

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Independent Farm, Live Stock and Market Weekly

Vol. V - No. 31

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1918

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

## Shylock Still Demands his Pound of Flesh

*The Venetian Money Lender is Long Since Dead, but his Usurious Methods still Survive in Many Michigan Communities*

**B**ENJAMIN FRANKLIN once said, "Necessity never made a good bargain." It was necessity which drove Antonio, the Merchant of Venice, to go to his old enemy, Old Shylock, for a loan of one thousand ducats. And this old money-bag drove a sharp bargain; for necessity gave him the opportunity to either secure an exorbitant rate of interest or even up an old score. We hear much these days of the "modern Shylocks;" of those men who take advantage of the opportunity; draw up an obligation in which necessity requires the acceptance of unwarranted and unlawful returns, and satisfy their conscience, as did Old Shylock, by insisting that "it was so nominated in the bond."

It is an age-old question, this matter of borrowing money, and the amount that should be paid for its use. The Bible condemns usury, and all christian nations have provided laws which govern to a greater or less extent, the rate of interest which shall be paid for the use of money. In carrying forward the business of the nation, immense sums of money are required; every man is a borrower to a greater or less extent. However, the farmer who has a mortgage upon his farm, speaks of this indebtedness in a whisper, and many times asks that the transaction be kept quiet. On the other hand the man of affairs realizes that others must help finance his business, and therefore prides himself upon the extent of his credit. All agree that money represents something tangible; and that for the use of money a rental should be paid, the same as for the use of lands, houses, farms, stores or any other medium through which a man is able to carry forward the business in which he is engaged. But money has never been satisfied, it is ever seeking out necessity, and when called upon by necessity shows its claws and seeks, as did Shylock, to drive a close bargain and then demand the fulfillment of every word and line of the "promise to pay." And it very naturally follows that those most in need of a reasonable rate of interest are by necessity compelled to pay the highest rate, while those who could well afford to pay a little extra for the use of money because of greater returns thru its use are given the preference and oftentimes secure loans at less than the legal rate.

The bank is a necessity in carrying forward the business of the nation. No institution can do more to develop a community, to aid individuals, and encourage the industrious than can these financial institutions. By the same token these institutions are in a position to retard development, discourage enterprise, destroy faith and confidence and spread a withering blight throughout the community in which they are located. The reader would be amazed at the startling revelations which have come to the editors' desk since the little item appeared in a recent

### THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

**A**NTONIO, a well-to-do merchant of Venice, had met with reverses, and desired a loan. It so happened that the only person who could supply his needs at the time, was old Shylock, a rich Jew. Antonio had but little respect for the old Jew; and had treated him with scant courtesy. Now that he asked for a loan; old Shylock, remembering the past, finally offers to make the loan, but imposes the following conditions:

"This kindness will I show. Go with me to a notary, seal me there your single bond, and in a merry sport, if you pay me not on such a day, in such a place, such sum or sums as are expressed, in the condition, let the forfeit be nominated, for an equal pound of your fair flesh, to be cut off and taken in what part of the body pleaseth me."

Antonio signs the bond, but is not able to pay his obligation when due, and Shylock demands that the whole matter be settled according to the tenor of the bond. He is offered three times the face of the note, but nothing will satisfy but the "pound of flesh." The learned judge reads the bond, makes his decision, and Portia, who appears as Antonio's lawyer, says:

"A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine, the court awards it; the law doth give it."

Antonio, sorrowfully prepares to make the sacrifice. Shylock sharpens his knife, and smilingly prepares to take his "pound of flesh." As he reaches poor Antonio, Portia says:

"Tarry yet a little, there is something else. This bond gives thee here no jot of blood; the words expressly are 'a pound of flesh,' take then thy bond, take thy pound of flesh; but, if in the cutting, if thou dost shed one drop of christian blood, thy hands and goods are, by the laws of Venice confiscated unto the state of Venice."

Old Shylock finds that such is the law, and then says that he is willing to accept the three thousand ducats, or three times the amount of the loan. Antonio's counsel demands that he go ahead and take his pound of flesh. Shylock knows that this cannot be done without shedding a drop of blood—and he loses all—principal, interest and the "pound of flesh."

issue of M. B. F., with reference to the operations of the modern Shylocks of Michigan's northland. Hundreds of letters have been received; all recounting grievances. Many from farmers who have no reason for complaint; hundreds from farmers who have been held up and "literally skinned financially;" many proving that the "money sharks" had demanded the pound of flesh, and in the taking of it had drawn many drops of blood; and many, very many containing the little heart stories of bitter struggles against mighty odds; of the determination to succeed, of the years of work, of the deprivations and hardships endured; of the little white tombstones in the country cemetery—of the final decision; of boarded windows in the little shack, and now at work in a factory somewhere in a great city.

We publish in connection with this article, letters from among the hundreds received. It is neither our intention or desire, at this time, to bring the Modern Shylocks who are operating in this state in person before our readers. Mark you this, Mr. Shylock, if perchance you read this article, we have the cancelled obligation—the bond in which you demanded the "pound of flesh;" the stamp which you used in making the declaration that your demands had been satisfied, there lie before me this moment. Don't think a moment that you are being spared because of a lack of evidence; in your heart of hearts, you know you are guilty, and "by thy acts you have proven this truth." Would to God that

*Modern "Shylocks", Operating Under the Guise of Banking Institution Charge Farmers Exorbitant and Unlawful Rates of Interest*

you could visit some of the humble homes the writer has visited; would that you might stand the night-long beside that rude cot, and watch the breath as it came shorter and shorter from the heaving bosom of that tired little mother; she whose very last act was to aid in raising the sum which you charged as a "bonus" the loan her husband secured. You, modern Shylock, that pound of flesh you can now have; so take it from that tired, worn-out body which now knows for the first time, rest, peace freedom from worry and care.

Purposely have we refrained from giving many of these letters; the resentful words have been eliminated, we spare you this time of either publishing the name of the money-loaner, the bank its location or the writer. Some have asked us to withhold the name until the writer was free from the powerful tentacles of the giant octopus which holds them fast; other give their consent; others stand ready to give their testimony—but all shall be withheld for the present. We give below the only law provided by the State of Michigan for the protection of those who borrow money.

No. 156, Public Acts of 1891.

An act to regulate the interest of money on account, interest on money, judgments, verdicts, etc.

Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the interest of money shall be at the rate of six dollars upon one hundred dollars a year, and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter time, except that in all cases, it shall be lawful for the parties to stipulate in writing, for the payment of any rate of interest, not exceeding eight per cent per annum. Provided, this act shall not apply to existing contracts whether the same be either due, not due, or part due.

Section 2. No bond, bill, note, contract or assurance, made or given for or upon a consideration or contract, whereby or whereon a greater rate of interest has been directly, or indirectly reserved, taken or received than is allowed by law, shall be thereby rendered void; but in any action brought by any person on such usurious contract or assurance except as is provided in the following section, if it shall appear that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received, than is allowed by law, the defendant shall not be compelled to pay any interest thereon.

Section 3. Whenever it shall satisfactorily appear by the admission of the defendant, or by proof that any bond, bill, note, assurance, pledge, conveyance, contract, security, or any evidence of debt, has been taken or received in violation of this act, the court shall declare the interest thereon to be void.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved June 24, 1891.

The question of charging bonuses and illegal rates of interest was referred to Hon. Frank W. Merrick, State Banking Commissioner, and he sent us a copy of the act which appears above, adding, "You will notice by a perusal of this Act that this Department is given no authority in the premises." The next legislature should so amend the law as to give him authority to bring these Shylocks to time.

Although we have banks at every four-corners in Michigan, it is a fact that Mr. Average Man knows

(Continued on page 5)

### These Sordid Tales Explain how the Modern Shylock Operates to Get His "Pound of Flesh."

Michigan Business Farming:—Enclosed find two paid notes that I paid the chain of banks. If you recall the last spring you will remember that farmers did not have prime bean seed. The banks advertised to furnish the necessary funds to the farmer to purchase beans and potatoes for seed purposes. I wanted to plant some beans, so I went to the local elevator and they would not give them to me on credit, but they said the bank was taking care of those who needed seed, so over to the bank I went, and the bank charged me one dollar for the loan of ten dollars for six months, or at the rate of twenty percent. I needed fifty dollars to pay advance rent. I gave a chattel mortgage and paid twenty-five per cent interest. (This note also called for 7 per cent interest from date.) Yes, the banks stood by the farmer last spring—they simply pulled off a daylight hold-up.

It is high time the farmers awake and look out for themselves. If there is any profit in their farming the banker takes it from them in usury. The government wants the farmer to double his exertions, then the banker sits back of it all and rakes in the shekels. The farmer is supposed to look up to the banker as a Godfather, or something that he cannot possibly get along without. I am ready to take my oath in regard to the interest rates the banks charge and I can get hundreds of others.—Arenac county.

Editor Michigan Business Farming:—I went to bank at \_\_\_\_\_ to secure a loan of \$100 for eight months. He wanted to make out a note for \$100 and give me \$95 in currency and then charge me 7 per cent interest. But I didn't take it, so I cannot send the note.—Mecosta county.

Michigan Business Farming:—The experience I have had during the past year will be hard to believe, but I can prove every word. In 1916 I lived on a rented farm and nearly all the stock and tools I had I was in debt for to the man who owned the place, as he furnished the capital to stock the place. It was a very poor place and would not produce anything in a good year, so I moved off the place and rented another farm. Wishing to be relieved of all obligations to this man, who needed his money, I went to a real estate dealer, whose business is mostly in chattels, to borrow the money, \$241.73. He wanted \$20 bonus, making the loan \$261.73 at seven per cent interest for six months, saying that if I needed more time we could fix that up. Thinking I could make enough from my crops to pay

(Continued on following page)

# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## FOOD ADMINISTRATOR REPORTS ON MILL FEED INVESTIGATIONS

Recently a Calhoun county subscriber complained that the local elevator was charging prices for mill feeds in excess of those allowable by the Food Administration. The matter was laid before Food Administrator Prescott, who reported the result of his investigation as follows:

The mill had purchased its middlings on March 16th from a Grand Rapids firm, and paid \$56 per ton for them, f. o. b. shipping station. By selling them at \$3 per hundred, this firm's profit was actually less than 7 per cent, which is certainly not an unfair profit. The Food Administrator asked the Grand Rapids firm for an explanation of its charge of \$56, but the explanation was not satisfactory, and an inspector will be sent to examine the books of the jobber and ascertain why he must charge price for middling so greatly in excess of the regulation price.

In another instance, a Charlevoix county firm was accused of charging exorbitant prices, but upon investigation it was found that the prices were based on what the firm had paid for these feeds last fall, and that its profits on the transaction were not large. It is the opinion of the Food Administrator that this is the answer to most of the cases that have been called to their attention, and they are hopeful that as soon as all the mills and cleaned up on the old feeds, prices will be nearer those recommended by the Food Administration.

In the meantime there is nothing to do but "grin and bear it, though every case will be investigated and every miller found guilty of intentional violation of the ruling, will have his license suspended.

The Food Administration cites the following example, very similar to the one appearing in these columns several weeks ago, to enable farmers to figure out what they should pay for bran and middlings.

Suppose a miller paid an average price of \$2.10 per bushel for wheat during the preceding month. For one ton the price paid would be \$70.00. Thirty-eight per cent of \$70.00 would be \$26.60, and this is the price per ton at which the miller must sell bran in car load lots. In selling the bran in less than car load lots he may add 50 cents per ton, which would make the selling price \$27.10. In selling to retailers \$28.45. In selling direct to consumers he may add ten per cent as a retail profit, which would make the price to the consumers \$31.30.

## FARM LABOR SURVEY SHOWS MUCH FARM HELP IS NEEDED

As the result of a recent farm labor survey conducted by County School Commissioner Howard Slocum and County Agricultural Agent D. C. Meeker of Shiawassee county, some interesting figures have been compiled, which doubtless reflect conditions in many other counties of the State. Shiawassee county has 4,000 farms it is estimated, of these 1364 reported in the labor census.

Last season on these 1,364 farms there was 210 men engaged for the whole of the year. The numbers engaged for the present year are 125 and the same number are yet to be hired. This shows that there are 90 more men needed as year help this season than last.

The number of men used for the entire summer of 1917 were 190. Seventy men have already been engaged for this summer and the farmers want 145 more. The number of hands used for the short periods of haying and harvesting a year ago were 752. The farmers have contracted for 66 men for the coming harvest season and they will need 475 more.

The figures show that there is a tendency to hire more men by the year and summer season and fewer by the shorter periods. Twenty-five more summer hands are needed this year than last, while 211 less will be needed through the rush season.

## COUNTY AGENTS REQUESTED TO KEEP M. B. F. POSTED

The following account of the meeting of the Brockway Township Farmers' Club was furnished by County Agriculturist C. L. Brody of St. Clair county. County agents in every part of the state will find it to their advantage to send in reports of this kind, or of anything pertaining to their work which might be of general interest. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will be glad to give space to communications of this kind. "Brockway township (St. Clair county) farmers are pledged to do their utmost to produce the things needed by our army and navy. The farmers reached this decision at the meeting of the Brockway Farmers' club on March 28th. Al-

though the farmers believed that certain rulings and restrictions did not appear to be exactly fair to them, they did not hesitate to go on record as ready to do their utmost. Many vital subjects of importance to farmers were discussed at the meeting of the club, which is one of the most active organizations of its kind in the Thumb district."

## STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

**Charlotte**—If present plans of the state food administration and the Dry Milk Company of this city can be carried out Charlotte will become the milk center of Michigan. Because of the high cost of production many condensaries have been compelled to close down and consequently there is a tremendous surplus of milk on the market. The plan proposed is to concentrate the milk, after removing the cream, removing the bulk of the water and ship the concentrated product to the Charlotte plant to be manufactured into dry milk. If the proposed plans are carried out the Charlotte plant, which is one of the best in the state, will require additions to care for the increased shipments.

**Houghton**—A carload of sheep, purchased by H. H. Halliday of the state live stock commission will arrive here in a few days for distribution among Upper Peninsula farmers. A second carload is being sent to Grand Rapids for distribution in Western Michigan and a third to Bay City for the farmers of the eastern part of the state. Commissioner Halliday admits that the problem of distribution is a difficult one, and that it is hard to get the right kind of stock. There is a heavy demand for the sheep from farmers all over the state. Two hundred sheep are shipped in each car.

**Rogers**—A tract of 4,000 acres, formerly owned by John G. Krauth of Rainy Lake has been purchased by Detroit parties and will be used as a ranch. The Detroit men purchasing the property plan to spend a large amount of money on improvements in stocking the ranch. The tract comprises one of the finest locations in Presque Isle county, has excellent soil and water, and is well suited to livestock husbandry. A large number of cattle and sheep are being shipped north to the ranch.

**Caro**—The Tuscola County Farm Bureau is advising farmers to grow alfalfa. Grim alfalfa is recommended for the heavy land of Tuscola county. On account of the present high prices of cotton seed meal and other protein concentrates many farmers in this vicinity are turning to alfalfa, and indications are that a large acreage will be seeded this spring.

**Union City**—Health clubs have been organized in nearly every township and school district in Calhoun county. The clubs are a part of the Calhoun Health Extension league, and the members are pledged to obey the common rules of keeping well. A great deal of educational work along the lines of health improvement is being accomplished.

**Adrian**—Lenawee county farmers are anxious to get Ford tractors. Applications are coming in to the county agent and the county war preparedness board by the dozen. As far as known no steps have been taken by the State board to apportion the tractors among the counties, it is simply a matter of "first come, first served."

**Caro**—The Indianfields Farmers' club at its March meeting voted to omit its usual "smoker" for the remainder of the war. The club members are trying to put in actual practice one policy of conservation. The question "Shall we have a Tobaccoless Day as Well as a Meatless day?" was discussed by Mrs. R. W. Black.

