

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Growers' Ass'n Demands Grading be Abolished

Farmers from all Important Potato Counties of State in Convention at Agricultural College Unanimously Oppose Double Grading Methods

The annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association at the Agricultural College last week Thursday and Friday culminated in a sweeping victory for the farmers who had opposed the double grading system. Every recommendation urged by MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and favored by its readers who had come to the meeting to protest against the grades, was unanimously adopted. Easily outnumbering the "regulars" of the association, consisting of both growers and shippers, by at least three to one, the "insurgent" farmers dominated every action of the meeting, including the election of officers.

According to plans previously arranged by M. B. F., a preliminary meeting of farmers was held on Wednesday night to determine the course of action for the meetings on the following days. The farmers began to arrive at the Wentworth Hotel, the M. B. F. headquarters, at about three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and by six o'clock the lobby of the hotel was crowded to its capacity. The first delegation to arrive consisted of forty-six farmers from Montcalm county, led by Bryant E. Avery, editor of the *Greenville Independent*, who has been one of the staunchest champions of the farmers in their fight against the double grading system. Following in turn came delegations from Benzie county, Mecosta, Osceola, Isabella, Missaukee, Kent, Antrim, Cass, Lapeer, Oceana, Oakland, Wexford, Genesee, each delegation representing from one hundred to eight hundred farmers. The farthestmost county represented was Benzie, which sent David E. Burns, a former member of the state legislature and every inch a fighter for the farmer's rights, who came to plead and fight if need be for a hundred and fifty farmers of that northwestern county. Oakfield Grange, No. 888 of Kent county sent two delegates, so far as known the only delegate sent officially by an organization.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
WASHINGTON D. C., MARCH 7, 1918
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

I HAVE PREPARED AN AMENDMENT WHICH I AM GOING TO OFFER TO THE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL ABOLISHING EVERY FORM OF POTATO GRADING. DO NOT KNOW HOW SUCCESSFUL I WILL BE BUT I WILL DO MY BEST TO ACCOMPLISH THIS PURPOSE WHICH I BELIEVE IS FULLY JUSTIFIED. WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED. THE MATTER MAY COME UP TOMORROW.—WM. ALDEN SMITH

(Later a dispatch was received from Senator Smith stating that discussion on the agricultural bill had been postponed because of the press of other matters, but that he would push his amendment on the grading proposition as soon as the bill came up again.)

Thru the courtesy of Secretary Davis of the Lansing Board of Commerce the court room at the city hall was secured for the Wednesday night meeting. Forrest A. Lord, editor of M. B. F., was named chairman and Bryant Avery, editor of the *Greenville Independent*, secretary. Every farmer present was given an opportunity to express his opinions on the grading proposition and while there was some difference of opinion as to what action should be taken in recommending the size of screen to be employed in grading, generally speaking the farmers present were of a single mind.

By far the most emphatic talk of the evening was given by Jason Woodman of Paw Paw, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, who in strong words condemned not only the present grading rules, but the policy of the Food Administration in meddling with the farmers' business. "It does not matter," said Mr. Woodman, "whether this grading is good or bad. The farmers don't want it, and they are certainly the ones who should have the say as to how their product shall be graded. In the first place, a grave mistake was made in urging the farmers to plow up their meadows to plant potatoes, beans and corn, and the regulations of the Food Administration have only made matters worse. This meddling with the farm-

Insurgent Farmers Dominate Annual Meeting of Michigan Potato Growers' Association and Pave way for Greater Development of Industry

er's business, if continued, will reduce instead of increase the production of food."

Dorr D. Buell, president of the Potato Growers' Ass'n, was also present and gave the growers a very cordial invitation to join the association and take part in its business session of the two following days.

After a discussion lasting until nearly midnight, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of four to act with him as a resolution committee to draft and present at the growers' business session, a set of resolutions embodying the recommendations of the preliminary meeting. The resolutions as drafted and unanimously passed at the growers' meeting on Friday without the alteration of so much as a word, appear below, except that an amendment was offered recommending the establishment by the growers of a single grade of potatoes to be secured by an inch and three-quarters round mesh, and to be known and advertised as Michigan Standard No. 1 Potatoes.

At two o'clock on the following afternoon, Mr. E. P. Miller of the potato committee of the U. S. Food Administration arose before an audience of farmers that packed the auditorium at the Agricultural building to its very doors, and attempted to justify his action in putting compulsory grading rules into effect. Before him on the table lay a number of copies of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING containing articles on the grading proposition, to which Mr. Miller frequently referred during the course of his remarks. It soon became evident that Mr. Miller's primary object was not to explain the "benefits" of the grading rules, but to discredit MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, its editors, and the farmers who had come from many miles around to protest against the rules that had worked such havoc to their business.

Deliberately and maliciously, the gentleman from Washington who has made a fortune out of his speculations in potatoes, quoted and misquoted sentences and isolated paragraphs from the columns of M. B.

True Copy of Resolutions prepared by Opposing Farmers and Unanimously Adopted in Growers' Convention

WHEREAS, the United States is engaged in the greatest war of history, involving the freedom and democracy of the world, the preservation of our nation and the safety of our homes. We fully realize that the successful prosecution of the war and the welfare of our boys across the seas depend upon the united strength of the nation's man power and the co-ordination and co-operation of all its commercial, and agricultural interests. The farmers of the nation have heeded the pleas of President Wilson that they put forth their utmost endeavors to increase the food products of the nation that the wants of our soldiers, the Allies fighting by their side, and the citizen population may be supplied. And

WHEREAS, in complying with the pleas of the federal government in these respects, the farmers of Michigan last spring planted the largest acreage of potatoes in their history, paid the highest prices of years for seed, labor and fertilizer, tended the crop thru a most discouraging season, and because of circumstances outside their control, secured a most disappointing yield for their labor, and

WHEREAS, when the farmers took their potatoes to market expecting that they would be graded and sold in the same manner as in previous years, they were required by the buyers to conform to a grading system which in practical operation resulted in a classification that placed in a so-called No. 2 grade having little if any market value, from 25 to 35 per cent of sound edible potatoes that in previous years had found a ready market under grading rules as accepted and established by the trade, and

WHEREAS, the grading rules so suddenly promulgated, were not extended to include all potato growing sections of the country; neither were any established rules or requirements demanded of retail dealers or distributors; thus enforcing grading rules upon

the farmer, without following the product to the consumer in an effort to create a demand for such grades, and

WHEREAS, the establishment of these grades has resulted in huge financial loss to the farmers of all states, paralyzed the movement of the crop during the normal marketing season, resulted in an overabundance of potatoes at the source of supply and a shortage at the consuming markets, forced the farmers to hold their crop of No. 1 stock for much higher prices than would have been necessary to have paid the cost of production had they been able to place on the market a larger percentage of their crop as in former years, and

WHEREAS, the lack of a market for the so-called No. 2 stock has resulted in an enormous and criminal waste of precious food, in direct contravention to the teachings and efforts of the Food Administration to conserve food products, and

WHEREAS, the President has said: "No law can last long * * * which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed," and

WHEREAS, the farmers of the state of Michigan have been arbitrarily compelled by virtue of the very nature of the marketing and distributing machinery of potatoes, controlled by the organized shippers of the state, to have their potatoes graded in a manner contrary to their wishes and detrimental to their interests, having had absolutely no voice in the matter whatsoever, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, loyal citizens and farmers of the state of Michigan, in convention assembled, do hereby pledge our utmost support to the prosecution of this great war for the cause of humanity, and to do all in our power to produce the great-

est amount of foodstuffs required to win the war; and were the present method of grading potatoes in any manner a measure destined to assist us in our direct benefit to those most vitally concerned, the producer or consumer, we would cheerfully, gladly abide by its provisions.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we protest against the indiscriminate waste of food resulting from the double grading of potatoes, and to request the immediate abolishment of all obnoxious rules governing the production of food that will in any way have a tendency to reduce or curtail such production, and that the government do all in its power to assist the farmers in this effort, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we particularly condemn the double grading of potatoes as now being employed by the shippers of this state, and demand its immediate abolishment, in the interest of our common cause,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this convention of representative potato growers of Michigan go on record as favoring the principle of grading potatoes as regards to quality, which principle, in fact, has been observed for many years by the producers and by buyers in all terminal markets; but we are unalterably opposed to further interference in the matter of grades, through which neither producer nor consumer is benefited, fully believing that the discussion and determination of such regulations may, with justice to all and injury to none, be left until the close of the war.

(Signed) FORREST A. LORD, Mt. Clemens
LAWRENCE SIPLE, Greenville
DAVID E. BURNS, Beulah
ELMER COMPTON, Remus,
A. M. SMITH, Lake City.

Dated Lansing, Mich., March 7th, 1918.

We have stopped our presses to tell our readers that the United States Senate has passed Senator Smith's Amendment to abolish Potato Grading Rule. Read Senator Smith's telegram on back page.

Farmers, You can help to Standardize and Popularize Michigan Potatoes by Conforming to Michigan Standard Grade No. 1, which may be obtained by Screening over Inch and Three Fourths Round Mesh

F., and declared that the man who would make such and such a statement during war time was lacking in patriotism. The largest part of Mr. Miller's talk was in the form of castigations against MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and its readers, and after a most dismal failure to either justify the grading rules or to injure the character of the men opposed to it, Mr. Miller desperately sought refuge in an appeal to the crowd's emotions, and wound up his talk by saying, "Remember we are at war," etc.

The editors of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING owe no apologies for what followed. Much against their intentions and will, they were forced to rise to a defense of their position, their loyalty to Uncle Sam and the loyalty of the farmers of Michigan. And in less time than it takes to tell it Mr. Miller's cheap defenses were battered down, and the light of truth and understanding fell full upon the meeting. From that time on, the opposing farmers controlled the situation, and farmer after farmer got to his feet and in fervid eloquence that shamed Mr. Miller's best efforts, defended their rights and proclaimed their patriotism. They established the alibi that inasmuch as the grading measure was not a war measure that was intended to assist in the production or conservation of food, but an imposition and a hindrance, they were not therefore, hampering war preparations by opposing the grades.

Thru the kindness of President Dorr Buell every farmer was given an opportunity to join the association, and by the time the business session opened on the following morning, the membership of the association had nearly doubled. The election proceeded without friction, the bitterness that characterized the meeting of the previous day having disappeared. Mr. A. M. Smith, of Lake City, one of the largest breeders of Guernsey cattle and grower of potatoes in the state, was elected president; Lawrence A. Siple of Greenville, secretary; Dorr D. Buell, treasurer. The by-laws of the association were amended so that the executive board might include in addition to the officers, a member from every potato growing county of the state. At the present time there are fourteen local potato growers' associations and encouragement will be given to growers in other counties to immediately organize and affiliate themselves with the state associations.

During the course of the business session, F. A. Lord presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted as read:

"WHEREAS, thru the courtesy of the Michigan Agricultural College and the officers of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association, the farmers herein congregated have been given the opportunity to assemble and express themselves in open meeting upon a matter vitally affecting their interests, be it

"RESOLVED, that we extend to the Michigan Agricultural College and the officers of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association our fullest appreciation of this courtesy, and to pledge our utmost co-operation in helping to carry on the great educational work in which they are engaged.

"WHEREAS, recognizing the value of the service being rendered to the potato industry of Michigan, by Prof. C. W. Waid, potato expert of the Michigan Agricultural College and the Extension Department, in his study of potato diseases, and in his efforts to discover and provide methods for the combatting of such to the end that the quality and fame of the Michigan potato may be advanced, be it

"RESOLVED, that we extend to Prof. Waid our approval of his work and our appreciation of what he is accomplishing along these lines, and that we pledge our support in carrying his beneficent work to a successful conclusion."

Following the business session many of the farmers departed for their homes, but enough remained over to make the attendance at the afternoon session very creditable, and some splendid addresses were heard. Prof. J. W. Milward, secretary of the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Ass'n. gave some interesting facts concerning the potato situation in his state. He gave the lie to Mr. Miller's statement of the previous day that the farmers of Michigan were the only ones to show opposition to the grading rules, by saying that "considerable" numbers of Wisconsin growers were opposed to them. He stated that in some sections of his state, the second grade ran from ten to twelve per cent of the total crop, while in other sections it ran as high as thirty-five percent. It was Mr. Milward's opinion that Wisconsin would finally decide upon a single grade. A number of conferences are shortly to be held in his state before which both growers and shippers will be given an opportunity to present their views.

Other speakers of the afternoon session included Prof. Wm. Stewart of the United States Department of Agriculture and secretary of the National Potato Association; John V. Harrison, secretary Wexford-Missaukee County Potato Growers' Ass'n of Manton; John I. Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development Bureau; E. B. Mum-

ford, leader of the county agents, all of whom gave instructive and inspiring addresses.

Mr. Mumford painted in especially glowing colors the future of the state's potato industry, and exhibited a vision that was at once broad, clear, optimistic and full of promise. By careful hill selection of seed, right cultural methods, and standard grading, Mr. Mumford believes that Michigan growers can produce and prepare for market a product that cannot be excelled, and that by properly advertising it, a nation-wide demand can be created which the potato of no other state can satisfy. Such was the substance of his word picture of the opportunity that lies before the potato growers of Michigan, and such is the picture we want to pass on to our readers.

Michigan is recognized as the banner potato state of the Union. The Michigan potato possesses advantages in both taste and quality far superior to the product of any other state, and because of its surpassing excellence, will always find a special market. Acting in accordance with the resolution recommending the establishment of a single grade of potatoes, secured by screening over an inch and three-quarters round mesh, the Michigan Potato Growers' Association will encourage all growers to adopt that size as a Michigan No. 1 grade, and little fear will then be felt that the product of other states, no matter how graded, will ever find greater favor on the markets.

The recommendation of the Growers' Ass'n. does not anticipate a compulsory grading at this time. Its only purpose is to induce farmers to recognize the value of such a grade and in years when the crop is abundant to place upon the market only such potatoes as can be included in such a grade. In this manner, it is hoped to eventually standardize the entire Michigan crop, so that no matter where Michigan potatoes may be sold, the consumer may know that they are standard in both size and quality. The time may possibly come when the growers of the state will recognize the advantage of a compulsory grading law, but this is not for the immediate future to consider.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING urges every potato growing county of the state to organize a local potato growers' association, and hopes that its readers in the potato growing sections will realize the value of such an association to the extent of taking the initiative and organizing. President Smith of the State Association is most anxious to give all assistance possible in the organization of such associations, and M. B. F. will be glad of the opportunity to help. If there is not a growers' association in your county, Mr. Farmer, write M. B. F. and let us show you why a county organization is desirable and how to proceed to organize.

JASON WOODMAN PROVES GOOD FRIEND OF THE FARMERS

Mr. Jason Woodman, member of the State Board of Agriculture, and one of the best known farmers of western Michigan, is entitled to the thanks of every farmer in Michigan because of his firm stand for their rights. Mr. Woodman spoke right out in meeting before the hundred farmers who gathered at the Lansing city hall on the evening of March 6th, and said in so many words that the farmers weren't being given a fair chance to raise the food that will help win the war. A part of what he said is quoted elsewhere. We want M. B. F. readers to know and to remember that Jason Woodman has thrown his support to them, and to appreciate that it is a support worth having.

M. A. C. AUTHORITIES DENY SUPPORT OF GRADING RULES

In view of the numerous press bulletins that have emanated from East Lansing supporting the grading measure, and the action of the county agents in giving a unanimous vote at their meeting last December favoring the rules, the farmers are not a little surprised at the denials that have recently been made by officials and attaches of the College that they were in sympathy with the U. S. regulations. Jason Woodman told the farmers that the College officials had never voted in favor of the grades, but that on the contrary a special meeting was held several weeks ago for the purpose of making a protest against them. Mr. Woodman was unable to explain the action of the county agents or the East Lansing bulletin that appeared in a number of county papers, heading "M. A. C. Defends Grading Rules." Neith-

er could he understand the statement made by Prof. Eustace formerly of the college, but now with the Food Administration, that "our men at the college have been working for grades for years, and now that it is possible to establish these they have been doing everything possible to bring it about." Mr. Woodman also denied that Prof. Waid's attempts to justify the grades at various meetings he had attended, had the sanction of the college board. Mr. Woodman admitted that the stand which some of those having a dual connection with the college and the extension department had taken was at least indiscreet.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and its readers are glad to accept Mr. Woodman's explanation and are gratified to know that their well-founded suspicions are not based on facts.

MR. MILLER'S STATEMENTS DO NOT JIBE WITH THE FACTS

Either Mr. E. P. Miller of the U. S. Food Administration deliberately juggled some of his facts or else he lacked knowledge of the true situation. In his talk before the growers on Thursday afternoon he accused MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING of "stirring up" the farmers, and stated that Michigan was the only state in the union which was opposed to the grading rules. Later Mr. J. W. Milward, secretary of the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Ass'n told M. B. F. that Mr. Miller should not have made such a statement as a large number of Wisconsin farmers were opposed to them. Later, in his address before the growers, Mr. Miller confirmed his statement, and told furthermore that public hearings were to be held upon the subject. Bona fide letters received from farmers in Maine, New York and Minnesota also prove beyond a doubt that the rules are unpopular with the majority of growers.

Mr. Miller stated that a meeting of growers which he attended at Rochester, N. Y., had voted unanimously in favor of the grades. We wonder if the meeting mentioned in the following account taken from the *New York Produce News*, is the one to which Mr. Miller referred:

GROWERS FAVOR CHANGE IN GRADING

Rochester, N. Y.—Prominent potato growers at the New York Potato Shippers' Conservation Association meeting said that the minimum diameter of 1 15-16 inch for No. 1 United States standard, is too great. If potatoes were round instead of flattened, grading according to diameter would be an easy matter by running over a device fitted with parallel slats of uniform width. As it is many potatoes strike so as to slip through the slats the thin way. The result is that many fair-sized potatoes are thrown into the culls or wasted.

In 1917, when potatoes ran large, there was less wasteage from such a cause, but in a year when tubers run smaller, large quantities would be culled that should be firsts. It is expected there will be no revision of the standard this season.

Looking to the next crop, a committee representative of the growers will be appointed to meet with a similar committee of the Shippers Ass'n. and later a joint committee of both will go to Washington. The association appointed L. C. Loomis, Jr., Victor and James Fraser, of Genesee as two members of its committee. The third member will be chosen later. E. Percy Miller, representing the Federal Food Administration, attended the conference.

DAILY PRESS GARBLES REAL FACTS ON POTATO MEETING

Anyone who didn't know the facts might be led to believe from a reading of some of the reports of the potato meeting that appeared in the daily press, that it was a bunch of Bolshevik fanatics who journeyed to Lansing to present their case before Mr. Miller.

Such statements as "a near riot," "an ultimatum that they will raise no more potatoes until the federal grading rule is abolished," "for a time during the afternoon the evidence seemed to be against the Washington man, but as the meeting wore on the testimony appeared to swing back in his favor," "a free exchange of personalities with Forrest A. Lord, editor of the paper, and Grant Slocum, publisher, playing the leading roles," and a score of other similarly false and misleading assertions contained in the public press accounts can have only one object and result, that of placing the farmer in an unfavorable light before the people of the city.

The articles appearing in the *Lansing State Journal* were not only grossly exaggerative and in many details untrue, but were openly hostile to the growers, despite the fact that the voting sentiment of the entire gathering supported the contentions of the insurgent farmers. It is clear from the unsympathetic attitude of many of the daily papers that the farmers of Michigan need not look to them for support.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Eaton Rapids—Peat as a material for fuel, is attracting considerable attention here. Robert Pettit who has had some experience with this fuel is making an attempt to get the public interested in the proposition. Mr. Pettit calls attention to the widespread use of fuel peat in Ireland, where it is claimed that it will burn as good as coal, will hold fire as long, and gives off as much heat. It is a well known fact that there was considerable interest in peat as fuel several years ago, and that a number of companies were organized to make commercial use of the material found in so many Michigan swamps. The charge was freely made at the time that the concerns were bought up by the coal companies, at any rate few if any of them continued to make fuel peat. The plant near Capac which was organized to make peat-fuel, was turned into a paper factory, the claim being made at the time that fuel could not be made cheap enough to compete with the coal operators.

Montrose—The co-operative idea is spreading among the farmers. Statistic made public by George A. Miller of Chesaning, president of the Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association of Michigan, who spoke here recently in the interest of a local farmers' elevator, show that the farmers are rapidly awakening to their opportunities. There are today in Michigan 45 elevators, and four thousand in the United States doing business under the co-operative plan. These elevators last year did business to the extent of over two billion dollars, handling 72 per cent of the grain of the Middle-West. In the last six weeks, co-operative elevators have been organized in the following Michigan places: Eaton Rapids, Deld-

ing, Reading, and Caledonia. The farmers' elevator at Albion has increased its facilities, and is in a position to take care of a much larger business next year.

