilate all the milk that is being produced for city sale by dairymen in the Detroit area. Eventually the public may become accustomed to fourteen cent milk but that time is not in the immediate future. Despite all efforts to encourage greater consumption, the average consumer will continue for a time at least to regard the use of milk in excess of those quantities that have been purchased and consumed according to long established needs and practices, as a luxury and will buy only enough to provide for actual wants.

It is an anomalous and altogether ridiculous situation that prevails. The high cost of milk to the consumer is due to admittedly extravagant and wasteful methods of distribution, and has resulted in decreased consumption. But instead of the distributors getting together and swapping routes so as to avoid duplication and thereby reduce the price of milk so that normal consumption will again rule, they are expecting the producers to either bolster up the demand thru an advertising campaign, or if this fails, to cheerfully accept the role of the goat.

We are glad that the members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n have decided to inaugurate an advertising campaign. The public ought to know more about milk. Men, women and children should drink twice as much milk as they do. Succeeding generations would be stronger and more healthy if the present would use larger quantities of milk in its food rations. We hope and believe that the campaign which is about to be launched will produce results, and will eventually induce people to use more dairy products. But we cannot believe that any amount of persuasion will increase immediate consumption of milk to any appreciable extent.

We do apprehend, however, that were the price of milk to drop back to its former level of 12 cents per quart, consumption would increase. No one has yet argued that the charges the Detroit distributors are making for pasteurization, bottling and delivery of milk are fair charges for expenses legitimately incurred. It would seem that the easy and logical solution of the problem lies in the distributors' hands. They should make immediate changes in their distribution methods and bring the price of milk back to normal, thus serving the interests of all concerned. If they are not willing to do this of their own volition, then they ought to be forced by the law to do it. It ought to be a crime, and some day will be to penalize the public by employing extravagant methods in the handling of a necessity.

Perhaps this is a reform, however, that is wholly outside of the producers' control. If so, and the distributors are left to continue their present methods, we feel sorry for the producers. In the meantime, it would seem good business judgment for every producer of milk to align himself with the producers' association and be organized and ready for the crisis that seems inevitable. No dairyman can afford to chance the vagaries of this abnormal period of economic uncertainty, by standing alone against those who control the marketing of his product. For the safety of his business he should affiliate himself immediately with the state organization, which is in a position to give him the protection he needs.

Gettin' Ready for Prohibition

STATE DAIRY and Food Commissioner Fred L. Woodworth is greasing up the machinery of his department preparatory to enforcing Michigan's new prohibition law which goes into effect on the first day of the coming May. There will be no division of responsibility in the putting of the new law into effect. There'll be no pulling and hauling between a half dozen departments and legal authorities; there'll be no shifting of blame. The whole accountability for compelling obedience to the law will be charged to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner. To him druggists must report sales of intoxicants, and from him sheriffs, prosecutors and other police executives will take their orders insofar as violations of the prohibition law, and their prosecution, are concerned.

Michigan will not become immediately bone-dry the instant the saloons close their doors. In fact the law does not contemplate such a condition. Individuals who simply must take a big swig once in a while and have had the foresight to lay in a little supply of "licker" may guzzle in peace. But they should be careful about inviting too many of their friends in. The authorities will molest no one who drinks in the seclusion of his own home, but when the authorities suspect that he is running a free bar for the benefit of the neighborhood, they will swoop down upon him and gather him and his bibulous comrades into the arms of the law. Treasure ye well, the private stock that you put in the cellar to prepare for the arid days,—when that is gone, your throat will enter a long period of parchedness. With Fred L. Woodworth astride the lid, dry, dreary days are ahead of the "occasional imbibor," the "good fellow," the "disciple of the cocktail," the "confirmed drinker," and the "bleary-eyed sot."

Why Not Co-Operate With the Farmer?

IS THE word "agricultural" as applied to the institution of learning at East Lansing, a misnomer? Does the Michigan Agricultural College, as an institution, extend or attempt to extend any assistance to the farmers of Michigan that can be called either practical or helpful? We ask these questions in all seriousness, and do not intend to infer that the answer will necessarily be a negative one.

The fame of the Michigan Agricultural College as a school of par excellence, reaches across the continent. Practically every state in the union sends one or more of its sons or daughters to this school. The staff of instructors are among the very best obtainable. They include many men listed with the nation's leading authorities upon the subjects in which they have specialized. They are giving the choicest years of their life in a poorly paid service to teach Michigan's youth the science of farming and of the trades. And all honor is due to those who are sacrificing undoubtedly brilliant business careers for the mediocre professions they are now following.

It is a pity that an institution so well equipped with master teachers, with modern farm appurtenances, with every facility for the best and most efficient instruction it is possible to give along the chosen lines, should be so wholly out of sympathy with those whose interests it professes to represent. We speak as always, of the institution, and not of the men who head its varied departments. We speak of a policy, established and controlled by the Board which directs the official affairs of the College, and which is most discernible in a certain aloofness from the men of the farms, and a disinterestedness in their gravest problems.

Affiliated with the college is the Extension department, partially maintained at federal expense, for the purpose, presumably, of rendering more personal service to the farmers than the college is able to do. But this department has gradually come under the dominating influence of the college board, not only in Michigan, but in other states as well, so that its usefulness has been greatly impaired by the same political influences that hamper the work of the college itself.

Instead of being the servant of the farmer which those who created these institutions intended them to be, they have aspired to become his masters so that their usefulness has become greatly impaired, and they are decidedly out of harmony with many of his views and needs.

The Michigan Agricultural College and the Extension Department could render to the farmers of Michigan a much greater service if they were only so inclined. There are innumerable problems confronting the farmer of today which he cannot solve unaided. Does it not seem that these two institutions are the logical forces to take up the cudgel in his behalf and help to solve his economic problems as well as his production problems?

Something over a year ago the junior editor of this publication sought an interview with Dean Robert S. Shaw to ascertain why the farmers of the state were not kept advised of the important observations of the experiment station. The Dean frankly admitted that there was a lack of proper co-operation with the farmers in this respect but laid the blame to lack of funds, and expressed the hope that a remedy would be found for the trouble.

The farmers of Michigan would give much greater encouragement to the extension work that is being done by the college specialists and the county men, if they could feel that these gentlemen were free agents and in a position to represent their every interest. The opportunity was never greater than now for those who labor in the name of scientific agriculture to sweep policy and precedent aside and get right down close to the real problems confronting Michigan farmers. If it be true that their actions are controlled by certain individuals who burden the board of agriculture thru the fortunes of politics and who cannot possibly have the slightest interest in the welfare of the farmers, then it is useless to hope for this closer sympathy on the part of the college men. But if they are free to choose their own policies every agricultural influence of the state stands ready to lend its co-operation with them for the greater encouragement and betterment of Michigan's farming business.

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

Compulsory Military Training is an Aid to Plutocrats; Detriment to Common People

Born and educated in the land of schools and barracks, I feel confident that I know a few things about compulsory universal military training and its effects on capital and labor; and let me say in the beginning, that this institution is a fine thing for capital. It is a safeguard to the wealthy parasite and a scourge to the man who earns his bread by labor, with his hands or brains.

Isn't it rather queer that the curse of the toiling masses originated in the new-born republic of France, among people risen in arms against autocrats and aristocrats? When after the fall and murder of King Louis XVI and his family the neighboring nations attempted to interfere with the regiment of the Commune the Council of Defense forced every able-bodied man of France into the national army to beat back the foes of the republic. That would have been the proper thing if after that task was accomplished, that war measures had been discontinued. But alas! An ambitious usurper, Napoleon Bonaparte, got hold of the army. History tells the rest of a story of blood and hardships, poverty and want, where plenty reigned before. Not until after the treaty of Tilsit, 1807, did Prussia dare to force that duty on her citizens, of course, in a more refined and effective form, called sometimes "Progress!" The other European nations had, by necessity, to follow suit.

Who advocates universal service? Not the laboring masses. Well they know to what use and misuse a standing army can be put by an ambitious usurper. Here again we have to turn to the largest republic of Europe, France. Whenever a large strike of railroad or postal employees or any other large industry in any, even remote, degree, concerns the public or military service, threatened, these institutions were promptly placed under military rule and run by soldiers commandeered for that work, thus defeating any attempt of the ill-paid employees to better their lot. What will the over-bearing army officer do after a successful war I hate to think of.

When baffled to get their fair share of the value their labor creates, the toiling masses attempt to use more forcible means, the law, backed by a million bayonets stands as a wall between them and the money-plutocrats, protecting the robbers' den. Considering this, we do not have to guess at the source of this movement to create the largest standing army and a military despotism in this fair land of ours—a land of plenty. Nor is there any difference in this respect between a monarchy and a republic. Beautiful France has been misruled and exploited by the big banking interests and the Military Officers' despotism. It's not many years since General Boulanger came within a reasonable chance of making himself dictator of the republic, simply because he had the powerful class of army officers as his associates, clamoring for war and glory at the toilers' expense in blood and treasure. Germany's intervention saved the republic from war and civil strife.

What good have the large standing armies ever done for the nations supporting them? Has it preserved the world's peace? No! But having the armies ready for action, the blow was struck before the words of explanation and possibly conciliation could be uttered; and it has brought sorrow and hardship and ever increasing burdens of service and taxation into the cottage of the toiler, the mainstay and the true wealth of every nation.—P. R. Atkins.

Government Should Make Price on All Foodstuffs.

I have been greatly interested in the editorials in the M. B. F. in regard to the potato grades, and bean prices, and in fact all things concerning the farmers. I have been farming for the last 35 years and have come to the conclusion that supply and demand is not the proper solution of the price of foodstuffs. I think that the only way the prob-

lem will ever be settled is for the government to establish a price on all foodstuffs for a period of from 5 to 10 years. I should recommend 5 years, and make it possible thru cold storage plants to take care of perishable stuffs, and in so doing there would be a stable price for the consumer the same in summer as in winter. I can say that the farmers of Michigan are very much disturbed about this sorting of potatoes and the price fixing of beans and wheat, but no prices fixed on what he has to buy to produce these things, and I do believe it will work out seriously in next year's crops unless he is guaranteed profitable prices the same as the manufacturer. I should welcome, and I believe 90 per cent of the farmers would, the fixing of prices, say \$1 for potatoes over 1½ inch screen; \$7 for beans, hand-picked basis; \$2 for wheat; \$1.50 for rye; 60c for oats, f.o.b. some central point in the state. I would also recommend the fixing of the price of all machinery that the farmer has to buy to enable him to produce his crops.

We farmers are a very peculiar set of people. We are in the game for profits the same as all business men. We can change our plans much easier, however, than the manufacturer, and if potatoes were high last year we all want to raise potatoes this year, and the result is too many potatoes and no price, and not enough beans and the price is too high. Now, if we knew that we could get certain prices for all produce we would to a man, plant a more even acreage each year, for we could handle 15 acres of beans, 5 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of corn, 10 acres of wheat, 10 acres of oats and balance of 30 acres to hay and pasture on an 80-acre farm, with much better results and less help than if we put the whole farm to beans or potatoes, and our income would be sure for there is never a year but what some of the crops are good, and I can see that it would settle for all time the uncertainty of both producer and consumer; just what he would get for his crop and just what the consumer would have to pay, and it would shut out this gambling by the middleman.—J. B. T., Grant.

Believe in Reasonable and Just Grading

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is being read by nearly all of my neighbors and it is appreciated by all. My father is 83 years of age and delights

to hear me read it to him. The man who originated the potato grades had a level head—I don't think. I believe in a reasonable and honest grading. I would like to sell just as I would like to buy. I am sure I would never throw a No. 2 grade out if it was round and smooth and sound; it is the very best potato. It is true our boys are going to war and we must help to win the war. Probably the No. 2 grade of potatoes would help to win it. If the small potatoes will help to sustain life they would be better to feed to the soldiers than to feed them to the livestock. I saw a load of 8 bu. going home from the grader today; they were graded out of a 50-bu. load.—J. S. M., Mesick.

Loses Entire Bean Crop

Please find enclosed \$2 bill pay for my subscription for one year and to Wm. Lang one year, and I think it the best dollars we farmers ever spent for paper. I sure do enjoy the arguments put up to the middle man, especially the bean and potato deal. I had 7 acres of beans that were fine, looked like 20 bushels to the acre and when the frost struck and I lost the crop. Seed cost \$41 besides a lot of hard work. The farmer is sure getting rich. Nit! I think there is a good chance for the food administration to get busy around here on the wheat deal. I have good dry red wheat tests 60 pounds in Avoca offered \$2.05; in Yale \$2; in Emmett \$2.05 and in Lambs \$2.10. Now I think it would be a good time to look after these fellows. Will send sample of wheat to test under separate cover. Not much wheat sowed around here, about 1-2 not up when winter came. It looks like no beans around here next year.—S. J. L., Avoca, Mich.

Has Not Made 1% on Investment This Year

I am aware that many of the pretended farm papers are "manufactured" instead of edited, and their counsel is disastrous to follow. The farming question is acute today; 75 per cent of Lake county crops were killed by frost. Many lost their entire bean crops and all corn was frosted. I doubt if there are 25 bus. of seed corn saved in the county. It took 35 acres of corn to partly fill a 37x16 silo that I usually fill from 20 acres, and I find its feeding value about 60 per cent of the usual quality obtained from glazed corn well taken care of. From 20 acres of beans I received 70 bus., picking 5 lbs. I find butchers and buyers paying 5 to 6c per lb. for cattle. Market prices here for meats: kettle roast, 15c; steak, 22 to 26c; Pork, paying 13 live, 17 dressed; pork cuts from 22c to 30c per lb, still the press is crying, "the farmers are getting rich."

I have not made 1 per cent on my investment the last year, and have kept a strict account of all receipts and expenditures.—A. A. M., Luther.

Upper Peninsula Situation

I am an old farmer of the Upper Peninsula, and I think if there is any class of farmers who need the services of the Food Administration it is the farmers up here, especially those along the line of the E. & L. S. R.R. I went to my local dealer and tried to sell him some steers and when we could not come near on the price your paper quoted he said the paper was just printed to sell. I asked him if he didn't get the prices from the paper and he said he did, and also that he "formed his own opinion" and I guess he does—and pays what he likes.—A. F. H., Northland.

Must Have \$8 for Beans

I wish to say to you that your paper is simply a cracker-jack. The best farm paper I have ever taken. The farmer may not be buying as much Liberty Loan stock as some other classes, but his heart is on the right side just the same. The weather conditions, high priced machinery and 12 percent interest simply keeps the farmer guessing in Clare county. I had 32 acres of beans and got 184 bushels. Have raised on the same farm 28½ bushels to the acre. Farmers should get \$8 per bushel for their beans. Keep the paper coming.—D. G. W., Clare.

(Readers' Editorials continued on following page.)

SEAPLANES AT BOMBING PRACTICE



Drawn for the Sphere, London. Copyrighted in the United States by the New York Herald Company. Bombing practice for seaplanes is carried out with difficulty. In this case the little patrol boat is towing a target representing a submarine, which the aviators are supposed to destroy.

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

Some Entirely New Thots on Potato Deal

I am satisfied, in my own mind, whom the niggers in this potato grading are. I have no positive proof, but the circumstantial evidence that has been accumulating for a long time convinces me, whether it does any one else or not that the Banking Association is at the bottom of all these campaigns aiming at over production to the end that farmers are forced to sell below cost and walk up to the bank counter and renew their notes. I am satisfied that this gang furnishes the cue to the Agricultural Department and the Agricultural Colleges and the whole machinery is set into operation. It was that way last fall and winter and spring as to potatoes. The Extension Agents of the Agricultural Department, the Agricultural Colleges, the Farm agents, and Institute workers, the Press, farm weekly and daily, were all loaded, cocked and primed to boost the yield of potatoes. Agricultural agents were sent "without cost" into all counties where they had not been installed, and their chief work for the farmers was to aid them in getting potato and bean seed and introducing them to bankers where they could borrow all the money they wanted to pay for these articles. If these agents did anything else it escaped by attention. This movement was uniform from one end of the country to another. I have in mind a county in Nebraska where barely potatoes enough have been grown for home use, in fact nearly every year they have been imported. The "Potato Campaign" was carried on in that county the same as in Montcalm county, with the result that in that county potatoes were grown this year for export.

Last fall the "wheat campaign" was put in operation in all the winter wheat sections of the country, and it will be boomed in spring wheat sections in the spring and this winter in farmer meetings. Next fall the report of a great crop will cut the price, if possible below cost of production. This is scheduled, and will materialize unless the good Lord sticks his mit in the deal and spoils the crop, as he has saved the potato growers several times the past 10 years with drowth, blight and rot. No sir, I am no prophet nor prophet's son. You don't have to be if your eyes are open, and you see these movements incubate, and swell and extend year after year until the crop is grown, and then contract and shrink when ready to put on the market,—I say you don't have to be a prophet to see these things.