**Elkton**—Charles L. Morse has been elected manager of the Farmers' and Gleaners' Co-operative Elevator company here to succeed Joseph Heaton, resigned. This elevator has been doing a large volume of business under the management of Mr. Heaton who is well known in eastern Michigan.

**Cassopolis**—Farmers are not buying Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps, according to the metropolitan press. Charles Bissell, a Marcellus farmer, gave that statement a lie last week when he invested \$600 in War Savings certificates.

**Bad Axe**—Farmers here hope to organize a co-operative department store. It is planned to raise \$30,000 by having three hundred farmers, or anyone who wished to do so, put in \$100 each and become stockholders in the company to be organized and operated in the same manner as a co-operative

elevator. The stockholders are guaranteed a fixed rate of interest on their money with remaining dividends to be apportioned according to the amount of business that each stockholder does with the company. A national co-operative store organizer will be brought to Bad Axe to organize the company after the shares have been sold.

**Grand Ledge**—A. B. Niles of Grand View Stock Farm, this city, has presented the Red Cross society with a handsome pure-bred Holstein bull calf which will be sold at Grand Ledge to the highest bidder on April 13, 1918. This calf is a fine individual, nicely marked. He is sired by Mr. Niles' herd sire Kirkwood Korndyke Hengerveld 179585, which is a young bull of excellent breeding. His sire is by Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and out of a 30-lb. daughter of Pontiac Aggie Korndyke and represents distinctly one of the combinations of three direct generations of 30-lb. cows and one in which two of the cows have records above 1,200 lbs. butter in one year. His sire has five 30-lb. daughters who have each produced one or more 30-lb. daughters who have each produced one or more 30-lb. daughters. His dam is a 29-lb. daughter of Prince Cornicopia Wayne, whose sire has four 30 lb. daughters and is a son of the former world's champion, Lilith Pauline De Kol. The calf's dam is a splendid producer. Was grand champion female at the 1916 Central Michigan Holstein cattle show at Lansing. Her dam is a 32-lb. cow who comes of world champion blood on both sides; her sire and her dam's grandsire are both brothers to the first 35-lb. cow, who comes of world's champion blood on both sides; her sire and her dam's grandsire are both brothers to the first 35-lb cow, Colantha 4th, Johanna. Mr. Niles considers that in this calf, Grand View Korndyke Hengerveld, you have a combination of breeding that is good enough to head any herd.

## HOW THE MODERN SHYLOCK GETS HIS "POUND OF FLESH"

(Continued from page 1)

the note and expenses too, I agreed to it. We all know what crops were last fall. Out of ten acres of beans I got six and one-half bushels, and consequently we had to "fix it." At the end of six months he needed his money and I was compelled to pay \$20 more bonus for the next six months, and seven per cent interest. But that's not all. The first loan was made May 1st, and October I had a chance to sell two cows providing the man could arrange with this real estate dealer to take his paper. We went right down to see him and had no trouble at all in making the deal. All he wanted was \$15 to release the cows. I stood \$10 of this and the buyer \$5. The price agreed on was \$150 for the cows. I was credited with \$140 and the buyers paper read \$155.

The second loan on which I paid \$20. bonus, will soon be due and I expect the real estate dealer will want \$20 more for the next six months.

I know more farmers who are being robbed in this same way by this same real estate dealer.—Emmet Co.

Editor M. B. F.:—Most any farmer here can run in debt at the stores all he wants to, for goods that are carried in stock. He can buy machinery of certain corporations on mortgage notes; but when it comes to buying the better goods that he most needs and that fit his requirements, he must have the cash. In the farm papers are advertised many things that most farmers should have, if they are to do up-to-date farming. Fencing, roofing, machinery not made by the trusts, live stock and many things that seem indispensable. These things the farmer in Northern Michigan, the common farmer, has been obliged to go without because the local bankers did not believe in them.

What do you think of a bank that refused a farmer fifty dollars to buy a Shorthorn bull calf, saying he did not think it was safe for a farmer to put so much money into a calf, and the same day loaned two of the worst men in the township five hundred dollars for a license for a new saloon?

The worst will never be told. Few borrowers dare complain. I could fill every column of your paper with incidents that illustrate the ignorance, cruelty and injustice of some of these so-called financial advisers.

Now, here is a good one: It happened in this same Montmorency county. A man who owned and lived upon two hundred acres of land, bought a cow. He had five other cows, but this was a good cow and he had land enough to pasture more cattle. He gave fifty dollars for the cow. He borrowed the money at the bank on a sixty day note. He had to renew the note five times before he paid it. This man did not owe a cent elsewhere, and his reputation was good. At the end of the year he paid the note, and he found that the cow had cost him just ninety-eight dollars. The next Sunday after he paid the note his mother visited him, and at dinner he related that he had paid the note and that he had been greatly worried and humiliated by the banker, who, by the way, is not today the equal in financial responsibility of the farmer. As he finished telling the story his mother exclaimed, "Why, son, why didn't you come to me? I have three hundred dollars in that bank and it has been there two years and I only get four percent a year." Whenever you want a page or so of bank farming in Northern Michigan let me know and I will give you a list a yard long.—Montmorency county.

Michigan Business Farming:—I am sure that if every farmer in this place would write to you, that you would be swamped with letters in regard to the way the bankers around here charge. I have owed at one time as much as \$1,000 and always paid 12 per cent interest, and I could cite you to many instances where they have had to pay 16 to 20 per cent. It is certainly an injustice to farmers to be charged such interest.—Arenac county.

Michigan Business Farming:—In answer to your inquiry regarding the banking system here, would say they are simply unbearable. The rate of interest is never less than 12 per cent and often much more than that on short time loans, bearing as high as 15 per cent and more. They oblige us to pay a bonus on loans, which is added to the note.—E. J., Ogemaw Co.

**WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER**



WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed the resolution extending the selective draft to men reaching the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917—the first registration day. An amendment offered by Senator New of Indiana to require the immediate training of all youths between the ages of 19 and 21 years was rejected. Senator Townsend of Michigan was one of the thirty-six senators to vote against the New amendment. Sentiment for compulsory military training is apparently gaining strength every day and it is very likely that the proposition will be presented in the form of a bill in the near future. Action will be hastened, it is expected, by the recent endorsement of military training by educational institutions in a number of states. That the proposition will meet with stiff opposition when submitted to debate and vote is generally conceded by even the most enthusiastic of its proponents. The feeling will not down among certain influential members of both houses that the present is not the time to discuss a proposal which cannot be of any material assistance in the present war. The matter is one which should have the immediate consideration of all citizens, who should take the time to write their representatives their views upon the subject.

The information that General Foch, French chief of staff, has been appointed to supreme command of all the Allied and American forces in France, is hailed with the utmost satisfaction in Washington. That this will lead to the immediate unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which all Allied military men have urged for many months, is firmly believed. It has been known right along that the various Allied armies were not fighting at fullest efficiency because of a division of efforts. In practically every battle to date the Allied armies have fought at a disadvantage and in many instances it has been necessary to outnumber the foe in both men and guns in order to accomplish results that should have been secured with much smaller forces. The average individual argues that these are lessons which the Allies should have learned long ago, and that their failure to do so has been one of the reasons for the prolongation of the conflict.

The senate investigating committee which has been turning the spotlight upon the various war preparations and have discovered a lot of irregularities and delays and misuse of the war funds, has just disclosed the startling fact that instead of the 12,000 aeroplanes which everyone has supposed would be at the disposal of our aviators on the French front by July 1st, there will actually be no more than 25 machines available! More startling still is the information that it has cost over a billion dollars to perfect the 25 machines that have been manufactured or are in course of completion. As if this were not enough to discourage the people's faith in the effectiveness of the American aeroplanes, it is also learned that there is a grave question as to whether the marvelous "Liberty Motor" which experts a few months ago were proclaiming to be the most perfect aeroplane motor ever manufactured, will serve the dual purpose of propelling both bombing and fighting planes. In fact, English experts declare the motor not adaptable to fighting planes. The investigating committee has severely criticized the aeroplane board, of which Howard Coffin, formerly of the Hudson Motor Car Company, is the head, for the utter failure of its program.

Japan will build ships for the United States. She has agreed to start construction at once on 25 to 30 craft to be put into Allies' service in exchange for American steel. This program will swell the U. S. tonnage by approximately a quarter of million tons, and added to the Dutch ships recently seized gives us a very respectably-sized complement of merchant vessels. The refusal of the Dutch seamen to man the vessels seized by the government, and the general shortage of skilled sailors presents a very serious problem. An exceptional shortage, also of shipbuilding materials, and of coal and coke, at the shipyards at a time when the shipbuilding program should be speeded to its limit, is also causing the shipping board much concern.

Congress is expected to take extreme measures to discourage the rising tide of disloyalty in certain pro-German sections of the country, and to severely punish those who continue to flout their anti-war views in well-directed efforts to arouse discord. The activities of the I. W. W., the radical Socialists, the "conscientious objectors" and others of like ilk are causing the authorities grave alarm. It has come to the attention of the federal

government that I. W. W. workers practice and openly encourage sabotage, which broadly interpreted, means the use of any method to gain an end. Its influence is even being felt in governmental operations, and if allowed to thrive, unchecked, may very shortly become a menace to not only law and order, but the nation's war preparations as well.



Whale steak has been introduced into the markets of Vancouver.

Japan produces more than one-half the world's supply of camphor.

The Government needs 11,000,000 feet of spruce for airplanes each month during 1918.

Because of the scarcity of horses in France, girls drag the harrows, usually three girls to each implement.

Large quantities of sugar are being shipped from Cuba to Vera Cruz at an average of six cents per pound.

The partridge is among the most prolific of birds. The hen lays from 14 to 18 eggs and usually hatches them all.

A new system of incubation hatches chicks by the heat of an electric heater under a glass bell in which the eggs are placed.

For the third successive year daylight saving was introduced in France on March 10th when all clocks were put forward an hour. It is expected that this will result in a saving of 500,000 tons of coal.

It is not generally known that the banana is an annual. The fruit comes to a maturity about a year after the shoot is planted, the tree subsequently attaining a height of from 8 to 10 feet and a girth of 36 inches. The life of the banana tree however is not long.

News from home has been scarce "over there," but just recently a weekly newspaper called "Stars and Stripes" has been issued, under the direction of the Intelligence Section which gives about 1,400 words each issue of information supplied directly by the Committee on Public Information to the French Government. Practically the entire paper is devoted to American news.

The total amount the government provides the President of the United States for salary, clerkhire and White House expenses, is \$260,000 annually. Of this \$75,000 is straight salary, \$25,000 for traveling expenses and \$160,000 for the rest.

At the present time it is estimated that there are throughout the world about 560,000,000 Christian adherents, of which 270,000,000 are Catholics and 170,000,000 Protestants; nearly 400,000,000 Confucians and Taoists; 210,000,000 followers of Hinduism; 220,000,000 Mohammedans; 140,000,000 Buddhists; and 12,000,000 members of the Jewish faith.

The gun with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris and killing innocent non-combatants is a product of the Krupp factory at Essen. The performance of the weapon inspired the Kaiser to send the following telegram to the head of the Krupp works: "By the bombardment of Paris from a distance of more than 100 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) your new gun has brilliantly stood the test. By the manufacture of the gun you have added a new page to the fame and history of Krupp. I, therefore, express to you and all your co-workers my imperial thanks for this achievement of German science and labor."

SIXTEEN NATIONS are now at war with Prussia and her allies, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. Austria began the conflict by declaring war on Serbia on July 28, 1914. Prussia which had instigated the war, formally declared hostilities on August 1st. Turkey entered on November 3, 1914 and Bulgaria dallied with both sides until October 4, 1915, finally joining the Germanic combination. The allies entered the war in the following order, the table showing the name of the state, date of entry in the war and population, including colonial possessions:

SIXTEEN NATIONS AT WAR WITH THE GERMANS; POPULATION 993,157,000 AGAINST 156,572,000	
Serbia, July 28, 1914	4,547,000
Russia, August 1, 1914	175,137,000
France, August 3, 1914	37,429,000
Belgium, August 4, 1914	22,571,000
Great Britain, August 4, 1914	439,959,000
Montenegro, August 7, 1914	516,000
Japan, August 23, 1914	73,807,000
Italy, May 23, 1915	37,398,000
San Marino, June 2, 1915	12,000
Portugal, March 10, 1915	15,208,000
United States, April 6, 1917	113,168,000
Cuba, April 8, 1917	2,500,000
Panama, April 9, 1917	427,000
Greece, July 16, 1917	4,821,000
Siam, July 22, 1917	8,149,000
Total	993,157,000

Relations Broken	
China, March 18	320,650,000
Brazil, April 9	24,618,000
Bolivia, April 13	2,890,000
Costa Rica, April 26	431,000
Guatemala, April 28	2,093,000
Liberia, May 10	1,800,000
Honduras, May 18	562,000
Santo Domingo, June 17	710,000
Total	353,664,000

Central Powers	
Austria, July 28, 1914	49,882,000
Germany, August 1, 1914	80,661,000
Turkey, November 3, 1914	21,274,000
Bulgaria, October 4, 1915	4,755,000
Total	156,572,000

Recapitulation	
At war with Germany	993,157,000
Relations broken	353,664,000
Anti-German	1,346,821,000
Germanic allies	156,572,000
Neutral World	188,358,000
World's population	1,691,751,000

**WAR WIRES**

German officialdom has been thrown into a furor by the exposures contained in the personal memorandum of the former German ambassador to Great Britain, Prince Lichnowsky. The Prince gives a frank account of the negotiations between the two governments preceding the war, and throws the burden of blame for the conflict, at least, for Great Britain's participation in it, on his own country. Prince Lichnowsky has come under the diplomatic ban in Germany, and many high officials have demanded that he be arrested and brought to trial. This would probably be done if the German junkers could bring a charge against him which would hold, but they are well aware that he has told nothing but the truth. The Prince did not intend to make his writings public at this time, at least he did not wish them to be published outside of Germany. However, excerpts from his writings have reached Stockholm, where they have been republished.

Many military authorities in both America and in Europe believe that the great offensive began on March 21 by the Teutons, has turned out to be Germany's Gettysburgh. The enormous losses of the Central Powers, variously estimated at from 300,000 to half a million men, can never be replaced. Like the South after Gettysburgh, Germany and her allies may continue to fight heroically for years, but she will be on the defensive. Her man power is suffering such drains that there are no able-bodied male civilians between the ages of 16 and 60 left in Germany except those who are engaged in essential war work, such as the manufacture of munitions. She has no more raw forces to draw from to replace those killed, and must continue to make such use as she can of the enormous but ever diminishing forces under arms to hold her lines, and block the Allied attacks.

The people of the province of Quebec, who from the start, refused to give their active support to the war, are now stolidly opposing the enforcement of the Canadian draft law. This opposition has taken the form of street rioting, and several members of the mobs have been killed and wounded by machine gun fire. The French-Canadian element, unlike the other peoples of the Dominion, take little interest in the conflict. They opposed conscription, and have even gone so far as to threaten open revolt. The present trouble is nothing more than mob violence, although there is evidence of I. W. W. activity, and it is believed that German agents are active in fomenting disturbances. Soldiers patrol the entire city of Quebec and have the situation well in hand.

Argentine is near the breaking point with Germany. The people of that South American country have long wished to enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies. Early last summer following the torpedoing of an Argentine ship, and the diplomatic disclosures which showed Germany's attitude toward the South American republics, the Argentine congress favored war. The president of the republic, who was evidently a pacifist, successfully opposed the step. The torpedoing of another Argentine ship in the Mediterranean on January 25, has proven too much, however, and a declaration of war against Germany by the Buenos Aires government would not cause much surprise.