Bellevue—On the charge that he had at least been careless if nothing more in his observance of the regulations governing elevators, Fred W. Brown, a local elevator man was summoned to Lansing by Food Administrator G. A. Prescott. Mr. Brown claimed in self defense that he had not intentionally violated any regulations, and that as soon as he knew what the rulings were he had followed them although he admitted certain deviations. He was informed that the food administration did not wish to work a hardship for the elevator men but that the regulations must be obeyed. "When you are in doubt, take no chances", is the way Assistant Administrator C. S. Pierce, cautioned Mr. Brown, who left the state house pledged to support the regulations of the food administration to the last detail.

Middleville—Fifty-four farmers of Middleville and vicinity organized last week to form the Middleville Co-operative company. Edwin J. McNaughton was elected president. At the start the organization will confine its activities to live stock, but later all kinds of farm produce will be handled. Article four of the constitution sets forth the subject of the association as follows: "The handling, buying, selling, shipping or placing upon any market agricultural and dairy products, or any substance or commodity raised, grown or produced from agricultural or dairy pursuits, or any substance or product incident or auxiliary thereto."

Bay City—Farm laborers who have secured deferred classification because of their employment must remain on the farm, according to A. J. Doherty of Clare, chairman of the Fourth Eastern

Michigan Federal Draft board. Where a change of occupation is made which would warrant a new classification such classification will be made, and the man is subject to call at once if placed in class one. Farmer boys for the most part are honest in their claims for exemption on account of being employed on farms, and few cases of a change of occupation are anticipated.

Lansing—Protests against several clauses of the present road laws were voiced by the Michigan threshermen in annual session here. The threshermen are particularly against that clause of the law which requires them to get a permit from the township highway commissioner in order to move a threshing outfit or traction engine during the months of March, April and May. They are liable to a fine and double the amount of damage they do to the roads. The threshermen also demanded that the "six ton bridge law" be repealed.

Caro—Farmers in this vicinity have been informed by J. N. McAllister, one of the members of a committee of nine elevator men appointed by Gov. Sleeper to take action towards securing seed grains that the committee has contracted for 40,000 bushels of New Jersey corn as well as 35,000 bushels in the Dakotas. Although the corn is of the 90 to 100 day variety, the committee will not guarantee it to mature in Michigan, but believe that it will be eagerly sought for silage.

Charlotte—The rapid increase in price of Michigan farm lands is indicated by an interesting document held by Judson E. Tirrill of this place. The document is an inventory of the state of Mr. Tirrill's grandfather, Erastus Robinson, deceased, one of Eaton county's oldest settlers. A 155 acre farm owned by Mr. Robinson, appraised at \$750 on Jan. 14, 1845, is now worth \$15,000 or more.

REPORTS FROM FARMERS ON 1917 AND 1918 ACREAGE AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION. SEND YOURS TODAY

NAME	Wheat		Corn		Oats		Rye		Beans		Potatoes		Hay		S. Beets		Cattle		Hogs	
	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917
J. R. Odell, Tuscola	5	11	5	5	10	8			6	6	1/2	1/2	10	35	8	13	6	15	10	12
Roy Brant, Mason			17	20	28	20			5	11	2	10	30	30			23	26	2	4
Fred Boyse, Saginaw	7 1/2	5 1/2	17	15	7	5 1/2			5	9	1 1/2	1 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2			14	14	13	13
Lester M. Gardner, Lapeer	8	5	8	13	14	14	1	7	3	5	1	1 1/2	12	10			13	16	6	8
C. F. Dehn, Wexford	10	4	3	10	10	4					2	5	20	20	1 1/2	1/4	7	4	1	
N. J., Montcalm	7	4	8	6	8	5	10	10	10	10	6	8	15	25			The Same			
J. E. Julien, Lake			6	5	6	4			3 1/2	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	14	10			4	5		2
Gilbert Mithol, Wexford	3 1/2	12	10	12	15	14	12	6	5	5	3	5	25	39			7	11	3	2
W. J. Collard, Oakland			30	24	14	15	17	15	11	15	9	15	34	24	6		45	31		
Fred Buckholz, Huron	22	21	17	18	18	17			25	38	2	1	22	16	4	2	22	20	12	6
C. L. Hatch, Otsego	6	6	17	15	10	15	5	8			12	2	35	35			21	17		
Chas. N. Snyder, Antrim							10	6	10	20	9	6	6	10			2	1		
Burr Town, Jackson	9		12	8	8	9	70	25	45	70			50	45			17	18	10	
Gale Caswell, Mecosta			12	15	25	7	10	15	10	15	5	12	30	15			7	4	11	3
Geo. L. Clark & Son, Montcalm			12	10	10	8	10	20	10	15	5	5	18	7			8	6	2	2
H. A. Hopkins, St. Joseph		6	7	10	5	8	22	14			10	3	6	14	7		2	6	10	14
Alfred Peterson, Wexford	10		6	6	7	9					2	10	16	16			7	10	3	3
Geo. Wakefield, Huron	12	18	6	4	25	14			10	17	1	1 1/2	20	45			27	31	7	14
Chas. T. Conrad, Mason	6	6	7	7	3	3			2	7	?	1 1/2	3	3			3	3	2	2
John T. Andrews, Kent	18	12	4	5	5	3			15	15		4	12	15			4	8	5	1
J. W. Dustin & Son, Oakland	20	25	15	18	17	18	10		4	4	5	2	25	30			10	8	4	30
N. P. Nielson, Montcalm	8	7	6	5	5	3			4	4	10	20	21				10	13	2	2
Carl Hatch, Osceola	4	3	4	7	3	13			1	5	1	4	21	16			16			3
Jas. M. Gingrich, Osceola			7	5	10	7			4	7	3	5	13	14			7	8	2	6
A. S. Cassey, Wexford		4	20	20	10	17			4	4	4	6	40	40			About same			
Odell Arnold, Midland	7	1	4	4	7	15			8	8	1 1/2	1 1/2	13	13			8	8		2
Geo. L. Sergel, Allegan	27	35	15	20	10	7			8	8	1 1/2	1 1/2	4	20	14		27	26	8	20
Miles Morton, Cass	6		15	30	30	6	48	27	20		7	7	10	35			7	9	16	14
Chas. H. Hibbs, Muskegon			4	4					10	12	3	6	3	6			2	4	1	1
Lee G. Smith, Lapeer	14	7	16	15	17	14			6	11	2	5	7	17			15	15	1	
George Rouse, Ingham	10		20	14	34	21			11	28	1 1/2	1 1/2	43	58			10	5	3	1
Bert J. Arfstran, Leelanaw	6	5	7	7	10	9			1	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	14	14			7	7	3	3
A. H. Holmes, Livingston	8	7 1/2	15	18	20	18			10	16	1 1/2	1	26	26			38	30	10	25
Otis Fuller, Ionia			12	20	10	12	16	9	21	2	2	1	21	18			20	16	25	50
Ed. Erlandson, Kalkaska			10	5			5		2	1 1/2	8	10	45	60		1	2			3
Wm. E. Jennings, Charlevoix			5	4	5	2			6	7	4	6	16	16			11	8	8	4
O. F. Rogers, Tuscola	7		3	4	20	21	6	6	21	27	7	1 1/2	25	21			3	3	3	2
Leo Simons, Shiawassee	35	60	50	50	60	60	25	18	15	15	1	1	40	40			30	25	60	60
Albert H. Browne, Mason	3		6	11	5	9	11	5	1	7	1	1	4	5			16	12	3	3
C. N. Fessenden, Kalkaska	3	2	8	3	3	3	15	5	4	5	2	4	5	12			3	3	2	
W. C. S., Montcalm	55	24	12	9	25	18			10	40	1 1/2	1 1/2	15	16	5		23	12	9	8
H. Lengemann, Lapeer	18	13	6	10	17	19	5		5	14	1 1/2	2 1/2	26	16			6	5	1	1
Ed. J. Palach, Huron	15	12	4		25	15			12	18	1	1	40	30			13	24	5	6
J. N. Cobb, Midland			4	4	6	4	4	3	3	1	3 1/2	1 1/2	8	6			6	7	1	2
Allison Bickel, Oceana		5	10	8					5	5	1 1/2	5	12	7			7		4	10
E. C. Cobb, Antrim	1		15	12	20	12	7	7	35	40	20	18	12	20			10			11
Court L. Boley, Hillsdale	9	7	20	18	17	25			18	15	2	1 1/2	25	23			11	16		30
Geo. & Arthur Keeney, Arenac			15	9	15	17	6	17	1	1 1/2	1	1	30	42			12	7	2	9
Wm. Priehs, Lapeer	13	20	15	10	10	13			1	1 1/2	1	1	27	19			18	18	9	9
Fred Berry, Livingston	28	28	23	15	26	30	16		21	40	1 1/2	5	50	35			48	56		
G. D. Dailey, Kalamazoo	50	36	60	41	40	36	10		10	10	1 1/2	5	40	80			33	21	30	25
Fred P. Chamberlain, Emmet	6	6	2	5	5	2	8	5	5	1	2	8	10	10			13	12	2	2
Ray Hood, Monroe	15	10	25	25	28	15			6	5	8	10	8	8			16	12	6	18
Joseph Shimek, Leelanaw	6		5	4	8 1/2				6	13	3	8	28	20			10	9	3	3
W. R. Davis, Osceola	8	10	6	9	10	8	6		6	13	3	8	30	16			20	25	8	12
E. H. Kent			10	16	8	8	25	7	22	30	10	14	30	16			10	8	10	20
E. H. Gregory, Antrim			5	8	6	6			1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1	10	14			5	5	2	2
Albert Madison, Montcalm	18	16	19	17	8	15			5	8	1 1/2	1 1/2	19	27			6	5	3	2
Frank Jensen, Montcalm	25	4	15	15	16	19	32	23	40	10	15	27	15				9	9	3	6
W. S., Montcalm			11	10	10	8	9		6	3	1	6	8	2			6	8	9	15
J. Benj. Frost, Gratiot	4	2	4	11	5	7 1/2	3		5	8	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 1/2	2	1	5	2	1		4
G. L. B., Saginaw	20	5	10	6	13	5			5	7	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	5			Same as last year			
W. P. Hubble, Lapeer	5	14	12	16	12	10	10		5	12	1	1	25	30			20	15	1	3
A. B. Ward, Clinton	8	9	4	7	7	3 1/2			8	6 1/2	3 1/2	1	7	15			10	10	2	8
Wm. Spencer, Charlevoix	3	4	6	10	8	7	3	2	3	5	3	5	18	7			10	6	3	10
J. S. Moxon & Son, Kent	6	9	12	9	12	12	8	7	6	9	1	2	25	23			23	20	9	7
Frank Alyea, Lapeer	16		6	13	12	6	20	9	12	17	4	12	20	6			14	18		4
J. E. Nisewander, Wexford	2		5	4	4	2			4	2	3	2					26	30	28	30
Ray E. Allen, Oakland	15	31	21	25	25	23	18		17	35	2	1	50	50			10	23	42	15
Peach Hill Farm, Macomb	10		17	17	17	15	10	25			2	1	23	28						
Totals	553	517	811	824	922	805	403	287	508	750	222	320	1494	1521	14	20	848	844	425	528
Increase	36				117		116								6		4			
Decrease		13							242	98		27							103	

Tell us in the blank spaces below what your acreage was last year and what it will be this year.

Wheat

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—A storm of criticism which has been slowly gathering for some time burst with the fury of a Kansas tornado a few days ago, when the announcement was made by General March, acting chief of the staff that hereafter the war department would announce only the names, without addresses, in giving out the casualty lists of the American expeditionary forces. This, according to Gen. March, is in keeping with the wishes of Gen. Pershing. He pointed out that in all cases the nearest relatives will have been given official notification by telegraph of the death or serious injury of a member of their family, before the lists containing the name will be published.

It is charged that publication of long casualty lists without the addresses, will cause unnecessary worry for relatives of all men in the service with similar names. However, the war department warns the public not to be apprehensive if names similar or even the same as that of loved ones appear in the lists, as all nearest relatives will have had official notice before the lists are given out.

The French government, it is pointed out does not make public lists of casualties, but simply notifies the relatives. It was due in part to protests on the part of the French government, it is said, that the stand was taken by American military authorities. Military men claim that German spies in this country might be able to check up from the addresses, the number of losses suffered by various units, and send this information to Germany, but this is considered too remote to be reasonable by other army men. The British and Canadian military authorities, on the other hand furnish the addresses with all casualty lists, and permit the same to be published.

George Creel, head of the censorship board in this country is opposed to any plans to eliminate addresses from casualty lists, on the grounds that it is not fair to the American people. Mr. Creel has the solid backing of the entire press of the country in this regard, but late information from Washington is the effect that the military authorities are standing adamant on the proposition, and that no relief is in sight.

The American public was surprised early this week to learn that Secretary of War Baker, who everyone supposed was busy at his desk in the war department pouring over the various problems incidental to his office, had landed in France and was on his way to Paris. He will remain there some time in conference with Gen. Pershing and will get first hand information of the needs and conditions of the American expeditionary forces. Sec. Baker in spite of the broadsides of criticism directed against him, has continued to give his undivided attention to the mighty task before him, and the fact that he is now in France giving personal attention to the needs of the American army, will serve to disarm his critics. No doubt Sec. Baker will find the noise of artillery on the American front a pleasing relief to what he became accustomed to recently in Washington.

That the United States is in the war to a finish, and that no consideration will be given to peace feelers emanating from Berlin or Vienna which do not accept the avowed terms set forth by President Wilson, is now apparent to everyone who has been watching the trend of events at the capital.

Neither American military men, nor those of the Allies here on special missions hold out any hope for an early termination of the struggle. All point out that the Central powers are far from beaten, that the Russian situation has proved more of an element of strength to the Germans, who may secure control of the vast resources of that country, and that from now on America must bear an ever increasing burden of war. That the American people have not been fully awake to the full significance of the struggle is evident, but the fact that more and more American troops are taking their places in the trenches, and that the casualty lists are daily growing will soon bring them to a realization of what the future holds.

Official Washington has felt all along that the American people could never feel towards the war as the other Allied nations do until the lists of casualties began to mount. Now

with a large representation from every state at the front (Michigan has 12,000 troops in France) the people of this country are brought face to face with the bald reality of war. Few there are who have neither relatives or friends "over there" at the present time. Casualty lists are eagerly scanned by the average American. From now on pro-German sentiment will not be tolerated. Even better team work is expected by the public on all war work from this time on, and in spite of the fact that the first two Liberty loans were successful and apparently worked to the limit, the next loan which comes in April will be a greater success from the standpoint of whole hearted support than the others.



One-half of the gasoline product is used for pleasure riding.

The manufacture of glycerine from sugar is called a war triumph.

Last year \$1,250,000,000 worth of American pork was sent abroad.

Hygiene is being taught to the less civilized natives of the Philippines with motion pictures.

When our greatest dreadnaught fires a broadside, it is equal to the discharge of 700,000 rifles.

One of the easiest ways to cool an over-heated oven is to place a dish of cool water in it.

An automatic saw sharpener has been invented that files each tooth to the same length and angle.

An Italian scientist has developed a method of identification by means of the veins of their hands.

Philadelphia is the greatest ship building center. In her yards fifty ships are being built at one time.

A stretcher that can be folded and carried in a knapsack has been invented by a Swiss army surgeon.

On a clear day it is not possible to go up in an aeroplane any where in England without seeing the sea.

Extra seats carried over the running boards of one of the new automobiles, slide out of sight when not in use, like drawers.

A thoroughly waterproof telephone cable that weighs only seven pounds to the mile has been invented in England.

The building of concrete sea going vessels having proved successful in Sweden and Norway, Denmark is embarking in the industry.

About 200 board feet of wood is used in the actual construction of the average aeroplane. To obtain this it is ordinarily necessary to work over about 1,500 feet of select lumber.

Governor G. W. P. Hunt is buying knitting machines so that the convicts in the state penitentiary may knit socks, sweaters and helmets for the sailors. The first product of this institution will be sent to the sailors aboard the battleship "Arizona."

The United States Navy Department has commandeered 20,000,000 pounds of beans at San Francisco and Seattle. They were sent to this country from Japan and Manchuria. This is the first order commandeering any food supplies on the Pacific Coast for use in the army and navy.

Announcement has just been made public by Henry Ford of a new Two Million Dollar ship building factory which will be located on the River Rouge. The factory will turn out submarine chasers in numbers never before attempted by any boat building factory, and these will be manned and sent to the Atlantic Ocean via Lake Erie and the Welland Canal.



**Victory is a
Question of Stamina
Send—the Wheat
Meat·Fats·Sugar
the fuel for Fighters**
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WAR WIRES

A new war on Germany is to be declared right here in the United States. Until the present time, some of the American people have evidently been in doubt as to the real significance of the declaration made on April 6th last. Two bills are now before the Senate to still further curb the influence of Germany in this country. One of these is the amendment to the urgent deficiency bill giving the custodian of enemy property the right to sell German property in the United States, and the other is the King bill to revoke the incorporation of the National German-American alliance, chartered by Congress in 1907. The purpose of the bills is to destroy the last vestige of German influence in this country.

China is to help Japan in its expedition to cut off Vladivostok, and its vast supply of munitions which it is feared will fall into German hands. Japan some time ago sounded the allies on the proposition of taking action in the Far East. All the European governments of the Entente Allies promptly acquiesced but President Wilson hesitated some time before making a reply. It is understood that the United States does not look with favor on the project, unless it is clear that the territorial integrity of Russia will be maintained, and that any territory seized will be returned to the Muscovite government after the war.

A determined drive against the sector held by American troops in which every implement of Hunnish warfare known will be used, is planned by the Germans, military observers believe. The Germans hope if nothing more to dislodge the American forces at least temporarily, and to inflict such casualties as will discourage the American people. Even a minor reverse of the American forces would serve to strengthen the waning morale of the German people, it is pointed out.

The entire civilized world was stirred by the news of the German treaty with the Bolsheviks in which Russia agreed to return to Turkey such parts of Armenia as has been held by the Russian armies since early in the war. Indications are that the Turks will now continue the slaughter of innocent Armenians which was to some extent interrupted when the victorious armies of the Czar swept the Turks before them and captured a part of Armenia before the Russian revolution. Although Russia was at that time considered one of the cruellest autocracies in the world, the armies of the Czar made every effort to rescue the Armenians from the Turkish hordes, and did everything possible to aid the unfortunate people in the occupied territories.

Finland has followed in the footsteps of Ukraine and signed a peace pact with the Kaiser. Each party renounces compensation for war damages, and Finland binds itself not to cede any territory without the consent of Germany. This step on the part of Finland is unpopular with the Scandinavian countries, who see Germany getting control of Finland, peopled by a race which is kin to them. Sweden which was formerly pro-German is now rapidly swinging towards the Allies and is becoming the subject of much abuse by the Teutonic press.

American forces in France continue to show their metal by repulsing trench raids and taking part, always with credit to themselves in minor patrol skirmishes. While, of course, no intimation has been given as to the number of American troops in France, since Sec. Baker's statement several weeks ago, it is known that a large part of the federalized national guard is now there, while a few units have seen action. The much advertised German drive has failed to materialize with the exception of a few brisk attacks against the British and Belgium lines which were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers. Indications are that the allied armies are preparing for a supreme drive sometime this year. Reports from Germany indicate that the much heralded German offensive was in part a camouflage measure to hide the construction of a great line of defenses within the German frontier.

An odorless gas which is very destructive to lung tissue, and very hard to discern, has been turned against the troops in the American sector. The war department recently announced that the turn of the Germans to take some of their own medicine will soon come as the American troops are being equipped with apparatus for sending gas over the Hun lines. The American forces were late in getting equipped for this sort of warfare, as it was opposed by President Wilson and Sec. Baker until last October as too barbarous to be employed by our forces. However, continued use of gas against our troops by the Huns, converted the American officials to the plan retaliation, and there is no doubt that the Huns will feel a touch of Yankee ingenuity in this line one of these days that will bring their barbarism back home to them.

Decorations and medals continue to be conferred on United States soldiers by the French government. Fifty medals were recently awarded to as many New England officers and men, including one chaplain, for valor displayed in raids against the German lines. Although the Americans may accept these decorations they are not permitted to wear the same without special permission from Congress.