They are just starting a "Hen Campaign". It has been given out "by the food administration," that every farmer must shape himself to keep 100 hens, and where he already has that number he must increase his flock to 200. Certainly. He must do something that will mean incurring expense of housing, etc. Hundreds of thousands of farmers will fall into line and borrow money to carry out this object,—especially when all the machinery gets into motion and the advantages of hen growing and egg producing is properly held up to their eyes this winter and spring. Result. Over-production of eggs and hen flesh. Market over-loaded. Farmers over-loaded with cheap stock. Notes at the bank to be renewed. Don't fail to consider this last item. That was and is the real object of the campaign: *To keep a lot of d—d fools paying interest.*

Watch the "hog campaign" that is just being gotten into operation. Watch the bottom fall out of it just when a big crop is ready to market.

You know what was done to the Dairy interests. You know that the dairymen were fed hot air for years and produced milk and butter fat at a loss, and that while herds of dairy cattle were sacrificed. A year ago the dairy business was down and out. The dairymen lost millions of dollars, and are today paying interest on the loss. Within the last eight months millions of money, mostly borrowed, has been put into the rehabilitation of the dairy business, besides one and a half million dollars (fact) for advertising. It is working dandy. Practically every newspaper of any standing is drawing or has drawn from this pot. A movement is on foot to stop vealing dairy heifers. It will take four or five years yet to put this deal thru to the final "bust-up," such as the dairymen experienced last year. Just watch the "big fellows" just before the bust unload onto the uninitiated, and then watch the uninitiated walk up to the bank window and beg for renewals for their notes.

In the west it is a different deal with the same results. Farmers can borrow all kinds of money in the spring. In the fall money is close and the banks are forced to pull in. The farmers are run thru the bank wringer and forced to sell their

crops on the lowest market. At the same time the bank is turning that money over to the grain buyer and stock feeder. Plenty of money for them. In the spring they go thru the bank wringer and the money is loaned again to the farmer. Easy. Simple. No complications such as have to be worked out with special crop booms in special regions, such as Michigan.

This is what I recommend: A meeting of potato and bean growers in every county of Michigan. A good big delegation from each county to a district meeting in each congressional district. A set of red hot resolutions that you would need rubber gloves to handle, and that recite the substance of the above, and demand that our congressman and senators demand an investigation into this vast conspiracy against the farmers of the country. It might not get us anything. It might compel the show-down of some weak hands. It would do no good to educate the farmers to look ahead when those deals are being worked on them. And the powers that are putting them thru, might not be quite so bold in putting these deals across as in the past.

A point: Borrowers are as necessary to a bank as logs to a saw mill, or drinkers to a saloon. The retailers were formerly heavier borrowers than at present. The record of past years was that 98 per cent of retailers went busted. Of course the local banker shaped things so that in most cases he got his money, and the jobber and wholesaler were left holding the bag. These parties have organized and are advising and directing the retailers more closely than ever before, to the end that the retailer has practically no competition, and where possessed of reasonable business ability has become largely independent of the banker. He is not using the amount of bank money that he used formerly. In agricultural regions the banks have fallen onto the farmer to

Have You a Tractor?

OUR IONIA county crop reporter writes that there are over a hundred tractors in his county at the present time, and that the quantity is rapidly increasing owing to the shortage of labor. Undoubtedly, the tractor farmer is the coming farmer of Michigan. There are only one or two states which claim a larger number of these iron horses than Michigan. Have you a tractor? If so, won't you tell MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and its readers what you think of the tractor as a practical and economical motive power for the farm? Please tell us in your own words what your experiences have been with the tractor, advising make, horse power, fuel consumption, adaptability to the various kinds of farm labor, and whether or not you are entirely satisfied with what it can accomplish. Your experience may prove of value to someone else. Address your letter to Editorial Department, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

supply the lost borrowers, and to keep their money drawing interest.

Don't tell me the bankers have not figured these things all out. Bankers have originated the movement and headed the list for placing farm agents in every county that I have known anything about. Has this "just happened so?" I have known of bankers "casting their bread upon the waters," but they don't take any chances on its returning "after many days." They always have a cable attached to it; and it returns. They (largely the bankers) have just organized a Farm Bureau and we are to have a farm agent. I was not at the meeting, but I see by the papers that I was elected one of the directors. I always did hate like the devil to turn a grindstone. I wonder if it will be any more pleasant to turn it to sharpen the knife to cut my own throat with? Oh, I know that a good farm agent—if the farmers owned him—is a valuable asset, and we need him. There are hundreds of things he can do that a farmer with all of his work cannot find time to do. But when you consider a force of 3500 of them turned against the farmers' interests as in potatoes last spring, and it becomes a question if they are not a mighty costly luxury. But really this does not seem to be a question at all, for they are being forced upon us whether we want them or not.—C. W. C., McBrides.

Thinks Selective Draft is All Right

At last we have a farm paper in Michigan which is first, last and all the time for a square deal for the farmer. Success to the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING!

I want to ask a little of your space to reason with your Reader from Osceola county, who criticises the policy of the government upon its se-

lective conscription policy, on page 9 of your Jan. 12th issue. I think the farmers are treated with perfect fairness in this draft. If the farmer is the sole head of the enterprise he goes into class four and stays on the job. If he is a skilled farm worker he goes into class three and is considered of more use to his country than he would be in the army. He also has an equal chance with any other industry in class two, to serve his country by producing food for our soldiers and our allies. The fact that some farm workers prefer to go into the army rather than ask classification is not the fault of the government. In fact a farmer who is of any use on the farm cannot now get into the army unless he lies in his answers to the questions put by the government. He can enlist under the mistaken notion that to enlist is "the most honorable thing to do, but the government is not to blame for this mistaken notion. It is a relic of the war of the States and mistaken ideas of patriotism. We must remember that Uncle Sam is paying pretty good wages in the mind of the average farm hand. Thirty dollars a month, fine clothes, good board, splendid fellowship, the chance for promotion, life and health insurance, and the chance of adventure and travel, and many other things appeal to the young man. Do not criticise Secretary of War Baker, he is the peoples' friend.—J. C. S., VanBuren county.

The Dealer Always Gets His Profit

I have read your M. B. F. paper with interest and am more than pleased with it. It goes right to the point fearlessly and now I want to ask you a few questions. I had a good wheat crop. Wheat that tests 63 and 64 lbs. per bu. I sold some for \$2.12 per bu. Our miller says that he can only let us have 100 lbs. of flour per month and if we take more wheat than enough for the 100 pounds of flour we have to sell it, take credit or cash, and if an advance in price of flour we have to pay it. He says at when he can't buy wheat of the farmer he will have to send to Chicago and pay \$2.20 per bushel plus the freight, but at the same time he can only pay me \$2.12. Is that a fact? Now, about corn. We had a hard hail storm in July which set the corn back; in September a hard frost, so we have no corn. The dealers bought No. 2 yellow early at \$1.30 laid down here and want \$2.00 per bu. now. Now I want to be patriotic and do the best I can to help win the war, and do you think I ought to sell my wheat at \$2.12 and give \$2.00 per bu. for corn?—J. E. D., Tekonsha.

"If the Government Wants Us to Raise Beans It Will Have to See That we Get Paid For Those We Raised This Year."

I get the M. B. F. regular and am much interested in it. Hope it may continue. I like to read what the other fellows say about their bean crops. I am going to tell you about my experience with beans: Last spring I paid \$57 for seed beans. I sowed 5 acres in good time and a heavy rain came and rotted nearly all of the seed, but before the ground dried out it was too late to replant and I let them go. When I threshed I got 10 bu. of beans that the elevators pick 40 lbs per hundred lbs. Later I planted the balance of my seed on four and a half acres, but they were no good and I plowed them down. Now the best I could do if I sold my entire crop would be \$30. I lost the use of my land and my labor and \$27 in cash on seed. No wonder the farmers are getting rich. The elevators are paying \$10.50 and \$11.00 per hundred for beans, hand-picked. It means every bean that is colored the least bit is picked out, and the farmers lose them. It is hard to tell what to do with my beans, as they are all of good size but about half of them were frozen enough to color them just a little bit; they are just as nice to cook as any beans; we have used them for a couple of weeks and none of us have died from the effects of eating them, and none of us have been sick, but when we take them to the elevators they pick those out and charge us 16c a pound for all they pick, that is if our beans pick 40 pounds per hundred, and therefore, if beans are bringing \$11.00 we realize \$3.60 a hundred. That is what I call getting it in the neck right, but the farmers are all used to that. Beans in this vicinity will not average over 3 bus. per acre, that is those that were threshed, and there were hundreds of acres that were never threshed.

Our seed beans will cost us \$10 or \$12 per bu. next spring. Does the Government expect us to try it again? If they do they had better see to it that we get something for the few we have this year. I claim we should get \$9 a bushel for our beans and the frozen beans not picked out. They claim there is going to be a scarcity of food. Why pick those frozen beans out and feed them to the hogs when they are good for human beings?—J. B.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



ANNE CAMPBELL STARK, EDITOR

Uncle Sam's Thrift Thought

EAT THE CHEAP ROOSTER

It is good farm economy to eat the rooster. For roasting, of course, the housekeeper wants a good fat hen, but for chicken dishes that call for slow cooking let the rooster go into the pot. He is full of meat and flavorful, nutritious juices. Slow cooking and the right seasoning will convert the low-priced rooster into dishes that are universally liked—there is pot-pie and chicken stew and a host of others. If a rooster that is not wanted for dinner is "eating his head off" in the barnyard, can him for future use and save the stock for soup.

Chicken "Pilau"

The rooster is the foundation for that famous dish of chicken and rice which the French call "Pilau." The combination has remained an American favorite through all the changes of spelling. The Florida boys, who love to concoct this stew when camping in the woods, call it "Perlew." Make it by boiling the chicken until the meat comes off the bone. Season well, and add enough rice to thicken the stew. Cook until the rice is soft. The stew should be thick enough to eat with a fork.

This stew served with a green salad or stewed fruit makes a complete meal, as the rice takes the place of bread. The Spanish, who are very fond of this chicken and rice combination, add pimientos just before removing the stew from the fire, and the stew, when served, is a complete one-piece dinner.

Contentment Depends Upon Ourselves

Dear Editor:—I read your last paper and am going to tell my experience.

I was raised on a farm, took up nursing and married a city man; as I supposed. But my health was poor and city life did not help matters.

We moved on a rented farm. Then in two years went into business again, but my health became worse again. In the fall we bought a little farm. There my health broke down and I wasn't expected to live. In four months I was out of the hospital and beginning to feel a little like old times. When I left the hospital the doctor said, "Be jolly, like you used to be and you will be all right."

We have a boy living. A boy and girl dead. We expect to meet them again in heaven, so what need we wish we had them here on earth when God is so much more capable of caring for them.

I have decided life is what we make it. If we wish an ideal life we have to be the one to make it. I believe our home life is as ideal as any home is and is what God intended it to be. If a woman is a crank I believe it upsets the home life, but of course I have an ideal husband and that helps some, you know.

But I know when I had poor health and could not do my housework as I wanted it done, I was very apt to be cranky and then my good man would be apt to speak a little cross, so I believe a mother has to be the leader in the home to a great extent.

We all have our troubles, but I believe if we are pleasant about it we get over them so much easier, that has been my experience.

We are still on the farm and we expect to stay here, and we have had failures in crops but expect to put in a larger crop than ever next year.

Don't you sometimes believe that a contented heart can be cultivated? I know from experience it can. I was so disappointed when we could not live in the city that I made myself miserable and everyone near me and now I am 32 years old and can see ahead and profit by my past. I have made myself believe I can be jolly wherever I am.

We are not seeing the cash roll in as we would if in the city, but cash doesn't make contentment. You may print this if you wish, but please don't print my name.—E. G. A.

* * * *

It certainly is a pleasure to receive the kind of a letter you write me, Mrs. A. I think your philosophy of life is the correct one. As you say, "It is what we make it." It has been my experience, and I believe it has been yours, that happiness comes from within. I know of a case where a woman has had poor health and has driven her husband from her. She is so querulous, so cranky, nothing suits her; she never has a smile or a good word for anyone. Even those who pity her because of her physical ailments are repelled by her unpleasant personality. A person has to submit to the inevitable in this world. It's the spirit that counts and shines out above poor health, discouragements, and everything else. Marriage is too often a one-sided proposition; sometimes the man expects everything, sometimes the woman is the unreasonable one.

Take the subject we have been discussing: the city girl who marries a farmer. Both have to give up a great deal. Both have to, as one of our readers so aptly put it, "swing their lives into harmony with each other." And if they can conquer their enemies, the little things, this can be done. It's the little every-day little annoyances that creep in and undermine lots of marriages. Little criticisms that end in making a woman nag, little worries and bothers that will make her soul petty, if she doesn't watch out. Haven't you seen married lives that started out well enough absolutely ruined by little things that were almost too small to name?

Now folks, let's draw our chairs around the kitchen fire, and gossip some more! We have received some good letters from a great many readers which we have all enjoyed immensely. Perhaps your experience will help some other wanderer in the thorny path of matrimony! Write to Mrs. Anne Campbell Stark, Editor Home Dep't MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

An Excellent Washing Fluid

I received a request this week for a washing fluid which has been used with great success in our family for years. It occurred to me that many

When Shirley Has a Birthday

WHEN Shirley has a birthday,
Ma starts the week before
To polish up the windows
And the brass on the front door.
The big house is so shining,
It seems to smile and say
"I hope you have a jolly time
With your little friends today!"

WHEN Shirley has a birthday,
The invitations go
To all her little cousins
And the friends who love her so.
And say, they're glad to get 'em.
And the night before they dream
Of six pink birthday candles
And the loveliest ice cream!

WHEN Shirley has a birthday,
Ma works to beat the band,
And oh, the birthday cake she makes,
All frosted pink, is grand!
The children look so pretty
That dad sneaks home to see
The bright-eyed little faces
So filled with mirth and glee!

WHEN Shirley has a birthday,
And her gifts are put away
And in her pretty soft white bed
She waits another day,
Then ma sits down and dries her eyes.—
These birthdays may be fun,
But babyhood is vanishing
A little more, each one!

—ANNE CAMPBELL STARK.

of our readers who have small, healthy, and consequently dirty children, would like to hear of a fluid which would lighten their wash day burden I sent Mrs. R., who lives at Swartz Creek, Michigan, the recipe, and now I am going to tell you just what I told her.

Many housewives are afraid to use a fluid for fear it will "rot the clothes;" although there is absolutely no danger of this if used correctly. Here is the recipe:

One box Babbitt's potash, 2 oz. carbonate ammonia, 2 oz. salts tartar, 2 oz. borax.

Have a gallon jug, in which place the above ingredients. Have your teakettle full of boiling water and fill the jug with this, holding the kettle at arm's length so the fumes will not be breathed into the nostrils. Let this liquid stand until cool, then cork.

Put your clothes to soak in clear cold water over night; dissolve soap by boiling. In the morning put on your boiler and let the water come to a boil. While this is being done, you will have time to straighten the house, or make the beds. When the water boils, put in your soap and the fluid in the proportion of two-thirds cup of the fluid to a good big boiler of clothes. Wring the clothes from the cold water and put right in this boiling suds and let boil for twenty minutes,

This Week's Tested Recipe

Rice Stew

Boil together one can of English peas, one-half cup of rice, one teaspoonful salt, pepper to taste, one tablespoon of fat, and one cup of sweet milk. Thicken with flour. Serve very hot in a hot dish. Cover the top with grated cheese before sending to the table.

Chicken Curry

Add two cups cold chopped chicken to two cups white sauce; season with one teaspoon curry powder, heat thoroughly and dish into the rice. Mushrooms and a little celery top, chopped fine, may be used instead of curry powder.

Stock in which the chicken has been cooked may be used instead of white sauce in preparing this dish. Thicken the stock as for chicken gravy; season to taste, and add chopped chicken.

White Sauce.

For many of these dishes cream sauce is used. To make this, stir two tablespoons flour and one-half teaspoon salt into two tablespoons bubbling hot fat; add small amount of milk, mix well, then add remainder of two cups milk; cook, stirring constantly until it thickens, boil one minute; add seasonings to suit dish prepared.

Prune-Apricot Butter

Wash one pound of prunes and one-half pound apricots; soak over night; stew until very soft in same water; run through colander; return to sauce pan and cook slowly until thick like apple butter, being careful that it does not burn. Do not add sugar.

stirring frequently. When I say boil, give time for it to begin boiling after putting in the clothes and then allow to boil for the length of time started. Take out the clothes and you will find that they are clean. I have the board in the tub, but all the rubbing I do is simply a bluff; just souse the clothes good to make sure the dirt drops away and wring into your rinsing water.