All of the American forces in France have been officially tendered to the French and British for use against the Germans, and the offer has been accepted. American troops are now moving to the sectors where the fighting has been taking place, and the Stars and Stripes, which heretofore have been seen only on a short line, will float beside the Union Jack and the tri-colors on the fields of Picardy where the heaviest fight has been raging. American troops, are anxious to get into the fight. The only part taken by American forces in the great battle, (as yet unnamed) was by several companies of American engineers engaged in railroad work behind the British lines.

The American public has been warned by the war department that greater casualties can be expected from now on. Up to the present the American losses have been small. It is known that American engineers operating behind the English lines suffered severe losses, but as yet the lists have not been forwarded to this country. With a large part of the American regular army, the National Guard, and probably a few units of the National Army in the battle line, and taking part in active fighting, it is thought that from now on the lists will mount.

Partly as a result of the visit of Secretary of War Newton Baker to the scenes of fighting, and his participation in the great war councils of the Allies, Gen. Foch, the brilliant French commander, has been placed in supreme command of all the Allied forces. Placing all the forces under one command it is hoped, will dispense with a great deal of lost motion, and work for greater efficiency. The move was at first opposed by London, but due somewhat to the influence of Secretary Baker, it is assumed, the English government consented.

The Allied forces under the united command of Gen. Foch, are now having their innings. The French have succeeded in advancing their lines in several places, and the British and Canadians have recaptured some of the lost ground by vigorous counter attacks. Everywhere the foe is completely checked and in most places is fighting on the defensive. With the American army thrown in the balance against him, it is now believed that the Central Powers will find themselves compelled to fall back.

An M. A. C. man, Lieut. Howard Smith, graduate of the class of '17, has been given the French war cross for bravery. Lieut. Smith led 23 men in a raid and captured and held a small section of German first line trench. All of the men engaged were decorated by the French commander. Lieut. Smith, whose home is in Cleveland, is only 23 years of age. He was commissioned from the first officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan.

## U. S. WILL DEFER FARM LABOR DRAFT

Purpose of Government to Leave Men on Farms as Long as They Are Actively, Completely and Assiduously Engaged in Farming, Declares Labor Administrator

"Advise your readers to go ahead with their planting as usual," said A. B. Cook, state labor administrator to an M. B. F. representative, "it is not the government's intention of taking men who are needed on the farms. Every farmer who can show that his services are needed to help grow the crops will be left alone so long as he is actively, completely and assiduously engaged in farming."

This opinion was voiced by Mr. Cook after we had laid before him a hundred or more complaints from farmers that either they, themselves, or their sons or other help had been placed in Class 1, subject to call at any time. It is also the sense of a communication received from the Provost Marshall General's office in reply to a protest sent to Washington last week.

A copy of the instructions to Governors referred to in the above communication, follows:

### WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM Washington

Governors of all States:—A new national and state quota will be announced as soon as Congress acts on pending legislation governing the apportionment of quotas. In the meantime it will be necessary to call a new increment of about ninety thousand men to be distributed equably throughout the United States. The call for these men will go out later in the day. In several cases this call will run over the current quota of the state and boards upon which it is made but the excess will be credited on the new quota of each state and board affected, as will all other excess due to specific calls.

The situation arising from the scarcity of farm labor demands that the call to the colors of men actively, completely and assiduously engaged in the planting or cultivation of a crop but who are in Class 1 and within the new quota should be deferred until the end of the new quota. Please instruct your local boards therefore that the President directs that, in filling this emergency call, they shall pass the order numbers of such men and defer their call for the present. It must be borne in mind that this step is taken solely in the need of the Nation and not for the benefit of the individual. Therefore, while boards should consider it a grave duty to exercise this power to conserve and augment the agricultural production, they should observe closely the conduct of those deferred and immediately upon becoming convinced that any person so deferred is not giving his entire time and earnest attention to agricultural duty or that he is trifling with the deferment thus granted him the board should forthwith call him to the colors. All citizens should assist in making this expedient effective and in bringing to the attention of the boards cases meriting deferment as well as cases in which deferment is being abused.—Crowder.

Scant consideration will be given those who have recently engaged in farming as an occupation, or recently become owners of farm lands, or have made false statements for the sole purpose of securing exemption from military service. It is promised, however, that the claims of every individual for deferred classification will be thoroughly investigated and when found meritorious applicant will be placed in late call or reclassified.

In an effort to determine why certain claims for deferred classification on agricultural grounds which have been referred to us had not been allowed, we sent a representative before the local board for \_\_\_\_\_ county to ask for an explanation of a certain typical case in that county where a young man who had acquired a farm last fall had been refused deferred classification.

This young man is 26 years old. When he became of age his father gave him and his brother 96 acres of land, with the provisions that the boys make all the improvements and that the first one to settle down should buy the other out. Last fall our correspondent decided to marry and according to the terms specified by his father, purchased the brother's share of the 96 acres. Unfortunately, our correspondent, acting upon the advice of the notary public before whom he filled out his questionnaire, swore that he had owned the farm since he was 21 years of age, and applied for deferred classification as head of a necessary agricultural enterprise. The claim, however, was denied and the young man appealed to us.

The local board of the above-mentioned county immediately recalled this particular case as one they had given an unusual amount of consideration. They produced the young man's questionnaire which we examined. Every detail cited by the young man to us corresponded exactly with what he had sworn to in his affidavit, but upon investigating the young man's claims, the board discovered from the records of the Register of Deeds office that the applicant had been owner of the farm only since last fall and that the only cash consideration involved was \$1. Of course, the logical inference was that the young man had secured possession of the farm and had sworn falsely for the sole purpose of escaping the draft,

and the board recommended as follows to the district board: "Claims to have owned farm four years; farm was transferred to him on Oct. 24, 1917, for \$1 down and \$4,000 in 20 years. We recommend that he be placed in division E, class 1." The district board acted upon the recommendation and the young man was called for examination April 3rd.

After a careful review of this case, it is our candid opinion that this young man was sincere in his intentions and should be given deferred classification. Regardless of whether or not he were a farm owner, he had a right to claim deferred classification as a skilled farm hand. But it appears that he was practically, if not in fact, part owner of the land since he was 21 and had been engaged for several years in useful, active farming. The exact facts in his case were sufficient to secure deferred classification and because he acted upon ill-advice to make his plea, as his advisor thought, stronger, should not have been construed as a deliberate attempt to evade military service.

Under the most recent instructions from the Provost Marshal General, the local board in the above case has permitted this young man to file an additional affidavit to support his claim that he is actively, completely and assiduously engaged in farming, and so long as he can show that he

### Suggestions to Agricultural Registrants

1. If you have been given deferred classification as a skilled farm laborer, or head of a necessary agricultural enterprise, show that you deserved it by giving your best efforts to your farm or to your employer as the case may be.

2. If you claimed deferred classification and have not yet received the district board's decision but are anxious to know where you stand ask your local board what recommendation it made in your particular case.

3. If your local board recommended that you be placed in Class 1, or the district board has already classified you in 1; ask the local board for its reasons for so recommending. Perhaps you omitted some important facts when you filled out your questionnaire, and if so, you will be permitted to submit additional proof of your claim and the case will be re-opened.

4. If you are called for examination before you have had an opportunity to submit additional proof, insist that an officer of the board take your sworn affidavit that you are "actively, completely and assiduously engaged in farming," and if such be the actual fact, there is every likelihood that you will be placed in a late call or be reclassified.

5. Providing the local and the district board both refuse to reopen your case, and you are convinced of the legitimacy of your claims, ask the appeal agent that you be permitted to make an appeal to the President, who is the final authority and may, if he so wills, go over the heads of the boards and give you the classification you claim.

6. In all cases, be sure that your every statement is the truth and is strong enough to prove that you can be of more value on the farm than in the trenches, and that it will be difficult to replace you on the farm. If you are actually needed on the farm, you should and we believe, will be left there, but if you are either a conscious or an unconscious "slacker," you should be and will be called in your regular order.

fills a necessary place in producing the food that is necessary to win the war, he will be placed in late call, and if what the State Labor Administrator says reflects the attitude of the government upon such cases, he may not be called at all so long as the food crisis continues.

Another case in the same county is of a young man 22 years old, who is the sole help of a father, 60 years old and ruptured and who owned a farm of 40 acres. The local board recommended to the district board that he be placed in division C, class 2. The district board refused to do this, claiming that the farm was not large enough to require the young man's services, and accordingly classified him in division E, class 1. The young man's examination was set for April 4th, when he was given an opportunity to file an affidavit, and will no doubt be placed in late call.

Other cases that have been laid before us will be investigated as rapidly as possible, and both local and district boards will be asked for a history of each case.

We are convinced that the majority of the examining boards wish to be fair and are abiding by the intent of the government to deal leniently with necessary farm help. Other boards, we are equally convinced, are either arbitrary and prejudiced or else they do not fully understand their instructions. It is such as the latter who are going to be responsible for draining the farming communities of the skilled help, and who should be guided aright before they have proceeded too far. Every case that comes to our attention will be rigidly investigated and every effort made to secure deferred classification for those who are actually needed to produce the 1918 crops.

## SURVEY SHOWS DEARTH OF FARM HELP IN KENT COUNTY

Following is a true tabulated statement of the depletion of efficient farm help, since last May or since Uncle Sam has been taking the farm boys off the farms, showing what available help is left in twelve sections; six sections lying north side of Algoma centerline, and 6 on the south side of the same line, section 13, two boys, aged 14.

Section 14—1 under draft age.  
Section 15—4 boys, 14-17 years.  
Section 16—1 boy, 17 years.  
Section 17—None old enough to work.  
Section 18—None.  
Section 19—None.  
Section 20—1 boy.  
Section 21—1 permanent; 1 transient.  
Section 22—1 permanent; one transient.  
Section 23—None old enough to work.  
Section 24—2.

In the line of twelve sections we find 141 homes controlling collectively 8,140 acres of land and only twelve boys to assist in the work, while still worse fifteen of the controlling or head managers of fifteen of the said homes comprising 1830 acres are under questionnaire scrutiny. We know for a certainty that farmers are among the truly patriotic, and responded nobly when requested to increase the yield, working on an average 15½ hours a day. Can anyone do more? Now comes the statement, "high school boys are to train to help the farmer." Will they prove efficient in the court house or office if the officials were drafted? No more can they do the experienced work on the farm and cope with the threatening, changeable elements, and farther, the upstart from the city schools is too smart to be criticized by the farmer. He has been proven to jump the job, even at any critical time, seed time or harvest, if chastised.

Now, under these true existing statements, shall the government of the U. S. allow the depletion of farm and farm products, which is not adequate for ourselves or our allies. Shall the government allow these conditions to still become worse by compelling the remaining help to leave the farm? If any of us fathers are taken sick, what is the outcome? These statements are open to any government official for investigation.—C. M. D., Rockford, Michigan.

## WELL, WELL, COLORADO BEAN MEN SLOW TO GRAB OFFER

C. W. Crum of McBrides, sends us the following clipping which shows what ingrates Colorado bean growers can be:

"To date the Food Administration has received contracts from growers for less than 15,000,000 pounds of pinto beans. This is far below the response that was anticipated when it was announced that the Food Administration would find a market for the beans and take the entire output at eight cents a pound. Unless signed contracts from growers are received for several times this amount of beans within the next few days the plan will not be successful, and growers and shippers will lose the benefit of the Food Administration publicity and introductory campaign for pinto beans. The beans have proved a splendid crop for Western Nebraska and success in disposing of the present crop means much to development of the industry in that section. Growers should get contracts at once from their county agents or send to the Bean Section, U. S. Food Administration, Denver, Colo.—Madison Chronicle, published at Madison, Madison County, Nebraska.

## HAVE YOU ORDERED YOUR SEED CORN YET?

Although the State War Preparedness Board recently placed an order for 80,000 bushels of seed corn, and has spent considerable money in locating and purchasing the corn, there are still many farmers in the state wondering where they are going to buy seed corn.

Do you need seed corn? Tell your county agent, or the chairman of your county preparedness committee, who will forward your order to the chairman of the distributing committee. This corn was bought by the state after an exhaustive test of its germination, and is probably as dependable if not more so than the majority of corn on the market. It sells to the farmers for \$5 per bushel.

## FLORIDA INCREASES ACREAGE OF HER IRISH POTATOES

The acreage of early Irish potatoes in Florida, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, shows an increase of about 69 per cent over the preceding year. The acreage in 1917 was 19,344 acres and the present year 32,730 acres. Planting began about Jan. 10th, in some sections, but in others was delayed as late as March 15th owing to the cold weather. Harvesting of the earlier planted potatoes will begin about the middle of April.

Make 12 ounces of bread do where 16 served before.

**FARMER RAISES SOME QUESTIONS ON THE FORDSON TRACTOR DEAL**

In your paper of March 16th I noticed your article with regard to this deal between the state and Mr. Ford and his tractor. To begin with, I had seriously contemplated buying one of these tractors and have repeatedly heard it rumored that the price would be no more—if as much—as the price of his touring car—why this larger price? Have seen the tractor and can't understand why it should cost so much more than his car. Again why must we buy these tractors from the state? Why should the state take control of this proposition unless it can directly help the farmer thereby? And how is it helping the farmer by demanding spot cash? The only alternative being a loan from our local banks at a more or less high rate of interest. If we must pay cash, why not buy from Mr. Ford direct? If we can't pay cash (and many of us can't) why not the privilege of buying of our local implement dealers who in the majority of cases give the farmer a fair and reasonable amount of time in which to pay. In plain English, why so much of this "red tape" war board business, etc.? Is it getting "out of style" for the farmer to run his business in his own way?

I understand also, that on to this handsome price is tacked a condition to the effect that the man who buys must agree to keep his tractor at work all the time the season through and directly he gets his own tractor jobs done he must seek other fields of endeavor. Is this true? If these are the conditions will you kindly help me to see what the farmer is to get out of this? The old horses look mighty good to me beside this new proposition—and I guess we can worry along another season together. To the old saying "Charity begins at home" I should like to add, so does the farmer's work and if he does this work well its likely to end at home unless he works all of the twenty-four hours.

Let me say in closing that I appreciate the splendid work your paper is doing in behalf of the farmer.—G. A. W.

The above letter from our reader at Ann Arbor brings up some very interesting questions which we can only explain as follows:

Let us answer the questions in order in which they appear.

A—It was rumored two or three years ago that Mr. Ford's tractor would sell at less than \$500.00. The price of \$750.00, however, was made on a contract for one thousand machines so we presume this to be his lowest cash price.

B—The tractor will weigh at least twice as much as the touring car and has twice as much power. Early in the game Mr. Ford brought out a light tractor which was the same model "T" Ford Motor. This has been abandoned for a heavier Ford motor built on the same style.

C—The state of Michigan is the only distributor to our knowledge for people to secure Ford tractors for direct distribution this season. Regular Ford dealers in this and other states have not been able to get them so we understand.

D—Regarding the matter of terms we believe the state should have helped the farmer by selling them on contract to be paid for after harvest. This matter we now have up with the War Board but there is little hope for any of these tractors being sold for other than cash.

E—To the farmer who cannot pay cash or who would be forced to borrow money at a high interest, we can see no reason why he should not buy thru his local dealer who offers him a fair and reasonable amount of time in which to pay for a tried and proven tractor several of which have been on the market in Michigan for many years and are giving first rate service.

F—According to the published reports it was stipulated by Mr. Ford in signing this contract in the state that these tractors must be used on more than one farm. We ourselves, do not see how this can be made practical but we are quite willing to be shown and will publish this information as soon as it is available.

**STRONG WORDS ON POTATO GRADING DEAL FROM NEW YORK FARMER**

I enclose a clipping from the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* which has the appearance of having been written by a disinterested party. Now here are some facts I know about the matter.