STATE BUYS 1000 FORDSON TRACTORS

Thru Concession of Manufacturers. Fordson Machines Will be Available for Michigan Farms About April 1st

"In reading your valuable paper I noted that you were willing to help the farmers buy a tractor. I would very much like to buy a Ford tractor if there is chance of getting one. People tell me that they are all shipped to Europe and that you can't buy any here. I rent a 320-acre farm; have 24 acres of wheat in, would have had 40 acres but my horses were almost dead by the time I got that in, my soil is all heavy clay and black ground. Very good for hay, wheat, corn and oats. I would not be without your paper any more."—J. D. N. Trenton.

Michigan's farm labor problem may be partially solved by the release of one thousand Ford tractors for delivery to the farmers of Michigan April 1st. According to the terms of a contract that has been entered into by the War Preparedness Board and Henry Ford & Son, the state of Michigan agrees to buy one thousand Fordson tractors, more or less, at \$750 each, cash f. o. b. Dearborn. In addition, the state purchases an equal number of two-bottom Oliver plows, making the total cost \$850, involving an expenditure by the state of \$850,000.

These tractors will be sold by the state for cash only. According to the tentative plans farmers desiring tractors will place their order with their county agent, and as soon as the entire county is canvassed, the total orders will be sent to the War Board who will turn them over to Ford & Son, and the machines will be shipped immediately by the carload to a central distributing point in each county. Orders are already pouring into the war office at Lansing, and it is anticipated that the entire amount will be disposed of in short order.

Talking with Governor Sleeper the day before the purchase of these tractors was consummated, the editor urged that the deal be made, but at that time we were under the impression that provisions would be made so that farmers could buy the machines on contract. We have since been surprised to discover that nothing of this kind is anticipated and the farmer who wants a tractor will have to put up spot cash, which most of them cannot do at this season of the year.

In explanation of the War Board's decision in this respect, one of its members explained that any credit proposition should be handled thru local banks and not thru the state treasury. His opinion was that any farmer who did not have the confidence of his local banker to the extent of securing a loan for the purchase of a tractor, would not be a safe risk for the state. The only way that the state should assist in a credit proposition is to loan state moneys to local banks for that purpose.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is pleased that the state has taken so great an interest in a matter of this kind, but it certainly seems that it could safely go a step farther and assist the trustworthy farmer who really needs and wants

a tractor, to buy one. What do our readers think about it?

Here is an opportunity, however, for the bankers of the state to show their patriotism and desire to make every acre produce its utmost this war-year. Thousands of farmers in this state need tractors and they are ready to buy them if the banks will finance their purchase with money at not more than 7%, to be paid when the crops are sold allowing a wide margin of time for the farmer to avail himself of the best market price and not be forced to sell his products at a loss simply to satisfy a maturing loan.

It appears that 1918 is to be the beginning of a great tractor era for Michigan, and may mean a new prosperity for the state's agriculture. We are going to help every reader of M. B. F. who wants to buy a tractor for this spring's needs to get the kind he wants, on the best possible terms and delivery when he wants it. There are not going to be enough tractors manufactured to take care of the nation-wide demand, that's sure, but we in Michigan are strategically located near many of the largest tractor plants. These manufacturers are anxious to stand in well with MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, realizing that we reach the kind of farmers who are the tractor buyers of Michigan and they have promised us their full co-operation.

So, whether it is one of the state-bought tractors or some other make you are anxious to get for this spring's needs, our Tractor Service Bureau is ready to help and the coupon we have prepared below is for your convenience in writing us immediately—there is not a day to lose if you want a tractor to help you this spring of 1918.

"IT'S EASY TO SELL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO M. B. F."

Starting to distribute sample copies the first of December, Miss Marguerite L. James and Mrs. Jas. Schermerhorn have sent in reports almost



"There is very little to say in regard to getting subscriptions to Michigan Business Farming," writes Marguerite L. James of Greenville, who with the help of Mrs. Jas. Schermerhorn, has been selling subscriptions to M. B. F. since last November. "The only difficulty is the bad condition of the roads, making it impossible to meet people. As a usual rule all you have to say is, 'I am agent for the Michigan Business Farming,' and if they have not already subscribed they immediately hand over a dollar. Nearly everyone knows that it is unsurpassed as a farm paper and feel it is money well invested."

weekly showing that they have been "on the job" every minute, and we are quite sure they will never stop until every farm home in Montcalm county receives its weekly visit from M. B. F., and the church funds for which they are working will have been materially increased as a result of their effort.

What these Greenville ladies are doing you can do. Right now our problem is to reach the farmers of the state with the message which our weekly brings. Most of the active farmers in Michigan have now heard of M. B. F.; most of them are waiting for an invitation to subscribe and you, our friends, can act as our agents and thus earn the cash commissions which otherwise we would have to pay expensive travelers, who have only their own interests at heart.

If you wish to try this interesting work in your neighborhood, write us a letter today and tell us you will act as an agent. We will then send you as many sample copies as you can distribute to farmers, a receipt book and everything necessary to forward subscriptions without any cost to you. We can afford to pay you a liberal cash commission, because we must pay someone to do our work for us, and every agent receives the same commission all over the state.

You will find it easy to get subscribers at farmers' meetings of all kinds, auctions, picnics, club, Grange and Gleaner meetings. Then if you like the work you can take these renewals every year and make for yourself a good paying side-line to bring you in the ever-needed cash. Write a letter or postal-card today while it is fresh in your mind. "Opportunity knocks only once!"

WILL DEHYDRATING SAVE THE POTATOES

Efforts Now Being Made by State and Federal Authorities to Install Equipment for Drying Michigan's Surplus Potato Crop

Will the making of potato flour become a commercial success in this state, and can it be depended upon to take care of any appreciable quantity of Michigan's surplus crop of No. 2 potatoes, or to partially relieve the present shortage of bread materials?

These questions may be answered within the next thirty days by an experiment that is to be conducted at the Jackson state prison, by the federal government.

Acting Warden Frensdorf of the prison has been very active in trying to secure the aid of state and federal authorities in equipping state institutions with facilities for drying and canning beans and for dehydrating potatoes. The bean deal has not been consummated, owing to the "political situation," but the Warden's efforts to secure a dehydrating plant for the prison bids fair to meet with success. Under date of March 4th, Mr. Frensdorf wrote the M. B. F. as follows:

"On my visit to Washington I took occasion to take this matter of beans and potatoes up with the Food Department and the Agriculture Department.

"Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman conferred with the Dehydrating Department of the Food Administration and they immediately sent Dr. H. C. Gore, chemist in charge of the fruit and vegetable utilization laboratory, to Michigan with positive instructions to get action.

"I don't know what he accomplished at other places but he looked over our prison plant over and immediately wired that complete equipment for the making of potato flour be shipped and this equipment is being sent here with all possible haste.

"We hope to have this plant installed and in operation within thirty days. This will provide an outlet for small and inferior, frozen and low grade potatoes as well as those which are marketable, and will be used as a demonstration plant in hopes that several others will be installed in different parts of the potato producing sections of the state."

Everyone interested in the production of potatoes will watch the experiment at the prison with a great deal of interest, for it may be the means of

Editor Michigan Business Farming,
Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—

Hurrah for Uncle Sam and many thanks to you. The Roller Mills here have began paying \$2.05 and \$2.08 for wheat.—C. M. Putnam, Alma, Mich.

solving for all time the problem of utilizing the small and cull potatoes. If it is found that potatoes can be successfully dried and milled into flour which can be used as a wheat substitute, it is certain that other plants will be installed throughout the state, possibly in sufficient season to take care of a part of the No. 2 potatoes yet remaining in farmers' hands.

The matter of converting small and cull potatoes into a non-perishable product, thru a drying process, has been under discussion for a number of years and several more or less unsuccessful attempts have been made in this state to dry potatoes on a commercial scale. A plant was in operation at Casnovia several years ago, but owing to the lack of a market for the dried product, operations have long since been discontinued. Other states, however, have been successful in making the drying of potatoes a profitable venture, and Germany has subsisted to a large extent on potato flour since the beginning of the war. She is known to have had vast reserve supplies of this flour which mixed with grain flours has probably done more to keep the Teutonic populace from starving than anything else.

We are advised by the United States Department of Agriculture that present prices of grain would enable drying concerns to pay as high as 80 cents a bushel for cull potatoes. If this be true, and the American public can be educated to the use of potato flour, it would seem that a wonderful opportunity is opened for the utilization of the state's off-grade potatoes.

Believing that this is a subject which virtually concerns every potato grower of the state, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will give a complete account in its next issue of the process of dehydrating potatoes as explained by Dr. Core of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Tractor Service Department,
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:—I am interested in the tractors which have been purchased by the War Preparedness Board of the State of Michigan, and as a paid subscriber to Michigan Business Farming would like your help as follows:

- 1.—I want one of these tractors as soon as I can get it, my understanding is that the price will be approximately \$750, or \$850 with two-gang plow. I will be prepared to pay cash for it. Wire me when you can secure shipment.....()
- 2.—I believe I can arrange to purchase one of the state's tractors, but I want to know more about the proposition.....()
- 3.—I want to buy a tractor this year, but would like to pay for it after harvest this fall.....()
- 4.—I can use a more powerful tractor, one that will pull three bottom plows and stronger on the belt.....()
- 55.—I would prefer a.....tractor to cost about \$..... Can you tell me more about them.....()

Remarks:—(Use additional letter if necessary).

Name.....

Postoffice..... R.F.D. No.....

County..... State.....

(Our Tractor Service Department is at the service of any reader of M. B. F., and will render every possible assistance in the purchase, delivery and successful operation of the tractor to the best of our ability, without cost to you. Write us.)

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

SUGGESTIONS ON HOLDING AND HANDLING WET BEANS

I have on hand about 70 bushels of beans that test about 26 or 27 per cent of moisture. These have been hand picked and are spread on a dry floor about 5 or 6 inches deep. The elevator men only want to pay \$7.35 per hundred for them at this time. Will some one of the readers of M. B. F. tell me if these beans are safe from spoiling when spring comes they can be stirred by shoveling over every few days. I shall keep them until May or June if safe. Also where can good spring wheat be obtained for seed this spring. Our elevator men have it here but want \$2.75 per bushel and it is not screened at that. This price is deterring many farmers from sowing spring wheat as a good many would try some if they could obtain seed at a reasonable price. Last fall we could not get our wheat threshed in time for seed so all had to buy for seed and these same men soaked us \$2.75 per bushel for last fall seed. Where shall we look for relief? These things are lowering production greatly in our county. Farmers are bewildered and being fleeced at both ends of the deal.—J. E. C., St. John, Michigan.

We would not advise carrying beans containing 25 per cent moisture, until summer. We believe however that if you spread them out thin, perhaps 3 or 4 inches deep, and have them so located that a door may be opened and allow the air to circulate freely around them, they will become sufficiently dry to keep until later. You state they are now spread 6 inches deep, which is too great a depth and will not allow them to dry quickly enough to prevent trouble. The writer has gone through this more than once and knows just exactly whereof he speaks. They should be thoroughly turned each day, using a common garden rake for the work.

We do not believe that you should be obliged to pay \$2.75 per bushel for seed wheat. If the government has the power to set the price when you sell your wheat, it would seem that they should use similar authority when you buy your seed. We have had this matter up before with the Grain Corporation, and will refer your letter to them.

WANTS TO KNOW WHERE HE CAN SELL HIS WOOD IN DETROIT

I have read the article in the M. B. F. concerning the price of wood in Detroit. Will you give me a list of the fuel concerns, as I have plenty of wood for sale?—F. A., Copemish.

P. Koenig Coal Co., 454 Gratiot Ave.; Borin Bros., Westminster and G. T. R. R.; East Side Coal Co., Maple and G. T. R. R.; Talbot Lumber & Coal Co., Trumbull and G. T. R. R.; Jewett, Bigelow & Brooks, 1730 Penobscot Bldg.; Wyatt Coal Company, 1214 Dune Bk. Bldg.; United Fuel and Supply Co., 2nd floor Free Press Bldg.; Parker Bros., 15 W. Atwater; Scheiwe Coal and Coke Co., 630 Mack Ave.; Sterling Coal Co., 150 Kercheval; John Kraft Coal Co., Room 6 Rialto Theatre Bldg.; Detroit Coal & Supply Co., Ferry Ave. and G. T. R. R.; Houghton, French Coal Co., Canfield and G. T. R. R.; Gratiot Lumber & Coal Co., 2530 Gratiot; J. T. Sinclair Co., 57 Gratiot; Cronin Coal Co., 616 Union Truets Bldg.; R. E. Hamilton & Sons Co., 1022 Penobscot Bldg.; Harry C. Nicholson Co., Commonwealth and G. T. R. R.; Gerisch Coal Co., 531 Dearborn Ave., cor. Fort W.; Michigan Builders' Supply Co., 204 New Telegraph Bldg.

HARTFORD READER IS IN THE MARKET FOR BARLEY SEED

Am a constant reader of your most welcome and interesting paper, and hope to help boost it to the best of my ability in the future. I would like a little information in regard to procuring some seed barley of the bearded variety. I would like to sow four or five acres for trial this year and substitute it for corn for growing pigs. Now, what I would like is to get some addresses of farmers in Michigan where I can get seed.—G. K., Hartford, Mich.

FRANKENMUTH FARMER INTER- ESTED IN BABCOCK TESTER

Will you please give a description of the Babcock tester?—M. B., Frankenmuth.

The Babcock tester which is the invention of Dr. S. M. Babcock of the University of Wisconsin is used to determine the fat content of milk, and is one of the most practical devices for this purpose in general use today.

A definite amount of milk is mixed with sulphuric acid in a bottle having a graduated neck.

This is rapidly whirled in a machine and the fat separated from the remaining contents by centrifugal force. By the addition of water, the fat is brought up into the neck of the bottle where its exact percentage can be ascertained.

We are today asking the Michigan Agricultural College to send you bulletins giving details of the process, which because of lack of space we are unable to give here.

HERE ARE THE MUCK SHOES YOU WANTED, SUBSCRIBER C. K.

A couple of weeks back, C. K., of Ashley asked thru the columns of M. B. F., if any of the readers could tell him where he could secure muck shoes for horses. Seven replied that they did. C. B. Cunningham of Copemish has eight of them, which he will sell for \$6. He states they would cost new from \$10 to \$15. Gilbert Withol of Manton writes that he worked muck land for 15 years and always used wooden shoes of his own make. He sends along a sketch to show how he made

CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF M. B. F. SERVICE

Detroit, Mich., March 7, 1918
I have a letter from Mr. E. R. Fitch of Watervliet, saying that as a result of our activities which started with a letter to you, a young man is expected the middle of this week. He is very grateful for the assistance rendered.—Charles A. Parcels, Federal State Director for Michigan United States Boys' Working Reserve.

them. J. T. Gage, of Manchester also sends a sketch for making wooden shoes, and Henry Lord, of Saginaw offers to make a model for C. K.'s guidance. Herbert Smith and Leo G. Southworth, both of Decatur, advise that Chas. W. Brigham and Bert Kidman of Decatur manufacture these shoes. Mr. Smith volunteers the information that No. 6 shoes are required for a horse weighing 1,000 pounds and No. 7 shoes for horses weighing more. The sketches and suggestions have been passed on to C. K., and we know he will join with us in expressing appreciation of the kindness and assistance of our readers and their willingness to be of service, one to another. Perhaps we can help you some time.

STATE OFFICERS AND CONGRESS- MAN FROM SEVENTH DISTRICT

Will you kindly publish in the next issue of M. B. F. a list of the names of the state officers, also the representatives from the Seventh congressional district, and the state senator from the same district?—F. S., Capac.

The elective officers are as follows: Governor, Albert E. Sleeper of Bad Axe; lieutenant-governor, Luren D. Dickinson, of Charlotte; secretary of state, Coleman C. Vaughan, St. Johns; state treasurer, Samuel Odell, of Shelby; auditor general, Oramel B. Fuller, of Escanaba; attorney general, Alexander J. Groesbeck, of Detroit; state highway commissioner, Frank F. Rogers, of Lansing; superintendent of public instruction, Fred L. Keeler, of Mt. Pleasant. Louis C. Cramton, of Lapeer, is the representative in Congress from the Seventh district. State senatorial districts do not correspond to congressional districts. Capac is in the eleventh senatorial district, comprising St. Clair and Macomb counties. Your state senator is Lyman A. Holmes, of Romeo.

OWOSSO SUBSCRIBER WANTS IN- FORMATION ON ROWING BEANS

I take your paper and think it is a fine farm paper; enjoy reading it very much. I am very much interested in the bean situation, also would like to hear from some of your subscribers in regard to rowing beans both ways 28 inches apart, as I intend to try this this year, so I can keep out the weeds. Will plant in hills 28 inches apart and thought to put 7 or 8 beans to a hill. Is it or is it not right, and can I raise as many beans per acre this way? I have hand-picked my seed and it is fine good ripe dry seed raised myself this year. Also will have about 90 bushels to sell for seed. They are just as they came from the machine now. Would like to hear from some of your farm readers.—H. L. B., Owosso.

TWINING FARMER WANTS TO BUY EARLY SEED POTATOES

Will you kindly give me the name of some good reliable firm who buy wood, also can you give me the name of good reliable farmers who have some early potatoes. It appears that the cold winter here has done a lot of damage to potatoes in cellars.—M. B. R., Twining.

You will find names of firms dealing in wood listed elsewhere in this issue. Dorr D. Buell of Elmira, who specializes in seed potatoes, might be able to supply your wants.

MIDLAND COUNTY FARMER WOULD GIVE HOME TO GOOD BOY

I am 58 years old and lame. I and my wife have done all of the farm work alone for several years except changing a little with some neighbors in harvest time. Help is scarce and day laborers are not to be found. If I could get a boy 16 years old I could get along nicely, if he was any good at all, and I will pay all he earns. The work is not hard, as I have plenty of tools. I want a boy who does not use tobacco and one who stays at home nights unless it is Saturday nights. I want him to be one of the family, and will treat him right in every respect. I would take one right now and keep him 6 or 7 months and longer if he wants to stay. Any help that you can give me will be thankfully received.—O. A. Coleman, Mich.

PLEASE DON'T WRITE ANY MORE LETTERS TO J. R. C.

Recently J. R. C., a big farmer near St. Johns, wrote to M. B. F. that he would pay \$50 a month for a good farm hand. We published the letter, and since then most of the spare farm hands in Michigan have been trying to get in touch with Mr. J. R. C. The latter advises us that he was successful in securing a local man and that he will also have a member of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. We shall be glad to turn the applications we have received over to any farmer in need of help.

FARMER CAN HAVE HIS OWN BUCKWHEAT GROUND INTO FLOUR

I saw in a recent issue of M. B. F. where a subscriber states that he could not get his buckwheat ground at his local grist mill. I would like to see thru the columns of M. B. F. the U. S. Government rulings, if there are any, regarding a farmer getting his own wheat and buckwheat ground for his own use. I had planned to sow some buckwheat this year, but if I cannot get some flour for myself think I will change my plans.

I would also like to see through the columns of M. B. F. the method the Montcalm county subscriber uses in making syrup from sugar beets, which was mentioned a few weeks ago.—B. J. M., Onaway.

I know of no rule which prohibits a miller from grinding buckwheat into flour for the farmer. A farmer may take his wheat to a mill doing custom grinding and exchange same for flour without being required to take substitutes.

I noticed the inquiry as cited, refers to the grinding of wheat and buckwheat for the use of the farmer. I will say in this connection that it is strictly against the rules of the Food Administration for any miller to grind wheat for feeding purposes.—Federal Food Administration, F. D. Fitzgerald, Executive Secretary.

MAKING SIRUP FROM SUGAR BEETS FOR HOME USE

The first step in making sirup from sugar beets consists of topping and cleaning the roots. The crowns should be cut off at the point of the lowest leaf scar. The reason for this is that the crown or upper part of the beet contains a large part of the salts taken from the soil in the process of growth. It is desirable to have the sirup as free as possible from these mineral salts which, if present in too large quantities, would render the sirup unpalatable.

In cleaning the roots, they may be placed in a tub or other suitable receptacle and covered with cool water, to loosen the dirt and to make the roots more crisp. After soaking for a few minutes, until the dirt is loosened, they should be thoroughly scrubbed. A coarse brush with stiff bristles or wire is useful in this work. After the roots are thoroughly washed they should be cut into thin slices. A 3-bladed kraut cutter securely fastened on the top of a barrel has been used in field experiments and found very satisfactory. The upper head of the barrel should be removed, so that the beet slices will fall directly into the barrel. If a kraut cutter is not at hand, any slicing device, the simplest of which is a butcher knife, will be satisfactory. The slices should be very thin. The thinner the slices the more rapidly the sugar is extracted. In field experiments slices only one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness were obtained. The slicing box of the slicer was not used, the best root being held in the hand and pressed against the blades of each slicer.