Give two rinsings, one of clear and one of bluing water, and hang out. You will find that you have a line of beautifully white clothes. For the second boiler if more water is added, add fluid in proportion and soap. If no water is added, simply rub some soap on the clothes and drop in the same water, no matter how dirty it is. For lace curtains, wash them by themselves in the same way; soak in the clear, cold water over night, drop in the boiling water and let boil. They will come out snowy white and need not be rubbed at all, which saves wear. The wear and tear of the rubbing is what wears out the clothing. I have found that flannels can be washed in this water very easily after the boiled clothes are out of the way, rinsed in warm water and hung immediately on the line and it does not shrink them. Neither does it fade colored clothes that would not fade anyway; in fact, if anything, the color is brighter. My light colored clothes I wet in cold water and stick in the boiler for a few moments and the dirt simply falls from them. Even some of the dark clothes can be handled in this way, particularly blue house dresses and the men's rough shirts. There is one thing to remember in using this fluid, and that is not to save soap because of the fluid. It is not a soap saver, but a labor saver. Use exactly the same quantity of soap as you would without the fluid, but save your elbow grease!

Suggestions for School Lunch Basket

1. Sandwiches with sliced tender meat for filling, baked apples, cookies or a few lumps of sugar.
2. Slices of meat loaf or bean loaf; bread and butter sandwiches; stewed fruit; small frosted cake.
3. Crisp rolls, hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or fish, moistened and seasoned, or mixed with salad dressing; orange, apple, a mixture of sliced fruits or berries, cake.
4. Lettuce or celery sandwiches; cup custard; jelly sandwiches.
5. Cottage cheese and chopped green pepper sandwiches, or a pot of cream cheese with bread and butter sandwiches; peanut sandwiches; fruit cake.
6. Hardboiled eggs; crisp baking powder biscuits; celery or radishes; brown sugar or maple sugar sandwiches.
7. Bottle of milk; thin corn bread and butter, dates, apple.
8. Raisin or nut bread with butter; cheese; orange; maple sugar.
9. Baked bean and lettuce sandwiches; apple sauce; sweet chocolate.

Maximum Production Not Always Profitable

AS THE practice of growing more of the food for the cows on the farm where they are kept becomes more common throughout the great dairy farming regions the breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are sure to awaken to the fact that economical production of milk and butterfat is of greater importance than phenomenal production of a small portion of the herd without regard to its cost.

There are three things that we should know about our cows. First, how much milk they give, not in 7 days or 30 days, but in a year, because we have to feed them a year; second, how much butterfat there is in the milk in a year, and then last but not least we should know how much feed these cows eat, how much it costs to feed them a year. If there is any one point where farmers and the breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are weak it is their neglect to keep accurate records of the cost of feed. We hear a great deal about phenomenal milk and butterfat yields made by some of our cows in 7 days, 30 days and a year. These records are valuable as a guide in buying breeding animals and in estimating prepotency, but it is seldom that we hear what it costs to make such yields. It is time for breeders of dairy cattle to discover that the dairy farmer is in the business to make his living. If the net profit does not count, what in the world is he in the business for? It is important that we have cows in our herds that will give a large amount of net profit, not necessarily an enormous forced yield, but an economical yield.

Let me tell you where we may drift if we do not give this matter of economical production more attention. The past summer I spent several weeks in a locality where the dairy farmers have fed excessive quantities of rich grain feeds for years. When this year's grain prices compelled them to depend more upon pasture and silage these cows began to fall away in flesh condition and milk production until they looked more like race horses than dairy cattle. They had been fed heavy rations of concentrates for years until they had lost their capacity. The farmers in some of these milk producing regions fed as high as from four to six pounds of digestible protein a day to their cows. Roughage is scarce and of inferior quality and they have fed concentrated feed in an effort to make a heavy yield of milk. Now that grain prices have advanced they have a class of cows without capacity for taking pasture grasses and roughages from their farms and turning them into milk and butterfat for them. There is where thousands of our dairy farmers are drifting because they do not consider the matter of economical production. We must have a cow that will take our feed, our roughage and some grain, and convert it into the most profit for us. That is what the average farmer wants and I believe it is the kind of cows the breeder should produce. We have got to have such cows to make our dairy farming profitable, and the only way to find them is to find out how much milk they give in a year, how much butterfat it contains, and how much feed they eat in a year. We have to keep production records to find out what they do with the feed they eat.

The fact that a few breeders of pure bred dairy cows have, by expensive methods of feeding, been able to make a few of their best cows produce enormous yield of milk is not sufficient reason for dairy farmers to jump at the conclusion that they should accept such figures as a mark to shoot at. In the first place it is rather a difficult undertaking to breed up a herd of grade cows capable of producing more than 8,000 pounds per year of 4 per cent butterfat milk; it is difficult to hold them there after they have reached it without injuring them; besides at the present prices for grain feeds it is much easier and far more profitable to maintain a moderate yield of milk through the wider use of pastures, forage crops, hay and ensilage, reinforced with just enough grain feed to enable the cows to make profitable use of them, than to hold them up to a higher forced yield.

The majority of agricultural college instructors, the farm press and institute lecturers have emphasized methods of milk and butterfat production that result if the cows are surrounded with

It Sometimes Costs too Much to Produce the Last Few Pounds of Milk the Cow Gives. More Profitable Feeding would also Help Stabilize Production, Breed Better Cows and Grow Soil Improving Crops

W. MILTON KELLEY

very best conditions and kinds of feed that will insure maximum production. The wider use of pastures, forage crops, hay and silage reinforced by small amounts of grain and by-product feeds may not give maximum yields of milk, or even normal yields, but they may be utilized in feeding for economical production so that they will return greater profits than when too heavy rations of rich concentrates are used. Although in general it is desirable to have high production to sort of counter-balance the cost of maintenance, the cost of the last few pounds of milk from many cows costs too much. Often by feeding less grain and not attempting to force to the very limit a cow will produce somewhat less milk, but the total amount will be made at proportionately less cost. Records of production costs, especially in these days of expensive grain feeds, will show which cows are making the most net profit and how much it is costing to feed the others, or even how much the profits of some months are consumed by this expensive forced feeding of the cows during other months.



The great necessity for a wider growth and large use of home-grown foods is not only shown in the economics of the milk pail, but in the present tendency toward the depletion of soil fertility.

These arguments are not presented to discourage dairy farmers from improving their herds, nor to encourage the feeding of inferior cows, but to show that the old stock argument to feed for maximum production is not a safe rule to follow under present conditions and prices for protein feeds. During the past few months the high producing cows that have been fed enormous quantities of rich grain feeds have been pushed down into the middle class by those that have the ability to produce from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk a year from cheaper rough feeds. The great problem in dairy farming, it seems to me, is that of breeding a herd of large, vigorous cows capable of giving heavy yields of milk from home-grown foods with just enough grain to give them the proper balance. Feeding too much grain lessens the capacity to make efficient use of the cheaper feeds that must be our chief dependence in future feeding operations.

Two important questions confronting dairy farmers at the present time are feeds and fertility. These questions are so closely related that they cannot well be separated; the higher the fertility of the soil the larger the crops and the more cows can be fed and the more manure can be made. The growing of food crops for dairy cows means better cultivation, better rotations, continuous occupation of the soil by a growing crop, an increase in soil residue and a consequent gain in fertility.

The great necessity for a wider growth and larger use of home-grown foods is not only shown in the economics of the milk pail, but in the present tendency toward the depletion of soil fertility. In too many cases the fertility of dairy farms is not improving; the farmers are growing too little and buying too much, both of feeds and fertility. Dairy farmers are annually buying thousands of tons of mixed and other kinds of feeds, not to supplement but to piece out the home-grown sup-

ply. To buy feeds to supplement the home-grown supply is entirely proper, provided the right kinds are bought, chiefly those standard feeds of commerce rich in digestible protein, as cottonseed meal, oil meal, gluten feed and brewer's dried grains; these are the true supplements as they supply the compounds that are deficient on the best managed dairy farms.

In growing food crops for dairy cattle particular emphasis should be placed upon crops that yield the greatest amount of feeding nutrients per acre—particularly protein—or crops that are best adapted to the successful feeding of dairy cows. Timothy hay, a favorite crop on many dairy farms, does not yield more than one-eighth the amount of digestible protein that the same area of alfalfa would. Regardless of this fact many dairy farmers continue to grow and feed timothy hay to their cows. An acre of timothy yielding one and one-half tons of hay should yield as much as three tons of alfalfa, and in three tons of alfalfa hay there are 3,204 pounds of digestible nutrients, of which 666 pounds are composed of protein materials. An acre of clover that yields two and one-half tons of hay will furnish 2,320 pounds of digestible nutrients, of which 340 pounds are protein materials. It is hardly necessary to point out the many advantages of growing alfalfa and clover instead of timothy; the figures explain themselves.

In comparing the feed-producing powers of an acre when used for growing grain crops we find that grain from a 50-bushel crop of oats contains about 1,000 pounds of digestible nutrients, of which 147 pounds are protein materials, and as usually very little of the straw can be profitably fed, this is approximately the value of the oats per acre. Land that will yield 50 bushels of oats per acre should yield 555 bushels of corn, which will furnish 2,500 pounds of digestible nutrients, of which 240 pounds are protein materials. If in addition the whole corn plant can be fed as in the case of silage, an acre will yield nearly 4,000 lbs. of digestible nutrients, or about four times as much as an acre of oats, when the grain alone is fed; nearly three times as much as an acre of timothy hay, and about the same as an acre of alfalfa. The acre of alfalfa, however, has a greater feeding value on account of its higher protein content. Thus it will be seen from these figures that corn and alfalfa are the two most valuable crops for the dairy farmer to grow. Clover and oats, while not so valuable from the digestible nutrient standpoint, serve as a complement to the rotation of crops and help out in the distribution of labor.

Alfalfa and corn silage make a pretty good rotation for dairy cows, while timothy hay and corn silage make a poor ration. When timothy hay and corn silage are the only roughages at hand it becomes necessary to buy protein feeds to make up efficient rations. There is no escape, and there is very little profit left after paying for these feeds. Most dairy farmers can save a vast amount of expense by growing alfalfa and clover hay crops to improve the roughage ration. Clover works well in rotation with corn and oats, much better than alfalfa, and although it does not yield so great a quantity of digestible nutrients it is of great value in furnishing protein to balance up the corn and also aid in maintaining the fertility of the soil. Alfalfa and clover should be grown extensively on every farm where the soil conditions are favorable. Experiments indicate that by growing alfalfa and clover in place of timothy a gain of approximately 100 per cent and 33 1-3 per cent respectively will be attained in the yield of digestible nutrients. In other words growing these crops in place of timothy would increase the efficiency of the home-grown feeds for milk production 100 per cent and 33 1-3 per cent respectively. Such an increase will mean about the same as doubling the yields of the cows without additional expense for grain feeds.

An acre of pasture grasses will furnish 850 lbs. of digestible nutrients, of which 160 lbs. are protein materials. On farms where the land is cheap and labor scarce and high it will pay to utilize considerable land for grazing and allow

(Continued on page 26)



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SOME TIMELY FACTS ABOUT SWEET CLOVER

"I would like a little information about sweet clover. Which is the best kind of seed to buy, that with the blue blossom or with the white blossom? I want the kind a man can get rid of if he wants to. Is it better than other clover? Does a man have to inoculate to get a catch?"—Subscriber.

One can sow sweet clover almost any time of the year. The plant seeds itself by dropping the seed in the fall of the year. It lies dormant on the ground all winter and germinates in the spring. It doesn't seem to be as difficult to get a seeding of sweet clover as it does of alfalfa providing the ground is inoculated. You can have a successful seeding by sowing the seed the latter part of the winter or early spring before the frost is out of the ground on winter wheat just as we do common red clover. Or you can wait until the ground can be tilled in the spring and seed it then. Like alfalfa, one objection to seeding it alone as it is liable to be choked out by the weeds because all of these clovers when they germinate produce growth rather slowly. It takes a long time for the root system to develop and this is quite well established before it grows above the ground very rapidly, consequently I think about as good a way is to seed it with wheat the same as red clover. Another thing about red clover that a man must take into consideration is, it will not grow on ground that is even slightly acid as well as red clover or alsike. If the soil shows any acidity at all, lime should be applied before you seed sweet clover.

It is practically safe to sow red clover anywhere in Michigan because the ground is inoculated but not so with sweet clover. Of course, we see sweet clover growing along the roadside all over Michigan. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that somebody has some time or other scattered seed along the roadside and some of it has grown and developed and it has kept self seeding itself until the proper bacteria have been introduced into the soil but in the field right by the roadside sweet clover might not grow anywhere near as luxuriantly simply because the soil has never been inoculated with the proper bacteria, and on soil that has never grown sweet clover before, one should go to considerable pains to properly inoculate it.

In almost any locality one could get soil from some roadside patch where there are plenty of nodules on the roots to inoculate seed and the best way is by the glue method. Thoroughly dry this soil away from the direct rays of the sun, make it every fine by crushing or rolling it, then dissolve some glue in warm water, mix your sweet clover seed with it and then sprinkle on this earth and stir thoroughly until every seed has some of the soil adhering to it. Now, if the seed has not been exposed to the direct rays of the sun until it is thoroughly incorporated with the soil you are pretty sure to get a good catch.

If sweet clover is sown early in the season on well prepared land that has a sufficient amount of lime and is properly inoculated one can expect to get a fair crop that same season. This will then live over the winter just like common red clover and in the spring you can get an early crop of hay or you can pasture it until June and then get a crop of seed. Its habits in this way are the same as red clover being a bi-annual.

If one seeded on the growing winter wheat the wheat would probably retard the growth of clover just as it does red clover so that you might not get and probably would not get a crop that same year. It would act like the seeding of red clover then the next year you would get two crops if you cut the first one early or you could pasture early in the season and then mature the crop. The harvesting of the seed or hay crop of sweet clover is practically the same as red clover.—Colon C. Lillie.

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Yes sir—right on your own farm—90 days—180 milkings you can try my new Sanitary Separator. Try it side by side with any other high grade separator you want. The more severe you make this comparison test the more sure I am that you'll keep my new Sanitary model. If you don't, ship it right back at my expense.

I'm Still Dividing the Melon! I am where I have always been—saving money for my farmer friends with better implements and better values than ever before.

I have demonstrated time and time again that dealing direct with Galloway means money in your pocket when you buy a Separator, Engine, Tractor, Sprayer or any implement. Thousands of farmers profit big by my policy. Advantageous shipping points save you freight too.

Get my Book—See the big money I save you!

Don't decide on any separator until you get my free book and learn the inside secrets of the separator business. E. F. Leutman of Carthage, Mo., says: "I saved \$23 and would not exchange it for any high priced separator." Send today for this big money saving book—a postal will do.

WM. GALLOWAY, President
WM. GALLOWAY CO., 4033 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

SAVE THE CHICKS, LABOR AND FEED!

I want one farmer or poultry-raiser in each locality to build and use a Perry Improved Brooder this season. It is easy to build and operate, light on feed. Plenty of heat out of doors, equally as good with hen hatched as incubator chicks. Hens do not bother feeding. The heater is under oven and central heat, no crowding of chicks. No over heat, no going out in the wet to eat, cures for 150 chicks as quick and as easy as one hen. Once used you never will be without one or more. Save the manufacturer's profit by sending one dollar for right and complete plans to build and operate. I will send copy of patent instructions and license for building and operating. It can be made any size you wish and at one-half the expense of any you can buy. Just send a dollar bill today and have your brooder ready for early chicks. This paper guarantees I will do as I agree. Buy now and we will give you a chance to build and sell under our license and give you license tags to attach on each brooder you make. Address,

E. O. PERRY, 37 Henry Street, Detroit, Mich.

Add 20% to Your Crops

This Amazing Farm Book Tells How!

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Most amazing farm book ever written. Worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Explains wonderful discovery—"The Campbell System of Breeding Big Crops!" Your Wheat, Oats, Corn, Timothy, Clover and other crops increased 20 per cent in a single season! 500,000 farmers use this easy way. Send postal at once for Free Book.

CHATHAM SEED GRADER AND CLEANER

Also get facts about this wonderful Gas Power or Hand Machine The Chatham Seed Grader and Cleaner. Cleans, grades, separates and sacks any grain seed! Any grain seed or, rankiest mixture! All in a single operation! Takes out all dust and trash and wicks weed seed! Separates the poor, sickly seed—sacks big healthy fellows, ready for sowing or market. Handles up to 50 bushels per hour! Beats going to the elevator or boarding house! Thousands in Use! No Money in Advance! 30 Days' Free Trial! Long Time Credit! No Advance in Price! Send postal for amazing Free Book and Big Offer NOW!