The Boggs potato grader of Atlanta, N. Y., has recently been purchased by Mr. H. C. Hatch a potato dealer, and Mr. Daniel Shultz now in some way connected with Mr. Hoover, but formerly a potato buyer. This committee mentioned in the article has been to Atlanta so the article says, talking with the farmers and dealers regarding the grading of potatoes. Now I wish the true sentiment of the potato growers in this section could get its true colors before Congress but it seems that some dirty hounds who have an ax to grind have the only real bearing on the situation. I believe the ones interested in this grader

factory are the authors of this article also they are the principal ones who interviewed the committee which visited Atlanta, if a committee came here. As a matter of fact, and you can print it if you like, if we have the present system of drawing our principal crop to market and having the cream skimmed off and draw the whey home to feed up or dump in a gully. I know I am speaking the sentiments of every potato grower when I say that growing potatoes will be a thing of the past.

If a few bloated suckers are going to supply food for a country engaged in war, by misrepresentation of the facts as to the farmers' wishes, the machinery will soon stop for fuel.

The farmers in this section do not want graders as we've always been able to sell our crop heretofore. Now in many cases from a third to a half of the crop is graded out and the price offered for the seconds is an insult. The help who run the graders say it's all wrong and in a number of cases the buyer regards the present large screen as an insult to the grower.

I am pleased with the stand you have taken in the matter. The people will feel the result if the present system is maintained.

I will try to find out who the committee interviewed and report later.—D. W. Briggs, Naples, Ontario County, New York.

**GRANGE OFFICIAL ORGAN TAKES A WHACK AT E. PERCY MILLER**

Here's how "Jim" Helme of the *Michigan Patron* sizes up Potato King Miller:

"At the recent potato growers' meeting at the Agricultural college one Miller appeared to defend grading. He is a member of the potato branch of the Hoover food administration and admitted he was responsible for the potato grading scheme. He is a dollar-a-year man.

"Miller is a member of the firm known as the Albert Miller Company, also known as the "Big Potato Kings of Wisconsin." The firm is probably the largest operator in potatoes in the United States. Of course they don't grow potatoes, they buy 'em and sell 'em. That's where the millions are. When the scarcity of cars was on last winter for shipping potatoes the Miller company teas-

**DEALERS, GIVE US THIS INFORMATION**

President Hinyan of the Michigan Potato Shippers' Ass'n advises M. B. F., that the discrimination against Michigan in the matter of car supply, freight service and rates, is a determining factor in the prices that dealers are able to pay farmers for their produce and explains why farm products command a higher price in some other states, even farther distant from the primary markets. If this be true, it behooves growers, shippers and commission agents to get busy and make a united demand for better service and rates. Any data either growers or shippers may have upon this subject will be of valuable assistance in helping us to secure more equitable service. Send it in to us.

ed a large number of U. R. T. private refrigerator cars. Under government ruling private cars must be returned to the owner. So Miller always had cars to ship with and the farmers didn't.

"Between establishing grades and taking advantage of the private car regulation Miller's dollar-a-year job was highly profitable to Miller.

"This is the trouble with the whole food administration. Distributors are in control of the potato committee, the bean committee, the sugar committee, etc. "Not a single producer on these committees.

"Until farmers are recognized on these committees it will be the same old story. Distributors will profit farmers will not. A usual organization wins."

**G. R. & I. R. R. ENCOURAGES SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION IN N. W. MICH.**

Referring to your letter in your issue of last week signed W. F. A., Copemish, asking with reference to growing sugar beets and shipping them to factory:

I appreciate your kindly reference to our efforts in the matter of trying to introduce the sugar beet industry in Northwestern Michigan and if your correspondent is really interested and will arrange for local meeting of farmers to discuss this proposition with representative from the beet sugar factory I shall be glad indeed of the opportunity of co-operating with him in the matter. For his information and for possible further local co-operation Messrs. J. H. Reed & Son owners of "Maple Home Farm" at Copemish have previously written to me in the matter.

We have either held or scheduled to hold meetings at the following points:

Cedar Springs, Howard City, Reed City, Tustin, Manton, Lake City, Merritt, Falmouth, Fife Lake, Mancelona, Spencer, Copemish, South Boardman, Cadillac, Kalkaska, Boyne Falls, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Brutus, Traverse City, Pellston, LeRoy, Buckley, Boon, Harrietta, Messick and Levering.

The Holland-St. Louis Sugar Company, Holland, Michigan is taking contracts, represented at the meetings by either Mr. S. R. McLean by either Mr. S. R. McLean Manager of the Holland plant or his assistant Mr. L. S. Markley and Mr. B. C. Hubbard, Manager St. Louis plant.—W. P. Hartman, Ag'l & Ind'l Agent.

**SHYLOCK STILL DEMANDS HIS "POUND OF FLESH"**

(Continued from page 1)

mighty little about the business; this is quite evident from the numerous letters we have received complaining about rates on short time paper—accommodation notes; and the writer believes that the bankers, as a whole, are responsible for this condition. Somehow, when a man enters the average bank to borrow a little money, he feels that he is entering into the presence of the "high and mighty," notwithstanding the fact that a majority of country bankers are approachable and quite willing to advise and assist their patrons, but somehow the average cashier don't unbend. He deals in money; a dollar is supposed to be worth one hundred cents; so he neither has to show goods or apply the rules of salesmanship. The borrower is quite as necessary to the bank as the man who deposits his money. It takes both to complete the transaction—depositor and borrower. The one however, enters with jaunty air, is given a hand-shake and how-do-you-do, while the other enters and departs as mysteriously and quietly as though indeed someone was conferring a great favor; in the meantime he, the borrower, giving a note or other obligation, which is fully equivalent to the money, and paying well for the accommodation.

The writer knows of no bank, either in city or country that will make a short-time loan of small amount at seven per cent. Just take your pencil and figure out the interest charge on \$25 for thirty, or even sixty days at seven per cent. All legitimate banks have certain fixed charges for short time loans; this payment must include the cost of making the transaction, and it should be evident without argument, that it costs just as much to loan \$10 for thirty days as it would cost to loan \$500 for six months, so far as the actual cost to loan is concerned. But when it comes to charging bonuses for the use of money and interest in addition there will be found neither legitimate precedent to warrant or law to sanction such a hold-up game.

In this hour of our nation's need; at this time when the Federal Government is asking the farmer to take all the chances; to buy seed and implements to increase production that the armies of the nation may be fed, it is indeed a sad commentary on the patriotism of certain moneyed interests to find that they are tying the strong right arm of agriculture in this state. The finger of scorn may well be pointed to such, "Thou art the man." We realize, however, that to expose these men and institutions at this critical time would gain nothing, either for the borrowers or those interested in increasing the production of the farms of Michigan. Therefore, we shall leave the matter, abiding our time for future action. If this brief expose shall have the effect of changing conditions, all will be satisfied. If, on the other hand, these sharks are permitted to still ply their nefarious trade, then, indeed, shall a "Daniel be called to judgment."

**WHY NOT A GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION HERE?**

We have received a letter from a well-known farmer who attended a public meeting held at Stanton recently, who states that James McBride the market "agitator" stated that the Oliver Plow Company was charging the State of Michigan, one hundred and twenty-five dollars for tractor plow, which they ship abroad and sell at eighty-five dollars. This statement, coming as it does, from a state official, and publicly made should be given attention by Governor Sleeper.

The statement was publicly made there was no apparent necessity for making it, and if it is a fact that the farmers who buy the Fordson tractor outfit through the state, are to be done up to the tune of forty-five dollars on the tractor plows, it's high time they were apprised of this fact. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has confidence in the business ability of the board that purchased the tractors, as well as in the Oliver Plow Company, and we hope to be able to give our readers some information on the subject next week.

The popularity of Holsteins was attested at the recent sale on the Stirling farm near Mt. Pleasant when in spite of a heavy snow and sleet storm which was raging, 21 head of pure bred cattle were disposed of for \$4747.50, or an average price of \$226.07. The herd had attained a reputation as milk producers and farmers came for a radius of 50 miles to attend the sale, which was held simply to dispose of all farm stock and implements, and was not a cattle sale exclusively. Hengerveld Fayne Sadie Vale, 300990, three years old brought the highest price. She sold for \$450 going to E. L. Salisbury of Shepherd, Michigan.

It doesn't matter who started this war, Uncle Sam will finish it.

Uncle Sam is in a race against Germany for ships and food—Are you with him?

Save food or go on short rations.

## FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

### HOW CAN WE GET RID OF THE BEET TASTE IN BEET SYRUP?

In reply to the Onaway subscriber in regard to making syrup from sugar beets, will say that we tried it last fall. Used the method given in the Farmers' Bulletin No. 832 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The syrup was rich, of rather dark color, but we found no way of eliminating the beet flavor.

If we could get rid of the beet taste the syrup would be very good.—*B. E. S., Lake City.*

Can any of our readers tell this subscriber how to get rid of the beet flavor of which he complains?

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MILLING PRICES AND PRACTICES

Please inform me in the next issue of your paper as to the law governing millers in grinding flour and feed. Have they a right to charge toll at any given ratio they please? Can they refuse to accept cash as pay for grinding my wheat into flour if I refuse to let them take toll out of it? What is the legal price for grinding five bushels or one barrel of flour?—*S. H., Scottville.*

I am in receipt of your letter of March 28, relative to an inquiry of a Scottville subscriber. You ask certain questions. There is no law that fixes the specific charges for tolls in grinding flour or feeds. The charge has only been a matter of custom. As a matter of fact, very few mills now do custom grinding at all. There is no law that would compel a flour mill to grind wheat into flour unless the mill chose to do so, so of course mills have a right to refuse to accept cash as payment for grinding instead of taking toll. Most mills in these days simply buy the wheat and sell the flour. There is no legal price for grinding five bushels of wheat or one barrel of flour. These matters have never been regulated by law.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.*

### WRITE TO FEDERAL LAND BANK FOR FARM LOAN INFORMATION

I have been an interested reader of your paper for some time and would like to ask information about the farmers' loan fund. I have read much concerning it in your paper and others but so far have been unable to find out how to get a loan.

About two years ago the farmers with the help of the banker, organized at least took steps to organize a farmers' loan association here, but nothing has come of it as far as I can learn. I have tried to find out how to proceed but the bankers I have asked do not seem to know anything about it.

Can you give me definite information as to how I should proceed to get a loan?

I read that they are getting them in the west and it seems fair that we should have the same chance. I am enclosing stamped envelope for reply and hope you will be able to advise me.—*W. H.*

We have asked the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul, Minn., to send you complete bulletins describing the farm loan act, and blanks for organizing local associations. We would suggest that any farmer who is interested in securing a federal farm loan would write the above bank. We have found them very courteous, and are sure your request for information will receive immediate attention. The Land Banks are now getting in shape where they can handle a large number of loans, and the plan is working out very successfully, there being a number of associations now operating in this state.

### DEALERS IN SUGAR MAY BE OBLIGED TO BUY BY CARD

Our local merchant has had no sugar for the past three weeks and no prospects of getting any in the near future. I should think that some system of sugar cards for wholesalers, retailers and consumers could be inaugurated in order to make the distribution of sugar more equitable.—*E. L. M., Hope.*

If you will have your grocer inform us from whom he purchased his sugar we will see to it that such wholesale house receives a reasonable supply and if necessary we will direct such wholesale house to deliver to this particular grocer a fair allotment of the shipment.

The Government is now considering a card system covering the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer both on flour and sugar. However, it is not intended to extend this to the consumer just at this time on account of the large amount of machinery which will be necessary to accomplish results.

I believe that with a proper regulation of distribution to the wholesaler and retailer the consumer will receive a much more equitable allotment.—*Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.*

### NO LAW GOVERNING ACCEPTANCE OF MILK BY THE CONDENSARIES

Has a milk factory a right to reject sanitary milk when sent by a milk hauler or a neighbor? I think there is a law on this subject. Six of us in this neighborhood have had our milk refused by the Elsie factory in a sanitary condition. The factory claims the producer can haul his own milk but not his neighbor's. A little spite, we think.—*Subscriber, Ovid.*

There is nothing new in any of the milk laws of the State which covers this matter. A milk factory would stand in exactly the same position that any other business enterprise or industry would stand in toward the general public and which catered to public trade. The writer certainly cannot see how a milk factory could turn down sanitary milk any more than a storekeeper could accept the patronage of one person and refuse that of another without some well grounded and good reason for doing so.—*Dairy and Food Department, Lansing.*

### FORDSON TRACTORS WILL NOT BE SOLD THRU DEALERS

A Washtenaw county farmer, who had expressed himself quite forcibly on the Fordson tractor deal, and whose letter upon the subject appears

#### The Verdict

Mrs. Ray E. Dillenback, Harrison, Mich.

Alas! Our little navy bean has landed in disgrace. Therefore the food administration seeks to drive it from the place. "What has it done," the farmers cry, "it used to be adored!" "From Boston to the Golden Gate it graced the lavish board." "Enough," the heartless moguls cry, "it's getting quite infirm." "It cannot stand the rain or frost, you Wolverines must learn." "That navys are a luxury, your spuds are second class." "Must we forever be obliged to handle you like glass?" "You howled because the price was low and knocked the double grades." "The creameries and packers, too, must suffer from your raids." "You whack at us because we say that pintos are the thing." "A bunch of slackers that you are as loud your voices ring." "Of course the pintos are the kind and though they lack in flavor." "Just gobble them and smile because of gold they do not savor." "Eight cents a pound the year around, until the crop is sold, sir." The dealers cry, so loud and stern, "our price will not defer." "So bury low your life-long friend, the little navy bean." "And off to Colorado send for pintos never seen." "And grade your spuds and sell your swine and haul your wheat to mill." "Though to the poorhouse you must go, you're free from Kaiser Bill."

elsewhere in this issue, wrote us again recently as follows:

"I have just learned that some decided modifications have been attached to Mr. Ford's original scheme, and we can now buy the tractor from our Ford service agent and go direct to the factory and get it which to me seems much more sensible deal—the idea of the state mixing up in this and demanding that the buyer agree to keep the machine going, struck me as a decidedly unreasonable and impractical proposition."

We regret to disillusion our subscriber. His information is faulty. Mr. Ford has not made any arrangements whereby the tractors are to be sold thru Ford dealers. Mr. Ford refused to sell these tractors except in quantities. The state agreed to buy them that way, for resale to bona fide farmers only. Positively not a single tractor will be sold to any dealer in Michigan.

### WRITE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR NEW BULLETINS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued the following new bulletins which should be found on every farm. A postcard addressed to Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will bring a copy of each of them to you free of charge.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 908, "Information for fruit growers about insecticides, spraying apparatus, and important insect pests."

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 927, "Farm Home Conveniences."

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 955, "Use of Wheat Flour Substitutes in Baking."

### REASONS WHY WE ARE SENDING OUR WHEAT TO EUROPE

No question is more frequently asked than why we send wheat to Europe and stint our own people. The first answer is that we send wheat to furnish a foundation for the mixed cereal bread that the Allies have eaten for three years and a half, and not to supply them with a stright wheat bread. We are now eating Victory Bread, a bread that calls for only 20 per cent wheat substitute, while Europe since the outbreak of the war has eaten a war bread which contains from 25 to 50 per cent substitute. They are asking us for wheat enough to make this war bread.

Dr. Alonzo Taylor, representative from the United States Food Administration to the recent Allied Conference in Paris, and an expert on the food needs of the world answers the questions in this way:

"We receive many letters at Washington as to why we want to send so much wheat to Europe when we are told that corn, oatmeal, rice and barley and rye are just as good. They ask, 'Why don't we keep the wheat and send the corn and rye and barley and rice?' I will answer that: We want to send wheat to Europe because you can make bread of wheat, and you can't make bread out of rice and oats and corn. And nobody bakes domestic bread in Europe. You can go to any town in France and you will find that there are no individual bakers there. There will be employed probably two or three men in one place, who will have one large hearth, who will be able to bake 2,000 loaves of bread together, with a minimum amount of coal.