A bushel of beets will make approximately 2 bushels of slices, which should be placed in a barrel and covered at once with hot water. About 10 gallons of water will be required to cover

(Continued on page 7)

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

Canada consumes about 25 times as much sugar as she produces.

For the week ending February 2, the average retail price of potatoes in the United States was \$3.20. The price varied from \$1.93 for one hundred pounds in Denver to \$4.80 in New York, largely a result of inability to move the crop freely. The difference between retailers' and jobbers' prices averaged 78 cents per hundred pounds of potatoes which was three cents less than the previous week.

As commonly used, the term "visible supply" applied to an agricultural food commodity means the stocks at primary interior points, plus the amount on the lakes, rivers and canals, plus the stocks at principal export points. It is an approximate measure of supplies actually in sight and moving through trade channels and does not include the amount which has not yet left the farms or the areas in which produced.

The 1917 crop of beans in Manchuria is of excellent quality and shows a 20 per cent increase in quantity over the previous year due to the work of the agricultural experiment station. The 1918 acreage will be increased. As far as the war is concerned, however, this stock of food is of small value. Shortage of ships and the length of the voyage prevent the movement of these beans to Western Europe, and the Allies continue to depend for food chiefly on North America.

In Utah the beet sugar factories and farmers have come to an agreement on the price of sugar beets which is considered fair by both sides. The factories will pay \$9.00 a ton and 50 per cent of an advance in the price of sugar over \$7.45 (wholesale per hundred weight). The present price (Feb. 7) of refined sugar at New York remained fixed at \$7.301. Contracts already signed between the farmers and beet sugar factories in Colorado indicate there will be an increased acreage.

New French food regulations effective February 25 contain these restrictions necessary to conserve the limited supply of food. Public eating places are forbidden to serve sugar, but customers may bring their own supply. The making of pastries, biscuits and confectionery is prohibited. All grain which may be used for making bread is reserved for human food. Bread served at meals in public eating places is limited to about 3½ ounces per meal. There are several restrictions on the consumption of dairy products of all kinds, especially butter, cheese and cream.

REPORT OF HOG CHOLERA CONTROL WORK IN STATE

Report of Hog Cholera Control work conducted in Michigan during year 1917, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Michigan State Live Stock Sanitary Commission and County live stock agents:

County	No. Hogs raised	No. Outbreaks of Cholera	No. Hogs Lost	No. herds treated Serum alone	No. Hogs Treated Serum alone	No. herds treated simultaneous method	No. Hogs treated simultaneous method	No. farms quarantined	No. premises disinfected
Allegan	30,000								
Alpena	3,000								
Barry	35,000	1	9	1	51			1	1
Berrien	75,000	6	40	4	106	20	150	6	3
Branch	60,000	2	9	2	50	1	15	3	5
Calhoun	50,000	14	68	4	64	11	170	14	
Cheboygan	2,000								
Clinton	40,000	2	9	3	44			3	3
Dickinson	500								
Genesee	40,000	12	113	98	212	5	69	13	12
Gogebic	2,000								
Gd. Trav.	4,000	2	187	1	240			1	1
Gratiot	50,000	3	200			3	300	3	3
Hillsdale	38,880	12	212	2	40	10	150	15	14
Houghton	1,500								
Ingham	15,000	4	69	2	16			4	4
Ionia	40,000	11	100			2	22	11	7
Iron	500								
Jackson	55,000	31	117	88	1634			42	79
Kalamazoo	45,000	16	198	23	359	6	366	16	
Kent	40,000	6	25	1	6	1	200	6	6
Lenawee	90,000	75	650	40	1200	110	3300	75	45
Livingston	40,000	6	38			6	70	6	6
Macomb	15,000	6	40			4	74	6	6
Manistee	5,000								
Mason	1,500								
Marquette	1,000								
Menominee	4,000	1	15			5	50		5
Missaukee	1,500								
Monroe	40,000	7	40	3	80			4	4
Muskegon	10,000	1	20						
Newaygo	3,000								
Oakland	28,970	3	59	2	54	1	7	2	3
Ontonagon	800	3	10						3
Ottawa	10,000	4	14	4	20				4
Presque Isle	5,620								
Saginaw	25,000	4	132			4	300	4	4
Shiawassee	60,000	22	196	44	264			22	20
St. Clair	16,530	1	49	1	3	1	22	1	1
St. Joseph	50,000	34	425	83	1104	6	54	34	15
VanBuren	18,000	16	95	25	350	12	200	8	12
Washtenaw	32,000	14	100			12	300	6	4
Wayne	12,000	8	75						1
All others (estimate)	150,000		725						
Total	1,345,280	327	4030	431	5871	220	5815	306	271

MAKING SIRUP FROM SUGAR

BEETS FOR HOME USE

(Continued from page 6)

them. An excess of water should be avoided, since it would increase the amount of evaporation required to reduce the solution to the desired consistency. If boiling water is used, the temperature of the slices will reduce the temperature of the water to about the proper degree, from 70 to 80 degrees C. (158 to 176 F.), for the extraction of the sugar. The barrel should be covered with several thicknesses of canvas to hold the heat. The sliced beets should be permitted to soak for about 60 minutes, and the barrel should be agitated from time to time without uncovering it.

The water should now be drawn off and strained through several thicknesses of cheesecloth. No pressing is required to remove the juice from the beet. If the barrel is provided with a faucet near the bottom for the purpose of drawing off the liquid, it will be found convenient. The soaking does not remove all the sugar from the beet slices, but by far the larger part of it is extracted if the slices are sufficiently thin and the water is of the proper temperature. The resulting liquid is of a light brown color, with a sweetish bitter taste. The refuse beet slices are a valuable feed for chickens, hogs, and other live stock.

The juice may be placed in a kettle or other convenient receptacle, where it should be heated slowly until it has evaporated to the proper consistency. It should be noted that evaporation depends upon the temperature, the surface of the liquid exposed, and the condition of the air above the liquid. In experiments made by the writers a 30-gallon copper kettle was used. Slow boiling is important in making beet sirup, and several hours will be required to complete the

FROM PRESIDENT STATE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Editor Michigan Business Farming,

Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:—I received a sample copy of your valuable paper a few days ago, and assure you that I was very much pleased with its contents.

I am enclosing \$1.00 which I believe is the regular subscription price, and would be glad to have you send your paper to me at Lansing.

I am also enclosing a copy of our report on the control of hog cholera for the year just passed. We have been making a state-wide campaign on this disease for the last two years, and we feel very well satisfied with the results.

—H. H. Halladay, President of State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, Lansing, Michigan.

evaporating process. This may be done on the kitchen stove, or a kettle may be suspended in the open, and fire should be maintained sufficiently hot to keep the liquid boiling until the proper amount of evaporation has taken place to produce the desired consistency of sirup. Some people like a thin sirup, while others prefer a thick product. In boiling the juice, care should be taken to avoid burning. A little experience will enable one to accomplish the boiling without scorching the sirup.

While the boiling is progressing, a scum will rise on the surface of the liquid; this should be removed carefully by means of a skimmer. An old-fashioned milk skimmer, or a basin with or without small holes in the bottom, will accomplish the desired result. The skimmer should, for convenience, be provided with a suitable handle. A small straight or curved stick of proper length, split at one end and slipped over the edge of the skimmer, will serve the purpose. The object in skimming is to remove the scum as completely as possible without wasting any of the liquid. This operation removes the strong, beelike flavor and leaves a wholesome and palatable product. The removal of the scum tends also to keep the liquid from boiling over. As soon as the sirup has reached the desired consistency and has been skimmed carefully it may be placed in cans or bottles for future use. It should be canned or bottled while hot and tightly sealed or corked to prevent molding.

The sirup produced from beets is dark in color. This would be objectionable if the product were placed on the market, but for home use it probably would not be regarded as serious, in view of the quality of the product and the simplicity of the process. Any method of bleaching or otherwise removing the dark color would require considerable skill and some outlay of money. The desire being to produce a palatable and nutritious article of food which can be made in almost every home, the writers have aimed to avoid all technical and expensive methods. The flavor of the sirup is pleasant. It contains the pure juice of the beet root and is a wholesome and nutritious food, which to a certain degree should be helpful in reducing the sugar bill.

Maine and New York Letters

Perry, Maine, March 4th.—There seems to be a very marked tendency to market potatoes before the mud arrives. The Boston market has dropped flat—from the neighborhood of \$4 a barrel to not much more than half that, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per barrel. Cars are more obtainable now, and demand for southern seed strong, so Aroostook farmers are rushing their holdings through this week in big carload lots. Within a week the move has jumped to 50 cars in 24 hours. A few days have awakened the motion. First of last week Mountains were quoted at Presque Isle at \$1.26 to \$1.51. Cobblers, for seed stock, \$1.82 to \$1.97 per bushel. The fall has come since.

Mr. E. A. Rogers of Brunswick, a potato specialist (might be called Maine's potato expert) says he don't know of anything to save the potato day for us unless the ruling not to gring any wheat for 60 days drives people to eating potatoes. And a prominent Maine editor facetiously remarks, "You can't make folks eat potatoes unless there's something for gravy."

Mr. Rogers and co-laborers have made a start towards organizing a publicity committee to keep consumers as well as middlemen informed of the real conditions under which farmers are struggling. The initial meeting was held at Augusta February 28.—S. H. Trott.

Cohocton, N. Y., Mar. 4.—The question discussed among the farmers at this time pertains to the acreage, and now especially are we interested in 1918 potato acreage. I have read your interesting reports from other states in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and note that the acreage in general will be decreased. Here in New York State this is also probable, because the farmers in general are dissatisfied with the prices they are receiving for potatoes.

We understand from reliable sources that experiments were conducted in this state last year to ascertain the cost of producing a bushel of potatoes and it was found that the actual cost of production averaged between \$1.30 and \$1.50 per bushel. This, together with the fact that the average price received has been \$1.00 per bushel for firsts, has discouraged the growers who see that they must accept a price way below the cost of production, while other industries, necessary to the existence of the nation, are guaranteed a profit over and above the cost of production. For these reasons many farmers are substituting canning factory crops for potatoes, while others are only reducing their potato acreage.

We cannot blame the farmers for doing this because they know the price they are to receive for factory products while on potatoes it is only a chance, and generally a long one. Thus we are almost certain of a 20 per cent reduction for 1918. This week's market condition is still weak. The dealers only offering from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per cwt. for firsts. In spite of the low market prices, large quantities were moved during the last week.—Osmond E. Noble.

Poolville, N. Y., March 4, 1918.—The potato situation remains unchanged, a few cars are being loaded, but market is weak and unsettled, prices paid for No. 1 potatoes at cars in bulk is \$1.80 per hundred; only one car was loaded at \$2.00.

Buyers here have not received their graders, but stated today, that they would probably load as usual whenever potatoes started coming freely their usual rule is, not to accept any tubers that run smaller than a hen's egg.

Local sales in the near large cities are bringing from \$1 to \$1.25 from the farmer's wagon to wholesale houses and jobbers, but the bulk is sold at the former price. Nothing is mentioned about grading.

Government agents claim that this law was put in effect for the benefit of the farmers. As yet it has not proved to be so, it is held that this grading law was enforced too short notice, and that it was not fair to enforce this till fall of this year.

Reports from all over the state indicate that less than two-thirds of the last year's acreage will be planted to potatoes this year, many farmers locally who have been growing a big acreage, are only intending to plant for their private use.

As feed can hardly be obtained in this section, many of the tubers will be fed up for milk, and others cooked, considering prices obtained for potatoes and prices demanded for feed, there is no doubt but what the potatoes will make a cheaper and better feed than there is on the market at present.

One car of cabbage was loaded today at \$40.00 per ton for solid heads, this car went to Cleveland, Ohio.

Onions are badly frosted; average sales around \$1.00 per bushel.

No beans offered for sale, majority is soggy, and there is a big demand for seed—beans, the sky will be the limit for prices on these, but the acreage in this state which will be devoted to these crops will be very limited this year.

Good dry beans are bringing about \$10.00 to \$10.50 per hundred pounds.—F. S. Sandagger.

"for all the farmers of Michigan."

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM
FORREST A. LORD
W. MILTON KELLY
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Throw Off the Mask!

"The only true knowledge of our fellow man is that which enables us to feel with him—which gives us a fine ear to hear the heart pulses that are beating under the mere clothes of circumstances and opinions."
—George Elliott.

IT IS QUITE as impossible to deceive ourselves as it is to deceive others. If our desires and sympathies are not in accord with the real expressions of the heart, how futile is the attempt to form words and fit expressions to the face, in a vain attempt to make ourselves appear to be that which we are not. Indeed, "what a tangled net we weave when first we practise to deceive."

Thoughts are things; actions form grooves, tracks and rails. And so, whether we would or no, environment, thoughts and actions, follow along the worn grooves of our every day existence, and we are lead away into realms of our own selfish interests; to busy ourselves with the things which most concern ourselves. Forgetting the needs of others, we finally enter a sanctuary of our own creation, wherein it is quite impossible for us to hear the "heart pulses that are beating under the mere clothes of circumstances and opinions."

"As man thinketh in his heart, so is he." You simply can't get away from this fact. How often you have listened to a speaker, as he floundered round in a maze of words and sentences, in a vain effort to smother the prompting of his inner self, and permit outward expression to show an honest impartial interest in the question under discussion. How utterly futile are the efforts of such to deceive their hearers.

Life continues on the same as the weeks, months and years pass; but how different its successes and failures, its joys and sorrows appear, as our sympathies, thoughts and desires change as we pass along to the point where personal ambition rises above the point of common interest and fellowship. This fact has been recognized since the dawn of material things; and herein do we find food for thought as we read again of "the rich man, heaven, the camel and the eye of a needle."

In these days of stress and trouble; of grief and sorrow; of unrest and uncertainty, how necessary it is for every citizen of the United States to lay aside the unreal; to throw away the mask, knock down class prejudices; dismember greed; throttle envy and harmonize their lives with that of their fellow men in all stations of life. The change cannot be made in a moment; it is useless to try, but such transformation is possible. The roots of selfishness, greed and envy reach to the human heart, and they must be plucked out one by one.

Would it not be well, for all who suddenly find themselves placed in authority, to make a thorough self examination, and then take a little time for the transformation, before attempting the impossible; to be accepted for what they are not, to do those things for the common good for which they have neither tolerance nor sympathy? Surely until the heart is right, the ear attuned to catch the pulsations of humanity's heart, the mind alert and responsive to the needs of the hour, leadership fails, response is negative and the cause we are expected to help, materially injured.

"God must have made the common people otherwise why should there be so many?" In these days when true patriotism spreads o'er the land; when hill and valley answer "coming" to the call for help, every possible effort should be made to

still the discordant voice. To prevent, if you please, the doing of those things which annoy and dishearten those who are striving, in their weak way, perhaps, to do their best for God, home and native land.

And herein does the new war machinery, attached to the Federal Government fail miserably. We cannot make over a nation in a day; we can not bring all agencies and all men to see things from the same view-point in a single day. It is attempting the impossible. Some day the Food Administration and those in charge of manufacturing government supplies, will see that none save those whose hearts are in sympathy with the cause of the men and women of the nation who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows" are placed in authority; to council as well as to command. God speed the coming of that glad day.

Should All Grains be Milled in the U. S.?

THE CANADIAN Government at Ottawa is confronted with requests from all parts of the province, asking that all grains for export shipment, be first milled at home and then shipped across the seas. It appears that great quantities of wheat and rye shipped from Canada has found its way into the distilleries and breweries "over there", and thus while Canadian patriots have been sacrificing, that the soldiers might be fed, a goodly portion of what has been saved has been used in making drink instead of food.

Canada has just imposed war-time prohibition upon herself, and thus has the right to ask that every bushel of grain exported be used for food. The housewife who has carefully watched the flour bin; stinting herself and family, and using substitutes never thought of before, in order that the brave soldiers may be fed, has every right to complain if a single pound of the grain she has saved, is used for making beer.

However, so far as the United States is concerned, we are still living in a glass house, for while the distilleries have been closed the breweries are still working overtime, using fuel so badly needed for commercial purposes and millions of bushels of precious grain; every kernel of which should be saved for food. New Zealand and Canada are the only provinces which have absolutely banished whiskey and beer during the war.

If the Federal Government just had the courage to turn the furrow right now; close the breweries during the period of the war, and then mill every pound of grain into flour in this country, before exporting; the question of saving wheat and rye for the soldiers "over there" would be settled once for all. It would be well for Congress to consider this question seriously. Our Canadian neighbors have taken the lead and this nation should follow without delay.

We Live to Serve

MUCH HAS been said by the uninformed about MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING "stirring up" the farmers of Michigan. Such a statement is an infamous defamation against this publication and an insult to the intelligence of the farmers. It is said for a purpose, to discredit this paper and to dislodge us from the stand we have taken for the farmers' rights. But it fails of both.

Every issue we have taken up; every fight we have made; every principle for which we have struggled, has been in the interests of the farmers and in response to their demands.

We live to serve the men of the farms and we care not whose toes we tread upon or whose selfish strivings we impede, in the performance of our duty. The welfare of the farmers is our paramount consideration. Too long altogether have they been bereft of common rights and deprived of many privileges freely granted to others.

This thing must stop. It is essential to the safety of the world that greater encouragement be given the efforts of the farmers and greater profits accrue to their business. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will not wait as the farmers of the nation have patiently waited for the government and the people of other classes to recognize the rights and the needs of the farming business. But we will fight for these rights; we will force this recognition. And we wish to remind our farmer friends and those who question and try to impugn our motives that we shall work only for the things that the farmers want and oppose the things that they do not want.

Each Must Do His Part to Win the War

HOW TIRED we get of the oft repeated question: "Who Will Win the War?" We know that finally the Army and Navy of the United States will win the war, with the help of our allies across the sea. One day the daily press announces: "The aeroplane will win the war"; the next edition: "The war must be won by the ships which carry food across the sea;" then "food

will win the war;" and again the "farmer will win the war."

But every true American citizen knows that the co-ordination of all of the countries' energies; the co-operation of every individual citizen; the centralization of all of the countries' resources, will finally be necessary to win the war. We will have a part in the mighty work undertaken, and the sooner we realize that we must get behind the Federal Government and do our level best, the better it will be for the boys at the front; the nation and our allies.

We have no small job on our hands as a nation. No autocratic government crowded this people into the terrible conflict. When, after more than two years and six months of effort to keep out of war, Congress decided that we must take up the sword against Germany, and destroy her ruthless military power, or accept Belgium's fate for our beloved country, every citizen of the United States was bound by that compact as fully as though he were present and voted to enter the conflict.

It is only since the war was declared that the people of the United States have had an opportunity to know something of the terrible menace that has been slowly forming across the seas for more than forty years. The fate of Poland, of Belgium, of Serbia, of Macedonia, and now of Russia, tells us something of the relentless, heartless tyrants, who are now facing our boys on the Alsatian plains in far away France.

We have our problems here at home. It is going to be necessary to put up with many unpleasant things and maybe we shall have to boldly stand up for that which we think is right and just here at home—but the one essential thing is that each of us do his level best. If we do our best, if we have faith in God, confidence in our fellow-men and a willingness to go where duty calls; then indeed will the most humble among us have had a part in "winning the war."

"Yes, We Remember That This Nation is at War"

THE MEMBERS of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, as well as farmers generally have reason to feel proud of their brother Mr. A. M. Smith of Lake City, who on the spur of the moment, gave such a scathing denunciation of the oft-repeated implication of E. Percy Miller of Chicago, that the farmers were not loyal. Arising to present a resolution, deeply grieved at Mr. Miller's admonition to "remember we are at war," Mr. Smith said:

"Remember we are at war? How can we forget it? To me at least, it is brought home a dozen times a day that this nation is at war. My grandfather, sir, fought in the Revolutionary war; a brother fell upon the field of Gettysburg, and today my only son is in France, only God knows where. He was one of the first to enlist when the war broke out, and when he came to me and said, 'Dad, I think I ought to go. My country calls for men,' what could I say? He went and I stayed on the farm, though I some times used to think that I could never handle the work for I am not in the best of health and it has been almost impossible to get help. But for all of that, I am glad that he has gone, and I would not have had him do otherwise. Yes, Mr. Miller, in my heart of hearts I KNOW this nation is at war, and I resent your insinuation that we farmers assembled here today are placing our personal interests above our patriotic duty and our needs above the needs of our government. I challenge your right to question our patriotism, and I say to you here and now that if you will tell us wherein the enforcement of this measure, which you say you were responsible for having put into practice and thru which the potato growers of the nation have lost thousands upon thousands of dollars, has aided or will aid in winning this war, we shall be satisfied, and our financial sacrifices and our disappointments will not have been made in vain."