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Play ALL-THREES, the best modern card game known and up-to-date. Played with playing cards with a pack of twenty-four cards. Just out. Scientific and interesting. Price per copy, 15 cents. Stamps not accepted. Address, R. H. Rehbein, Freeland, Mich.

\$8.95 Buys Champion 140-Egg Belle City Incubator

Prize Winning Model—Hot Water—Copper Tank—Double Walls of Fibre Board—Self Regulated—Thermometer Holder—Deep Nursery. When ordered with \$5.25 Hot Water 140-chick Brooder—both cost only \$12.95.

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Start Early—Order Now—Share in my \$1000 Cash Prizes

Conditions easy. Or write today for my Free Book, "Hatching Facts"—it tells all. With this Champion Hatching Guide and my Guide Book for setting up and operating, you are sure of success. J. M. Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co., Box 30 Racine, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS Postal will bring complete and nicely pictured book, tells all about my vigorous stock grown best way. Mayers Plant Nursery, Merrill, Michigan.

FORDS START EASY IN COLD WEATHER if you use our 1918 carburetor. 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. One-third more power. Use cheapest gasoline or one-half kerosene. Quickly starts cold motor even at zero and moves right off with full power. No spitting or popping. Slow speed on high. Fits exactly. Attach it yourself. 30 off list where no agent. Big profits selling our goods. We fit all motors. Write for 30 day trial offer and money back guarantee. The Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 559 Madison St., Dayton, Ohio.

SEED BEANS

I have a limited amount of the highest grade, hand picked Pea Beans. If you want them write quick or you will be too late.

A. S. LYNDON, 717 N. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Michigan

MAKING POULTRY A DEPENDABLE SIDE LINE

Never has there been a more favorable time for farmers to develop flocks of profitable poultry and make them a dependable branch of diversified agriculture. Comparatively few farmers are making the most of their opportunities in poultry keeping. A few farmers have taken up the business seriously, but the majority have not given it the attention its income merits. Recently the writer has had occasion to study quite thoroughly the effects of the high prices of grain feeds and by-products upon the poultry industry, especially in the Eastern states where the business is highly specialized. As a result of restricted range and soaring prices of feeding materials the business is in a state of chaos. The efforts to build up a profitable poultry industry, without making provision for an ample supply of suitable feedstuffs have failed.

To make poultry keeping profitable enough hens should be kept to make it a serious undertaking, one worthy of painstaking effort, the success of which will bring results sufficient to stimulate enthusiasm. The small flock should be kept if that is all the conditions will permit, but the larger numbers will make it possible to devote more time to looking after the poultry and finding better markets for the eggs and poultry.

The choice of breeds depends upon the demands of the trade one is supplying. Mixed flocks do not produce uniform products, and mixed products sell at a disadvantage on any market. It is folly for farmers to attempt to work up a fancy trade for eggs or dressed fowls while keeping a flock of mixed fowls. With a flock of uniform well-bred fowls one can sell eggs for market, a few eggs for hatching, baby chicks for breeders and the old stock for market or for breeders, while those who keep mixed flocks must depend upon the sale of eggs and stock for market. These facts should be sufficient to prove the value of the well-bred flock in finding profitable markets for the products.

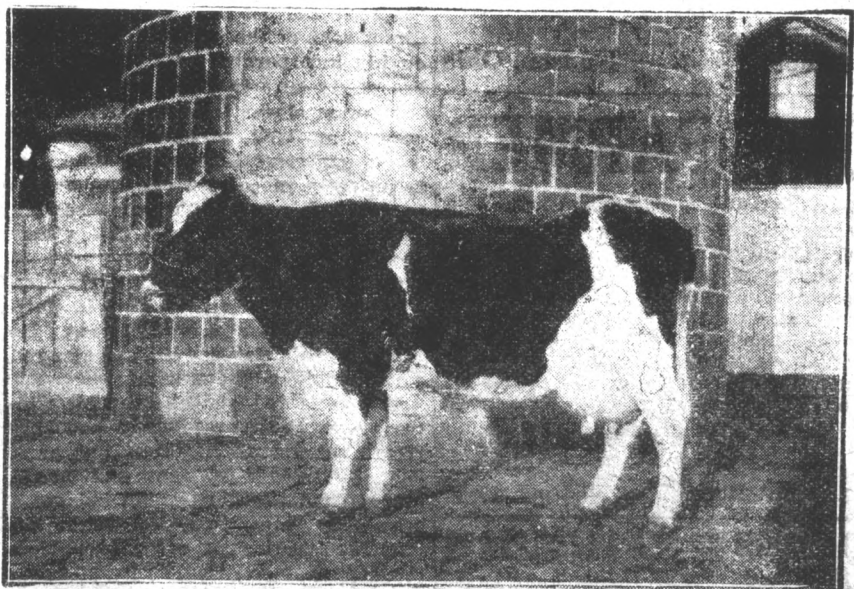
It is useless to talk to some farmers about the superior qualities of pure-bred stock, or to try and convince them that egg or meat production will be greater from pure-bred than from grade stock. So many of them have had disgusting experiences with pure-bred stock of low vitality and inferior breeding that they are ready to condemn pure-bred stock in general. If such a belief or experience is true it is the result of selecting the foundation stock of breeders whose birds lack stamina, size, bone and maturity. The man who is buying foundation stock should know what to look for. Vigor or vitality is of first importance in establishing a flock. Never buy eggs for hatching or birds for the breeding pens from flocks that con-

tain birds with crow heads, long necks or poorly developed, spindling shanks. Buy of some poultryman who has plenty of range for his fowls and who has established a reputation for breeding along utility lines. Buying eggs or breeding stock from some nearby poultryman is often better policy than sending away for culls of low vitality from some fancier whose only claim of distinction is the fact that a few of his birds have won prizes at poultry shows.

The ability of the different breeds as egg producers seems to be a matter of care and feed more than of breed. As a general rule it may be said that the more active, smaller breeds are more prolific layers than the heavy birds, while the intermediate breeds to a certain extent combine the laying tendencies of the smaller breeds with them beat producing tendencies of the heavier breeds. In studying conditions on various farms, it may be said in a general way that pure bred flocks are given more attention than mixed flocks. The pride which the farmer has in a uniform flock whose breed type is to his particular fancy is a very good reason for this, and the better care is usually the key to the better performance. A uniform flock of poultry is a farm asset. It adds to the interest and attractiveness of the business.

Let any farmer who grows corn, oats, buckwheat, kaffir corn, clover and alfalfa and who keeps cows get pure bred hens of good strain; the breed does not cut any figure—feed them these feeds in proper proportions along with sour milk, feed the grain mixture both ground and unground once a day, give the hens fine clover and alfalfa shatterings to pick over during the winter, furnish them with good houses and abundant range, grit and pure water and he can make them produce an average of 150 egg in a year or something like \$1.50 profit for each hen in the flock. Get the pullets out in April, keep them growing so they will be ready to lay in the fall and the next fall have enough pullets to take the place of one-half of the older hens, selling the two year old hens and inferior yearlings in the market at the time they begin to moult, and he can make more net profit from his 300 hens than from any other similar investment.

In his efforts to produce as much of the feed as possible the farmer poultryman may find it profitable at times to buy a limited amount of certain feeds, such as scratch feeds, chick feed, meat scraps and the like to increase the efficiency of his home grown feeds, but with the exception of meat scraps very little purchased feed will be needed to maintain the flock at maximum egg production during the year. The logical solution of cheap growth and egg production is the growing of suitable feeding materials and proportioning them in such way as to get desired results.—C. B. Ford.



Silver Fly 4th 58358. Born Oct. 31, 1901. Has dropped fifteen calves, having dropped twins at two different times. Now in her 13th milking period, and has produced to Dec. 1, 1917, 139,771.7 lbs. milk, and is still going good. She is again in calf and is due to freshen in May. She has a sister that has produced over 169,000 lbs. of milk. She has four A. R. O. daughters, three with records of over 20-lbs butter in 7 days. Her own official record is, milk 7 d., 521.2 lbs.; butter, 21.174 lbs. Owned by R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

WILL LIVE STOCK PAY FOR THE FEED?

Farmers are demanding to know whether livestock will return a profit at present prices of feeds. "Heavy and Light Grain Rations for Fattening Steers," "Cost of Production of Management of Hogs," and "Various Uses of the Self-Feeder for Fattening Hogs" are experiments which are under way at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. These investigations will answer the questions which hundreds of livestock producers are asking.

Forty head of cattle and about 100 head of hogs were placed on feed December 15. A meeting of producers will be held in Columbia, Mo., during the latter part of April when these hogs and cattle will be ready for market. They will be appraised and the results of the experiment will be available at that time. This meeting will be of interest to every livestock producer, because the data which will be presented will have been obtained under conditions with which practically every feeder has to contend.

The pigs which are being used in this experiment were farrowed in the spring of 1917 and were carried thru the summer on a light grain ration. They weighed about 100 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. These pigs are a part of a lot used in the experiment to determine the cost of production. Some of the 1917 pigs were fattened and were sold November 26. These experiments will give some idea of the relative cost of making pork when pigs are marketed in the fall or in the spring.

Seventy-two head divided into five lots are being fed as follows:

LOT 1. Shelled corn 9 parts, Shorts 2 parts, Tankage 1 part.
The shelled corn is fed dry. The shorts and tankage are mixed with water just before feeding and fed once daily as a slop.

LOT 2. Ground corn 9 parts, Shorts 2 parts, Tankage 1 part.
This lot is fed exactly the same manner as Lot 1, and the only difference in the rations is that the corn is ground for Lot 2.

LOT 3. Ground corn 9 parts, Shorts 2 parts, Tankage 2 parts.
The ration is fed as a slop twice daily and is mixed with water just before it is fed.

LOT 4. Ground corn 9 parts, Shorts 2 parts, Tankage 1 part.
This lot is fed just the same as Lot 3 and in addition has access to a self-feeder which contains the same ration.

LOT 5. Self-fed, Ground corn, Shorts, and Tankage.
Each feed is placed in a separate feeder so that the hogs can eat what they desire.

The cattle feeding work is a continuation of the last three years' work a report of which is given in Missouri Bulletin 150. The object of the test is to determine the economy and efficiency of rations containing different quantities of shelled corn and old process linseed oil cake when fed in connection with corn silage and clover hay for fattening steers. The cattle are divided into five lots of eight head each. They received the following rations:

LOT 1. Shelled corn, full feed. Corn silage.
Linseed oil cake (1 lb. to 6 lbs. corn.)
Clover hay.
LOT 2. Shelled corn (one-half ration.) Corn silage.



Elzevere Korndyke 208387, owned by A. F. Loomis of Owosso. She has a seven-day record at four years of age of 23.8 lbs. of butter and 466.3 lbs. of milk.

Linseed oil cake (same amount as Lot 1.) Clover hay.
LOT 3. Shelled corn (full feed last 60 days.) Corn silage.
Linseed oil cake (same amount as Lot 1.) Clover hay.
LOT 4. Linseed oil cake (same amount as Lot 1.) Corn silage. Clover hay.
LOT 5. Linseed oil cake (average 5 lbs. per head daily. Clover hay. Corn silage.

The test is to be run about 130 days, at the close of which the cattle will be appraised and sold in the market by lots as fed.

The cattle are allowed all of the corn silage and clover hay they will eat. With a light grain ration it is found that the consumption of roughage is increased and generally more economical gains in live weight are made. The extent to which the grain ration may be profitably limited will be of interest and should be observed by cattle feeders at the close of the test.

PRESENT AND FUTURE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 8)

to feed her people. She will probably also require numbers of livestock to replenish her depleted flocks and herds. The demand from Europe for live stock products should continue good at fair prices.

"Of the producing countries, Mexico has been rapidly exhausting her supply of meat producing animals, pending the restoration of stable government. It will probably be some years before Mexico becomes a considerable factor in the exportation of livestock or livestock products.

"Canada, suffering from an acute shortage of labor, has been reducing the number of cattle, sheep and hogs on her farms. Canada will not have much livestock other than hogs for export in the near future.

"Australia and New Zealand are recovering from the effects of several seasons of scarcity of rainfall, which greatly depleted their flocks and feed. Their production of sheep and mutton which formed the basis of the world's supply of these products has been greatly reduced.

"Live stock conditions are far from normal in South African producing countries. Money has been scarce in Brazil and Argentine, which coupled with the high price of live stock, has checked the increased production.

"This survey indicates that producers need not fear for an over-production of live stock in this country for several years.

"It is reasonable to expect, when this war is over there will be a world market at fair prices for whatever livestock they produce."

I think so much of your paper the M. B. F. that I talk it to all my neighbors. It certainly hits the nail on the head every time.—Walter H. Bush, Antrim Co.

It is a splendid up-to-date paper and one that should be in every farmer's home. I especially enjoy the editorials that appear from week to week. The market reports are very useful.—Ber Oversmith, Lapeer county.

Your paper is simply fine. Every farmer in this United States should subscribe for it.—M. S. Howes, Manistee county.

I will do what I can to get the people to know it and when they know what it is doing they can't afford to miss it.—Andrew L. Coveyou, Emmett county.

It is a splendid paper. It lets the farmer know what he can do a little.—Nathaniel O'ell, Oakland county.

VILLAGE FARMS

(INCORPORATED)

GRASS LAKE, MICHIGAN

Breeders of
Guernsey Cattle, Berkshire Hogs,
Hampshire Hogs, S. C. Buff Leghorns

During January and February we offer for sale
GUERNSEYS, heifers, a few cows and young bulls of popular breeding.
BERKSHIRES, young sows ready to breed and sows for fall and summer pigs, no boars left.

POULTRY, we are selling out our S. C. White Leghorns and will breed only S. C. Buff and are offering several hundred hens and pullets that are now laying and that are first class in every way.

Full information in regard to the above cheerfully furnished by application to—

G. W. ALLEN,

Vice-President and General Manager

PERFECTION MILKER

What Women Can Do In War Time

IN Europe the women are taking the places of men in many activities. While the war lasts many of our women folk may have to assume extra burdens. On many dairy farms today, women are milking from 15 to 30 cows with the Perfection.

The Perfection draws the milk in Nature's Way, with a gentle suction, a spiral downward squeeze followed by a period of complete release. It's gentle, uniform action is agreeable to the cow. The Perfection is simple, having no complicated parts. It's easy for a girl to handle.

Miss Rosa M. Sweatt of Dixfield, Maine, writes:

"I have used a Perfection Milking Machine on W. S. Marble's farm since last April. It works to perfection and really makes milking a pleasure and it is so much better for the cows that they plainly show they like it. It is especially good on hard milkers, or if there is any soreness on the teat or udder there is no kicking or trouble in any way.

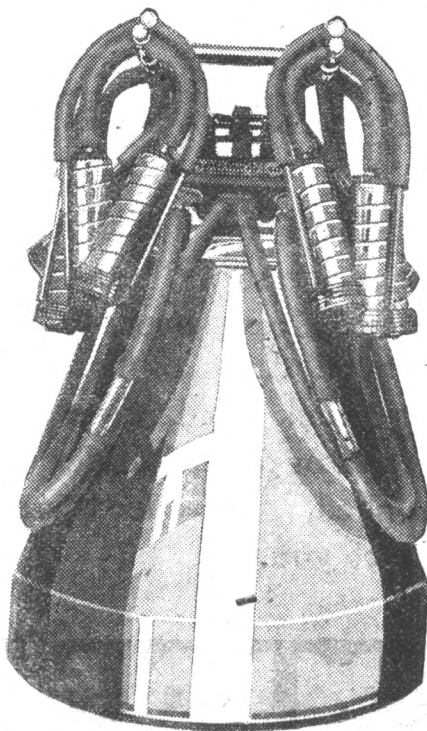
Jay Johnson of Faribault, Minn., writes:

"I have used your Perfection Milking Machine since April 1916 and milk 35 cows. I have saved one hour each milking and in the harvest time my wife did the milking, saving me an extra man. I can heartily recommend the Perfection.

I looked around and saw several others work and I feel satisfied I got the best."

Your wife or daughter may not have to help you with the milking, but if you install a Perfection Milker in your barn, either one of them could do the milking alone in an emergency.

Let us send you our illustrated catalog.



Perfection Manufacturing Company

21 19 E. Hennepin Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

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

CHATTERTON & SON

Main Offices, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

wish to do their "bit" in the conservation of food by helping the farmers of Michigan to save their

WET BEANS

We realize that the 1917 crop of Michigan Beans is showing the Bean growers of Michigan low and inadequate returns. This is due to low yields per acre and the poor quality of the crop combined with the fact that California, Colorado, and New Mexico having three times as many beans as Michigan and beans of excellent quality are keeping the price of all beans from advancing. The above western states enjoyed almost ideal growing conditions last summer and the growers of these states are getting a good profit on their crops altho dealers are buying their beans at from \$6.00 per cwt. to \$11.00 while in Michigan growers as stated above are receiving poor returns notwithstanding the fact that elevators are offering them \$10.50 to \$11.50 basis for their stock.