"The bread is delivered to the home; and this is one-half of the diet of that home. It was in peace time and it is now. In peace times there was considerable sugar, and dairy products were plentiful. Now these things are scarce and the bread largely takes the place of these foods. So the bread becomes of added importance from every point of view. Now just visualize this peasant home. Remember that the peasantry in France live in villages, not on farms, and they subsist on the small local store and bakeshop.

"Please remember that the coal in France today is \$110 and \$135 per ton, and they have a good coal supply this year.

"Just visualize an American woman saying: 'If the corn, rye, oatmeal and barley are just as good, I will accept the wheat and send the wheat substitutes to Europe.' Remember that bread is made from wheat.

How much work is it for her to prepare rice or oatmeal or make corn bread? How much of a burden does it impose upon the overtime of the American woman today, either with or without servants? Very little. But it is a burden to a French woman, who is working sixteen hours a day and taking care of a maimed soldier, or a tubercular person, to deliberately put an hour or an hour and a half on her a day at boiling rice or making cornbread. Shall we put this burden upon her? This is the concrete situation."

### HOUSE TURNS DOWN WHEAT PRICE SET AT \$2.50

Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill including the provision for increasing the government wheat price guarantee to \$2.50, were disagreed to by the house and the measure has gone to conference. A separate vote will be demanded in conference on the wheat price.

### YOU JUST BET A WOMAN CAN DRIVE THIS FORD

"The men folks are all going to be so busy that I have decided to enter the auto contest and also pick up some pin-money as I know that a great many of the farmers in this neighborhood have never had a chance to subscribe for good old M. B. F! Tell me, does this automobile run easily and could a woman drive it?"—*Mrs. S. F. C., Tuscola County.*

Probably half of the three million Ford cars that have been built are being driven by boys, girls and women, so there is no reason why you cannot drive the car we give away to some reader of our paper on May twenty-fifth and we would not feel badly if some good lady did win it, either!

Can you imagine, Mrs. Business Farmer, any possible way in which you could please your family more than some day to drive up to your door in a brand new 1918 touring car, that you have won as a gift from your favorite farm paper? How all your folks would enjoy those summer evening drives to town! How handy you would find it every day and what a time-saver it would be this summer particularly when every minute will be so precious.

If you have ever wished for an automobile this is your chance to get it—the contest has started!

# 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

We are advised that the Food Administration has named certain dates at which time the residue of wheat on farms should be out of growers hands. This action is said to have followed information that certain elements were hoarding wheat with the idea of embarrassing the Commission in their efforts to furnish food stuffs to our allies. The dates set are May 1 for the central and southern states and May 15 for the northern states. Applying this to Michigan, a northern state, it means that farmers should dispose of all wheat which they have on hand, and which will not be needed for home consumption or seeding purposes, on or before May 15. We do not believe the ruling has been made compulsory at this time but is rather in the nature of a plea to growers anxious to do their bit toward winning the war. Inasmuch as there is a thirty day limit on all grain held in elevators, this section would mean the speedy delivery of wheat to the seaboard and to our allies overseas.

All reports reaching us indicate the new crop in excellent condition. They also indicate that stocks of wheat still in the hands of growers are very light, so far as Michigan is concerned.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White Standard	94 1-2	.91	1.06
No. 3 White	94	.89 1-2	1.05 1-2
No. 4 White	93	.89	1.04

Uncertainty on the part of the buyers owing to reports of heavy elevator holdings in country elevators, and a somewhat freer movement, have resulted in a further decline in the price of oats. Very favorable weather is reported over the entire belt, and there is every evidence of a large increase in the acreage. As the heavy corn movement lessens there is very little doubt but what the movement of oats will increase materially although there are many who think that there are not sufficient stocks back to make a great deal of difference in the price until we near the next crop.

It is reported that the seized British ships will be used to transport oats. Conditions are looking more favorable for shipments eastward, and we look for an early resumption of export buying.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.77	1.53	1.88 1-2
No. 3 Yellow	1.75	1.50	1.87
No. 4 Yellow	1.55	1.40	1.80

Now that the crest of the corn movement has passed, receipts will show a gradual reduction, other cereals being given their full share of cars for transportation. Corn now coming is showing a better condition and this seems to be especially so from sections where it was least expected. This usually proves to be the case, as was suggested here some weeks ago.

Clearances of corn during the past week were around the 1,000,000 bushel mark; the recent purchases of the Allies moving in large volume. Orders are coming freely from feeders in the northwest who, on account of the high prices offered, disposed of their oats and barley. The general demand is good and the market is in satisfactory shape, although it is expected to work lower in view of the quantity still to reach the market.



**CHICAGO WIRE**—The recent warm weather is causing trouble with corn and the average condition of arrivals is not nearly so good as that of a week ago. Prices are uncertain and inclined to work lower. The market has plenty of oats for the immediate demand. Expect a further decline.

**DETROIT SPECIAL**—The last day or so has seen some increase in hay arrivals. Potatoes arriving in considerable quantities, the demand being fully met at all times and some surplus accumulating. Poultry in good demand and supply continues light.

**PITTSBURG WIRE**—Potatoes arriving in more liberal supply. Market has shown some strength of a temporary nature. Onions continue a drag on the market and large receivers are losing money. We see no hope of any immediate reaction.



## RYE

There is no increase in the rye movement and the market remains firm at \$2.85 per bu. spot. There has been a reaction as was to be expected after the recent slump, which really came without reason. Millers have evidently reached the point where they refuse to bid the market up on themselves, higher prices having no effect so far as additional supplies are concerned. We look for a steady market at about the present prevailing range of prices, and do not anticipate much of an increase at any time.

### Barley

**Milwaukee.**—The Milwaukee barley market closed dull and entirely nominal at the week end and the price level is about 7 to 8c lower than a week ago, due to a reduction of 10 to 15c in bids on Saturday. Sellers refused to accept and practically all offerings were held over, no sales being recorded. Receipts for the week were 225 cars, against 204 cars last week and 112 cars last year. Current quotations are:

Malting, Ia., \$1.90 to \$2.05 for light too fancy; Wisconsin, \$1.90 to \$2.05; Minnesota, \$1.90 to \$2.05; Dakota, \$1.90 to \$2.05; feed and rejected, \$1.80 to \$1.95.

**Buffalo.**—Barley dealers were surprised at the decline in the market and so were some of the millers having supplies on hand or coming by rail. Sellers followed the market down to some extent but were not anxious as they were looking for a reaction, which came late in the week. There was some business in opening shipment. At the close prices quoted were \$2.15 to \$2.30 opening shipment or rail, Buffalo.—P. C. Grain Reporter.



## CLOVER SEED

The Detroit clover seed market has declined 25 cents on the cash article

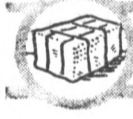
and the market is somewhat quiet and inclined to drag. The reason is about over and country dealers are selling their odds and ends. The better grades of such offerings are going well but the off grades are severely cut. Detroit quotations: cloverseed, prime spot \$20; alsike, prime, \$15.25; timothy, spot prime, \$3.80 bu.

### TOLEDO SEED MARKET

March liquidation put the price of clover down 10c, but the cash prime was firmly held and no one seemed to be anxious to sell. During the week the market was very erratic, it being sort of a clean-out proposition and offerings were of that nature. Alsike was steady with a big trade in the cash prime. Timothy market closed the week without any special features. The new futures of September and October were in good demand. April offerings were well absorbed. Quotations March 23: Clover No. 2, \$19.40@19.70; No. 3, \$18.90@19.30; Rejected, \$18.50@18.85; N. E. G., \$3.60@18.

Alsike—No. 2, \$14.65@14.90; No. 3, \$14.25@14.55; Rejected, \$13.90@14.15; N. E. G. (mixed with clover, timothy, etc.), \$3.60@13.75.

Timothy—No. 2, \$3.45@3.55; No. 3, \$3.20@3.35; Rejected, \$2.95@3.15; N. E. G., 45c@2.75.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	25 50 26 00 24 50	25 00 23 50	24 00
Chicago	28 00 28 50 26 00	27 00 21 00	23 00
Cincinnati	28 75 30 00 27 50	29 00 25 00	26 00
Pittsburgh	31 00 31 50 29 00	30 00 26 50	27 00
New York	30 00 31 00 27 00	29 00 21 00	24 00
Richmond	35 00 36 00 34 00	35 00 30 00	31 00

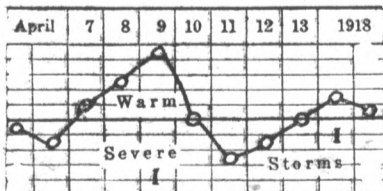
  

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Mixed
Detroit	24 50 25 00 23 50	24 00 22 50	23 00
Chicago	26 00 27 00 25 00	26 50 24 00	24 50
Cincinnati	28 00 28 75 26 50	27 00 23 00	24 00
Pittsburgh	29 50 30 00 27 50	29 00 25 50	30 00
New York	25 00 28 00 22 00	26 00 25 00	27 00
Richmond	34 00 35 00 32 10	33 00 27 00	28 00

There is very little, if any, change in the Detroit hay market. Bad roads in the territory adjacent to this market have kept back the flood of shipments which were expected with the

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 12 to 17, warm wave 11 to 15, cool wave 14 to 18. This will bring about normal temperatures. The storm will be severe, increasing its force as it progresses eastward. Good rains are expected east of great lakes, decreasing southwestward, except that fair rains are expected in all eastern and southern sections. Dangerous storms are expected during the five days centering on March 14. Otherwise good crop weather is expected in large part of Canada and the States. North of latitude 37 crops should be planted and sown about the average time, but south of 37 they should be put in earlier.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about April 17 and temperatures

will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of April 18, plains sections 19, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 20, eastern sections 21, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 22. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. Pacific slope includes all west of Rockies' crest.

This storm will be most severe west of Rockies and will decrease as it moves eastward. Following it will come ten days of ideal crop weather and farmers should make good use of that time as crop weather conditions will not be so favorable to farm work following April 27. Lowest temperatures of April will occur near 17 and following that the season will be forced by rapidly rising temperatures till near May 1. Not much rain last half of April. Most rain east of great lakes decreasing southward, east of Alleghenies. Some southwestern sections, west of meridian 90, will be short of rain last half of April. But where our private advisers are followed good results are predicted.

W. T. Foster

more favorable weather. Dealers are wondering just when this increase will occur. There is no change in the market, prices being fairly well maintained.

Chicago is receiving an ample supply of hay, especially of the poorer sorts. There is a very good demand for timothy but low grades and mixed are in such supply as to make a rather slow market. We would not be surprised to see an increase in shipments to that market and a decline in price.

St. Louis reports a rather slow demand and fairly plentiful supply of timothy and light clover mixed. Clover and heavy clover mixed are in very light demand and the market is well supplied. Looks like lower prices there in the near future.

Pittsburgh is receiving a free supply of all grades and sales during the past week have been slow. Buyers, anticipating a drop in prices, are holding off and buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. There is also an increase in straw arrivals and a lighter demand.

The Baltimore market is over-supplied with medium and poor grades and they are not badly wanted at this time. There is no over-supply of the better sorts, but demand this past week has been light. There are also many reports of hay arriving there in bad condition. Hay which is damp or has snow mixed with it is almost certain to arrive in bad condition when shipped south.

Eastern points report liberal supplies and buyers inclined to hold off for lower prices, which they confidently expect to see in the near future. The New York situation is a little firmer this week but is somewhat irregular, prices being better at some markets than at others, depending on supply.



## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	11.75	13.25	14.00
Prime	11.60	13.10	13.85
Red Kidneys	14.50	15.00	15.00

There seems to be a concerted movement on to knock out the bean market. Quotations on the Detroit Board of Trade are being constantly lowered and so far as we are able to see, absolutely without reason. On Thursday of last week the Detroit quotation on choice hand picked stock was cut 50 cents per cwt. at one smash. No reason for it, gentlemen, none in the world. Oh yes, we know the dope that is being handed out relative to heavy stocks of wet beans being moved at this time, etc., but the writer happens to know that this condition is not nearly so bad as was anticipated and further, that the greater portion of the wet stock has left the hands of the growers, has been dried and put in good shape and is now firmly held by elevator interests. We also know that a firm condition exists right here in Michigan and that jobbers find difficulty in buying car lots to cover sales.

If, as certain interests claim, there is a great surplus of wet stock to be disposed of under a rather light demand just at this time, then it certainly stands in hand those of us who have dry stock to hang on to it for a time. The demand always becomes somewhat lighter just at the turn of spring, but it is followed by greatly increased buying, just as surely as daylight follows darkness. We have never advocated the holding of wet stock, as our readers well know, but we know that Michigan growers cannot sell beans at \$11.75 per cwt., a trifle over \$7 per bushel and make one cent on the transaction. Those of us who raised these beans know what we paid for seed last year and we also know the difficulties encountered in raising the crop and the heart-breaking, disappointing yield. We say to all market manipulators, "Hands off, if you expect to have beans to handle this coming season, let the market take its natural course. We must at least have a price which will pay for the seed. Many of us secured a yield of only 3 bushels per acre."

Our further investigation of the

—for all the farmers of Michigan.—

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM  
FORREST A. LORD  
W. MILTON KELLY  
Dr. G. A. COHN  
WM. E. BROWN

EDITOR  
EDITOR  
FIELD EDITOR  
VETERINARY EDITOR  
LEGAL EDITOR

Published every Saturday by the  
**RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
GEO. M. SLOCUM, Sec'y and Bus. Mgr.  
Business Offices: 110 Fort Street, DETROIT  
Editorial Offices and Publishing Plant, Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
BRANCHES: CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, MINNEAPOLIS

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

Advertising Rates: Twenty cents per agate line, fourteen agate lines to the column inch, 700 lines to the page.  
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry, write us for them.

OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS  
We respectfully ask our readers to favor our advertisers when possible. Their catalogs and prices are cheerfully sent free, and we guarantee you against loss providing you say when writing or ordering from them. "I saw your advertisement in my Michigan Business Farming."

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

Communications and Subscriptions should be sent to Mt. Clemens

## Exemption of Farm Labor

ANY MOVE which will insure quicker and easier victory for our armies should have the united support of the American people.

Scarcely a week passes but what the government takes some step that meets with instant disapproval of the people, and much explaining is necessary to keep their tempers sweet and to prove that the step was taken in the interest of the common cause.

There are other steps yet to be taken before the country has reached maximum production of supplies necessary to the winning of the war.

One of these is the unconditional exemption of skilled farm laborers.

The President realizes the pressing labor needs of the farms. He cannot but know that many young farmers have been sent to training camps who would be a hundredfold more valuable to the country back on the farms. He must sense the disaster to food production that walks hand in hand with the indiscriminate drafting of skilled farm boys. He has a broad enough vision to see that the country's food production can only be maintained by supplying the farm factories with a steady flow of dependable farm help. This supply for the next two or three years at least can only be had by the unconditional exemption of boys and men who by years of training are fitted both in mind and muscle to perform the exacting and arduous duties of the farm factories.

But the President has hesitated to take this step. Nobody except the farmer would understand. The President would be accused of favoritism, of extending class privileges. The situation would be delicate. The President would have to do a lot of explaining that might not satisfy.

The Food Administrations of both England and the United States have solemnly declared that the wolf is at the door. If this be true, the taking of a single farm hand opens the door a crack for the wolf to enter.

The President's duty is plain. Every examining board of the country should be told in language unmistakable that skilled farm labor should be deferred from call until their places at the front are absolutely needed to maintain the morale of the army.