The President has heard the call from the men of the farms, and has issued instructions to local exemption boards to be more lenient with farm laborers. He has urged that deferred classification be given to all men actively engaged in farming, either as an employer or laborer, at least until fall, but admonishes them to be sure that the men so classified are doing actual and continual work on the farms. The new policy will mean the salvation of the farming business in many sections.

Reports that MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is the official organ of a certain organization are wholly false. M. B. F. is edited and published for ALL the farmers of Michigan, irrespective of race, creed or affiliation with any organization. It has an equal interest in the activities of the Grange, Gleaners and Farmers Clubs. It is a friend and helper of every man who tills the soil.

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

How Can We Give Them Capacity Production When They Take Our Help?

Your paper came to my address for a long time and it was a mystery to me why it came to me. Recently a young man asked me if I was still receiving it, and he said that I had subscribed for it with him, which no doubt is true, and which I no doubt did to get rid of him, not knowing then that I was subscribing for the greatest farm paper ever published. Bouquets are usually reserved to be thrown after the grim reaper has passed our way, hence I only state my observation when I say that yours is the first paper that ever cut loose from the combinations and interests of our country and espoused the cause of the farmers and producers; and we want to say that here is our dollar to help keep up the work begun. We are at war, and if the war is to be won, it must be won by producers and transportation companies. What will our armies accomplish if our men are not properly fed. Now from our township eight farmer boys have gone and another one who is farming 160 acres of land, the sole manager, whose aged father lives with him and a sister, who is quite young and who is their housekeeper, both dependent upon him, is called to start for camp on the 4th. Now, where are such men worth most to the Government? Farmer boys are no better to carry a gun or bear the brunt of battle than other boys. But they ask us to farm to full capacity, raise bumper crops, and say they will send help to us from the towns and villages. Why not put our boys, without training whatever into factories, mercantile houses, etc? Are they no good there? If they are not, they vice versa. We have had this city help. They are good boys and young men, but comparatively worthless caused by their lack of knowledge of the farm. To our mind this is just where our Government is weak for the reason that the heads of departments are not in touch with practical farm conditions. Their information has all come from retired, scheming or book farmers. Now we can not have too much book knowledge, but we want it practical, and we believe the time is ripe for an awakening, and a demand for recognition.

Just a word in regard to county agents: We had one last year. Our registration blanks and questionnaires had an agricultural exemption clause. Our agent made an effort to keep our help on the farm, knowing the labor situation; and as a consequence he got the double cross and was written up in the *State Journal*. He accomplished comparatively nothing.

The father of one of these boys we tried to keep on the farm told me he was going to sow 60 acres of wheat but if they took the boy he would have to cut it down to 40 acres. Now this war should be no money-making scheme, and we would be willing to put in every dollar we can make to carry the war to a successful issue, if it can be done, all along the lines with justice, and will sacrifice our boys to die from bullets, but don't want them to die of starvation. But the lives of our boys do not weigh in the balance with the almighty dollar to a certain class of people or things would be different.—F. H. C., *Maple Rapids*.

The Kind of Patriotism That Counts

I am sending you the table of acreages of 1917 and 1918, which you will find that in nearly all crops I have increased the amount, which we, as Michigan farmers, should do. Of course, we all know that it is going to be a hard matter to get help on the farm, but I am going to try and do

my bit, which lays in my power. We have got to raise the crops if we ever expect to win this war, and I am preaching this to every farmer that I can. I think that if we can only get enough for our crops—what you would call a fair thing—that we as farmer should be willing to put our time and labor in doing our bit. Most all the farmers of this country are down, in the mouth over the potato deal, but if we can only stick to it we will win out in the end. I have about 500 bushels on my hands now, which I have handled three or four times this winter and expect to have to handle them again, but I am going to put in 20 acres in the year 1918, if I can get the help.—E. C. C., *Bellaire*.

Farmers Should Plead for Every Exemption for Their Boys

At this time, in the beginning of the drawing of the farmer boys in class one A to E, it behooves the farmers of every state in the Union to ask for exemption of the boys they have trained to take their places after they are through and unable to do the work themselves. This is the time when the world needs farmers if it ever did. Help has been scarce on the farm for several years back and now the government is taking away the farmers' last hope and help and expects to send us city boys over the ages of fourteen; boys who never did anything and know nothing about the work on the farm. It is the biggest mistake a nation

beans to help pay our running expenses. But nothing doing. The bean buyers' expenses must be met out of the farmer's pocket, which is the case if they use culls for this purpose, and it must be true for they admit it. The profit made on No. 1 is not mentioned in any of their letters. We have to pay our expenses out of No. 1's while they pay theirs out of the culls. In other words we pay their expenses and ours too.

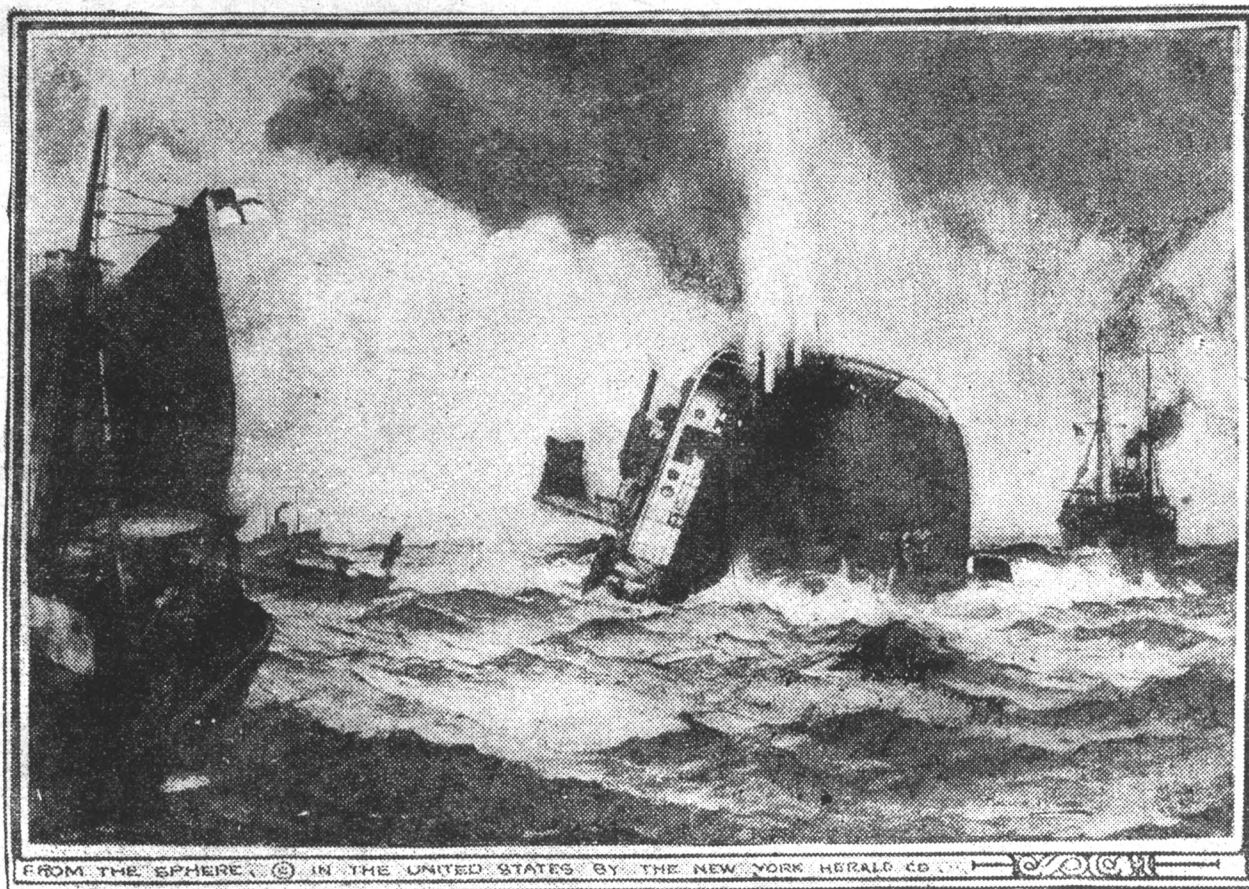
I sold a load of oats last fall. These oats were run over machinery and cleaned, culls sacked and tossed into the wagon and brought home. Why didn't the elevator keep the culls for running expenses? This cull bean proposition is a "blink" affair and should be corrected at once. We should have the culls returned to us or receive pay for them. They are good hog feed; chickens and cows relish them. They can be ground, then mixed with ground oats and fed to horses, which would help to offset our running expenses. But we can't have them, they belong to the other fellow and yet they do not pay a red cent for them, and we let them do it. Last year my neighbor hired help to hog his beans, went to the bank and borrowed money to pay his help and the banker charged him 24 per cent for the use of the money. I had to borrow money to help out this year; the same banker is charging me 16 per cent. Now is such a rate of interest legal? Several others here borrowed money last year to buy seed potatoes and are paying 16 per cent, some are paying 12 per cent, and now they are selling potatoes at 80c per cwt. Think of it!

Potatoes are badly frozen in the cellars here and also in the pits. They are screening the very life out of them in this part of the country, and it is a most mighty disgusting practice to us farmers who worked so hard to produce a bumper crop. There will not be many raised here the coming season if something isn't done mighty soon to change the situation.

Would you advise thru your paper if the bankers can legally charge us 16 per cent interest and get away with it. 7 per cent is legal rate. How can they charge us more?

I am a reader of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and I will truly say that it is a great farm paper and is doing a lot for the good of farmers throughout the country. Keep 'em help.—W. E. J., *East Jordan*.

BRITISH MERCHANTMAN, TORPEDOED BY HUN U-BOAT, SINKING



The last seen of this British merchant vessel as, having been torpedoed, she sank from sight was the "red duster" flying over the stern. With steam rushing through the stern ports, the ship, as she sank, looked for all the world like a mouthing whale.

ever made, at a time when we are called on to feed and clothe the world.

The situation is worse than the heads of our government understand. Some of these boys are working farms on shares, others working by the month, and still others managers of farms. If these boys are taken what will be the result? A goodly number of these farms will lie idle, others will be only half worked, and there will be acres and acres of good tillable and fertile soil that will produce nothing, just because the boys who are, or rather were, to be the backbone of our nation, have been drafted and sent over sea. We, the farmers of this section, feel it our duty to plead for the exemption of this class of boys, and by so doing we feel that we are doing our bit to win this awful war by furnishing foodstuffs and clothing for the soldier boys "over there."—A. C. M., *Byron, Michigan*.

The Bean Buyer Always Plays Safe

It is a noted fact that the bean buyers are doubly bound to play more than safe all the time. They take cull beans to pay floor ladies and pickers, light and heat, and so on down the line of expenses. They keep cull beans to buy machinery and to keep the same in repair. We farmers are losing our cull beans. This year we have paid 15c per bushel to get them threshed, wore out machinery to raise them, as well as horses and land. Now if we could only get something out of cull

Typical Case for Mr. Miller's Consideration

We are farmers and as we feel that you are interested in us we appreciate all you are doing for us through MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. The land is good where we plant potatoes and beans. Last year we planted ten acres of potatoes. The ground was good sod plowed down and well fertilized. Thought we would have some good potatoes. Just before digging time everyone thot by the looks of them they would go 150 bushels to the acre, or better. When we dug them we had less than 600 bushels from the ten acres. That was disappointing, but we thought we would get a good price for them as they were fine stock, not overly large, but smooth and white, and a good size, too. But those graders came into use and we will do well to sell 300 bushels of the 600 bushels, and when we give one-third of the money to the man we rent of you can see our profit will be very small, or in fact, we will be out money in raising them. We had planned on ten acres this year but have made up our minds to plant five instead. We raised 18 acres of beans, they went five bushels to the acre and we sold them for nearly \$5.50 per bushel. We received \$330 for our share, but when we could have sold the seed we planted for \$120 we didn't make very much on our beans. But we would not complain if we could only sell our potatoes at the price they are now. My husband and fifteen-year old boy do the farming alone, and they do work awful hard.—R. L., *Gowen, Mich.*



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



This Week's Tested Recipe

Did you ever hear of bean bread? Here is a new bread. It saves 1 pound of wheat flour. Try it on the family.

1 quart of water; 1 cup beans; 1 or 2 cakes compressed yeast; 1/4 cup lukewarm water; 5 teaspoons salt; 2 tablespoons molasses; 8 cups flour.

Mix as follows: Soak the beans over night. Drain off the water in which they were soaked and cook until soft in the 1 quart of water. Put through a sieve or a potato ricer, cool and when lukewarm, add (1) the yeast softened in the 1/4 cup of water, (2) the salt, (3) the molasses, and (4) the flour to make a stiff dough. Follow directions for kneading rising and baking given for potato bread. The beans may be simply mashed and the hulls used in the bread if desired.

A Criticism

My Dear Mrs. Stark:—

I have just read your "Question." May I ask a question, why did you write it? I trust it is only a practical "flight of fancy" and not your sentiment.

I have read your page for some time and have found much to admire, but I am sorry, sorry that I read "Question."

Won't you write another of the boy who censors his own letters? That is the kind we sent away two of them, one only 19, and we say with much pride that no one word has been "cut from their letters." Isn't it far better to tell him that your one desire is to see him a man under all circumstances than to express your anxiety to know when his feet are wet or when he is sleepy or whether he gets the things he likes most to eat. Isn't that childish in the Mother? And really would you have him a baby again? Haven't you pride in the fact that he is a man, doing a man's work? Do you expect brave soldiers from Mothers who would ask him to disobey instructions by trying "to put one over" on the censor? Don't you really think that you can write to help the women to be braver? The boys must endure many hardships and very trying ordeals and we who are left behind must endure much, too. Be a helper, do Mrs. Stark.—Mrs. G. E. T. Winters, Mich.

The boy in the poem mentioned was not a man. He would be likely to yield to homesickness and write "from his heart out." However, your criticism is a good one, Mrs. T. Far be it from me to wish to make any mother's heart heavier. I'll try to write something along that line which meets with your approval soon. I think every mother has wished her boy a baby again, many times.

A "Good Cheer Shower"

Dear Mrs. Stark and M. B. F. Readers:—

Have just been reading M. B. F. and am just going to pass on a few thoughts that I hope will help some one.

Would say to the unhappy wife to look on the sunny side. Look for virtue instead of faults and you will forget your hurts. We have our little tilts too, but after they are over and I am alone in the house and have time to think I just can't stay angry. When the man comes back in the house he generally finds me singing and that is the way our quarrels end. No matter what your troubles are, try to find some good in it and you will seldom find it. My Grandma told me when I was very small that when she was a little girl she got into the habit of singing away her disappointments. I have tried it many times and it works like a charm. This is true. There have been times when I sang with tears rolling down my face, but I forgot my trouble. If you want a cure for the blues, try making some one else happy. You will be surprised to find how good a cure it is. I hope some one will try it for the sake of the happiness it will bring to them and others.

I have called this a "good cheer shower." If you know of a sick "shut in" or some old person who needs cheering call up their friends and ask them if they would like to help cheer Mrs. So and So, or Miss or Mr. as the case may be. The men like the showers, too. The shower is given on a certain date and unless the person is very ill it is better to call and leave your

ANNE CAMPBELL STARK, EDITOR

gift than to send. Books, letters, flowers are nice to give. Poems or kodak pictures of yourself or your children in and around your home are extra good for this kind of a shower. Small

HE'S SUCH A LITTLE BOTHER

HE'S such a little bother,
He's always in the way.
I have to pick his playthings up
A hundred times a day.
The house is never tidy
The way it used to be.
His blocks are strewn about the floor,
It's so much work for me.

HE'S such a little bother,
The polished furniture
Is smeary with his fingermarks,
And he is always sure
To want to climb upon my lap
If I should start to write.
He's just a little bother
Till he's asleep at night.

HE'S such a little bother,
He upsets all the ink,
And pulls down everything in sight
As quick as any wink.
He's so chock full of mischief,
It doesn't take him long
To turn the house right upside down
And pull the curtains wrong.

HE'S such a little bother,
But he was sick one day,
And lay upon his little bed
And moaned the hours away.
The house was neat and tidy
With nothing out of place,
No little dirty fingers
To smear or to deface.

NO little blocks or playthings
To trip you as you walk,
On tiptoe 'round the silent house;
No jabbering baby talk!
No hurried pitter-patter
Of busy little feet;
And oh, you felt if he were up
Life would be so sweet, so sweet!

HE'S such a little bother,
But since he's well again,
Somehow I overlook things
That once made me complain,
For life would be so empty
And hearts ache evermore,
If there were no little bother
To cuddle and adore.
—Anne Campbell Stark.

jars of fruit, candy or some little comfort giving gift made with your own hands and sent with a message of good cheer will bring pleasure for a long time. Be sure to have the words "good

Uncle Sam's Thrift Thought

Why Not Rye?

The consumer should know that rye is about as valuable a bread material as wheat. It is not regarded as a wheat substitute, but in bread making is put on a parity with wheat. Rye is needed for export to the Allies and is in demand among American bakers who supply bread to certain groups of foreigners. It can be bought from the grocers "straight", but is not in the fifty-fifty combination as a substitute for wheat.

In bread making rye is usually combined with wheat flour. Housekeepers who make their own bread should use at least 20 per cent corn flour or other cereal on the list of wheat substitutes, to produce a Victory loaf.

cheer" on each and every gift. I hope if any one tries this they will have the same satisfied feeling of having done some good that comes to all who try to make others happy.

And now just a word to the mothers who are sending boys to the army. I know it is hard for the mother but is it not hard for the boy, too? Don't you think he would like to carry a smiling face in his memory when he is far away? Put all the joy you can into your parting with him for he will have more sadness than is good for him before he returns. I am sending a poem expressing my thoughts better than this. I hope Mrs. Stark can use it for I would like more mothers to think as I do about this. I think it would be for their good and the boy's too, if they did. I hope I have not worn out my welcome as a parting shot would say—

"Scatter wide your rays of sunshine, let your face with joy shine; for this world has heaps of troubles, without its knowing yours or mine."
—A Farmer's Wife.

Make Soap at Home

"Let us revive the old industry of home soap making," says P. F. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. "Save the wood ashes separately from the coal ashes, build an old-fashioned leach and secure a good supply of lye. Save all the waste fat from the kitchen, including the ham and bacon rinds. These fats when fed to the chickens or hogs are worth but little more than the same amount of grain. They are worth three or four times as much when made into soap. The ham and bacon rinds and other waste kitchen grease can be boiled up with the lye without previous rendering of the fats, and will make good soft soap for scrubbing or laundry purposes.

"For making a good hard soap for general household use the fat should preferably be rendered and then clarified. Caustic acid also should be used instead of the lye made from the wood ash leach.

"At slaughtering time and of the smeared fat that is not fit for making lard or any tallow that is not wanted for edible tallow should be rendered for soap grease. In this connection it is recommended to cook up the cleaned entrails for hog or chicken feed. The grease of this should be skimmed off and used for soap grease.

"The following directions, if followed, will give a good quality of soap for all of your household purposes," says Doctor Trowbridge. "Put one pound of lye into an iron or stone vessel, then pour on slowly one and one-third quarts of cold water. Stir this with a stick until it is dissolved; then allow it to cool. Heat eight pounds of soap grease or tallow until it is all melted. Cool until it is luke warm, then pour the cooled lye solution into the warm grease and stir thoroughly until well mixed and of a uniform consistency. Then pour into a wooden box lined with waxed paper or wetted cloth. Cover and set in a warm place for several days. Turn out of box and cut into bars."

In this time of conservation of so many articles, it behooves us all to save all we can and here is a means of making what is usually waste into a useful article.

Up-to-Date Fashions

Doesn't the early spring sunshine make your winter clothes look shabby? It makes a person want to fly to the sewing machine and replenish their wardrobe immediately. This year especially should a person try to make their own clothes. While materials are high, they are nothing like the expensive ready made garments.

The house apron saves the street or out of door garments. A girl's or misses' one piece apron is numbered 8684 and comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 18 years. The neck is cut low and round at the front and back and there is a seam on each shoulder.