From our years of experience in handling beans we know you must dispose of your Wet Beans before warm weather if you wish to realize anything from them. Our advice would be either sell or feed your Wet Beans during the next Forty Days. They will not freeze dry but they will mold and spoil as soon as warm weather comes. Make the best of a bad situation and either sell or feed them before Spring else they will be a dead loss to you.

We will buy your Wet Beans.

At our following elevators where we have moisture testers and scales to determine their actual value on any market: Chat-

terton and Son, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan; Chatterton and Son, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mesick Grain Co., Mesick, Michigan; Buckley Grain Co., Buckley, Michigan; Ellsworth Produce Co., Ellsworth, Michigan; Charlevoix Elevator Co., Charlevoix, Michigan; Copemish Bean and Grain Co., Copemish, Michigan; Delwin Elevator Co., Delwin, Michigan; Wm. Allwede Elevator, Sanford, Michigan; Shepherd Elevator Co., Shepherd, Michigan; Clare Hay and Grain Co., Clare, Michigan; Chatterton and Son, Toledo, Ohio; Centerville Elevator Co., Centerville, Michigan.

If you do not live in the vicinity of one of our elevators write us how many beans you have to offer and the name of your local elevator to whom you usually sell. We will take the matter up with them and see if we cannot make arrangements to handle your Wet Beans thru them. Better act before it is too late. If you wish to know anything about our reputation for square dealing and our reliability, we refer you to any bank or bankers or the publishers of this paper. We are now operating three large and modern dryers located at Mt. Pleasant, Grand Rapids, and Toledo, Ohio.

Speculate on your dry beans if you think the market will be higher in the spring but sell your Wet Beans now or soon.

Seed Beans will be scarce. Do not wait too long to get your supply either from your neighbors, or your local elevator.

Feeds for Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry

Manufactured by

Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Illinois

We are state distributing agents for all feeds manufactured by this Company and if you cannot secure from your local elevator or feed dealer, Big Q Dairy Ration, Sterling Feed (for horses, cattle and hogs), Sterling Horse Feed, Red Star Feed (for cattle, horses and hogs) Green Cross Horse Feed, Sterling Scratch Grain or Prize Winner Scratch Grain for Poultry, Sterling Chick Feed or Prize Winner Chick Feed, write us, giving the name of the feed you wish to purchase, and the address of the elevator or feed dealer with whom you wish to place the order and we will arrange to have you supplied. These feeds are not surpassed by any other brands on the market as a trial will soon convince you.

CHATTERTON & SON

State Distributors, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

ANNUAL MEET. HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BREEDERS

Owing to the delay of trains the annual meeting and banquet of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders, held in the parlors of the Lansing Plymouth Congregational church, Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, was attended by only a medium-sized crowd.

Mr. Pelletier, being held up somewhere between New York and Detroit, Prof. Anderson of M. A. C. acted as toastmaster. The first speaker, Dean Shaw of M. A. C., said in part:

"The situation that confronts us today is very unusual. It is a regrettable fact that only those who are on the land and financing agriculture realize what the farmers of today are facing. The general tendency of our agriculture is unbalanced and we have an unusual situation so far as live stock is concerned. There never has been a time when there were so many big problems in farm management as at the present time, and many things that were true a few years ago will not apply to conditions today.

"You people will find lots of room in Michigan for good dairy cows and it is to be supposed that the majority will not become interested in pure bred dairy cows. The more I study the present situation the more I become impressed with the necessity of producing a system of diversified agriculture in which the dairy cow is concerned. In our future dairy farming we must regulate the size of the dairy herd and the farm to meet the great labor problem in keeping cows. We must make the business sort of a family proposition.

"Small farms well tilled do not fit the situation very well. Overhead charges diminish as the farm increases in size. The farm which is ideal in size permits of keeping at least 8 or 10 good dairy cows and maintaining a suitable rotation of crops; a place for the progeny of 2 to 4 brood sows and from 75 to 100 hens. The farmer has a great advantage over the small poultry farmer in feeding his flock at a low cost.

"In keeping black and white cows the farmer can make good money by growing a few beef animals. A diversified system of farming by which a variety of animals are kept so as to provide labor distribution, and permit soil improvement and a steady income seems to us a little softer than special crop growing.

"With only one cow to 24 acres of land in the state of Michigan we have hoof for more dairy cows and when it comes to the farmer the black and white cow fits in very nicely."

DR. DUNPHY, STATE VETERINARIAN

"This is a serious time in the history of the country. It behooves every one of us to produce everything that will sustain us or our allies to the best advantage. Many dairy farmers are selling their cows because they can find a ready market for their feeding crops. This is to be regretted and I feel that we ought to be willing to sacrifice a little money, in order to help produce foodstuffs."

M. W. WENTWORTH, BATTLE CREEK

"I got most of my knowledge of agriculture thru experience in handling a check book. I feel that at the present time we should view farming in the light of what we can raise. We must view the problem from the standpoint of our boys who are fighting our battles, for all of these boys and our allies are looking to us for food. I think that we all ought to improve our waste land and to get all we can out of it. Not by growing too many acres of special crops, but by doing the best we can. There is a lot of land and a lot of ways in which we can do a lot better by utilizing waste land and not trying to do more than we can do right."

M. M. HARPER

"It seems to me that the Holstein-Friesian breeder has passed thru two or three unprofitable years and that the times have been discouraging, and I believe it is up to us to stock because there are better times ahead. More than 15 per cent of the common cows in the state of Michigan have been sold the past year and I believe that a larger per cent will be sold this

coming year. I believe that we have the greatest storage of dairy products that we have ever faced. I look for better prices for dairy products and dairy cattle for the next few years than we have ever experienced before."

SHALL I FEED OAT STRAW TO MY DAIRY COWS?

"I have plenty of oat straw and silage, but my hay crop was light. Would you advise feeding straw to my dairy cows or buying hay at \$20 per ton? Also advise me your ideas of economical winter feeding."—L. H. D., Litchfield, Mich.

Oat-straw is not generally recognized as a valuable food for the dairy cow; yet if given in moderate amounts every two or three days they will clean it up with a relish, whereas if given them exclusively as a roughage they will push it over the manger and become as thin as a string of shad. We have seen the weak, emaciated, straw-fed cow that had to be helped on her feet in the morning in the early spring, and if grass-growing was delayed too long the only pay she could give for her winter's feed was her hide. Yet well-fed dairy cows relish a light feeding of oat-straw after a big mess of corn silage.

Feed experts tell us it is too much work for the cows to get the nourishment that is in the straw, and the emaciated condition of the straw-fed cows in the spring substantiates the claim, but that is not the whole story. Every observing feeder knows that except in rare cases, the roughage grown on the farm is the cheapest part of the dairy cow's ration, and also that the dairy cow is especially built to handle large quantities of roughage.

If the roughage ration is made up largely of clover or alfalfa hay and ensilage, with a little oats and pen-hay, corn-stover and other roughage to make up three-fourths of the dry matter of the ration, the cows will come out in the best condition and we will secure the most profits of dollars and cents. Heavy feeding of grain may make a better showing on the milk-sheet but not in the net profit, except with those dairy farmers who live nearby desirable markets where they can sell their hay and dairy products for higher prices than those who live farther back. If the roughage is tough and fibrous, the proportion of concentrates must be larger. Just how to proportion the roughage and grain rations depends in a great measure upon the cow's capacity to handle it properly. About twenty pounds of dry matter may be derived from a good variety of roughage and from six to ten pounds from the concentrates. With these proportions in mind, and with a table giving the digestible nutrients of the various other materials used in feeding, it should not be troublesome to make up rations that will give good and profitable returns.

The various feeding tables are valuable and we need them in making up suitable rations for our cows; but unless we study the individual needs of our cows and try and approximate them, we are sure to be disappointed in the results. A ration may be nearly right from a mathematical standpoint, but if not palatable the cows cannot give their best returns. The wide variety of feeds and by-product materials on the market makes it very important that dairy farmers devote attention and study to making up palatable and healthful rations.

In all our home grown grain-feeds the proportion of pure food nutrients is associated with crude fiber in such a way as to make them healthy and palatable for our animals. The manufacturer, on the other hand, removes more or less of one or more of these nutrients which, therefore, leaves the proportion of the constituents greatly unbalanced.

(NOTE: Questions on any dairy or feeding problem will be gladly answered by our Live Stock Editor. Address communications to Live Stock Service Bureau, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.)

ROBT. R. POINTER & SON

Breeders of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

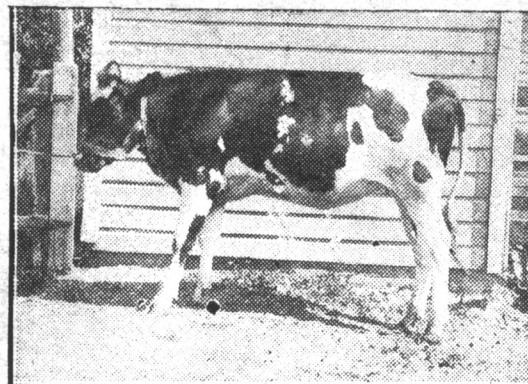
Stock for sale at all times

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

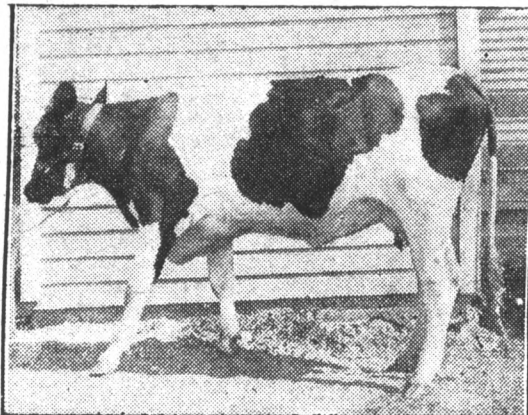
References: Dearborn State Bank, Wayne Savings Bank, Wayne, Mich., Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.



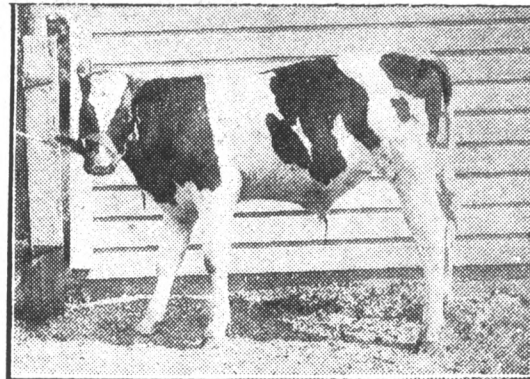
Concordia Houwtje Sunlight De Kol, No. 203427
Butter 7 Days 31.69. Milk 7 Days 654.1.



Concordia Korndyke Sunlight 360720, Born March 16, 1916.



Concordia Houwtje Sunlight De Kol 2nd 306121, Born April 16, 1915

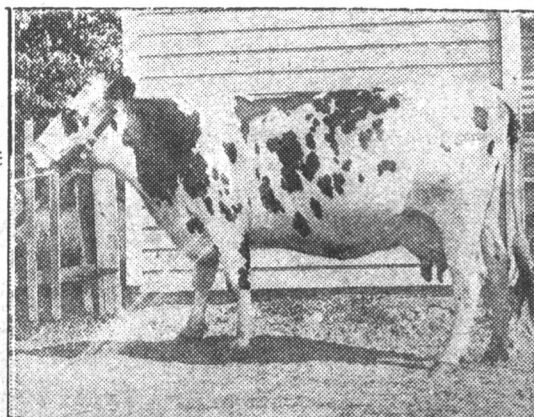


Crown Houwtje Butter Boy 214105, Born Feb. 5, 1917

DO YOU WANT A GOOD BULL CALF, A HEIFER OR A COW?
COME AND SEE US.

ROBT. R. POINTER & SON

Dearborn, Michigan



Jewel Gerben Starlight 84941, Born March 26, 1905

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of

Line Bred Majesty's Strain of

Jersey Cattle

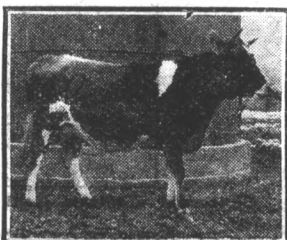
We have daughters of Majesty's Wonder 90717, as son of Royal Majesty, that are being bred to Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214, a gr. son of Imp. Oxford Majestys, the daughter of this cross are bred to Eminent Lady's Majesty's a son of Majesty's Eminent Lady, a daughter of Royal Majesty, the sire of 52 tested daughters. Herd constantly on test for R. of M. and regularly tested for tuberculosis.

When in need of a sire to head your herd get a Majesty that means type and production.

ALVIN BALDEN
CAPAC, MICHIGAN



**Brennan
Jersey
Farm**



We are breeders of high class Registered Jersey Cattle. Strictly Majesty line breed. Our herd is headed by Eminent Lady's Majesty. His dam produced 737.7 lbs. of butter as a Jr. 2 yr. old. Stock of both sex for sale. Come and see us.

Fred Brennan, Capac, Mich.

WOODLAND FARM

offers 1500 bushels of choice worthy oats for spring seeding. Bright, clean and heavy, treated for smut last year.

OUR PRICE \$1.25 PER BU. RECLEARED F. O. B. HOWELL

Bags extra. Write

Frank E. Meyer, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

BREEDERS, ATTENTION

A trial insertion of your advertisement in the columns of Michigan Business Farming will convince you that it pays to advertise thru this medium. No publication ever received a more cordial reception than has been accorded this paper during the brief period of its existence. There are thousands of land farmers in Michigan who ought to be raising live stock commercially. It is up to the breeders to acquaint these farmers with their live stock offerings. This cannot be better done than thru the columns of M. B. F. Write Live Stock Bureau, 110 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

When writing Advertisers please say, "I read your ad. in M.B.F."

Co-Operation in Live Stock Advertising

Extracts from Address by George S. Taylor delivered before the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club, East Lansing, Jan. 16, 1918

In recalling the different states and the things for which they are noted agriculturally, we find that each state, as we recall it, is noted for some one thing. For instance, as we think of Illinois, we think of soil research work. As we think of Iowa, we think of corn breeding work. As we think of Wisconsin we think of dairy work, among dairy breeds. As we think of Michigan we realize that Michigan was the founder of the co-operative testing associations, and Minnesota, from whence I came, is noted for co-operative creameries and many other things done in a co-operative way, a few of which I am going to tell you.

Minnesota is the mother of the co-operative creamery. Years ago Minnesota was in the hands of the centralizers. They had the state divided up so they didn't tread upon each others' toes, and they paid the farmer for his product just what they pleased. Then, a few Dane farmers in the neighborhood of a little town known as Clark's Grove, conceived the idea of making their product up in a co-operative way and thus putting it on the market. The Minnesota University took up the matter later and encouraged other communities to follow this one until within a few years the largest part of the creameries in our state were built on the co-operative plan. This was back in 1891 and 1892.

There is another co-operative enterprise that was launched later in that state with which I am more conversant for the reason that it was launched in the town in which I live. Litchfield, Minn., is given credit by the United States Department of Agriculture for having organized and maintained successfully the first livestock shipping association. I happened to be directly connected with the club under which it was founded, and know of all the obstacles with which its founders had to contend. For instance, I remember during the first year of being offered more money than my stock was worth at the terminals by shippers who wished only to be able to say that they had purchased stock from an official of the shipping association and thus break down the organization.

Over in Wisconsin there is a little organization known as the Waukesha County Jersey Cattle Club. This was founded some ten years ago by about a dozen breeders who wished to bring their stock before the public eye and thus help themselves and their breed. Today, that club numbers 125 members, has some over 4,000 head of cattle, and has sold cattle all over the world. What they have done any other breeder's association can do if it goes at it in the right way.

Now, to bring this club down to our own club and our own way of doing business, I want to tell you what the American Jersey Cattle Club has been doing and is doing at the present time. Years ago the words "Jersey Cow" and "dairy cow" were synonymous. It was then the only real dairy breed, and the members of the club had all they could do to supply and demand for their cattle. As time went on they became very conservative. They thought the breed didn't need advertising nor exploiting in any way, and they didn't do any of the things which we call a part of publicity. This led to a gradual relaxation on the parts of the breeders and when new breeds came in and were exploited, the breeders who were coming on at that time, took up with these new breeds to the detriment of the older breed. However, within the past few years the officials of that club have seen their mistake and have gone resolutely to work to remedy it.