There has been too much "beating about the bush", too much camouflage, too much explaining and apologizing, on this farm labor question. Let the facts be known. Make it plain to the non-producers that the life of the nation depends upon the exemption of producers from military service for the time being at least. Then see to it that not another experienced farm hand is sent to training camp this summer.

## Booze and the Corn Market

WE BORROWED the little panel drawing at bottom of the page from "The Other Side", a deceiving, hypocritical sheet put out by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Ass'n at Cincinnati. Picture No. 1 shows the farmer harvesting his corn. Picture No. 2: the farmer hauling his corn to market. Picture No. 3: The corn after it has been manufactured into whiskey,

starting some poor devil on the road to a drunkard's grave.

The inference is plain: Drunkards create a market for corn; do away with drunkards by prohibiting the booze traffic and you destroy a market for your corn.

"The Other Side" dare not tell the truth about Booze and the Corn market. 'Twould defeat its own argument. The manufacture of whiskey has never utilized more than one-hundredth of the annual corn crop. Moreover, during the last three years when the manufacture of whiskey has been the most curtailed, the price of corn has been the highest of years.

But suppose this market for a paltry hundred million bushels of corn were cut off? The farmer would feed his surplus to the swine; more hogs and less hell would be raised. And perchance the poor drunkard who had spent his earnings for booze might be educated into eating meat,—or mush!

"The Other Side" is snivelling from self-pity. The booze makers tied their own noose, stuck their heads thru it, and are now yelling for mercy as they feel the trap trembling beneath their feet. It is the wall of a dying, damnable traffic.

Which reminds us that the Massachusetts senate ratified the national prohibitory amendment April 2nd, by a vote of 17 to 12. The house had taken similar action a week before. Other states to ratify the amendment are Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota.

A sober nation, for the first time in history,—waits in the offing.

## Roosevelt and His Criticism

WHY DOES Roosevelt continue to criticize the Wilson administration for the things it failed to do three years ago?

Why does the former president attempt to disrupt the rapidly strengthening morale of the American people by his denunciation of imagined and exaggerated shortcomings of President Wilson?

Is the country failing now to do everything that can consistently be done to speed the war preparations? Wherein, pray, is the Wilson administration or American people recalcitrant in their duty?

Why the Roosevelt Criticisms?  
Was the President slow in resenting Germany's violations of our international rights? Blame the American people.

Was the President slow in declaring war on Germany? Blame the American people.

Has the President been slow in pushing the war preparations? If so, there is no one to blame but the American people.

Every act of the President since the opening of the Great War has been timely and opportune. By "watchful waiting," the President has permitted the truths about the war to "soak in" to the minds of the people, so that in practically every emergency that has arisen, they have been forewarned and forearmed and have given their co-operation accordingly.

Could Roosevelt have done any better? Could he have forced the draft upon the people two years ago? Could he have declared war two years ago without raising a howl of protest from the people? Could he have perfected our war machine, and made it efficient—in less time than the President has already done? It is doubtful.

Had Mr. Roosevelt been president the last four years, we should have been in the war in less than six months after it started. But even so, we could not have raised an army big enough to patrol Podunk's corners in any less time than the present army has been raised, and our declaration of war not yet a year old.

No doubt, Mr. Roosevelt would have given everyone who wanted to lick the Kaiser an early chance to try their hand, but it may honestly be questioned as to whether a few nondescript "fire-eaters" or rough riders would have as much effect upon the German line as a regular army five hundred thousand strong.

The United States did not enter the world war earlier because the people of the United States weren't ready for war. The President knew it, hence, he deferred his declaration until his people were firmly converted to the necessity of the thing and ready to give their utmost support.

Mr. Roosevelt used to be calculated a pretty big man; at least, he polled something over 70,000 plurality in this state when he ran for President on the Progressive ticket. If he wants to continue to be a big man and to remain solid with the farmers of Michigan, he should leave off his petty attacks on the administration. If there were any

big mistakes being made at the present time, there might be license for Roosevelt's criticisms, but everything is going rapidly forward, and if Mr. Roosevelt wants to get Wilson's scalp, for the pure joy of scalping he should wait until after the war before sharpening his tomahawk.

## Helping to Win

NINE HUNDRED and ninety nine farmers out of every thousand are loyal to the core. Nine out of every ten of them are patriotic, and will plant their crop this year with the definite thought in mind that they are contributing something to the nation's cause.

It's easy for a man of means to show his patriotism. He buys Liberty bonds, subscribes liberally to the Red Cross, lectures on patriotic subjects, joins patriotic leagues,—as a result of which activities his name appears prominently in the public press.

It is hard for a farmer to show his patriotism. He buys Liberty bonds when he can secure a loan from his local banker; he subscribes modestly to the Red Cross; but he has no time for lectures nor leagues. He is too busy altogether serving his country in the home trenches.

The farmer is expected and asked to do more than the shop-keeper, the city laborer, the capitalist. He is expected to do ALL that they do, but in addition he is expected to redouble his efforts at production, without any assurances that he will not lose money on his crops.

Just how much food the Allies will need the coming year, no one knows; but it is generally conceded that it will be a large quantity,—a very large quantity. It is solemnly declared that the farmer shall increase his production but his exhorters aren't exactly sure just how much.

Nevertheless it is clear that if the farmer is to stay in grace, he must respond to Uncle Sam's prodding. We suggest that every farmer plant his normal acreage. This should entail but little more than usual expenditure of money and efforts. Then, let every farmer who is patriotic, show his patriotism by planting an extra ten acres to some non-perishable. We don't want any more over-production of perishable products. Call the ten acres your "war acres." Give them an extra hour each day of your time or an extra dollar of your money. Dedicate that ten acres to your beloved country; watch them, care for them, bring the crop to maturity, sell it, NOT when the price is highest, but when your government asks you to. THAT will be YOUR offering to the cause of liberty,—the test of your loyalty,—the fruit of your patriotism.

## Don't Begrudge the Doctor His Pay

A BROWN CITY subscriber sends us a clipping from his local paper announcing an increase of price for physician services, as follows:

"Day visits in city, \$1.50; night visits in city, \$2.50; day visits in country, 1st mile, \$2, each additional mile, 50c; night visits in country, double day rates; calls off road, \$1.50; telephone advice, 50c; urinalysis examination, 50c; office examination, \$1.00; confinements, \$15 and up; extra calls, regular fee."

Our subscriber comments: "From my place I must pay \$3.50 for a day call and \$7 for a night call. Can they set prices like this?"

My friend, did you ever hear of a doctor getting rich from his practice? Doctors and farmers are among the fortunates who seldom if ever become wealthy. The average country doctor leads a "dog's life." Up at all hours of the night, sitting thru countless vigils to keep away the grim spectre; called out of bed at any hour of the night to drive thru all kinds of weather and administer to a patient who never pays his bill. These are a few of the many roses that adorn the path of the country doctor. Do you know that doctors seldom collect over 60 to 70 per cent of their bills? But theirs is a calling which involves a responsibility from which there is no escape even if the doctor be fairly certain that he will never collect his fee. When a life is in the balance, few physicians stop to argue about the pay. Really, if any case of illness is serious enough to warrant calling a physician out in the middle of the night, isn't it worth the \$7 to have the pain of the sick one eased; isn't it worth considerable more to have your anxiety replaced by the confidence that the doctor brings with him?

The doctors are not overpaid. Neither are the farmers. Some happy day the farmer will be in a position to set the price on his labor and produce, and then he'll never grumble about the doctor's charge. But in the meantime, take your medicine and pay for it. Be thankful that there's some one near who has the skill to care for your loved ones and keep them from travail and death.





**EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS**

(This is an open forum where our readers may express their views on topics of general interest. Statements appearing in this column will not necessarily indicate our own editorial opinion. Farmers are invited to use this column.)

**How Many Have Had the Same Experience As Our Fife Lake Subscriber?**

We have read and heard so much about the potato situation that have decided to tell our experience in that line. We live in the heart of the potato district whilst we raise all the crops that are adapted to this section and all the stock we can keep, shipping cream, cattle and hogs in considerable quantities. Our main crop is potatoes and as the 1916 price was satisfactory we were urged to plant all available ground in 1917, and were assured that the price would be such that we should receive pay for our labor and expenses and a fair profit. Well we planted \$3.00 seed did the work at the cost of \$2.00 a day for man; applied 40 cent paris green, cost of the rate of \$5.00 a day for man and team and 10c a bushel for digging and pitting temporarily in the field. Drew off a few loads at 80c to a dollar a bushel. And after finishing digging went to our shipping point, saw all our local buyers and offered to deliver as fast as two or three teams could haul them at \$1.00 per bushel. Yes they were worth a dollar or a little more but, they were all filled up and could get no cars. Could not even get storage room by paying for it. We managed to get storage of a neighbor for the supply after filling our own cellars to their capacity. In a short time it came on the coldest weather we ever experienced. This continued for weeks and while we were waiting, things kept happening. Government screens were said to be in force, the price kept coming down. There were no cars when potatoes did begin to move. The farmer was offered from 80c to \$1.00 per cwt., after taking out from 25 to 35 per cent of his crop on the screens while the consumer was paying 50 to 60 cents a peck for ungraded potatoes. All this time our farm papers were preaching organization and co-operation, and for the grower to cut out the middle man and sell direct to the consumer. So I thought I would see what there was in co-operation with the city chap.

Well, I wrote to the editor of one of our great farm papers to see what suggestions he could offer. In a few days the answer came back that of course it was out of their line to handle potatoes, but they would give the address of a couple of reliable parties who were engaged in that business. I then wrote to the people recommended, telling them that we had several carloads of fine stock that we had just moved to the loading station and run them over the Government screen asking them to quote, loaded and sacked. If they wanted them sacked, they to pay freight and to furnish the sacks. In reply I got the following propositions:

**Letter Received From Dealers**

At the present time we are not buying any potatoes outright, although we are handling a good many from your vicinity on consignment. If you have a car of No. 1 stock or several, we will be glad to handle them and use our best effort to get you the market price.

At the present time the market price here is 150 per cwt., put up in 150-pound new sacks. We could probably furnish your sacks at what they cost, which would be from 27c to 30c. We would have to ship sacks by express as the freights are slow and uncertain. We would charge you 7 per cent of the car sales and 5c per sack cartage.

**Letter from Dealer No. 2**

The market is on the decline every day. We are not in the market to buy but handle a good many on consignment. Will be glad to handle them on a commission basis of 10 per cent. Sacks are almost out of the question, old ones from 22c to 24c, and new ones 30c. Market today, March 14th, \$1.45 to \$1.50 per cwt.

So you see it stands like this: Our local market offers 48c per bushel and if prices remain the same one of the Detroit commission men would get us 55.8 cents and the other one 63.1 cents. One day I read in the daily paper that one of the government officials in a speech in Grand Rapids had said that the government was ready to buy potatoes of the farmers in car lots "if the matter was presented in a businesslike way." So I wrote to the quartermaster general's office and requested full particulars of the *modus operandi*, and received the following reply: "Potatoes March 14, 1918. We are not in the market for potatoes but will be on the 15th of April. Potatoes must be No. 1 U. S. grade and sacked and delivered at camps Custer, etc. Give lowest prices on these terms. Must receive offer not later than April 19th."

Not one word in regard to what the cost of production was. This is not the way they talk to the steel, coal, oil, beef and ammunition manufacturers

or contractors for building ships, furnishing clothes, shoes, guns. Oh, no, these men who are piling up millions over night in dividends and profits on watered stock are guaranteed pay for all material, labor and a 10 per cent of profit. But when they want anything of the poor farmer whose income is pennies here the others are dollars—yes, hundreds of dollars, it must be bought on the very latest basis regardless of the cost of production. I also wrote to the Department giving them our local prices also an itemized account of the cost of producing 1,000 bushels of potatoes in 1917. Our farm papers, also city papers have been criticizing the farmers for not keeping books so that he would know what certain crops cost. Would keeping books get him better prices? If the farmers kept books there would have to be an adjustment or there would be a revolution.

**Itemized Statement of What it Cost Me to Produce 1,000 Bushels of Potatoes in 1917**

Seed for 10 acres, 10 bu. per acre, 100 bus.	\$300.00
Rent of land, \$10 per acre	100.00
Digging 10 acres at \$10 per acre	100.00
Plowing, 6 days man and team, \$5 per day	30.00
Fitting, 4 days, man and team, \$5 per day	20.00
Cultivating, 6 days man and team, \$5 per day	30.00
Cutting seed, 4 days, \$2 per day	8.00
Planting, 6 days, \$2 per day	12.00
Paris green, 50 lbs., 40c per lb.	20.00
Spraying, 4 times, 8 days, \$2 day	16.00
Taxes	10.00
Depreciation of tools	10.00
Storing, 5c bu.	50.00
Drawing to market, 5c bu.	50.00
Grading, 2c; storage, 2c	40.00
Fertilizer	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$746.00</b>
Interest on \$746.00, 9 mo. at 7%	\$44.40
10% profit	79.04
	<b>\$869.44</b>

Total cost of producing 1,000 bushels.....\$869.44  
 Almost 87c a bushel.  
 Prices offered, 48c. Local loss, 39c.  
 Detroit Com. No. 1, 63.1c. Loss, 23.9c.  
 Detroit Com. No. 2, 55.8c. Loss, 31.2c.  
 J. A. B., Fife Lake, Michigan.

**From a Dealer's Viewpoint**

While the shipper does need protection against rejections of potatoes when delivered up to grade as per contract and sales by unscrupulous dealers, the grower should not be made the brunt of that cause. Here is the meat of reason of definite grades being established through the Food Administration: Ninety per cent of the potatoes shipped from Minnesota and Michigan are handled by the large dealers, and as they own individually up to 75 or a 100 stations in each state, they have as many buyers also. Now these operators instructed their station buyers as to getting grade and quality faithfully enough, but a station buyer in the stress of competition and anxious to perform his best service, used his own judgment so much as to overstep orders, and naturally rejections were caused on account of inferior grade going to market, causing losses for the very man who employed him and staked his money against the station buyer's faithfulness to follow orders. Therefore, the operator, being unable to control his own employees sought to establish the grade and make it compulsory, and no better opportunity presented itself than through the Food Administration's ruling. It's a good step forward in the

potato industry, and should be encouraged insofar as establishing grades is concerned, for the buyer who unloads the car and the consumer who should be protected from unscrupulous loaders also so that he will get the grade he orders. Now, coming back to the farmer, I claim he is not at fault regarding the quality going to market, and he should not be cited in the matter, for in my experience as a buyer in several northern states, dealing directly with farmers, at no time did I find a farmer hostile to delivering and maintaining grade and quality equal to the demands of the station buyer. Therefore, if the buyer accepts ungraded goods it should not be the business of the farmer to reason why. Are there not food values in potatoes the same as apples? And apples are sold for food all the way from extra fancy down to the grade of chops and cider.

The Food Administration is very fair, as shown in their rules, which is addressed to licensed dealers, and I believe their rules and amendments will be modified as crop production would warrant. But as I mentioned above, if the wholesale operators could have controlled their own forces the farmer was always ready to co-operate.—J. C., Gaylord, Michigan.

**Opposes False Crop Reports**

Can the government of the United States afford to allow those who would continue their unfair practices of falsifying crop conditions and floating all manner of false reports in order to discourage the farmers, that they may purchase their produce at low and unfair prices and sell it to the starving public for twice or three times as much? I say, can the government of the United States wilfully allow such practices to continue, which if further allowed to continue will give to the German government free and unlimited support inasmuch as it causes faithful and otherwise unpatriotic farmers to become dissatisfied to the extent that they feel within themselves that in a way the government has turned them down?—A Subscriber.