An attractive style for spring, to be worn without a coat, is numbered 8676. This is for the small girl 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The dress has a plain little waist in Empire effect and a straight, one-piece skirt is gathered to the waist. The long sleeves have turned back cuffs to match the collar.

A plain shirtwaist in this spring's style is numbered 8681. This comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The collar of the waist is square at the back and cut in points at the front. The waist is gathered at the shoulders.

No. 8673, an advanced spring style, would look well made up in silk. The dress is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is made in overblouse effect and the two-gored skirt is tied in with shallow side-plaits.

A pretty dress for the small girl 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years is made with the blouse closing at the left side. Russian effect. The skirt is draped to an underwaist, which buttons at the back.

A small woman's or misses' dress is numbered 8650. This comes in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. The dress hangs straight from the shoulders, but an odd belt marks the rather low waistline; the pattern includes a removable chemisette with a standing collar.

These patterns are 10 cents each. Address: PATTERN DEPARTMENT, Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens, Michigan.





MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

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

Latest reports from the winter wheat belt indicate that the recent rains have greatly helped the present growing crop and that the outlook is excellent. This is a condition very much appreciated by all who are familiar with the country's needs at this time. There is a saying that "food will win the war," and this might well be changed to "wheat will win the war." We have the men and the other necessary resources, the only question being the supply of food, particularly wheat, for ourselves and our allies.

It is estimated that in Michigan but 15 per cent of the last wheat crop still remains in growers' hands. The grain is not coming to market in any volume, at any point, and many of the mills have already ground their allotment of wheat and are now closed or are working on rye, barley or corn flours.

Reports coming at time relative to the Michigan wheat crop indicate a fairly satisfactory condition and about a normal acreage, perhaps a trifle increased.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White	1.00 1-2	.95 1-2	1.08
No. 3 White	1.00	.95	1.06 1-2
No. 4 White	.99	.94 1-2	1.06

All points have been away short of oat supplies during the past week, and as a result the market has shot up higher. All transportation facilities have been centered on the movement of the corn crop before the warm weather arrives and causes to loss of that portion which is wet, and this means the most of it. The demand for oats has been great, consumers in many cases being entirely out of supplies. There is still a fairly large amount of grain back in the hands of growers and country elevator men, the problem being to move it to points where it is needed. The latest report on stocks still held in the various Michigan counties show that about 32 per cent of the 1917 crop is still in the hands of growers. This is just a little larger per centage than we had anticipated still remained, but the present demand is such as to take care of anything there may be to offer, and at good prices. We would not be surprised to see somewhat of a decline from the present high figure, but not such as to cause any alarm.

Export demand at this time is limited due to congestion of the eastern terminals. It is just about impossible to move the grain eastward, corn being given preference. Seeding of oats is now well under way in the southwest and reports indicate that the acreage is being materially increased.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.88	1.73	2.02
No. 3 Yellow	1.87	1.72	2.01
No. 2 Mixed	1.82	1.78	1.97

The movement of corn during the past week was by far the largest in the history of the grain trade. The arrivals averaged over 2,000,000 bushels per day, there being a total of 14,666,000 bushels for the week. The car situation is again acute in the corn belt but this will be relieved as soon as the empties begin to return for the next load. It is reported that over 1,000,000



DETROIT SPECIAL—Receipts of oats have increased considerably during the past two days but the demand has kept pace. Receipts were reported as quite heavy at all primary points. Farmers are free sellers. Corn market continues firm and buyers are in the market for lower grades.

CHICAGO WIRE—Corn receipts are greatly increased and were it not for free buying to fill the long felt wants the price would have declined more severely. Receipts of oats, as well as shipments, are light, the Government giving preference to corn shipments, especially to the seaboard.

NEW YORK WIRE—Hay receipts have greatly increased during the past few days and should this condition continue there will be a considerable decline as buying is light. Replying to your wire regarding beans, the market is quiet, demand light, and price about stationary.

bushels were sold to the purchasing agent of the allied governments during the past week. This grain, sold for delivery abroad, must be fit for human consumption, and some of the shipments have been rejected and have been turned back for domestic use. The Government returns show the largest reserves on farms on record, they being around 1,293,000,000 bushels, as compared with 782,000,000 last year. Grain men generally express it as their opinion that much of the corn which is still in the crib or un-husked, will show a great improvement after the spring winds have done their work. This was the case during the wet year of 1915 when the crop was very poor.

A certain reserve has been built up in some markets and millers and dealers generally are adding to this at every opportunity. It will take some time, however, to fill up the vacant places, and until this shall have been accomplished there is very little likelihood of any material reduction in prices.

Much soft corn is being utilized on the farms as hog feed and is reaching the market in this shape. The weight of hogs arriving at this time shows a considerable increase as the result of this and the Food Administration is gratified accordingly.



RYE

It looks to us as though the rye situation was fast assuming such an aspect as to make Government supervision imminent. The price is constantly shooting upward but without bringing out any increase in the supply, for the very good reason that the supply is about exhausted. We do not believe there is any kind of a reserve stock held on the farms and what has been in the hands of country elevators is being shipped out as rapidly as equipment can be secured to move it.

The Detroit market at the time of writing this article stands at \$2.87 per bu. The Chicago market is nominal, extreme prices being paid for anything in sight. Millers are strong bidders and grain dealers are keeping the

wires hot in search of anything which may be in sight at country points.

Barley

Milwaukee.—The barley market advanced 20@22c during the past week under an increasing demand for the grain from millers, who are grinding heavily of substitutes because of the shortage of wheat supplies. Shippers give millers keen competition and all offerings are accepted without delay. There are no accumulations from day to day. The present values are the highest known since 1868. Receipts were 267 cars, against 202 cars last week and 218 cars in 1917. Current quotations are: Choice big-berried Wisconsin and eastern Iowa, testing 48 to 50 lbs. per bu., \$2.20@2.22; 45 to 47 lbs., \$2.14@2.19; Minnesota, western Iowa and Dakota, 48 to 50 lbs., \$2.20@2.22; 45 to 47 lbs., \$2.10@2.15; feed mixing, \$1.90@2.

Chicago.—The market today was rather slow and draggy during the earlier part of the session, owing to the fact that receipts in the Northern markets were reported pretty liberal, and that that market was anywhere from 1c to 5c a bushel lower, depending upon the quality of the stuff. As the offerings here were not nearly as liberal as in the other markets, buyers took the few spot cars here of the most desirable qualities at entirely unchanged prices—and at the close the situation seemed to be just about as firm as over on these types. On the very light weights and low grades and black oat mixtures, the market was quite slow. All told, about 18 cars were disposed of at prices ranging from \$2.10 to \$2.23; half a dozen cars between \$2.10 and \$2.20, mostly at \$2.19 and \$2.20; and 9 or 10 cars between \$2.21 and \$2.23, mostly at \$2.22 and \$2.23; with 1 choice car to arrive at \$2.23½. This latter sale actually was a little advance over recent quotations, but it was a very handsome car.



CLOVER SEED

The seed market generally has been somewhat easier during the past week. A small increase in the cash article

was in sight although the offerings were not in large lots. Clover prices show a small decline. Alsike is fairly steady with a good healthy undertone. There is much difference of opinion as to the immediate future of the seed market. Some dealers expect prices to set still higher marks during the present month while others are not so optimistic. Detroit market quotations remain about stationary as follows: Prime red clover, \$20.15; March, \$19.15; alsike, \$15.50; timothy, \$3.80. Toledo quotations—Clover: prime, cash \$20.00; March \$19.05; Alsike: prime, cash \$15.75; March \$15.75; Timothy, prime, cash, old \$3.80, new \$3.82; March \$3.82.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	26 50 27 00 25 50 26 00 24 50 25 00		
Chicago	30 00 31 00 29 00 30 00 28 00 29 00		
Cincinnati	32 25 32 50 32 00 32 50 32 00 32 25		
Pittsburgh	32 50 33 00 31 00 31 50 29 00 29 50		
New York	38 00 39 00 34 00 38 00 30 00 35 00		
Richmond	36 50 37 00 36 00 36 50 32 00 33 00		

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25 50 26 00 25 00 25 50 24 50 25 00		
Chicago	28 00 29 00 28 00 28 50 27 50 28 00		
Cincinnati	32 50 33 00 31 00 32 00 33 00 33 50		
Pittsburgh	31 50 32 00 31 50 32 50 31 50 32 50		
New York	34 00 37 00 32 00 35 00 32 00 34 00		
Richmond	35 50 36 00 35 00 35 50 21 50 22 00		

Country buyers report growers as free sellers of hay but unable to make deliveries on account of the condition of the roads. Receipts at all terminal points continue light. The Detroit demand continues good and receipts are only of sufficient volume to take care of the demand from day to day. No surplus is in evidence and there is but a very small reserve stock in any of the warehouses. The price there remains about the same as last week, some sales of particularly desirable offerings being reported at a slightly better figure than current quotations.

Chicago continues to receive only light supplies and the demand is exceptionally good right at this time. A goodly portion of receipts there are billed through to other points, leaving the home market somewhat bare at times. There is a very good shipping demand for timothy and light mixed. Receivers there continue to expect heavier shipments with the coming of more favorable weather and better roads but we are inclined to believe that it will be some time before this will be the case to any extent. Other commodities will most certainly be given the preference and as there is a shortage of equipment to move them we can readily see where hay will move in only such quantity as is absolutely necessary to supply the trade.



BEANS

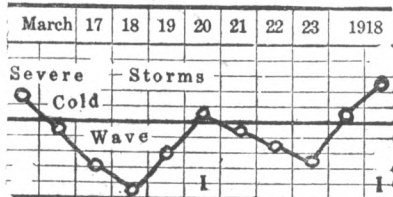
GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	13.00	14.00	14.00
Prime	12.85	13.35	13.85
Red Kidneys	15.50	16.50	15.00

The general bean market is somewhat quiet just at this time but we have every confidence in the situation and believe that any set back which the market may receive will be but temporary. Much wet stock has been coming to the country elevators and of course they have all been anxious to move it, unless they were fortunate enough to have a drier. As there are about 25 driers in the state it will be understood that yet beans have been offered freely. This was bound to have a certain effect on the market as the larger buyers always go slow on orders when they are informed that stock is moving freely, even though it may be only from country points to driers.

We note that the elevator men are advising their customers that seed beans will be high and difficult to procure. This will be no new advice to readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING as they have been so advised for several months. It did not need a prophet to foresee this condition.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 12 to 16 and 18 to 22, warm waves 11 to 15 and 17 to 21, cool waves 14 to 18 and 20 to 24. The last cool wave is expected to be a cold wave, causing disagreeable weather. Rain will increase in the Gulf states.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver near March 23 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 24, plains sections 25, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 26, eastern sections 27, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about March 28. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be a moderate storm till about March 26, when it is expected to cross meridian 90. After that date it will materially increase in force. The warm wave will carry temperatures unusually high. Most rains are expected from it in the country from the Missouri river to Gulf of Mexico and east of the great lakes.

Another disturbance will cross continent April 1 to 5, warm wave March 31 to April 4, cool wave April 5 to 7. This will be a severe storm from start to finish and temperatures will average lower than usual. Amount of rain will increase in eastern sections and decrease west of meridian 90.

This will be time for sowing oats in many places south of latitude 40. You should sow earlier than usual, particularly where the soil is in good condition. Indications are that soil will be in best condition in the Gulf and Atlantic states. Some parts of the interior between Rockies and meridian 90 promises to be short of moisture for next four weeks.

W. T. Foster

Direct from the Farm to Consuming Markets

We handle poultry, eggs, butter, veal calves, dressed hogs, maple syrup, onions, apples, potatoes, hay, beans, or anything raised on the farm. On car lot shipments we reach all the leading market centers through our chain of personal representatives. We get shippers the very outside market price because we have the facilities and know how.

WE SELL FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Fertilizer, Binder Twine, Paris Green, Spraying Materials, Grass Seed, Fence Posts, Auto Tires, Gleaner Brand Paints, Purina Dairy, Horse, Chicken, Calf and Hog Feed, Bran, Middlings, Corn, Oats, Nursery Stock, Brooms, Canned Goods, Soap and other staple lines used on the farm.

BINDER TWINE—We have reserved a supply large enough to take care of the farmers' requirements if they will order early in the season. Quality fully guaranteed and our price will save you money.

Write us today for prices and further information.

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Will ship to any responsible party subject to approval, without a cent in advance, absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Write for terms and circular.

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414 Lynne St.,

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FARMS AND FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—70 acres, 9 timber, buildings, 3 miles from town, bargain at \$3,000. Easy terms. Box 82, Dryden, Michigan.

FOR SALE—House and 5 acres of land in small town. For information write Box 47, Summit City, Michigan.

100 ACRE FARM Bargain. Good soil. Fine improvements. Best market. Address owner, Frank Southwell, Chesaning, Michigan, Box 68.

60-ACRE FARM for sale. 55 acres cleared, 5 acres timber. Good house and barn, silo, windmill and other out buildings. Will sell cheap. Address, Gaylord, Mich., R. R. 1, Box 82.

FARM FOR SALE—80 acres black loam clay subsoil, new two-story 8-room house, new barn. A bargain, near market, store, milk selling station and school. Christian C. Eichbrecht, New Haven, Mich. R. 1

FARMS FOR SALE
I have 83 fine farms for sale in Ionia and Montcalm Counties, from 40 up to 320 acres. Good location and the best of soil. If you are looking for a good farm it will pay you to call on or write. Also have several Ranches.
A. W. MASON, Lyons, Michigan

APPLE ORCHARD FOR SALE—20 acres of land, 8 of which contain 200 trees. 6-room house, rock well, power sprayer, crates, barrels, etc. Excellent location, 1/4 mile north of city limits on trunk line road. Bounded on west by Shiawassee River. G. M. Getman, Owosso, Michigan, R. No. 6.

FOR SALE—Fine 140 acre farm, near summer resorts. Best markets. Twelve room house, furnace, two large barns, all necessary out buildings, well watered and fenced. Bearing orchards, old and new. Large wood lot. General store and post-office in connection, making nice additional income. Photos furnished prospective buyers. Only ten thousand dollars, for quick sale, half cash, balance easy terms. Liberal discount for all cash. Good reason for selling. Write, Mrs. Ella F. Daly, Riggsville, Michigan.

Farms and Farm Lands for Sale

McCLURE-STEVENS LAND CO.

We have the following lands and stock for sale: 15,000 acres of fine unimproved lands, well located, easy terms, 160 acre tract of land situated 5 miles from Gladwin, on daily mail route. All fenced with woven wire, 20 acres under fine state of cultivation with 6 acres in fruit, 70 acres more of same tract brushed, logged and burned. Sheep ranch of 310 acres, all fenced, living water, 70 acres of this ranch cleared, 30 acres of which is under fine state of cultivation with fruit orchard. House 26 by 28. Sheep shed and barn 64 by 80 built this past season. 180 hd. of sheep, with clover hay, grain and straw sufficient for wintering same. Also three Stock Ranches, well fenced, watered and grassed over.
McClure-Stevens Land Co., Gladwin, Mich.

We believe that there is much stock which may be dried at home and used for this purpose providing it has not in any way been touched by frost. If it has, do not plant it under any circumstances. There will be a very good market for beans this coming year and if the weather man wants to be fair at all he should give us better growing conditions with more seasonable weather this fall, than we had dished out to us this past year.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.45 cwt.	1.30 cwt.
Chicago	1.25	1.05
Cincinnati	1.75	1.60
New York	1.80	1.65
Pittsburgh	1.75	1.60
Baltimore, Md.	1.75	1.60

Shipments of potatoes are free from all country points and the market has weakened considerably. The demand is quiet just at this time and the present reduction in prices has failed to stimulate it. It has been expected that as soon as the price declined to any extent there would be a corresponding increase in consumption. The public, however, seems to feel that there is a very large surplus and that prices will decline further, and acting on this advice they are refusing to buy except in a hand to mouth way.

Reports reaching us from day to day indicate that the loss of potatoes in pits has been considerable and we believe this loss will prove greater than is generally believed. A great many of the tubers are also showing signs of decay and we note many reports of cars arriving out of condition.

The Detroit market is freely supplied at this time and easy conditions prevail. Chicago has a free supply and the market there is rather slow at this time, conditions being similar to those existing at Detroit.



FLOUR & FEED

The feed situation is serious, supplies being about exhausted and many mills being closed down, having ground their 75 per cent quota. Many special lines of feed are being offered, among them being the following, prices being quoted herewith Detroit basis. Velvet Bean Meal, containing 18 per cent protein, \$47.00; Corn Meal, \$53.00; Yellow Hominy Feed, \$62.00; Barley Feed, \$51.00; Rye Middlings, \$51.00; Cotton Seed Meal testing 38 1/2 per cent, \$55.00. The regular line of feeds are quoted as follows:

FEED—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots Bran, \$34.50; standard middlings, \$36.50; fine middlings, \$43.50; cracked corn, \$76.50; coarse cornmeal, \$74; chop, \$60 per ton.

FLOUR—Per 196 lbs., in eighth paper sacks: Straight winter, \$11.30; spring patent, \$11.50; rye flour, \$13 in jobbing lots.



ONIONS

The onion market has continued to develop weakness and the price has worked considerably lower. The Texas Onion Growers association have made arrangements for a committee to confer with Food Administrator Hoover relative to fixing a price on onions.

One object in having the Food Administration name a fixed price is to educate middle class consumers as to the healthiness of the onion and to increase consumption. One grower said onions were considered a luxury by most people on account of the exceedingly high retail prices even in seasons when growers received low returns. Oftentimes onions sold at Laredo for \$1.50 crate cost the consumer \$4.50 or more. If the Food Administration should set prices onions could be sold to the consumer 4@5c lb.

Detroit is quoting onions on the following basis: Michigan, \$1.50 to \$2.00, Indiana \$3.50 per cwt.

Cheese

New York City, March 9—The market has continued weak and irregular

the weakness being most pronounced on the larger sizes. Local trade has been for the most part in small lots. Some round lot sales have been reported, both to local and out-of-town buyers, but most such sales have been at concessions from our top quotations. The export order is gradually being filled and an encouraging development this week has been the statement from the British Commission here that it is hoped to clear all local purchases by the close of the current month. The make of cheese is beginning to show very light in the east. However less favorable conditions in the condensed milk market may give us a heavier early make than was anticipated earlier.

Sentiment among local holders varies, but on the whole there is a weaker feeling. High grade colored flats are not over plenty and are being urged in round lots on the market though some lots have been picked up here at fractionally lower prices than last week and so little trade over 26@26 1/4c., in selections that we make no higher quotations. White flats are easy with round lot sales mostly at 25@25 1/2c. The few fresh flats here meet a very slow demand. Daisies irregular and weaker but Young Americas steady at slightly lower prices than ruled last week. Twins drag. A few fancy Steates are placed above 25c, but carlots of western are easier bought than sold at 25c, and some sales of white cheese to local trade a fraction lower.



BUTTER

New York City, March 9—Butter has moved slowly during the week with the result that offerings of fresh goods exceed the demand. The consequence is there is a weak unsettled condition with dealers wondering what the next few days may bring forth. The receipts have been somewhat lighter than for last week but the stocks that have accumulated during the two or three preceding weeks are reducing very slowly. There has been a small amount of export trade but not enough to affect the general condition. At the close on Friday extras were selling at 47 1/2@48c. Considerable 93 score butter was sold on the Exchange at 48c. A few high scoring lots are selling at quotations above extras. Firsts are selling slowly at 45@47c and seconds are moving at the extremely low price of 43 1/2@44c. As a whole the general condition is not very satisfactory. (Markets continued pg. 16)

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

THE RINKLAND HERD

Registered.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

CATTLE FOR SALE

2 Loads feeders and two loads yearling steers. Also can show you any number 1, 2 and 3 years old from 500 to 900 lbs. Isaac Shanstun, Fairfield, Iowa, R-8.

Hatching Eggs from our English Bar-horns. Heavy winter layers, large birds, easy hatchers and quick growers. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per 100. Large and small orders promptly filled. Fertility 95%. Packed O. K. Satisfaction guaranteed. ZEELAND, Mich. Box B. DEVERIES LEGHORN FARMS & HATCHERY.

RAINBOW HOLSTEINS Young cows, heifers, calves, g. daughters and g.g.d. of Hengerveld DeKol (best bull in the world). Large herd. Perfect Aug. bull calf for \$150, marked half & half from 15 lb. yearling daughter of 26 lb. b., 600 lb. m. cow. Will ship subject to approval. Cows \$150 to \$175, heifers \$75 to \$125.
ROBIN CARR, FOWLerville, MICH.