Now, in order for this extension work to do the most good and in fact, where it would be of any use at all, it is necessary that the state clubs, the county clubs, and the individual breeders co-operate in the best possible manner with the parent association. In this matter of co-operation, I wish to mention several things. The first, is a matter of advertising in the different farm papers. You will notice on reading any of these farm papers that the ads. of the Jersey breeders are collected in one place and are preceded by good-sized ads. of the club calling attention to the advertisers below. Now

the more advertisers, the more attention will be given this space. Then it seems to me that another way in which this can be handled is by articles written for local papers by individual business cards, by the use of printed letterheads, and many such other ways. Last, but by no means least, is the Registry of Merit work. If we are going to advertise we must have the goods to advertise, and we must know what those goods are, and how we can tell the other fellow what we have unless we are dead sure ourselves? Therefore, we must test our cows and know whereof we speak.

The American Jersey Cattle Club is doing a great work, but it needs the help of all of us, and it is only by giving our best thought and our best work to aiding it in its advertising scheme that we can hope to gain the ends for which we are all striving.

BRENNAN FARM PURE BRED JERSEY CATTLE

Brennan Farm situated three miles northwest of Capac, Michigan began the breeding of pure bred Jersey cattle about five years ago. While this herd is comparatively small in numbers the owners pride themselves on the fact that they have some of the highest producing cows in St. Clair county. During the month of November 1917 they maintained a herd average of 45.56 pounds of butter fat, and during the month of December they did even better than that because when the association cow tester presented his figures they showed that the herd had gone over the 50 pound butter-fat mark.

These cattle are milked twice a day and are housed in an ordinary dairy barn where the conditions have not been favorable for heavy milk production.

The aim in breeding at this farm is that of breeding strictly line bred Majestys. Eminent Lady's Majesty heads the herd; his dam as a two year old Jr. heifer produced 737 pounds of butter fat in one year.

While they are only doing co-operative cow testing work this year they are making plans to go into Register of Merit work, and while to them it is going to be a new field they are confident that they have the cows that will go well above the 600 pounds of butter fat mark.

MAXIMUM PRODUCTION NOT ALWAYS PROFITABLE

(Continued from page 20)

the cows to gather a large share of the food. Now, my point in our new dairy farming is this—that we want to talk more about soil culture and crop growing and less about milk records and balanced rations until we get our dairy farms squarely on a self-supporting basis. When we succeed in doing this we shall be in position to make a fair profit from our business.

Under our new dairy farming in which the farms feed the cows, an acre of ripe corn will yield from eight to twelve tons of silage. A cow will eat 50 lbs. of silage a day for 250 days, which means about six and one-fourth tons, or the corn from about three-fourths of an acre of land. In addition to the silage she will eat, say ten pounds of hay; this will call for 2,500 pounds, or the product of one-half acre of fairly good land. For the same period of time she will need six pounds of grain a day, as a safe, profitable amount, or 1,500 pounds for the 250 days. Fairly good, average land will yield fifty bushels of oats to the acre, of thirty-two pounds each, if fertilizer is used. Better land will yield more. This calls for one acre. We have now a total of two and one-fourth acres. In other words, a twenty-cow dairy can be kept on 45 acres for 2550 days. The one hundred and fifteen intervening days will require grass or soiling crops from one acre to one and one-fourth acres. This gives us a total of just three and one-half acres required to feed a cow under just good, wholesome farm conditions. Suppose we put an another half acre and call it four acres to the cow and make the farm self-supporting. Many farms are doing this, but the average is away below it.

BREEZY PARAGRAPHS OF
INTEREST TO BREEDERS

The Bay City Poultry Show opens January 24th and continues until the evening of the 29th.

Village Farms, Grass Lake, Mich. consists of 400 acres of land devoted to raising Guernsey cattle and Berkshire hogs. In a recent letter to our Live Stock Service Bureau, Mr. G. W. Allen, General Manager reports his stock in fine condition and sales satisfactory.

One of our new advertisers M. A. F. Loomis of Owosso reports that two of his cows have made records of 29.42 pounds of butter and 20.62 pounds of butter in seven days. The latter record was made by a three year old heifer. Mr. Loomis used a milking machine during both tests and states that it gives entire satisfaction.

Palatable and nutritious roughage is the hope of the future for milk and meat-making stock. Grains for human food can not be spared for stock feeding. Feeds formerly wasted on many of our farms, must now become the reliance for maintaining our herds and flocks.

Seed shortage is confronting farmers. It is not only a shortage of seed corn, but of small grains, clover, millet and alfalfa. While some of the country's experts claim there is sufficient to avoid a catastrophe there is danger of many farmers being unable to secure good seed if they delay buying it until just before planting time. There will be no shortage of seed for those who put in their supply in season.

At present prices for grain feeds and labor sheep are sure to find new homes on many farms where other live stock cannot be kept at a profit. No other animal can make so profitable use of cheap home-grown feeds without running feed bills and labor charges up to a point where profits are impossible. With prices for both wool and mutton soaring to a level without precedent in the history of the trade it is no longer necessary to harp on the profits which accrue from keeping a moderate sized flock of sheep on the ordinary diversified farm.

With a decrease in the hog population and the average weight at slaughter falling off it is plain to see the results of immature breeding and lack of feed. It is mighty oblivious that we need some sane work on the part of those interested in our corn and pork problems if the American hog is to win the war. Pounds of high grade pork and not the number of immature pigs marketed must be the slogan of any effort for an increased production of pork.

In discussing his transition from grade to pure bred dairy cattle Mr. Robert R. Pointer of the well known firm of Robert R. Point & Son, breeders of pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle said: "I had been keeping a lot of grade cattle on my farms in Wayne county for several years. The 29th of last June I attended a public sale of Holstein cattle. I looked the animals over carefully and decided then and there that such cows could not consume any more feed than my common ordinary grade cows. I therefore proceeded to buy twenty head at this sale, and I did not pick out cheap ones either, but the best in the sale.

"When I bought Concordi Hauwtje

Sunlight De Koll, 203427 for \$1650 they thought of appointing a commission to investigate my sanity, but she was the cheapest animal I have purchased. She had a record of 654.1 pounds of milk and 31.69 pounds of butter in seven days; and to prove that I was right I sold this cow recently for \$2,500, so when you buy Holstein cattle buy those that have a record that means something. In selecting my foundation here I have been very careful to purchase animals with credible records or that have ancestors that have made credible records, both as milk and butter-fat producers. To prove that I am on the right track in beginning my breeding operations I invite personal inspection of my yearlings and two-year olds.

"I find that it is just the same with a cow as it is with an automobile. You have to have size and machinery there to make the milk, if you want to get heavy production. I cordially invite the public to visit my farm and look over my stock at any time."

HOGS CAN BE FED AT
PRESENT FEED PRICES

Farmers have been asked to increase pork production by breeding more sows and by feeding the present supply to greater weight. Will it pay to feed hogs at the present prices of corn and hogs? This question is answered by the experience of actual feeding operations. The University of Missouri College of Agriculture conducted a feeding experiment last summer to obtain information which would answer such questions. Seventy-three head of Poland-China pigs, farrowed in April and May, were placed on feed about July 1 so that they could be marketed during the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago the first week in December.

These pigs weighed 34 pounds each when started on feed. They were full fed on corn, 9 parts, shorts, 2 parts, and tankage, 1 part. The shorts and tankage were fed in a slop once each day. The pigs were on rare forage until the forage was exhausted. Corn was fed by hand twice each day.

A summary of the grain fed and gains made shows that these pigs made a pound of pork on 3.9 pounds of the grain mixture. Figuring corn at \$1.40 per bushel on the farm, shorts at \$2.75 per hundred, and tankage at \$90 per ton, the gains cost \$11.15 per hundred, not including the rape pasture.

The pigs weighed 202 pounds per head on the Chicago market, and sold for \$18.50 per hundred. Allowing \$2 per head for pasture for the season, and not including marketing expense, these hogs netted \$10.34 per head, or a total of \$754.82 clear profit. Had these hogs sold at \$16.50 instead of \$18.50, the profit would have been practically \$7 per head. Figuring corn at \$1.68 per bushel instead of \$1.40, the profit is \$7.72 per head at a selling price of \$18.50 or \$4.36 per head net when sold at \$16.50.

These figures do not illustrate extremes, but rather the average of what may be expected by good feeding and management. The rations used and method of feeding are common to every good feed lot. Following such practice is the surest way to profit in the hog business.



Holstein-Friesian Herd and Dairy Barn of C. L. Hullet, Okemos, Mich.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(Write Advertising Department, Michigan Business Farming, 110 Fort St., Detroit, for rates in this column.)

CATTLE

E. L. SALISBURY
SHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of purebred
Holstein-Friesian Cattle
Young bulls for sale from A. P.
O. Cows with creditable records.

BULL CALF BORN NOV. 28, 1917

Dam is a 26 lb 4 yr. old Gra daughter of King
Fayne Segis Plus calf's dam, sire's dam, dams sire's
dam and sire's sire's dam average 30.13 lb. in 7 days.

PRICE \$125.00

JAY B. TOOLEY

HOWELL, MICH.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

FOR SALE, a beautifully marked
bull calf, born Aug. 3, 1917. Sire
Judge Walker Pieterje whose first
five dams are 30 pound cows, his
dam a 24 pound 3 year-old grand-
daughter of King of the Pontiacs,
and second dam a 26 pound cow.
This calf will please you.

Price, \$200.

T. W. SPRAGUE,
Route 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE Pure Bred and high grade
Holstein Heifers one, two
and three years old. Some bred to freshen
this spring. Clark Gregory, Good-
rich, Michigan, R.F.D. No. 1.

For Sale Registered Holsteins—
Bulls ready for service,
and bull calves from 300
lbs. bull and A. R. O. dams; also females
of all ages.
Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich., R. No. 5.

FOR SALE

A FINE Holstein bull calf 90 per cent
white. A grandson of Maplecrest
Korndyke Hengeweld who is as good
as the best. Dam has A. R. O. record 16
lbs. butter in seven days as three-year-old
and 21 lb. three yr. old daughter. If you
want one he is cheap at \$50. Write for
description.
W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

250 STEERS FOR SALE

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

HATCH HERD HOLSTEINS

YPSILANTI We have been "breeding
Up" for the past eleven
Michigan years. Pontiac Korndyke
and King Korndyke Sadie
Vale bulls in service. Select your next
sire now.

"BRENNAN JERSEY FARM"

STRICTLY MAJESTY line bred reg.
bulls and heifers for sale from dams
that are doing better than 50 lbs. fat per
mo. We invite inspection.
Fred Brennan, Capac, Mich.

HORSES

For Sale One 2-year-old Black Per-
cheron Stallion, weighing
1800 lbs., also our ag d
Stallion Ingomar 30047, that has been at
the head of our stud for 10 years.
M. A. Bray Estate, Chas. Bray, Mgr.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, one 3 years
old, driven single and double. One ten
years old, thoroly broken single and double.
Will work like a mare. Heavy boned
gentle fellows. Price \$100 and \$300. Fred
N. Randall, Manchester, Mich.

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

HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS and SOWS of fine
quality. Prices reasonable.
Registered freg and will ship C.O.D. Floyd
H. Banister, Springport, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS
and bred gilts for sale. John W.
Snyder, R. 4., St. Johns, Mich.

O. I. C. Choice young boars ready
for service; also fall pigs
either sex; sired by 1st
prize yearling boar Mich. State Fair 1917
Clover Leaf Stock Farm, Monroe, Mich.,
R. No. 1.

**REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND-
CHINA SOWS**, bred for March farrow.
Lone Cedar Farm, Pontiac, Mich.

For Sale 25 BRED DUROC JERSEY
GILTS.
Carey U. Edmunds, Hastings, Mich.

LEONARD'S POLAND CHINAS Bred
sows, fall pigs, either sex,
at reasonable price. E. R. Leonard, St.
Louis, Mich., R. No. 3.

BRED GILTS
To Wm. B. No. 47049. Longfellow
No. 18575 Sire, of 1st prize young
herd at Iowa State Fair. Fall pigs and
bred serviceable boars.
J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

SHEEP

**I OFFER FOR REMAINDER OF SEA-
son** a limited number of Strong Vigor-
ous Registered Shropshire ram lambs,
good size, well covered and ready for
service. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

Shropshire Ewes A limited number of
bred ewes; bred
right! Prices right! A son of Tanner's
Royal in service. H. F. Mouser, Ithaca,
Michigan.

2 YOUNG DELAINE EWES, bred, and
yearling Ram, \$60.00 to quick buyer.
S. H. Saunders, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

POULTRY

Cockerels For Sale—2 hens and
cockerel \$5, also cock-
erels \$2 to \$5. Write
W. C. West & Son, East Lansing, R.F.D. 1

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale,
\$2.00 to \$5.00 each for strain with
records to 290 eggs a year. Circular free.
Fred Astling, Constantine, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from
Prize Winning stock
Thompson strain, \$3 and \$4. Yearling
breeding hens, \$2. Well Barred. Sam
Stadel, Chelsea, Michigan.

JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED
Rocks are hen hatched and sold on ap-
proval \$3 to \$10 each. 1 male and 4 fe-
males \$12.00. Good layers. Circulars,
Photos. John Northon, Clare, Michigan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
Cockerels for breeding purposes. Prize-
winning stock \$3 apiece or three for \$8.00.
1 pay for sending. Wm. J. Rinche, Al-
pine, Mich., R.R. No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

BEAN SEED, 100 per cent
purity. Sample and
price on request.
Mayer's Plant Nursery, Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE—Choice seed Pea beans, \$3
per bushel. Samples on request. Otis
R. Tripp, Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

FOR SALE FRANCIS Fall - bearing
Strawberry plants \$1.50 p r
100 - \$10.00 per 1,000. W. F. Tindall,
Bozette City, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

of good breeding and individuality,
Pairs not akin at prices you can af-
ford to pay. We guarantee satisfac-
tion. Write us your wants. United
herds.

J. G. & M. L. Noon, Proprietors
R. D. No. 9
JACKSON MICHIGAN

THE ORIGINAL CHEMICAL
Indoor Closet
 30,000 SOLD—FIFTH YEAR
More Comfortable,
Healthful, Convenient
 Eliminates the out-house, open vault and cess pool, which are breeding places for germs. Have a warm, sanitary, odorless toilet right in your house. No going out in cold weather. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by State Boards of Health.

ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS
 Put It Anywhere In The House
 The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container. Empty once a month. No more trouble to empty than ashes. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Guarantee on file in the office of this publication. Ask for catalog and price.

ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO., 12401 5th St., DETROIT, MICH.
 Ask about the Ro-San Washstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing

Est. 1853 Capital \$600,000.00 Inc. 1889
 Highest Prices Paid For
RAW FURS
 Write for Fur List and Book on Successful Trapping
TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS
 136-164 Monroe Ave. Detroit, Mich.

TRAPPERS AND SHIPPERS OF RAW FURS
 I pay the HIGHEST PRICES on all RAW FURS. I pay Express Charges.
 I remit on receipt of goods. I also buy HIDES, TAIL-LOW, PELTS and CRACKLINGS. Hides tanned for Robes and Coats. Write for prices.
G. HAPP, TOLEDO, OHIO, 222 Vance Street.
 REFERENCE:—Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Co. Dun or Bradstreet.

Write for special low rates on live stock advertising. It pays to advertise in Michigan Business Farming.



8587
 8561
 8583

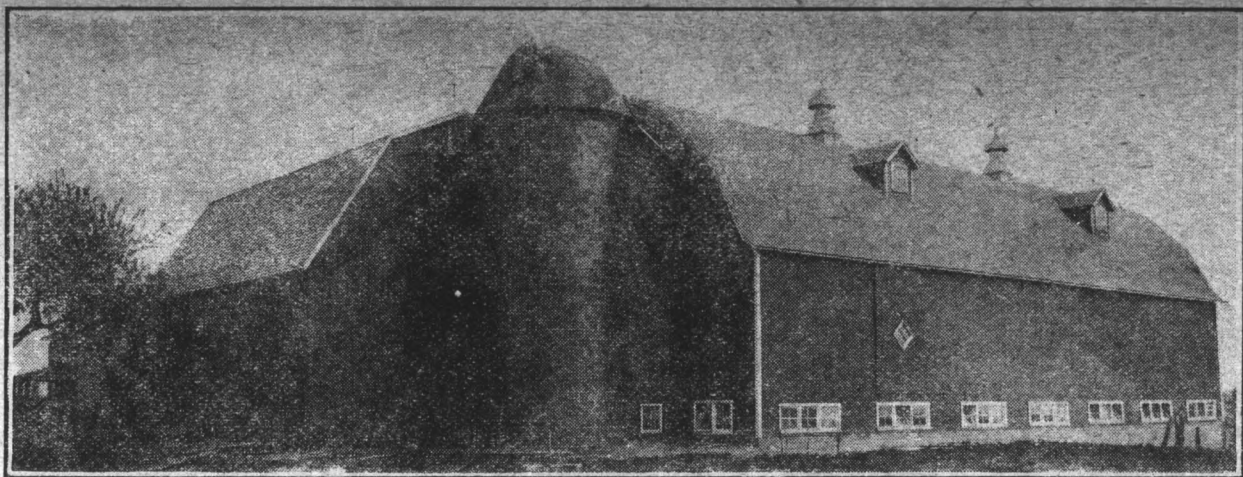
Up-to-Date Fashions

Nothing is so useful as a knitting bag. I know young mothers who use them instead of paper bundles or small valises when they take their little babies visiting. Besides, they are useful to carry sewing back and forth from the Ladies' Aid, and are so large that they can be used for knitting and several other things at the same time. No. 8587 is a pretty style, easy to make. It is cut in one side, and there is an extra piece of lining on one side which pulls out to form an apron. Thus it is a knitting bag and an apron at the same time. This would make an appropriate birthday gift.