**State Should Help Farmers Buy Seeds, Etc.**

I received a copy of your paper of March 2nd and I believe you are ready to give the farmer a square deal and help him in whatever way you can. I see by some of the papers that there has been a large sum appropriated to buy seed and get help, and also to buy sheep for Michigan farmers. There are hundreds of men clearing up new farms in this part of the country that have had their crops or part of them in some cases taken by the frost for three straight years. Nearly all of them owe on their farms yet, and are in debt for most of their stock, depending mostly on beans and increase of stock to get them out of debt. Most of them, myself included, plunged in deeper last year. Made notes for beans and other seeds and the worst and earliest frost of all took almost everything. Now they are almost helpless. So much paper in bank they can get no more. So if the state can not help these small farmers to get their seed and pay for it this fall, without going to the bank or paying cash the big farmer will not only have to raise the stuff to feed our soldiers and the Allies, but also the small farmers who could feed themselves and also do a little toward feeding the other fellows if they only had the seed to plant this year. This is also an ideal place for sheep if we only had the money to get started with. We grow beans, potatoes, peas and wheat, and as soon as the ground is used a couple of years for other purposes no place on earth beats it for clover, timothy and grass of all kinds.—I. M., Nester, Michigan.

**Government Control Extends Only Half Way**

I am a farmer and a farm auctioneer and have a chance to see what the farmers are doing. I see the United States senate has voted in favor of \$2.50 wheat. Good for them! It looks to me as if the farmer was up against the real thing. The government has not thought of saying to the manufacturer of plows, binders, mowers, cultivators, rakes, hay loaders and other farm tools that they cannot charge two and three prices for them. All farm tools have advanced until they cost twice as much as they did 18 months ago. Old tools at auction sales are bringing more than when new on account of the price of new ones. The jug has but one handle and the manufacturer has hold of that.—C. E. C., Butternut.

You will find enclosed a dollar bill for your paper. I received a sample copy this week and I think it one of the best farm papers I have seen. I am a farmer and my son and I have 350 bushels of choice beans in our granary at this writing. I want to raise everything in my power to help win the war. I raise a lot of potatoes but I think I will not raise any more this year, only what I want for my own use, on account of the grading rules.—G. R., Twining, Michigan.

**BLOOD or BREAD**  
 Others are giving their blood  
 You will shorten the war—  
 save life if you eat only what  
 you need and waste nothing

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION



# THE FARM HOME

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



## How We Are Helping

**DEAR EDITOR:**—I want to tell you how interested we all were in your editorial, "Are you helping?". We have often discussed this very subject in our sewing clubs, and how true it is, altho there may be many ways in which we women may be of service to our country, they are very hard for each to find.

The Red Cross work in rural districts must be accomplished by individual work in our homes. We receive no praise from the public; the knitting we do is credited to the unit of our nearby village and as we all know there are few opportunities for us to raise money.

Considering these facts, I feel that the spirit with which our work has been done is more sincerely patriotic than that shown by many of our city sisters. Our work often seems trivial to us; it is hard to keep everyone enthused and interested. We need encouragement, and I believe this exchange of ideas of different localities will be a wonderful help. I am very proud of what our community has done and I am anxious to tell you and the readers of M. B. F. what our future plans are to make our work more valuable.

To begin with, we organized a neighborhood sewing club. We meet at least once a week in the different homes, for work.

At this meeting we bring all the work we have finished during the week, or are working on, and as the different articles are counted up it is surprising to us all how much we have done.

We are planning on making a large poster headed, "Are You Helping?" to be conspicuously placed at our meetings and as our ideas are presented we will post them, in order that they may be exchanged and none of them lost.

The problem of money-raising has been very hard for us to solve. However, at present we are achieving most encouraging results following out a scheme open to all. We are taking subscriptions for M. B. F. With 25 members eagerly grasping every prospect of a new subscription, you would be amazed how easily and quickly the dollars are earned.

Next summer we plan to pitch a small tent at the four corners of the roads which are used extensively by tourists, and here each member will have an afternoon on which she will serve coffee, tea, milk and buttermilk with gingerbread, corn muffins and hoe cake.

I wonder what other societies are planning? As you say, it takes a very short time to write a letter, and if our suggestions help only one or two we should feel well paid for our effort.—Mrs. M. L. C., Sanilac County.

## Free Recipe Service for Our Women Readers

**DEAR EDITOR:**—the book on Economy in Food with recipes and suggestions just received and I truly thank you for the same. After availing myself of a number of the good things recommended will turn it over to a lady who is in the restaurant business.—Mrs. L. M. J., Macomb County.

Upon request from any of our readers we will be glad to secure for them from the Food Administration, a set of these meat and wheat substitute-using recipes.

Below we give a number of "Victory Bread Recipes." Each of these saves from a pound to a pound and a half of wheat. Try them.

### POTATO YEAST BREAD

One or two cakes compressed yeast, one cup lukewarm water, four teaspoons salt, three tablespoons corn syrup, three and a half cups mashed potatoes, seven cups flour (more or less may be needed.)

Mix as follows: Soften the yeast in the liquid and then add (1) salt, (2) syrup, (3) potato, and (4) enough of the flour to make a stiff dough. Mix and knead thoroughly. Let rise three and one-half hours, or until double in bulk. Knead or cut down the dough, add the remaining flour, and let rise again until double in bulk (about one and one-half hours.) Shape into loaves. Let rise in pans until double in bulk. Bake fifty minutes to one hour.

### CORNMEAL YEAST BREAD

One quart water, one or two cakes compressed yeast, three and one-half teaspoons salt, three tablespoons corn syrup, one and one-half cups corn meal, eight cups flour.

Mix as follows: Soften the yeast in a half cup of the water (lukewarm.) Heat the rest to boiling, then stir in the cornmeal. Let it boil up once. Cool, add the salt and syrup, and when lukewarm, add the softened yeast. Then add the flour to make a stiff dough. Follow the directions for kneading, rising and baking, given for potato bread.

### OATMEAL YEAST BREAD

One quart water, one or two cakes compressed yeast, four teaspoons salt, three tablespoons molasses, three cups rolled oats, eight cups flour.

Mix as follows: Soften the yeast in a half cup of the water (lukewarm.) Heat the rest to boiling, then stir in the rolled oats. Let it boil up once. Cool, add

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

the salt and syrup and when lukewarm add the softened yeast. Then add the flour to make a stiff dough. Follow the directions for kneading, rising and baking given for potato bread.

### RICE BREAD

One quart water, one cup rice, one or two cakes of compressed yeast, half cup lukewarm water, four teaspoons salt, three tablespoons corn syrup, six cups of flour.

Mix as follows: Cook rice until soft, in the one quart of water. Cool until lukewarm; then add (1) the yeast softened in the half cup of lukewarm water, (2) the salt, (3) syrup, and (4) the flour. Follow directions for kneading, rising and baking given for the potato bread.

### BARLEY BREAD

One quart of water, one cup pearl barley, one or two cakes compressed yeast, half cup lukewarm water, five teaspoons salt, two tablespoons corn syrup, seven cups of flour.

Mix as follows: Soak the barley in the one quart of water over night. Boil in the same water until soft, mash fine, then cool until lukewarm. Add (1) the yeast softened in the half cup of water, (2) the salt, (3) syrup, and (4) flour to make a stiff dough. Follow the directions for kneading, rising and baking given for potato bread.

### BEAN BREAD

One quart of water, one cup beans, one or two cakes compressed yeast, half cup lukewarm water, five teaspoons salt, two tablespoons molasses, eight 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 one quart of water. Put through a sieve or potato ricer, cool and when lukewarm, add (1) the yeast softened in the half 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.

### BREAD CRUMB BREAD

One quart lukewarm water, one or two cakes compressed yeast, four teaspoons salt, two tablespoons molasses, four cups fine bread crumbs, eight cups flour.

## JUST PLAIN PENELOPE

**DEAR FOLKS:** It's hard to talk heart-to-heart with perfect strangers, isn't it, so let's get acquainted. With your help I hope to conduct the Farm Home Department for the coming year. Yes, I am married, and have two delightful children. I have lived on a farm; I know something of the trials and the hopes of the farm women. I am a busy woman like all of you, but I shall find the time to write you a little message every week. I hope you'll find the time, also to write to me. Some day perhaps we may become better acquainted and we can call each other by name. But for the time being, I shall be "just plain Penelope", at your service.

Mix as follows: Soften the yeast in a quarter cup of water. Add to the rest of the liquid (1) the yeast mixture, (2) the salt, (3) the molasses, (4) the crumbs, and (5) flour to make a stiff dough. Follow directions for kneading, rising and baking given for potato bread.

Each of the recipes given above saves from a pound to a pound and a half of wheat.

## What the Women of the World Are Doing

A Chicago mother proudly, tho tearfully, announces that all her three sons are now in service. One of them writing from France says: "This war can't last for all time, and when it's over and we all come back, life will be worth living much more than before. All the sacrifices you have made will be compensated for in full measure." I wonder how many of our readers have given up their sons to serve in the Great Cause. Tell us about it, won't you?

Women continue to be martyrs to German lust for killing. An official dispatch from France states that the Chaplain and two nuns of the hospital of St. Elizabeth of Antwerp have been executed by the Germans.

Between 1906 and 1916 the membership of city branches of the Young Women's Christian Association increased from 103,353 to 292,191; college branches from 41,688 to 61,569; country branches from none to 7,215; total, from 145,041 to 369,865.

Mrs. John Dibert of New Orleans has contributed \$100,000 to equip a hospital unit to be sent to Italy.

A unit of telephone operators is soon to be sent to France. Successful applicants must speak both French and English with ease. Salaries will range from \$60 to \$125 a month, with allowance for rations and quarters.

The New York mayors committee of women on national defense will award medals to the one thousand housewives saving the most food between March 15th and June 15th.

## New Spring Styles

**SCHOOL CLOTHES** for the young girls between the ages of 8 and 14 years is a problem confronting many a busy mother just at present. Last year's dresses are out-grown, and if used at all must be combined with new material, which necessitates much planning, as there are so few styles shown in which this may be accomplished.

During these ages a girl begins to take a greater pride in her appearance; what the other girls are wearing becomes more important and she wants her clothes to correspond. Don't discourage your daughter when she shows this interest. Don't turn her aside with the remark that you haven't time to "fuss" with her clothes. Even tho it may take a little more of your time, try to make her dresses as she wants them. Allow her to help you select the pattern and material. Teach her the value of her clothes, and whenever it is possible let her help you with the work on them. If more of our daughters were made to realize when young how much there is to consider in the question of clothes, they would be much better able to clothe themselves economically and well when grown to womanhood. This week we are offering two exceptionally clever patterns. They give us an opportunity for remodeling last year's clothes as well as making new.

No. 8731, *Child's Dress*—Comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. With its simple waist of kimona style, short sleeves and little box-plaited and gathered skirt, it is sure to catch the eye of all the young girls. Plain gingham, trimmed with buttons and collar and cuffs of white pique, or the combination of a plaid skirt with waist of plain material; using collar and cuffs of the plaid would make excellent school dresses—inexpensive because of the small amount of material it requires and easily made and laundered. For the fluffy white dress, which every girl, whether large or small, loves to wear, this pattern is equally as suitable. Buy embroidered flouncing, wide enough for the length of the skirt. Shirr with a heading or set onto the waist with a beading thru which you may run ribbon. Make the waist either of the plain batiste, edging it with lace or to add to its daintiness use the same flouncing as the skirt. This being so wide will necessitate a seam on the shoulder and sleeve, which could be formed with insertion. I would cut the neck either square or V shape and finish with insertion and lace, omitting the roll collar. Open down the back.

No. 8759—This is another practical girlish style coming in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This pattern when made up in the light blue gingham with white collar and cuffs and a Hoover emblem on the left sleeve, greatly resembles the Hoover apron, which you have no doubt seen. Surely these daughters, many of whom have earned several crosses in their Red Cross work, are anxious to be garbed in patriotic clothes. Using the same pattern for a more strictly school dress, why not try some of those large, bright plaids the stores are showing. Plaids do not show soil as quickly as plain colors and when combined with the white or plain trimmings they are becoming to most every young girl. Yellow and white, outlined in black, in a 4-inch plaid, and pink and green are particularly good this season.

No. 8752.—This surplice has, without doubt, become the most popular effect in blouses. All fashion sheets show it extensively, but I consider it very impractical. Soft taffeta or wool would be the only material suitable and just now all want to use wash materials. Any of the voiles, crepes or organdies, if cut by No. 8752, with that little inset vest, and fronts cut on the bias, would lose their shape in once laundering. The pattern comes in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

No. 8750—There are always many cool days and evenings in the spring and summer when we need a dark, 1-piece dress of serge, linen or some material slightly warmer than our voiles and gingham. Nos. 8750 and 8757 are two most desirable patterns for such a dress. No. 8750 could be used very easily in remodeling a partly worn dress. The skirt is two-gored, either gathered or plaited onto the belt. The waist shows the side fronts, faced and turned back, forming reverses. The vest, either of same or contrasting material, and buttoning on the sides, is of exceptionally good style. The pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 8757—This is more appropriate for the young women, particularly those short and slender. The straight line effect, produced by the lowered waist line under arms, adds greatly to the height of a short person. What a youthful appearance the jumper waist always has! There are no fastenings necessary, the blouse just slips on over the head. The skirt is one piece, straight lower edge, plaited onto an underwaist. Palm Beach cloth or linen, with ruffled organdy collar.

(Continued on page 11)

We co-operate with the food-conservation program of the Food Administration. Remember that "food will win the war".



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

**New Spring Styles**

(Continued from page 10)

and cuffs would be attractive. A conventional design embroidered across the front of the jumper and on the side pocket effect, would add a finishing touch.

No. 8734—Anyone with broad hips who is in need of a separate skirt, but finds it difficult to select a suitable pattern, will at once grasp the opportunity which No. 8734 affords. The front gore fitted smoothly onto a very slightly raised waist line, and the back gore gathered under a small belt buttoning onto the front, will be becoming to the largest of women. The large pockets may well be omitted.

**A Few Millinery Suggestions**

What have you done with your hat of last year or the year before?

If it was a good braid and not badly chipped or torn, brush it up well and color any desired shade with Colorite. This stiffens the braid and gives it a new shiny lustre. With a little fresh ribbon or using something you have on hand, you will have a new hat at a very small cost.

The old-fashioned poke bonnet effect is again prevailing in millinery. The quaint little bonnet with the wee ribbon on it is charming on the little folks, and yet when presented in the more tailored shapes for us grown-ups, they form by far the most youthful and attractive hats seen this season.

If there are any questions you would like to ask regarding millinery or dress making I should be very glad to answer them. I want to help you with these problems. Ask as many and as often as you desire.—*Penelope*.

**An Answer to V. B.'s Inquiry**

I saw in your paper of the 30th that a young lady was inquiring about a place or firm that wove rag rugs and as I am a carpet weaver, and weave rugs in two different styles, both the braided style and the seersucker style or like a rag carpet. If she will write to me I can tell her about my weaving. I have done the dyeing also for some of my customers.—*Mrs. Nettie Bristol, White Cloud, Mich.*

Extra fine paper.—L. H. R., Lapeer county.

I think the M. B. F. the best farm paper published.—F. R. Faber, Clinton Co.

Enclosed find one dollar for which give me credit on Michigan Business Farming. I think your paper is all right and just what every farmer needs.—Frank Ticknor, Washtenaw county

(Continued from page 7)

New York bean situation indicates that while a goodly portion of wet stock still remains in growers' hands, the proportion of wet stock there was not nearly so great as that of Michigan. It will all be taken care of in due time. We still have 6 or 7 months to go before a new crop comes on the market and before that time beans will be beans.

In this connection we want to say to our readers that we believe that in the great majority of cases the country elevator operator is playing the game square and is at the mercy of men higher up, men who have no right whatever to have a finger in the pie. They are the fellows who upset the mustard, so to speak, and raise hob with the market.