FARMERS

who wish to get into the Sheep Business
Please read what follows and then act promptly. There is no time to lose if we are to accomplish anything this year.

In order to secure data, which will enable us to get the money to buy bred ewes and ewe lambs for distribution among our farmers, we wish you to kindly write us by return mail answering the following six questions:

How many head do you want?
Bred ewes or ewe lambs?
Can you pay cash on delivery?
If not, how much time do you need?
What experience have you had in sheep raising?
Do you like sheep?

Western Michigan Development Bureau
John I. Gibson, Sec'y.
Traverse City, Michigan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

Onion and Bean Seeds

I have some very fine high-grade South Port Yellow Glow Onion Seed—Seeds from the Peter Henderson Co. Will sell in quarter-lb. packages or larger at \$5 per lb. if sold at once; also some very fine white beans. Fine cookers and good yielders. Acclimated to north country. Write at once to Al. H. Weber, Cheboygan, Michigan.

SEED BEANS dry hand picked \$10 per 100 open to eyes JOY SNIELSTON no light tractor. Lyman Baker, Morley, Michigan, Route No. 3.

200 Bushels of Shelled Seed Corn, yellow, 1916 corn, raised in Indiana, tested by M. A. C. College, tested 85 per cent. Might be O. K. for corn to husk, but would recommend for ensilage or silo. Price, \$5.00 56 lbs., F. O. B. W. E. Rasmussen, Stanton, Michigan.

Seed Beans I have 40 bushels of the genuine One Thousand to One variety, which I am offering at \$9.00 per bushel, Cash f.o.b. Morley. John Buchanan, Morley, Michigan.

SEED BEANS

Little white 98 per cent germination. Write for prices.

Greenhoe Bros., Elwell, Michigan.

SEED BEANS

Dry hand picked. Write for prices
F. E. FRENCH, Elwell, Mich.

SEED BEANS

I have a few bushels left for sale, not frosted and never saw water. Hugh B. Walker, Rives Junction, Mich., R. 2.

SEED CORN—Golden Orange Flint, \$5 bu. Red cob, \$4 bu. Grain Ensilage, \$3.60. Order early. Sample for stamp. Harry Vail, Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y.

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

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY

PLANTS, money makers. Propagating rows trimmed; 1,000 for \$2.25; 500 for \$1.25. J. E. Hampton, Bangor, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN OPPORTUNITY for Lady or Gentleman to earn a handsome income acting as local representative in spare time, for a new product. Clarence Dickie, Augusta, Michigan.

8-16 YORK TRACTOR, three bottom plows. Outfit a bargain. Chas. E. Eichbrecht, R. 1, New Haven, Michigan.

TIRES! TIRES!

GOOD GUARANTEED TIRES

SPECIAL SALE
30x3—\$7.50; 30x3 1/2—\$9.75. Other sizes in proportion. Send full amount with order. Public Service Tire Company, 118 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

County Crop Reports

BAY (Southeast)—The snow is nearly gone, wheat looking poor, about half of it under ice and likely to be smothered. Farmers are getting everything done they can to help along the spring work, selling what they can spare and getting seed ready.—J. C. A., Munger, Mar. 8.

MIDLAND (Northwest)—There will be lots of tilling done here this spring. The stores pay the farmer 36c a dozen for their eggs and sell them for 45c.—J. H. M., Hemlock, March 7.

MONROE (North)—Farmers are hauling stalks and buzzing wood. A farmer here who had old corn and has been selling it at \$10 per bu., wants \$15. Do you think he is patriotic?—R. H., Carleton, March 8.

LIVINGSTON (West)—Farmers are getting ready for the spring work. Some oats going to market, also beans are now moving.—G. A. W., Fowlerville, Mar. 8.

SANILAC (Southeast)—Farmers are cutting wood and moving hay to market. The sugar company field man reports a big acreage of beets going in this year, also a big acreage for vegetables for the new canning factory at Croswell and a great many cows are being bought for the purpose of selling the milk to the condensary at Sandusky. Beans are not all threshed here yet. They are selling at \$13 per cwt.—N. J. VV.C., Croswell, March 9.

MONTCALM (Southwest)—Farmers are cutting and drawing ice. Farmers continue to draw cornstalks and this has helped out the feed situation. The price has dropped to fifty cents a shock on account of the corn being mouldy. Seed corn will be very scarce in this locality. A small amount of potatoes and oats are being sold.—W. L., Greenville, Mar. 8.

ALLEGAN (Southeast)—Not much is moving now. Some farmers have to buy hay which is retailing at Allegan at \$30 per ton. Farmers who have maple trees are making maple sugar.—W. F., Otsego, March 9.

CALHOUN (West)—A number of the farmers are tapping their sugar bush. A number of the farmers are buying their spring seed.—V. H. J., Battle Creek, March 8.

OTSEGO (Central)—Farmers are all wishing the snow would go so they could get at their spring work. Some of the farmers are selling their potatoes and some are holding for better prices.—C. A., Gaylord, March 8.

INGHAM (Southwest)—Farmers are cutting wood and getting ready for the spring work. One flock of sheep sold at an auction sale here at \$26 per head. There were 146 of them.—B. W., Leslie, March 9.

GENESEE (South)—Farmers are getting ready off spring work. Auction sales are numerous and well attended. They are selling potatoes, wood, livestock and wet beans. Several farmers here lost the most of their potatoes during the severe weather of February. Some of the farmers are tapping their sugar bushes.—C. W. S., Fenton, March 6.

LIVINGSTON (South)—Farmers in this vicinity are busy getting up their summer's wood supply. Wheat does not look very promising, and some fields look as though they had better be cultivated up and planted to some other crop. It may improve before planting time. Some of the farmers are finishing up their bean threshing, and they are finding that in some instances the crop is a total failure. Last fall the girls at the local elevator struck for more wages and started a place of their own, and you may believe they have been busy. They charge six cents per lb and you get your culls back. It has made a big difference to the farmers.—F. H., Linden, March 8.

WEXFORD (Central)—Sap does not run much yet. The farmers are selling some of their potatoes for between 85c and 90c per hundred. Most of them are hauling their second-grade potatoes home.—A. A. H., Boon, March 4.

IONIA (Northeast)—The farmers are hauling manure, marketing rye, which is about all in at the advanced price. Beans moving freely but have to be screened and dried at local elevator before price is made. Every one busy making ready for the spring opening. Western corn bought last fall is just arriving for which there is a good demand. Very little hay being shipped, local demand will use up about all. Auctions in full swing; stuff selling high, registered Oxford ewes selling as high as \$60 per head.—J. L. S., Ionia, March 7.

MONROE (Eastern)—Some of our people are thinking of putting their corn in the silo to try to keep it. Has anyone tried it? If so, let us know thru the M. B. F.—E. H. M., Monroe, March 7.

CALHOUN (North Central)—Farmers are hauling manure and those that have wood are cutting and buzzing and seem to be very busy. The weather is very fine. Mild, pleasant days. The ground has not thawed out any more. It freezes every night.—G. R., Olivet, March 2.

WEXFORD—Weather is moderate and snow has gone down several inches. A few potatoes are moving to market, otherwise business is quiet with the farmer.—A. A. H., Boon, Feb. 25.

SAGINAW—Farmers are getting up buzz wood, hauling up corn, etc. Nelson Gleaners have ordered twine and brooms from the Gleaner Clearing House. Corn is no higher than it was four months ago. Question: Why is cornmeal so much higher?—M. S. G., Hemlock, Mar. 2.

MONROE (West Central)—The farmers that have a sugar bush have tapped and are having a fine run so far this spring. Some of the corn is poorer this spring than it was last fall and it won't pay to husk it. Wheat looks a little bad at present.—W. H. L., Dundee, Mar. 4.

EMMET—Everyone getting ready for spring work, but don't know just what they are going to put in yet as most of the farmers are going to change their potato field into some other crop. Most of them will plant only about enough for their own use. As one dealer was a little careless in letting some letters lie around in which one man read, "We paid too dammuch for potatoes last fall and lost money. We are going to make it up." So you see where we stand and let some other sucker do our business.—H. W., Levering, Feb. 26.

KALKASKA—Weather is warmer. The snow is beginning to melt and farmers are cutting their spring wood. The snow is deep and it is hard getting around. The farmers are selling their potatoes and the price is going lower. The farmers think they are getting the bad end of the deal, with feed going higher and potatoes going lower.—R. B., South Boardman, Mar. 3.

ST. JOSEPH (North Central)—It begins to look quite spring-like and farmers are beginning to prepare for, perhaps another uncertain year both as regards crops and prices. The rye and wheat fields are already showing the effects of thawing and freezing, and we still have a month at least that usually does the greatest damage to these two crops. Farm auctions are numerous and well attended, and everything brings a record price, particularly hay, some bringing better than \$40 a ton.—H. A. H., Mendon, March 4.

GENESEE (Northwest)—Not much of anything being marketed. There are a number of auction sales being held and everything is selling high except horses. Milch cows are going from \$75 to \$135. We held a meeting March 7th for the purpose of organizing a farmers' elevator company at Montrose with a capital of \$30,000, of which \$8,000 has been subscribed. It is about time the farmers were doing something to help themselves, as we have been held at the mercy of the elevator combine for a long time.—J. C. S., Burt, March 11.

BRANCH (Northern)—The soil is still frozen here. Farmers are selling some feed, they are not holding anything.—F. S., Union City, March 9.

TUSCOLA (Northeast)—Farmers are selling beans because they will not keep. Fault-finding gets to be a habit and farmers are no exception, but when a farmer can get from twenty-five to fifty dollars a load more for beans by hauling them 15 miles there must be something wrong with the local dealers, and who would not put in a kick? There is much ice on fields and wheat and clover will be damaged.—S. Striffler, Cass City, Mar. 9.

LAPEER (Eastern)—Farmers are getting ready to build fence, good posts are selling at 15c, wire some higher than last year, selling around 50c a rod. Wheat and rye are not looking very good, and unless weather conditions are just right will be short crops. Some beans are going in this year and a good acreage of oats; just enough potatoes for home use. Nearly all the corn in this section will go into the silos.—C. A. B., Imlay City, March 9.

CHEBOYGAN (Northwest)—A very hard blizzard Saturday, March 9. All farm work at a standstill.—O. W. B., Riggsville, Mar. 10.

OSCODA—Snow is going fast. The roads are in bad condition. On Monday, February 25 had one of the worst wind storms we have had for some time, breaking down trees and doing other damage. Our neighbor Russell A. Cripps arrived in France a week ago, O. K.—M. E. C., Luzerne, March 1.

MANISTEE (West)—Farmers are getting ready for the spring work, and some are making maple sugar. Some beans are being sold but potatoes are a dead letter yet as far as the farmer is concerned. Feed is getting scarcer every day and the price is going higher every day.—C. H. S., Bear Lake, March 3.

OAKLAND (Northeast)—Wheat is in bad shape due to getting a late start last fall. Stock wintering well. Most farmers have enough corn fodder to carry thru the winter. Beans about all sold out in this section except now and then a nice bunch for seed. Farmers in general dissatisfied with method of picking beans. Believe they should have "picks" back. Hay moving at \$19 to \$22 for best timothy. Good live stock for market rather scarce. If Uncle Sam wants farmers to work to a maximum capacity he must exempt farmer boys and laborers.—R. E. A.

MIDLAND (Northwest)—The last two weeks have been bad on wheat and rye, owing to so much ice on the fields. The farmers are selling a few beans. Most of the stock has come thru the winter in good shape. Most farmers will have plenty of feed.—F. A. G., Coleman, Mar. 8.

IOSCO (Northeastern)—The weather is much warmer and the farmers are busy buzzing wood for the summer. There's been a lot of hay delivered the past two weeks and farmers are selling some beans but can't sell potatoes because there is no market for the same. The farmers have this week organized a live stock shipping association. Quite a number joined and more will join. One of our old pioneers, Mrs. Slingerland, passed away this week.—A. L., Tawas City, Mar. 8.

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WE CURE PILES, FISTULA and all other DISEASES of the RECTUM (except cancer) by an original PAINLESS DISSOLVENT METHOD of our own WITHOUT CHLOROFORM OR KNIFE and with NO DANGER WHATSOEVER TO THE PATIENT. Our treatment has been so successful that we have built up the LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE WORLD in this line. Our treatment is NO EXPERIMENT but is the MOST SUCCESSFUL METHOD EVER DISCOVERED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE RECTUM. We have cured many cases where the knife failed and many desperate cases that had been given up to die. WE GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE WE ACCEPT OR MAKE NO CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES. We have cured thousands and thousands from all parts of the United States and Canada. We are receiving letters every day from the grateful people whom we have cured telling us how thankful they are for the wonderful relief. We have printed a book explaining our treatment and containing several hundred of these letters to show what those who have been cured by us think of our treatment. We would like to have you write us for this book as we know it will interest you and may be the means of RELIEVING YOUR AFFLICTION also. You may find the name of many of your friends in this book.

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LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

DAIRY FARMERS SPRING PROBLEMS

It is always a perplexing problem to get the cows to grass without checking their milk yields and at the same time cutting down the yield of the pastures for the summer. This problem is greatly simplified if we have an abundance of well-prepared silage at hand. This furnishes the succulence that grass does, and makes the change less abrupt. With plenty of silage one can afford to keep the cows in the barn until the grass contains sufficient nutriment to produce a maximum flow of milk. He can simply refuse to injure his pastures, and he will be wise in so doing.

Many dairymen are not in a position to do what they know is best. If hay is scarce the temptation is great to turn the cows out before the grass is fit. In some cases this must be done. Possibly no roughage can be bought in the neighborhood at any price. The cows are turned out and graze the pasture so close that it cannot supply good grazing during June and July.

The spring is here and we can do but little to improve conditions for this year. However, we must avoid similar losses next year. We can harvest more corn and feed the cut and shredded fodder during the early part of the winter and hold over the hay and silage for spring feeding. We can seed more land to hay and forage crops and thus have more feed for the cows next spring. A large portion of these spring losses are due to a flaw in our system of feeding our cattle. Buying high-priced grain feeds often seems like a hardship, but buying roughage for a herd of dairy cattle is like pouring water in a rat hole.

If winter rations are continued until grass becomes fit for grazing the dairyman has a right to expect that his grain bills will materially decrease or disappear altogether, for there is no ration yet discovered for dairy cattle that is equal to good pasture. Yet every dairyman knows full well that his pastures will furnish a full ration only two or three months out of the year, when he will again be met by the same problem of how to furnish a full ration which will leave a profit. Necessity compels many dairymen to use considerable of their land for pasture, consequently it is not my purpose to advocate an extensive or exclusive system of green soiling crops. However, few dairymen appreciate the value of soiling crops in tiding the cows over periods of dry weather and short pastures. Soiling crops will help wonderfully in maintaining the milk flow without extra cost except the item of additional labor, while short pastures will result in a falling off in milk yields and flesh condition.

Fortunately, over the most of the country it is unnecessary to make elaborate preparations for the late summer shortage of pasture, and early shortage seldom occurs if judgment is exercised in turning the cattle into the pastures. Where oats and peas, corn, clover and alfalfa thrive, no other crop exceeds them in the amount of foliage yielded per acre, and in the amount of profits they give when harvested in the ordinary way for winter feeding. The best winter roughage crops and the best soiling crops are thus the same. This fact has proved a stumbling block to many dairymen who have allowed many dollars to slip through their hands in losses on suffering cattle in keeping back their feed crops for winter, rather than cut and feed them green.

For early feeding, oat and pea forage is exceedingly valuable. This crop may be sown early and at various intervals during the spring. I prefer to sow about equal parts of each kind of seed, using about three bushels of the mixed seed to the acre. It is ready for feeding as soon as the oats are in the milk stage of their development. For a herd of from twenty-eight to thirty cows we sow two acres each week and make four sowings, one as soon as the soil can be worked, the next, two weeks later and the last about three weeks later than the others. These

two-acre patches leave considerable each time to be cut and cured for hay. In cutting for hay it should be allowed to get a little beyond the milk stage of its growth, but not ripe. If the peas are hard, the cows do not relish them so well. If the crop is ripened and threshed, the grain may be ground and will give an excellent balanced ration for the dairy cow.

Many dairymen who have succeeded in getting small fields of alfalfa started on their farms can realize the most from it by use as a summer selling crop to supplement pastures. Alfalfa is the best soiling crop that we can grow on our farms.

At this time of the year dairymen should not forget that their profits depend fully as much upon their skill as farmers as upon their ability to coax their cows to produce large yields of milk from purchased foods. We need more producing dairymen and fewer of the manufacturing kind. The producing dairyman will plan to grow the best food crops for his cows and reduce the cost of purchased feeds to the lowest possible notch. If one will note the character of the feeds most in evidence through the dairy sections he cannot fail to observe that by far the largest part of them are "mixed feeds," quite low in protein (the only element the dairyman has any reasonable excuse for buying) and high in fiber, of which he now has a surplus in his farm-grown feeds. The very best feeds, those containing the most digestible protein, are neglected because the cost per ton is greater. Now is the time for dairymen to get busy and grow on their farms more of the feeds their cows require, alfalfa, clover oats, and peas, and corn, both as roughage and grain, always keeping in mind that hay cut early and properly cured and well-made silage will replace daily a pound of grain in the cow's ration.

Veterinary Department

I have a horse that has worms and I haven't been able to clear thime from him. He rubs everything down in the stable. He is a good feeder but does not gain in flesh.—M. G. Fenwick.

First give your horse a laxative to clear out the intestinal tract, a good but simple one in this case would be Ol. telebith, ounces two; oilum Lini, one pint. Shake well and give at one dose. When bowels are normal give the following: Potassium Iodide, one ounce; Fowler's solution of Arsenic, one pint. Give two tablespoonfuls well back on the tongue with a syringe three times a day for one month.

Can you tell me what to do for a sheep which showed signs of being lame in one front foot; later it seemed to fester and break with signs of carbunkle. I treated it and it seemed to get well. Now the other foot is in about the same condition. The swelling seemed to start at the oil cut between the toes, and don't seem to have any use of the foot. She eats well and holds up in flesh. I have been using iodine on it. She has been in this condition for about six weeks, is also with lamb. Can that be the cause of the trouble?—Subscriber.

First poultice the foot for forty-eight hours with warm antiphlogistine applied about one-quarter of an inch thick (best applied with a knife) at the end of forty-eight hours remove the poultice and wash foot thoroughly with a one-in-five-hundred solution of bi-chloride of mercury, (poison). After washing use zinc sulphate, plumbi acetate equal parts one ounce, water to make one quart. Soak a small piece of cotton in this solution and apply with bandage, changing morning and night, also wash with the bi-chloride at the same time.

I have chickens which have been laying more or less all winter. I have

lost 20 of them during the winter. Their combs turn a whitish color, then they get lame and die. Can you tell me what to do?—D. S., St. Charles.

Regarding your chickens the symptoms you have given are very incomplete; try the treatment given below and if you do not get desired results write us again, there appears to be some infection. One teaspoonful of creolin in ten quarts of warm water; give all affected birds one teaspoonful morning and night for three days. This should be followed with one-fourth teaspoonful magnesium sulphate dissolved in a little warm water and given with a spoon.

I have a heifer 18 months old, her first calf is now about four weeks old; also a cow five years old. Both began going back on their feed, acted as though they wanted something different; commenced chewing on old boards etc. I am feeding them some pea straw, hay, but the main feed is corn stalks, also feed buckwheat bran. A little sweet corn. I would like to know what to do for them. Please answer through your department.—T. S. S., Mears.

Give each of your cows the following: Oium Croton, ten minims; calomel, one dram; linseed oil, one quart. Shake well and give at one dose. After 24 hours give nux vomica (powd.) two ounces; gentian (powd.) five ounces; sodium bicarbonate add to make sixteen ounces. Mix and give one tablespoonful dissolved in one-half pint of warm water three times a day. Discontinue feeding the sweet corn and feed any good substantial grain in its place.

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO FEED OATS TO HOGS?

Tell me about oats as hog feed. Can they be fed whole profitably or does it pay to put in the extra money and have them ground? Are the clear oats considered good feed for sows and pigs?—Wm. G. Stanton, Mich.

At present prices for oats and mill feeds it will pay to feed ground oats along with the wheat middlings and a small quantity of cornmeal to brood sows and growing pigs. For young animals that are being developed for breeding purposes there is no grain feed superior to ground oats. However, any one kind of grain feed is certain to become monotonous when used as an exclusive ration, besides in feeding ground oats to young pigs the excess of crude fiber in the hulls has a tendency to cause digestive troubles. This danger may be eliminated to a large extent by feeding equal parts of millfeed with the ground oats. For brood sows that are being brought up to good breeding condition or sows that are suckling pigs a ration made up of ground oats one part, wheat middlings one part, corn meal one-half part will give good results. Such a mixture could undoubtedly be improved by the addition of 5 or 10 pounds of linseed oilmeal to each 100 pounds of the above.