Have you ever tried to work in overalls? I had a neighbor once who always did her house work in her gymnasium suit, and she said if I ever got used to wearing bloomers to do my work in I'd never wear anything else. She always had a bungalow apron to slip on in case anyone came. The overall pattern numbered 8583 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. The bloomers may be long or short and they are buttoned all around to the short waist. The garment buttons down the front. These make excellent play garments for children.

Here's a coat that has exceedingly good lines. It is numbered 8561. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The coat is double-breasted and the fronts are turned back to form reverses. This is a good style for either girl or boy.

These patterns are only ten cents each.
 Address, Fashion Department Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



Dairy barns at Rosewood Stock Farm, D. H. Hoover, Howell, Mich.

ROSEWOOD STOCK FARM. HOME OF HOLSTEINS

Rosewood Stock Farm, the property of D. H. Hoover, situated on the Grand River road, one mile west of Howell, Michigan, is devoted to the breeding and feeding of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle and the growing of the necessary food crops to support a profitable breeding and dairy business.

The dairy barn is a modern building 36 x 100 ft., well lighted, well ventilated and equipped throughout with modern stalls, calf-pens, bull-pens, a labor-saving device to facilitate the handling of the cows and milk. Another modern barn, which is used for horses, tools and the storage of food crops adjoins the dairy barn. This building is 56 x 34 ft. The buildings and silos provide comfortably for about 60 head of cattle, six horses and other farm stock.

Mr. Hoover is one of the very few prominent breeders of high-class dairy cattle who have started with very little money and depended upon his cows alone to pay for a farm and put the breeding business upon a substantial foundation. He began the breeding of pure bred Holstein cattle about 11 years ago on a rented farm in Monroe county, Michigan. At the end of 7 years of painstaking, constructive breeding he sold by public auction and private sales more than \$13,000 worth of Holstein cattle and had a small, but select, herd left with which to begin the building up of another herd. About five years ago he purchased the farm he is operating at the present time, erecting new buildings and began breeding up his present herd. Putting the story in Mr. Hoover's own words: "That is what the Holstein-Friesian breed has done for me."

Mr. Hoover's present herd sire, Fairview Colantha Rag Apple 141,297, was born April 16th, 1914. Mr. Hoover was present at the famous Syracuse sale and when Rag Apple Korndyke 8th was sold to Mr. Cabana for \$25,000 he was impressed with the future of the young sire and having a little inside knowledge of the future opportunities coming to his sire, purchased his son for \$1,000. Recent events have proved the wisdom of the purchase of this young sire. Some of his calves show that Mr. Hoover is on the right track for one of his daughters took first place and grand championship for junior yearlings at the Michigan State Fair in 1917. In two entries at this fair Mr. Hoover took first and Junior championship with

each animal, in their respective classes.

On account of the difficulties in securing competent help Mr. Hoover, like many other breeders, has done but little official testing during the last few years. His records vary from 16 pound yearlings to 28 pound mature cows.

Mr. Hoover's former herd sire, King Pierteje Pet Canary 78,422, at the time he purchased him, was the only 30-pound bull in Michigan owned, bred and developed by a Michigan man. At the present time six of his daughters are in the Rosewood farm herd. They all show type, quality and possess the ability to produce profitably. Other cows in the herd are strong in the De Koll line of breeding.

The junior herd sire at Rosewood farm is Utility Hengerveldt Segis, a son of Johan Judge Hengerveldt and Clover Farm Mercena Segis. This young sire comes from a double cross of the King Segis blood and gives promise of developing into one of the great bulls of this popular line of breeding. He is an outstanding individual, of fine type, color-markings and general make up.

Mr. Hoover is a practical dairy farmer as well as a progressive breeder of pure-bred cattle. At no time since he began his breeding business has he lost sight of the milk producing end of the business. His first rule is to make his cows pay for their feed and labor charges in production at the pail.

HATCH HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The well known Hatch herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle was established about eleven years ago by William B. Hatch. Since that time Mr. Hatch has consistently followed a systematic plan of breeding up his herd. By keeping accurate production records and selecting individuals of proper type and conformation and mating them with a high-class sire the cows and young things in the herd show wonderful uniformity and at the same time they are earning large dividends at the pail.

For several years back Mr. Hatch has been using as a herd sire a son of Woodcrest Girl De Koll Sarcastic Lad, a son King of the Pontiacs and a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. The female offspring of these matings is to be mated with Mr. Hatch's new sire a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale. After studying the problem from its

many angles Mr. Hatch decided that this was the most desirable crosses he could make to continue his breeding up policy. King Korndyke Sadie Vale has won great distinction thru the high average performance of his daughters. He is sired by King Segis De Kol Korndyke, a son of King Segis and Pontiac Clothilde De Koll 2nd. His own dam is Sadie Vale Concordia 4th the largest cow of the breed.

The dam of this new sire at Hatch Farm has a seven day butter record of 34.16. She is from a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveldt and Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. Mr. Hatch believes that not only the bull should have a good dam, but that he should have a balanced pedigree. King Korndyke Artis Vale the new sire meets these qualifications. The average seven day butter records of his dam and sires dam is 37.61 pounds of butter; and of his dam and two nearest dams 37.48; of his six nearest dams 33.39; of his seven nearest dams 31.71 and of his twenty nearest dams 27.83. Being over one year old he is in active service at the Hatch Farm.

Mr. Hatch is Secretary and Treasurer of the Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club which held its sale at Ypsilanti in November. He also represented the state on the American Commission which studied European Co-operative Agriculture in 1913. He was sent to study dairying in Holland the home of the black and white cattle for more than six hundred years.

The present outlook for beef production in Michigan is very favorable for many farmers who have the land and capital needed to maintain their herds during these times of high-priced grain and by-product feeding materials. Skillful feeders who take advantage of more economical methods of feeding have a better chance to make money feeding beef cattle than under the old prices.

Country bankers should make every effort to furnish good farmers with funds for carrying breeding stock thru this emergency period. Breeders of good stock must be encouraged and protected, aided and assisted that the food supply of the country may be conserved and increased in the shortest time possible. Many farmers save sold live stock because they have lacked the necessary capital to finance their feeding business.



Guernsey Cows are unexcelled as economical producers of butter-fat. Guernsey bulls possess wonderful powers of prepotency and may be used to advantage in "building up" Common dairy herds.



Fairview Colantha Rag Apple 141,297. The senior sire at Rosewood Stock Farm is a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the famous \$25,000 bull at head of Pine Grove Farms.

STIMULATING INTEREST IN ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

(Continued from page 9)

as Canada's cornless pastures have furnished two Grand Champions, and some of the finest imported and native herd in America are produced up there where climate and feeds are similar to much of our upper peninsula.

"Of course, each and every breeder of Aberdeen-Angus should be a booster. Nothing succeeds like success, and nothing is so contagious as optimism irradiated by a successful breeder. Advertise with both local and state farm papers, and let them know when you buy or sell

every breeder in this state to help boost these clubs. They can help the local high school students with suggestions, and perhaps in some cases can furnish calves for responsible boys to feed, allowing the boys to furnish notes, or part cash for the calves, to be repaid when the calves are marketed.

"Show your cattle at every fair, both local and state if they are good enough to win at the county fairs and are in condition. At the fairs you advertise both the breed and yourself, and you meet the people who are interested in the breed.

"Carry a camera and become a good amateur photographer who can snap pictures good enough to use in the farm and home papers. Perhaps you



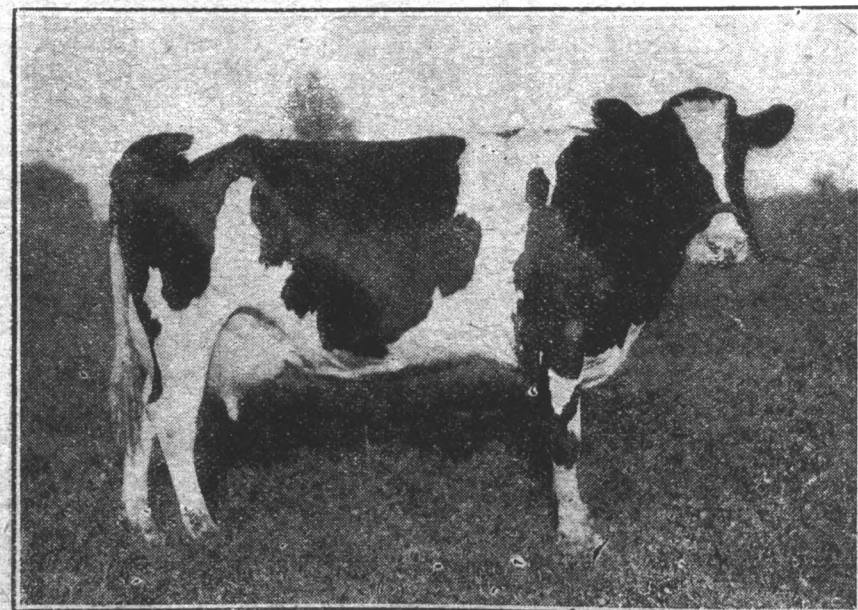
Part of the Prized Holstein Herd of Robert R. Pointer, of Dearborn.

something. If a load of your black-topped steers top the market see that the papers get an accurate account of it. Write your national secretary at Chicago for literature to pass around among your neighbors who are thinking about starting a herd.

"Baby Beef Clubs are a great stimulant for the younger generation our farmers of tomorrow, and we should not overlook them in seeing that the boys learn which beef cattle are the best for their conditions. The national association will contribute prizes to the baby beef clubs this year wherever they are organized and pushed on a booster scale. We want ev-

ery breeder in this state to help boost these clubs. They can help the local high school students with suggestions, and perhaps in some cases can furnish calves for responsible boys to feed, allowing the boys to furnish notes, or part cash for the calves, to be repaid when the calves are marketed.

"Briefly, raise beef cattle because it is patriotic and pays while solving your labor problems and putting a greater acreage of Michigan to helping win the war and producing wealth. Choose Aberdeen-Angus because they are the beef cattle supreme as proved by showing records where all breeds have competed on an equal footing as individuals and as carlot feedlot products."



Bessie Canary Vale 2nd, whose record at 4 years, 9 months was 489.6 pounds of milk and 22.64 pounds of butter. She is a daughter of a 25 pound cow and brought \$110.10 being the top price in the sale October 25th, 1917 by the Howell Sales Co. of Livingston County. Winona Pet No. 214312 made the fine record of 545 pounds of milk and 27.64 pounds of butter in seven days at 4 years, 3 months. She is from a good A. R. O. cow and is a granddaughter of Pontiac Jewel Butter Boy. She is owned by Jay B. Tooley, Howell, Michigan.

Read What Mr. Hoover says

"We have a very good lot of young bulls coming on that will be fit for service in a few weeks. These bulls are sons of Fairview Colantha Rag Apple 141,297, a son of the great Rag Apple Korndyke 8th."

"We always have a number of choice females from which to make your selections. They are all daughters of 30 pound bulls, the only kind we use at Rosewood Farm."

Rosewood Stock Farm

D. H. Hoover, Howell, Mich.

CLOVERDALE FARM

A. F. Loomis, Prop., Owosso, Mich.

Offers for sale a registered Holstein cow, 8 yrs. old, due to freshen in April. She has a 7-day A. R. O. record of 18.46 lbs. butter and 478.8 lbs. milk. Her dam has a record of 26.28 lbs. butter and 2nd dam 24.78 lbs. She also has a 4 yr. old daughter with a record of 18.85 lbs. butter and 496.9 lbs. milk. This cow is a large, strong constituted animal, and has given birth to 5 heifer calves

We are also offering 2 fine bull calves.

Calf No. 1 born Mar. 7th, 1917, a splendid individual, straight as a line and well grown, just a little more black than white. Sire, King Segis Pontiac Howell 3rd. No. 161880, whose dam has a record of 29.42 lbs. of butter, and 689.1 lbs. milk. Dam, Elzebere Korndyke No. 208387 whose photo and record appears elsewhere in this paper.

Calf No. 2 born Nov. 1st, 1917, mostly white, a fine fellow. Sire's dam is a 25 lb. 2 yr. old. Dam is a daughter of a 30 lb. sire and a 29.42 lb. dam.

Write for further information and prices.

When you need a herd sire—

CLUNY STOCK FARM

will be pleased to send pedigrees and prices on sons of

Dutchland Colantha Winana Lad No. 114067
Grand Champion Bull—Mich. State Fair, 1917, and

Maplecrest Application Pontiac No. 132652

Whose Dam has a 7-day record of 35 lbs. Butter and whose Dam and 3/4ths sister stand sixth and seventh in the list for yearly Butter production.

R. BRUCE McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.



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SEE
BUY

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

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

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

Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

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

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

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

Driver Agents Wanted

Drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales. My agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Bush Cars guaranteed or money back. 1918 models ready. Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. 1-B, BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

BUY Cotton Seed Meal

Prices have hit bottom. Book for fall shipment. Ask for car-lot prices. Mill "J" J. E. Bartlett Co., Jackson, Mich. NOW Low Prices—Salvage Grains—Mill Feeds and tankage

Don't Wear a Truss



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

C. E. BROOKS, 463 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

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Choice Registered Stock

Percherons...

Colonel 104833, a grandson of Morse and Olbert; a great grandson of Besigue and Calypso, at head of stud.

Holsteins...

Senior Sire, son of Pontiac Aaggie Korn-dyke and a 28.22 pound dam.

Aberdeen-Angus...

Senior Sire, Black Earl of Woodlawn 152209. A Blackbird.

Shropshires...

A small but choice flock, large, and woolled from nose to toes.

Durocs...

The large, prolific money-making kind.

If in need of a first-class sire, write me

DORR D. BUELL

R. F. D. 1, ELMIRA, MICH.



JAN. 1, 1916

\$4,000

JAN. 1, 1917

\$7,000

JAN. 1, 1918

\$27,000

That's where our cash surplus stands today and how we have grown in three years, although through 1917 we paid out an average of over \$8,000 per month to cover losses from Fire, Theft or Liability to our members.

470 CLAIMS PAID LAST YEAR

No wonder members are paying up promptly when we saved auto owners outside the cities, more than a Million dollars in premiums during 1917!

If you own an auto tell us make and model on a postal card today, addressed

Wm. E. ROBB, Sec'y
CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO.,
Howell, Michigan

Veterinary Department

(The veterinary department is edited by one of the state's best-known graduate veterinarians, having engaged in active practice for over 15 years. He will welcome any inquiries from readers of Michigan Business Farming, and will give complete reply and advice in these columns. Address all questions to Veterinary Editor, Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens, Mich.)

I bought a cow that has what seemed to be sore teats caused from the calf sucking, but have been unable to heal them. There seems to be lumps just beneath the skin on her udder just at the base of the teats and a scab forms over these. The cow that stands next to her in the barn seems to be getting the same thing on her udder.—H. B., Hillsdale.

Your cows are affected with a cow pox. Milk your two affected cows after you have milked all the well ones. Wash the udders of all the cows with a one per cent solution of lysol both before and after milking. This is a valuable preventive against the spread of the disease. After milking the diseased cows, apply a little of a benzoated zinc oxide ointment to the ulcers on the teats and udders. It takes from two to three weeks for the disease to run its course.

I have a Holstein heifer coming two years old, expecting her to be fresh in March. She has been in the best of health until the past week. We have been feeding bran and chop and also alfalfa and hay. She began to pass blood in her excreta and finally it became very thin and mostly blood. Her appetite has remained good until today. Can you advise what is her trouble and what to do for her?—C. J., Mancelona.

Mild cases may be successfully treated with boiled flaxseed or slippery elm solutions; also give the following every four to five hours: Salicylate of soda; creosote, one dram; chloride of iron, one dram. One teaspoonful creolin to two quarts of warm soft water used as an injection once to twice a day is also beneficial.

I have a horse that is run down and out of condition; eats well but does not gain. I see in M. B. F. veterinary department you advise giving Fowler's solution of arsenic one tablespoonful 3 times daily. Please tell me thru the M. B. F. how long to keep up that dose and what affect it will have on them when you stop.—B. F., Owosso.