A few whole oats might be fed to advantage to mature hogs, but in these days of high priced feedstuffs one can not afford to stand the losses of digestible nutrients that are sure to follow the use of whole grains. Some well as promoting health of animals, feeders may argue that cornmeal has a tendency to increase the gains made from feeding oats and middlings as well as promoting the health of animals. Too much protein in the ration means a waste, so I would advise a little corn meal and linseed oilmeal to aid in the more complete digestion and assimilation of the ground oats and middlings and to keep the animals in better health.

CATTLE

"TOP-NOTCH" HOLSTEINS

"Milk production is an inherited ability. Good cows must be bred to good pure-bred bulls if progress in dairying is to be made."

Extract U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bulletin.

Buy this young bull and give your milk and butter production a "push."

King Colantha DeOakdale, No. 18237, Born Nov. 4, 1915.

His Sire's 3 nearest	Milk	7 days	30.87
Dams average	Butter	7 days	579.06
His Dam's Dam's	Milk	7 days	30.59
Record	Butter	30 days	565.00
	Milk	30 days	124.19
	Milk	30 days	2436.60

(She heads one of the ten only combinations of three direct generations of thirty pound cows.)

His dam's record at 3 years	Butter	7 days	23.63
	Milk	7 days	429.40
His five nearest dams average	Butter	7 days	29.30
	Milk	7 days	546.06

(Including 2--3 and 1--4 1/2 yr. old.)

Ideally marked, about half and half. Price \$250.

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Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

Price, \$200.

T. W. SPRAGUE,
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DISPERSION

Twenty Head of Registered Holstein Cows. Strong in the blood of Pontiac Korndyke. Eight head sired by Sire Abbekirk De Kol Marcena. Large, thrifty young cows in good condition. A number of these cows have made good records. I want to sell this offering to men who have use for a carload or more of such stock. EDGAR COLLIER, Fowlerville, Mich.

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Account present labor conditions and sickness in the family we offer for immediate sale our entire herd of about 20 choice cows. This herd is composed of large vigorous cows, of the most popular lines of breeding. The individuals offered are in excellent health, good flesh condition and are capable of going on and doing a profitable year's work. The entire lot will be priced right.

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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 selection. They are all daughters of 30 pound bulls, the only kind we use at Rosewood Farm." ROSEWOOD STOCK FARM, Howell, Mich.

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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.

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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.

For Sale, Registered Holstein Bull

10 months old, whose sister is champion 2-yr.-old of the state. Record, 26 months, 26 lbs. butter in 7 da. Sire a son of Pontiac De Nilander, Record 35.43 butter in 7 da. Dam's record as 3-yr.-old 21 lbs. butter in 7 da. Price, \$100.00. L. C. Ketzler, Clover Dairy Farm, Flint, Mich.

HOLSTEIN COW 8 yrs. old, due to freshen in April. Is right in every way. A.R.O. 18.46, dam 26.28, 2nd dam 24.78. A. F. Loomis, Owosso, Michigan.

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

For Sale Registered Holsteins—Bulls ready for service, and bull calves from 30 lbs. bull and A. R. O. dams; also females of all ages.

Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich., R. No. 5.

FOR SALE A Reg. Jersey Bull 10 mo. old. Dam is an imported Daughter of Noble of Oakland. Price, \$90.00. Tosch Bros., Capac, Michigan.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
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HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE—Howbert Maplecrest Jetske, Sire's dam 30 lbs., full sister with 1200 lbs. butter, semi-official, dam of calf 20 lbs. butter from 452.6 lbs. milk in seven days. Well marked; born Jan. 12, '17. Price \$75.00 F. O. B. Bull calf born Jan. 9, '18, from untested dam. Price \$50.00. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

THE WILDWOOD JERSEY FARM

Breeders of Jersey cattle strong in the blood of Royal Majesty. We have stock for sale from R. of M. dams and sire. Herd regularly tested for tuberculosis. Herd ave. profit per year \$100 over cost of feed. The kind that pays. We invite inspection. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich., phone 143-6

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves for sale—Breeding very high, but prices very low for a short time. Model Stock Farms, E. P. Kinney, Prop., East Lansing, Michigan.

FOR SALE Holstein bull calf out of 12.2 pounds 25 M granddaughter of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 106 A. R. O. dau. by grandson King of the Pontiacs 230 dau. Carl F. & B. N. Braun, Ann Arbor, Mich.

For Sale Two Registered Shorthorn bulls 11 and 14 months, roan and white \$125.00 each. C. V. Tracy, Ithaca, Mich., Union Phone.

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DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

Stock for sale at all times. If you are looking for some of the best, see us.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

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

J. Carl E. Jett of Mason, Mich., has some of the best O. I. C. bred gilts in the country to offer to his spring trade. Mr. Jewett will price these young sows right. He can also furnish good growthy fall pigs and young boars fit for service.

Mr. E. L. Salisbury of Shepherd, Mich., has been making some good A. R. O. records during the past two years. Anyone in need of a high class young Holstein-Friesian bull to place at the head of his herd will do well to write Mr. Salisbury for prices and pedigrees of some of these young bulls.

Hill Crest Poultry Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich. specializes in heavy laying S. C. W. Leghorns. If you are in need of choice trapnested stock or hatching eggs you will find what you want at Hill Crest Farm and at prices in keeping with the quality of what they are offering to their trade.

Mr. J. H. Brown of Byron, Mich. has a choice lot of two-year-old registered Holstein-Friesian heifers that he is offering for sale at bargain prices. These heifers are all with calf to a 30 pound bull and should make good money for some man who has the pasture to keep them thru the summer. Mr. Brown has bred Holstein cattle for years and these heifers represent excellent lines of breeding. All of them are in good health, large and vigorous. Mr. Brown is also offering a few Duroc Jersey open gilts that he will price right to readers of M. B. F.

One of our new advertisers Mr. De Loss Eddy of Byron, Michigan has a choice offering of 18 head of pure bred Holstein cows and some young stuff. These animals are in fine condition and

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

I always have a few good individuals for sale. Some young bulls from A. R. O. cows. Not the cheapest, but worth what I am asking for them. Arwin Killinger, Fowlerville, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Bull 15 mos. old. Write for price and Ped. Carlton R. Lewis, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS 1 bull 10 mos. old, 5 females, 2 years to 7 years old. Frank Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Michigan.

Registered JERSEY COWS for sale. Your choice of one, two or three from a dozen, just fresh or due soon. Waterman & Waterman, Packard Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Three choice Registered Holstein Cows. High record ancestors. Pedigrees on request. Address E. P. Kinney, East Lansing, Michigan.

HORSES

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 \$400 and \$300. Fred N. Randall, Manchester, Mich.

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

For Sale One 2-year-old Black Percheron Stallion, weighing 1800 lbs., also our aged Stallion Ingomar 30047, that has been at the head of our stud for 10 years. M. A. Bray Est., Chas. Bray, Mgr., Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE, Percheron Stallion 121705. Black, Heavy bone fellow—foaled June 23rd, 1915. J. F. Glad, Vassar, Michigan, Route No. 7.

3 year old BELGIAN STALLION for sale. Can be registered in purchaser's name. Price \$300.00. Geo. M. Williams, Route No. 1, Big Rapids, Michigan.

would make a good foundation herd for some new breeder or a fine addition to some well established herd. Mr. Eddy has not lost confidence in the black and white cattle, but because of the serious illness of his father he has decided to sell his entire herd. These cows are nearly all young vigorous animals of good individuality and breeding. It would take a long time and careful breeding to build up such a herd, and at the prices Mr. Eddy is asking for them some man is going to get the bargain of his life. The field editor has visited Mr. Eddy's farm and examined these cattle. They are a choice lot and worth a lot more money than Mr. Eddy is asking for them.

Our advertising of Michigan Herds and Flocks in some of the best national publications is beginning to bring results. Our object in doing this advertising is to make M. B. F. the best advertising medium for pure bred livestock in America. I claim that Michigan pure bred livestock, quality considered, is selling for less money than the livestock of other states. If we can get good buyers to visit our farms and purchase our surplus stock it is going to mean a big thing for every breeder in Michigan. It is going to take a few weeks to get this thing working, but I am confident that the breeders of the state are going to stand with me in my efforts to bring buyers of carload of pure bred animals to their farms and sales. To give you this service our publisher is spending more money each week to tell buyers in other states what you have to offer and I firmly believe that every dollar invested in this way is going to increase the value of Michigan herds and flocks advertised in M. B. F. twenty dollars. Let us boost the prices of Michigan livestock.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

Howell Consignment Co. Holstein-Friesian Cattle. April 25. Howell, Mich.

Livingston County Breeders' Sales Co. Holstein-Friesian Cattle. May 16. Howell, Michigan.

HOGS

Recorded Big Type Poland China bred sows and gilts, for sale. Leading blood lines of the breed, at our herd's head: C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Michigan.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Choice sows bred for April and May farrow. L. W. Barnes & Son, Byron, Michigan.

A Registered Hampshire Boar, very fine \$60.00. Four pure bred not registered Hampshire boars 5 months old \$25.00 each. A registered Jersey bull 5 months very fine \$40.00, pure bred Black Langshan pullets \$2.50. My flock 21 for \$40. L. H. Cheeseman, Waterford, Mich.

DUROC Sows for June farrowing. Fall boars and gilts not closely related. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns Michigan.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY**WE HAVE THEM**

S. C. W. Leghorns; Trapnested stock. Hens, Pullets, Cockerels and Cocks. Will take orders for hatching eggs now. We also have good seed beans. Write us. Hill Crest Poultry Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Superior Farm White Wyandottes, Good winter layers, and fit for any show room. Eggs after March 1st, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. \$8.00 per 100. Send for mating list C. W. Honeywell, Plymouth, Michigan.

MISHLAND'S WHITE ROCKS—The direct blood of a well-known 200-egg strain. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 for 13; \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 per 100. L. Seamans & Son, Belleville, Michigan.

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

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS

Prize Winning St. J. Thompson Strain, \$3.00 and up. Pullets and hens cheap. Sam Stadel, Chelsea, Mich.

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

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

Pure Bred BARRED ROCK Cockerels for sale \$3 each. Hatching eggs \$3 per 15. R. R. Bowman, Pigeon, Michigan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES of quality, fine large cockerels, \$3.00 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Clarence Browning, Route No. 2, Portland, Michigan.

RCRHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS for breeding purposes, from a good laying strain \$2.00 each. Harry McCabe, Blanchard, Michigan.

ROSE COMB White Leghorn Cockerels for breeding from good layers \$1 and \$2. Mrs. L. J. Pelky, Honor, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 1.

SHEEP

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.

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

RAISE GUINEA PIGS

Large profit from small investment and little labor. Choice, mature breeding stock for sale with sows in profit, following low prices for 30 days:
3 females and 1 male \$ 5.00
6 females and 1 male 8.00
12 females and 1 male 15.00
A few youngsters at 60c each.
Send M. O. pigs forwarded by first express. Dr. E. C. Goodrich, 416-418 State St., St. Joseph, Michigan.



EGGS

The egg market is firmer under a greatly increased demand. Although the supply continues to increase, the decline in price has resulted in a greatly increased consumptive demand. In addition to this buyers are already laying in a supply of eggs for Easter, fearing a shortage on account of increased buying at that time. Detroit is quoting fresh firsts at 35 to 36c per doz.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	30-32	34-35	25-33
Ducks	30-32	30-32	30-35
Geese	30-32	26-27	30-35
Springers	30-32	29-30	30-35
Hens			

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Poultry receipts at Detroit are light and the market is dull although arrivals are firmly held. Receivers there anticipate light receipts until such time as the present ruling, forbidding the shipment of fowls, is removed at the end of April.

The Packer gives a comprehensive view of the eastern situation as follows:

Never before in the history of the live poultry trade of New York has business been as dull as this week. There were of course no fowls sold as receivers were compelled to clean up last week but jobbers had stocked up beyond their actual needs for the week as the Food Administration has given them until March 15 to dispose of their holdings to the consumer. Chickens, the majority of which were poor and staggy, sold at 28@30c; smooth legged chickens 33c; old roosters 24@27c; ducks 35c; turkeys 25@30c; geese 30@35c.

Dressed Hogs and Calves

Best dressed hogs are bringing 21c per lb. Stock must be clean and of good appearance in every way to bring top of market.

Dressed calves are in fair demand although at times of late the market has been inclined to drag. Fancy offerings bring from 19c to 20c; choice, 17c; common 16c per lb.

Wool

Assorted grades from east of Missouri river: Tubs, wash, .60@.75; medium, unwashed, .55@.60; Coarse, unwashed, .55@.60; light, fine, bright, .33@.35; heavy, fine, unwashed, .30; dark and dingy, medium, unwashed, .40@.55. Taggy fleeces, burry and black wool, 5c per lb. discount.

Boston, Mass.—The Commercial Bulletin says: "Demand for wool during the last week has been limited, although the local market is generally firm, except for short fine wools, which are a bit easy. The government's announced intention to exercise its option, confirmed by the visit of the war emergency committee to Washington this week, has unsettled the trade more or less, and wool auctions have further distracted attention from the regular market. The situation at the mills is unchanged."

Quotations follow: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, delaine washed, 83@85c; delaine unwashed, 75c; one-half blood combing, 77@78c; three-eighths blood combing, 77@78c. Michigan and New York fleeces, fine unwashed, 63@64c; delaine unwashed, 73c; one-half blood unwashed, 75@76c; three-eighths blood, unwashed, 77c.

Live Stock Letters

Chicago, March 11—A run of 19,000 cattle here today, a rather generous supply for Monday under the present zone system of loading, found a healthy, steady to strong market, compared with the close last week, but prices were still 50 to 75 cents lower than the high spot ten days ago on steers of value from \$12.25 up, and generally 35 to 50c under that time on steers going to slaughter below that figure. Anything of a suitable class to go back to the country for stocker and feeder purposes, however, is hold-

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

WASHINGTON, L. C., 6:13 P. M., MAR. 14, 1918

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

My amendment preventing the use of any money by any department of the Government in the work of potato grading and making it unlawful to do so was adopted by the Senate today. Amendment is as follows: Provided that no part of the money heretofore appropriated by this act or any unexpended balance herein or heretofore appropriated shall be used to defray the expenses of the Food Administration or any other department of the Government in the work of grading potatoes and no regulations shall be made therefore. Provided further that it shall not be lawful to grade potatoes as to size or otherwise interfere with the marketable value thereof when such products are free from blight, dry rot, and other diseases, harmful to the public health.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH

ing up well, this trade being 10 to 15c higher to way and at the season's top levels to date.

Good to best heavy steers, which bore the brunt of last week's decline which came under the heaviest week's run of cattle of the year, were relatively the slowest, poorest sellers again today, though fully steady with late last week. A single prime Angus steer of the W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Iowa feeding and weighing a ton at \$14.25, but the carlot top was \$14.00.

Butcher stock sold today on an active, strong market, and veal calves held steady with best selling at \$14.00 to \$14.50 few above \$14.25.

Hog receipts today, 60,000. Best light hogs steady with Saturday; bulk, \$16.75 to \$17.25. Heavy packing hogs quotable down to \$16.00.

Receipts of sheep 22,000, mostly direct to packers. Market steady. Top woolled lambs \$18.00; shorn lambs,

\$14.00; heavy native woolled ewes, \$14.50; shorn wethers, \$11.80.

Less than a week ago best heavy steers reached \$14.50 on the Chicago market. A week later an equally choice kind had difficulty in reaching \$13.75, in fact a general slump in values, embracing practically everything in the steer line of class to sell on the decline above the \$12.00 notch of mostly 50 to 75c and in spots \$1.00 per cwt., was suffered within this period and is yet to be repaired.

A slump of \$10.00 to \$15.00 per head in the market value of a commodity that even before the break was not, in many cases, bringing production cost, naturally does not set lightly with producers. Every cloud, however, is said to have a silver lining, and, while we cannot in view of the present high cost of making gains on cattle that are already ripe for the butcher's block, and in view of the probability of liberal cattle receipts for

several weeks to come, advocate the holding back on such stock, yet we are strongly of the opinion that the market outlook does not warrant feeders, with cattle in their possession that are in condition to take on weight rapidly, losing faith in the future market and shunting thrifty, half-fat steers to the shambles that they are equipped to hold for at least a reasonably good finish.

History has a habit of repeating and the action of the market last spring and summer is worthy of consideration. The March 1917 top on beef steers at Chicago was \$12.00. This figure was bettered every succeeding month last year until the record of \$17.90 was hung up in September, an unprecedented advance on top steers of \$5.00 per cwt. within a six-month period.

In view of the facts that choice beef steers are now selling more than \$1.00 per cwt. higher than this week last year, that cattle laid in last fall with the growth and quality capable of making choice heavy beefs by this time, even by mid-summer, have been rather closely garnered, and that few heavy fleshy feeders have been taken to the country since last November, nor has inducement to make cattle of or closely approaching market topping qualifications been forthcoming in recent months, is it too much to expect that last year's advancing spring and summer market will be repeated this year?

Aged steers are scarce all over the country and we cannot but believe that choice, thick-fat cattle, and mediums to good classes of commercial beef steers weighing from 1100 to 1250 lbs, as well, for the latter must continue to get the benefit of enormous Government contracts, will be appreciated by killers during the late spring and summer of 1918 and that they will command prices that will give their feeders little or no room to complain or to regret that they did not send them to the shambles in half-fat condition when nearly everybody else was doing it.

Announcing The Liberty Silo

A new type of silo made by the McClure Company, manufacturers of Saginaw Silos.

More non-conducting to heat and cold than any silo ever made of wood or any other material.

Will make and keep silage under extreme low temperatures better than any silo known.

Built of Redwood—nature's best silo material.

So rigid that no cables are necessary. Easiest to erect—simplest form of construction.

Pleasing in appearance. Both inside and outside walls smooth and even.

Prices so low it will astonish you. Write today for circular No. 386 describing the new Liberty Silo.

McCLURE MILKER Soon Ready for Market

Q This remarkable machine takes the place of labor called to the colors. Q Practical, simple and sanitary. One man can milk as many cows as three men by hand. Q Insures uniformity in milking—the same operation day in and day out—gives greater consistent flow of milk. Q Price based on quantity production—low in price, easy to install and costs little to operate. Q The Valve Chamber—the heart of the machine—is made of glass, rubber and metal. Body is a molded glass cylinder—you can see what's happening. All connections are rubber to metal or rubber to glass—absolutely airtight—will not stick, easy to remove. Q No milk spray in valve—milk enters spirally, eliminating any danger of spray being drawn in connecting hose with outgoing air—cleanliness is assured. Q Teat cups are made of special heat-resisting glass—will not break easily when cleansed in hot water. You can see any dirt—surface absolutely smooth. Q The McClure Milker is made and backed by The McClure Company—this guarantees its manufacture and standing. You buy from a reliable company. Write for McClure Milker booklet No. 286

Since the first of the year this is the second announcement made by The McClure Company in the interests of the conservation of the agricultural resources of the nation—another achievement aimed at the more successful prosecution of the war, making possible the building of more silos quickly, at low cost, and thereby increasing the feeding value of our acreage.

Recently we placed before you the McClure Milker—a scientific milking machine that saves time and labor in the dairy. Now we have developed the Liberty Silo.

The Liberty Silo frees more acres for the production of food-stuffs. With a silo you can feed more stock per acre than by the old method. This has been proven time and time again over a period of many years.

The Liberty Silo is a product of The McClure Company, old and successful silo manufacturers. We know silo construction and your needs, and the "Liberty" is designed along sound engineering principles.

A Silo for Every Need

In addition to the Liberty Silo you also have your choice of the Saginaw Steel-built and the Saginaw Leader—all types of silo construction proved by years of service.

There is no question as to the value of the silo as a war-time necessity. It prevents waste of time, feed and acreage—builds up the land and provides at all times succulent, nourishing feed for live stock.

Farmers are realizing this condition. Orders are coming in at an unprecedented rate. We believe we have sufficient materials on hand, but if you order now you will be on the safe side.

Furthermore, material prices are continually advancing. Place your order before it is necessary to raise our prices. Write us today for silo information. Ask for circular No. 486

THE McCLURE COMPANY, Saginaw, Michigan; Cairo, Illinois