Fowler's solution of arsenic is especially useful in all debilitated conditions, it should not be given during the progress of acute diseases, particularly when the lungs are involved. Moderate-sized doses promote appetite and digestion, increases cardiac action and is especially indicated in run-down conditions in old horses. In anemia it increases both red and white blood corpuscles, given as a tonic I would advise one tablespoonful on the tongue with a syringe or small bottle morning and night for two or three weeks and no bad effects will be experienced.

We have a 3-year-old heifer that lost her second calf about the third month last August; was bred again about the middle of November. Some two weeks afterward she became a little stiff. Several days later her front legs became badly swollen, and then her hind legs, the swelling being worse around the hoofs. Within three or four days the skin oozed a dark, bloody substance; now the swelling has gone down and skin is cracking and peeling off. We have applied several remedies without results. Please advise me.—W. H., Saginaw.

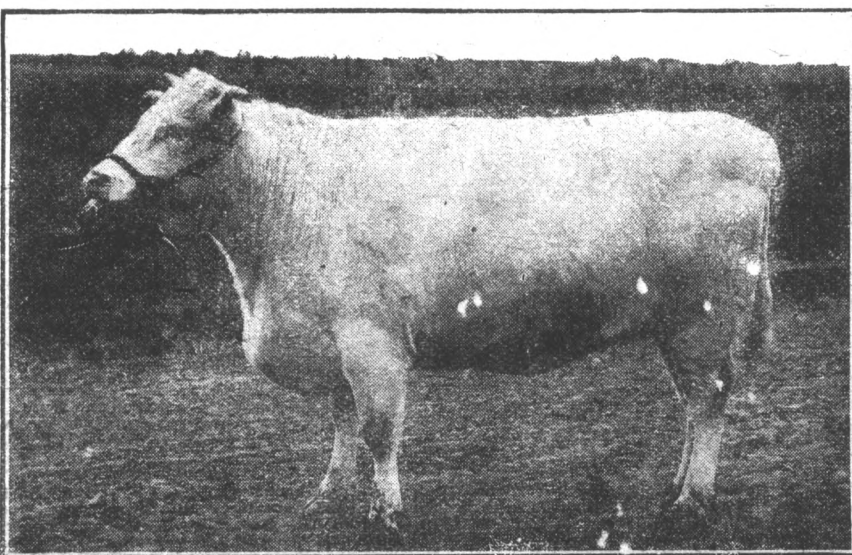
The cause of this is not positively determined from your letter. We suspect you have been applying some instant liniments. Where skin is cracked, apply a little lard. Keep cow out of wet places and apply a little tar and lard to the feet.

SHORTAGE OF HORSE POWER IS IMMINENT

Comparatively few persons realize how seriously the high price of grain feeds and the scarcity of farm labor is effecting the supply of available horsepower on American farms. But few farmers are keeping any extra horses or feeding the ones they have so that they are capable of performing a full days' work in the fields. A few farmers are raising colts, but many have abandoned all breeding operations. Some economists claim that power-driven vehicles are responsible for the slump in the horse industry, but if the cost of feeds and labor could be reduced the farm demand for good work teams would claim any surplus that would exist in the market at any time.

Thousands of farmers could use more horses to advantage if they could afford to buy grain feeds and have the necessary help to drive them. This shortage of horsepower is a factor which is sure to limit the possibilities of increasing the production of food crops for years to come. Power-driven implements and vehicles are going to help out on many farms, but experience shows that horses must be used to supplement tractors and motor trucks, even on large farms, if crop yields are to be maintained and increased.

There never was a time when there was a greater opportunity for the farmer to breed good draft horses than now. The country is short of horsepower and this shortage is becoming more noticeable as the demand for food products increases. The farmers of this country can raise much larger crops than they do now, with no other change in policy than more thorough tilling of the soil. In no small measure their production is curtailed at present by lack of teams. The great bulk of work being planned on our farms all calls for more horses. Where are they to come from?



Max Walton Mina 11th, owned by C. H. Prescott, at Prescott. Mr. Prescott has one of the largest stock farms in Northern Michigan, and has demonstrated the grazing value of these lands. Mr. Prescott is Michigan's Food Administrator.

County Crop Reports

GENESEE (Southeast)—Farmers are not doing much except chores this cold weather. Some are threshing beans and others are getting up wood for themselves while others are selling wood in the cities. There has been an extremely large demand for wood of all kinds during the past few days and only a small portion of the demand has been filled. The weather has been extremely cold, 20 below zero one day during the past week and we had a heavy snow storm that has drifted the roads badly. On some of the railroads there was no train service for over two days. The markets are practically dead at this time and nothing is moving. Quite a number of auction sales are being held this month. The fuel shortage is very serious, some stores are running short hours while others are closed entirely. The Grand Ledge milk condensary gave out notice today that they would not handle any more milk until Wednesday, Jan. 23 on account of orders from the State Fuel Administrator to close. They have been paying \$3 per hundred.—C. S., Fenton, Jan. 17.

LENAWEE (Central)—Blizzard over over entire county Saturday and Sunday. Trains and electric cars annulled, which is the first time within the remembrance of oldest settlers. Wheat condition is about normal when snow came. No increased acreage. Not many potatoes were raised for market last year. Cattle feeding and dairying principal business of the farmers. Milk at condensary at Adrian \$3.20 and 18c out for hauling. Some sheep in northern part of the county. L. C. Judson, who completed a large barn 40x80, last fall, had the misfortune to lose three of his horses last week. Four of them were taken ill and one was saved. Investigation discovered that they had died from arsenic poisoning. We have not learned the particulars yet.—J. F. C., Palmyra, Jan. 14.

CHEBOYGAN (West)—Not much doing here just now on account of the severe snow storm which we have been having for the past several days. There are a few farmers drawing logs to the saw mill. Wolf Bros. began operations at their mill the 15th. They have about 350,000 ft. of maple and beech logs to saw this winter. The snow is about 22 inches on the level, and in some places it is six feet deep in the roads.—O. W. B., Riggsville, Jan. 15.

GLADWIN (Southwest)—Everything is snowed under. We have had one of the worst storms in years. No trains in Beaverton for five days and still snowing. All the farmers can do is to shovel snow and dig up wood, which is hard to find in this section. Some corn is being shipped in and sells like hot cakes. Butterfat is a good price, so is feed, so the farmer isn't much ahead at that, and what we are losing on our beans and other crops I think most of us will find we are in the hole. I know I am. I know of one man who plowed under 5 acres of hay and put the land to beans for Uncle Sam. He got four and three-quarters bushels of beans which picked 16 lbs. The other 5 acres he left to hay from which he cut 11 loads or at least 8 tons, at the present price, \$21, and beans at \$6.75. You can see how he came out. He said that he was done with beans forever. I think if some of the folks who are telling us to raise more crops would come out on the farm and take a try at it they would find they have a lot to learn about farming.—V. V. K., Beaverton, Jan. 17.

ALLEGAN (Southeast)—Farmers are kept busy doing chores and shoveling the snow to keep the roads open. Weather most severe with snow and wind. Farmers here are not building or buying or selling anything.—W. F., Otsego, Jan. 19.

SAGINAW (West)—Everybody shoveling snow and breaking roads. Successful farmers' school at Hemlock last Thursday and Friday. They told the farmers how to produce more and how to conserve what they produce, but not how to make a profit on what they produce; that is where M. B. F. comes in.—M. S. G., Hemlock, Jan. 12.

OCEANA (North)—Cold and blustery. Roads are almost impassable. John Osman has finished a fine new barn. Sears & Nickles Canning Co. of Pentwater was to have given a free lunch and coffee at the town hall Jan. 10th, to get acreage for the coming season, but on account of bad roads the lunch and meeting was postponed to a later date. Beans are being threshed in the neighborhood.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, Jan. 14.

LAPEER (West Central)—The weather has been pretty cold and rough for the past week and farmers are keeping close to their homes getting necessary fuel. The fuel situation is being felt rather keenly in this section as well as others. Most any sort of wood is bringing a good price. Rail wood is bringing \$3.00 per cord. The roads were closed the first of the week on account of the blizzard, but they are open again now. No produce moving and many of the farmers are having their beans hand-picked. The farmers in this section are studying the income tax law very carefully and are very much interested but not altogether satisfied with it.—O. P., Lapeer, Jan. 19.

JACKSON (South)—The worst storm in years visited this section last Saturday and the roads were soon impassable. Mail was not delivered for three days, or until the roads were shoveled out. Some beans have been marketed at \$6 a bu., hand-picked basis. Coal very scarce and almost impossible to get. Jackson grocers are out of sugar again.—G. S., Hanover, Jan. 18.

MONROE (West Central)—The farmers are busy shoveling snow and taking care of their stock. Last Saturday, Jan. 12, was one of the worst blizzards ever known in southern Michigan. The cold

ranging from 16 to 20 below zero. The roads are blocked with snow in some places to the depth of 6 ft. and it will be some days before all cross roads are shoveled out.—W. H. L., Dundee, Jan. 15.

OCEANA (North)—Plenty of snow in this part; the blizzard of last Saturday and Sunday filled the roads full again and everything at a standstill. Not much doing in any line of business except bean threshing.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, Jan. 18.

JACKSON (West)—The farmers are getting up wood, drying beans and cutting ice. It would look as though this was a good year for the bean jobbers because of the heavy pick. They charge 20 cents a bushel for every pound pick. At that rate, with beans at \$6 per bu., and 35 lb. pick one would be obliged to pay the jobber \$1 per bu. for taking them. It looks to me as though everyone was trying to "get" the farmer.—B. T., Parma, Jan. 18.

HURON (Northwest)—We had a blizzard on the 6th, while the rest of the week gave us fair weather. The Farmers' Co-Operative elevator at Elkton recently installed a bean dryer and it is in operation. Farmers are selling their damp beans. Auction sales have started again. Hay and rough feed is selling high. Horse buyers were around this week.—G. W., Elkton, Jan. 11.

LAPEER (Southeast)—Farmers hauling hay and cutting wood. Weather very cold and lots of snow. We are recovering from the worst storm in years. Wheat pretty well covered with snow; ground is frozen very deep. Farmers selling hay, but holding beans for higher prices. Not many hogs being fed, no hard corn on hand. A few steers being fed; hay and grain too high in price for profit.—C. A. B., Imlay City, Jan. 18.

TUSCOLA (Central)—Bad storm has swept Thumb country. Farmers have been two days cleaning out roads. Some report stock with frozen ears and feet. It was from 10 to 18 below zero for two days. There is nothing moving now but cattle and some hogs. Farmers are holding oats and beans for more money.—R. B. C., Caro, Jan. 18.

BRANCH (North)—Farmers shoveling snow, doing chores. Farmers are selling some stock and wood. No mail for three days on account of the drifts.—F. S., Union City, Jan. 18.

MONTCALM (Southwest)—There is a great demand for wood in this locality, as a small amount is being sold, receiving \$3.75 and \$4.00 per cord. Some ice is being cut and hauled for summer use, but owing to the condition of the roads it is moving slowly. Weather is very cold, with soil frozen to the depth of about 3 feet. Farmers are not holding produce except potatoes for higher prices, which are moving slow.—H. L., Greenville, January 18.

BENZIE (Southwest)—Farmers are doing chores; not much else can be done on account of the bad weather. Farmers are not selling anything; holding beans and potatoes. We can't understand why potatoes are 25 to 40 cents higher in other markets than they are here. We can only get \$1 per hundred for No. 1 stock. Beans steadily going down.—F. M., Elbera, January 17.

KALKASKA (Southwest)—A severe blizzard has swept over Kalkaska county which has blocked traffic. A good many of the farmers have to buy feed. They are selling their stock. There is a great scarcity of seed corn in this county.—R. E. B., South Boardman, Jan. 16.

GLADWIN (West)—Cutting wood is the main business now. Lots of snow; 20 below zero this morning; clay loam is frozen deep. Nothing much moving at the present time. Farmers are holding hay, grain and beans for higher prices. They are building garages and buying autos.—F. F., Gladwin, Jan. 18.

BAY (Southeast)—This territory has just experienced one of the worst blizzards in its history. Roads have been blocked and no mail delivered. Farmers are selling wheat and oats; hay is in good demand. Barley and oats have advanced in price here.—J. C. A., Munger, Jan. 18.

BRANCH (North)—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. Weather rather cold. About 12 inches of snow. Farmers selling some stock and grain; not holding anything. Green wood is selling at \$2.00 per cord in the woods.—F. S., Union City, Jan. 11.

CASS (Northwest)—We had one of the worst storms we ever had in these parts on Jan. 12. It caused great suffering among humans and stock, roads blocked. Farmers all turned out and helped to open the roads. No mail for two days. Farmers are kept busy getting wood, as we cannot buy coal. Some farmers are hauling green wood to town, getting \$3.50 per cord for it. Farmers are just doing their butchering for their summer's meat.—W. H. A., Dowagiac, Jan. 18.

OTSEGO (Central)—We are still having cold weather. The snow is about 3 feet on the level. The roads have been blocked for the past week by drifts.—C. A., Gaylord, Jan. 18.

IONIA (West)—The storm of the 12th and 13th put a damper on the markets. No produce moving. A carload of Ohio corn on cob was shipped into Saranac last week, selling at \$2.00 per 70 lbs. Coal is very scarce and wood is high, running from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per cord. Ionia county has more snow than it has had for years. All roads are badly drifted and have required shoveling. The mail carriers are unable to make their whole trips in one day.—A. W. G., Saranac, Jan. 19.

MACOMB (Northwest)—One of the biggest blizzards in history struck here

MORE CROP From LIME!

Sweet Earth Needed By Soil Bacteria

Soil bacteria need fresh, sweet soil in which to do their work as you require fresh, sweet air.

Just as the harvesting of any farm crop is done by the energy of men and horses, so is the work of growing the farmers' crop accomplished by the energy of soil bacteria. To transform every dry, dead seed into a sprout and to push that green blade up thru the heavy ground, is the task of the armies of bacteria in the soil.

The men and horses could not do their best work if the air they breathed was full of acid fumes. Neither can the vast armies of soil bacteria do their best work if their surrounding atmosphere—the soil—is sour and acid.

Then remember that

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

is the best material obtainable for the purpose—the most inexpensive too. Certainly the cheapest way to produce increased tonnage of food stuffs.

Test your soil for acidity by means of Litmus paper which we will supply free.

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TALK No 3

In Bulk in Box Cars, or in 100-lb. Dry, Air-tight Paper Sacks



GUARANTEE 94% Carbonates 95% thru 950-mesh Screen Furnace Dried Fine as Flour

Cow Health is Dairy Wealth

Safeguard the health of your herd by building stables that will be clean, sweet and sanitary. Easily done if you build with Natco Hollow Tile. Germs can't hide on the smooth glazed walls. A blanket of dead air in Natco walls keeps the stable warm in winter and cool in summer—prevents dampness and mildew.

Natco on the Farm

means healthier stock, cleaner and better milk—bigger profits and more dairy wealth. Natco Hollow Tile has fire-proofed most of the great "skyscrapers" of our large cities. The same material will protect your stock, grain and tools from the fire peril and will lower insurance charges. Natco buildings save painting and repairs. They cost less than other forms of masonry yet add greatly to the value of your farm.

Your building supply dealer will gladly show you samples and practical building plans. He has, perhaps, just the plan for which you're looking. But write us direct today for new illustrated "Natco on the Farm" book—1918 Edition—it's free!

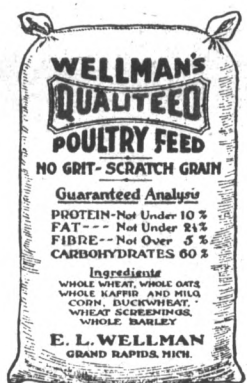


National Fire Proofing Company
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23 Factories assure a wide and economical distribution.

on the 12th. Lots of potatoes were frozen in cellars. Some farmers have been burning oil stoves but now there is a shortage of oil. If the mercury stays below zero much longer there will be a big loss of potatoes to the farmers. Farmers are not doing much except cut wood. Not much going to market. Bean threshing all done, and there are a lot of poor beans

and some farmers have sold theirs to get them off their hands. Some farmers are going to have a gold mine on their beans; one farmer threshed 86 bushels of No. 1 beans from 8 acres; another 107 bushels from 18 acres, but there were only a few yields like these, as most of the farmers were hit hard on the bean business.—H. D., Almont, Jan. 17.

WELLMAN'S QUALITEED FEEDS



MADE FROM FINEST GRAINS

SCIENTIFICALLY prepared by
 Experts to increase to maximum
 health and productiveness all
 live stock.

Known to careful feeders as the best for results.

DO YOU USE THEM?

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 EVERYWHERE

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 Grand Rapids, Mich.