**POTATOES**

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.30 cwt.	1.5 cwt.
Chicago	1.00	.80
Cincinnati	1.41	1.25
New York	1.30	1.10
Pittsburgh	1.30	1.10
Baltimore, Md.	1.50	1.30

The supply of potatoes is plentiful on the Detroit market and shipments are coming in in constantly increasing quantities. The market has experienced a further decline since last week and we would not be at all surprised to see a further drop in price. Cars for moving the stock are much more plentiful and while the lower price has resulted in somewhat of an increase in consumption, this increase has been nowhere nearly so great as was expected.

The bottom has dropped out of the Chicago market, stock selling there as low as 75c per cwt. Growers who have been holding have in many cases decided to move stock and as a result supplies have become entirely too plentiful on the great majority of markets. The number of cars arriving have proved a surprise to receivers. The stock seems to be in fairly good shape.

Eastern markets report a little better demand but about the same scale of prices. It is hoped that the present campaign may result in heavier consumption, so that somewhat near present prices may be maintained. New York City reports heavy arrivals of Minnesota and Wisconsin stock.

**ONIONS**

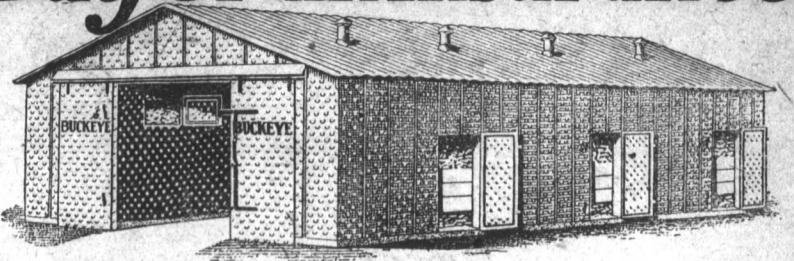
Chicago.—There is absolutely no demand. The bottom is out of the market and stock has practically no value. Conditions were never worse. Every town and hamlet has onions and 75c per cwt. is the top. Big dealers are offering freely at this price, but can not move any. Locally the market is extremely dull and it is hard to move onions. Local farmers are getting frightened about their holdings of home-grown and sell freely at 50@60c per 70-lb. sack. In a jobbing way the finest Illinois and Indiana sell at 75@85c; Spanish are dull, \$1.50@2.50 full crate.

**BUTTER**

New York City, March 30.—The condition throughout the week has been very peculiar. On Monday because of active buying all grades of butter advanced one and one-half cents, bringing extras up to 43c. On Tuesday there were no changes of quotations but the absence of activity indicated a weaker market. On Wednesday the same condition prevailed while on Thursday there was a decline of a full cent. On Friday there seemed to be a better demand and stocks moved somewhat more freely causing a firmer feeling to prevail. The market closed firm on Friday with extras quoted at 42c, higher scoring than extras, from a half to a cent higher, firsts, at 40 1-2@41 1-2c; and seconds at 39 1-2@39 1-2c. There has been very little demand for unsalted butter. There will be a greater demand for unsalted butter after the Jewish holi-

(Continued on page 13)

**Buy Grain Insurance**



Where do you gain by raising a big crop, feeding the rats and having it spoil or stolen?

Why should you have to rush grain or corn to the market when the price is lowest? Buy a bin that insures your grain against rats, thieves and fire, and which stores perfectly. It will pay for itself in two seasons—often in one—in your savings and the better prices.

It will save your stock, too, for rats are carriers of the worst diseases.

There is a Buckeye bin for your needs—wheat, any other grain, corn. Any size you want—oblong or shed cribs are of sectional construction to any capacity desired.

Buckeye construction lasts. The wonderfully strong system of steel

ribs prevents twisting, buckling or pulling out.

No wind can affect it. All strain is taken by the reinforced steel construction—joints will not pull apart.

Buckeye ventilation is perfect. Air passes continually from the rain-proof perforations in the out-

**BUCKEYE**  
The CRIB  
With The STEEL RIB

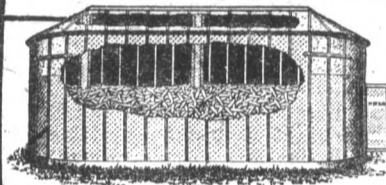
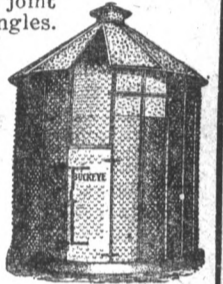
side up the center shaft, also perforated, to the ventilator top. Because

this air goes through the corn, it dries the contents quickly and keeps them so.

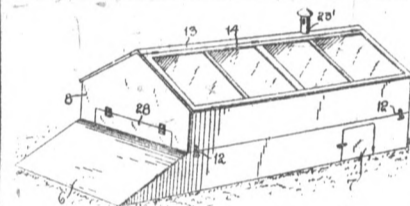
Buckeye values are unexcelled, because Buckeye cribs are made of twenty-gauge galvanized steel, reinforced at each joint by heavy steel angles.

Write for the proof of Buckeye leadership, combining service, perfect storage and extra strong construction at lowest prices. Get our descriptive circular today, and see what your money will do.

THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG COMPANY  
441 Main St., London, O.  
AGENTS WANTED



**SAVE THE CHICKS, LABOR AND FEED!**



I want one farmer or poultry-raiser in each locality to build and use a Perry Improved Brooder this season. It is easy to build and operate, light on fuel. Plenty of heat out of doors, equally as good with hen hatched as incubator chicks. There is a heater room and feed room, hens do not bother feeding. The heater is under oven and central heat, no crowding of chicks. No over heat, no going out in the wet to eat, cares for 150 chicks as quick and as easy as one hen. Once used you never will be without one or more. Save the manufacturer's profit by sending one dollar for right and complete plans to build and operate. I will send copy of patent instructions and license for building and operating. It can be made any size you wish and at one-half the expense of any you can buy. Just send a dollar bill today and have your brooder ready for early chicks. This paper guarantees I will do as I agree. Buy now and we will give you a chance to build and sell under our license and give you license tags to attach on each brooder you make. Address, E. O. PERRY, 37 Henry Street, Detroit, Mich.

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

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

**Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.**

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

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

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

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

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

**THE LITTLE WONDER TILE DITCHER**



Will Save 80% of Your Work

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

EDW. JESCHKE,  
414 Lyane St., Bellevue, Ohio

# Piles Cured WITHOUT the Knife



## The Largest Institution in the World for the Treatment of Piles, Fistula and all Other Diseases of the Rectum (Except Cancer)

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 names of many of your friends in this book.

We are not extensive advertisers as we depend almost wholly upon the gratitude of the thousands whom we have cured for our advertising. You may never see our ad again so you better write for our book today before you lose our address.

**Dr. Willard Burleson, Manager**  
The Burleson Sanitarium Grand Rapids, Michigan

# County Crop Reports

**MIDLAND (Northwest)**—The weather has been fine and warm the past week. The snow is about all gone, and the roads are drying off fast. Farmers are selling beans quite freely, and they are cleaning up on their spare hay, and are getting ready for spring work.—F. A. L., Coleman, March 22.

**EMMET (Eastern)**—Fine weather, and snow is well off the fields. Fall grain is looking only fair. On account of labor shortage and the potato grading the general acreage will be from 20 to 30 per cent less than last year. Hay is moving freely at this station, one man is loading 9 cars and others hauling in. If weather conditions permit there will be more oats put in here this year than ever before. Prospects for spring wheat are looking up as farmers must put in crops that will require the least amount of labor.—W. H. C., Alanson, Mar. 24.

**GLADWIN (Southwest)**—Weather is fine; farmers are getting tools in shape for spring work. The farmers of this section met at Beaverton Monday, March 18, and elected officers and directors for a shippers association. Some hay is going to market and many farmers are hauling tile home. Cream and eggs are down, but rye flour and substitutes are climbing in price. "If the farmer would sell his rye instead of holding for higher prices, rye flour wouldn't be the price it is," says a city man. If Mr. City Man would take a look into the farmer's rye bin I think he would find that there is less than 5 per cent of the rye in it. The farmer sold his rye last fall at \$1.60. Who makes the money?—V. V. K., Beaverton, March 25.

**GRATIOT (Northeast)**—Farmers are busy getting ready for spring work. The soil is wet and some frost yet in ground. Not selling much as roads are bad. W. Benson has bought a new Huber tractor and says he will run it night and day.—J. B. F., Wheeler, March 25.

**ALLEGAN (Southeast)**—Farmers are getting ready for spring work, as the frost is about all out of the ground. A great amount of good maple syrup has been made here. Damages to the amount of thousands of dollars were done here by the flood March 13; only a few bridges and culverts were left. Potatoes are not being sold yet.—W. F., Otsego, Mar. 23.

**ST. JOSEPH (North Central)**—Some of the farmers are plowing here, the ground being in good shape. Wheat and rye are both in need of rain. The rye that was put in extremely late is coming on fairly well. All kinds of rough feed scarce and high, and thin stock is the rule. Horses are selling high at farm sales. Farmers around here are very grateful to M. B. F. for its assistance in the abolition of the different potato grades, and feel that had not M. B. F. stuck to it we might, and probably would have lost the fight against the bunch of professional (?) farmers who favored the grading rules. For fear the sugar famine might continue longer than anticipated, farmers have made every maple tree do its "bit" toward winning the war, and have secured many gallons of the best of all "pancake smear."—H. A. H., March 25.

**OCEANA (North)**—The weather conditions have been fine lately. Farmers are moving their potatoes as fast as possible. There is too much frost to commence working the ground here yet. All who have maple trees are making sugar. Help in this part of the country will be scarce this summer.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, March 23.

**CASS (Western)**—Several of our farmers have started plowing for oats and early potatoes. Some gardens planted. If the good weather continues garden-making will be the order of the day. Maple sugar season is about over. We have had a good run this season. Syrup is selling for \$2.50 per gallon.—W. H. A., Dowagiac, March 23.

**TUSCOLA (Western)**—Wheat and rye are looking very good. What little corn there is left is rotting. Lots of cattle and hogs have been sold from this section.—C. B., Reese, March 22.

**OCEANA (Southeast)**—Some snow and ice on the ground yet. The acreage of potatoes, corn and oats will be about the same here this year as it was last year, but not so many beans will be planted. There has been an auction sale every day this week and one advertised for every day next week. The two bad years just past are the principal cause for this and then too, the draft has taken so many of the farm boys that the farms cannot be run to capacity. I do not see how they can expect us to feed all of the hungry peoples of the earth when they are so free about taking our help.—H. V. V. B., Hesperia, March 18.

**KALKASKA (South)**—About 60 per cent of the potatoes in this section were held over and are in pits. Most of the farmers are waiting the outcome of this year's prices before planning their spring crops.—M. C. R., Sharon, March 13.

**HURON (West Central)**—Very good weather of late. Nothing much doing except chores. Water is going down. Roads in bad condition.—G. W., Elkton, Mar. 22.

**EMMET (West)**—This the second day of spring is a beautiful day and finds the snow nearly gone and the roads in nearly an impossible condition. However they have been very bad practically all winter. Potatoes, which is about all the farmers have on hand are worth about \$50. Hundreds of bushels of potatoes have been badly damaged by the frost in this vicinity. Of ten farmers of whom I have made inquiries, only two reported potatoes in good condition.—C. G. Cross Village, March 22.

**BENZIE**—There are no crops going to market, and no buyers to sell to. The farmers are selling hay in the neighborhood of \$30.00 per ton. Potatoes are \$80 per hundred but nobody is selling. There is one-half of the potato crop in the farmers hands. The bean crop has all been sold. I was to a farmers meeting

Monday and one of the speakers said the government had sent in 500 bushels of seed corn that we could buy for \$5.00 per bushel. Now this country is in the frosty section and the frost took about everything. There is no good seed of any kind excepting potatoes now. We cannot pay \$5.00 for corn and in fact we cannot pay a big price for any seed and take the chance of frost. Is there any way to get seed from the Government? If the Government does not step in and do something for the farmers in the country there will not be one half the crop put in this year that there was last year. Now if you can help us please do so and if not please tell us how we can help ourselves.—Benzonia March 25.

**GRAND TRAVERSE (Northeast)**—Fine weather, wind is cold but the snow is going. Farmers are beginning to haul fertilizer and are getting ready to start farming. Hired men are scarce and wages are so high few are able to hire. A meeting was held at Bates last night for the purpose of organizing a potato growers' association. Farmers are beginning to wake up to the fact that they can do something if they will only work together.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, March 26.

**MASON (West)**—Farmers are hauling manure, looking after the farm tools, and attending auction sales. The sales are numerous and well attended. Prices, generally are high. Weather has been unusually warm for this season of the year. Wheat came thru the winter in good condition. Very little frost in ground. Some farmers are thinking of beginning spring plowing. The farmer is again coming in for his share of attention. The glad hand is being extended on all sides. Incidentally he is being urged to increase his acreage, buy farm implements, seeds, etc. War gardens are also being agitated. Think it would be wise to learn what crops are best adapted to war gardens. Farmers could then cut down on those crops and eliminate a possibility of a surplus and consequent unprofitable prices for farmers. Farmers are gratified at the result of the Lansing meeting even though it comes too late to be of much help this year. Success to M. B. F.—B. M., Ludington, March 23.

**ARENAC (East)**—It has been a very springlike week, and farmers are starting to haul manure, selling some products, piling up summer wood, clearing land, attending auction sales, etc. Prospects are for a heavy oat and beet acreage, with less beans and potatoes. Beans took a slump in price while oats went up. Fall grain and meadows hurt badly in places.—M. B. R., Twining, Mar. 23.

**SANILAC (Southeast)**—Some farmers are making maple sugar, others are busy cutting wood. Wheat and rye and clover have been badly heaved and conditions look bad for these crops here this year. Some horses are being sold here at high prices. There is plenty of hay in the country but little is being shipped on account of railroad service.—W. J. VC., Crosswell, March 30.

**GENESEE (Southern)**—Farmers are busy at this time trimming trees, hauling manure, buzzing wood, making maple syrup and plowing. The weather has been fair and is quite warm during the day but quite cold at night. The ground has dried up considerably the past week and is getting in good shape for plowing. The farmers around here are selling potatoes, apples, beans, and livestock and are buying seed corn, binder twine and also a few are buying fertilizer. Only a very small per cent of the usual amount of fertilizer will be used here this year. Fall sown grains are looking better than was expected, and if we have favorable weather from now on a fair crop can be expected. There will not be many peaches this year owing to the cold weather last winter which froze the buds.—C. W. S., Fenton, March 23.

**LAPEER (Central)**—A good share of the farmers have started their spring plowing for oats, some putting up fences and others ditching. The acreage of oats in this section will be greater than usual, but beans will be less. Most of the farmers here are interested in the co-operative elevator to be established at Lapeer.—O. E. P., Lapeer, March 30.

**CALHOUN (Western)**—Farmers are getting ready for spring work. Some are plowing for oats. There is a lot of hay moving now. Potatoes are plenty but the price is off. There will be lots of oats sown and corn planted this spring if the farmers can get seed.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, March 29.

**BAY (Southeast)**—The weather has been cold and dry this last week; the soil is drying nicely and some have started to plow. Wheat is very small as yet.—J. C. A., Munger, March 30.

**OAKLAND (West Central)**—Wheat is in bad condition; there being very little to be seen. Clover seems to be in fair condition. Potatoes are a back number; lots of them here. Not much produce going to market. Farm help is more plentiful this spring.—E. F., Clarkston, Mar. 30.

**ALLEGAN (Southeast)**—Farmers are sowing oats. Soil is quite dry for this time of year. Wheat is looking better.—W. F., Otsego, Mar. 30.

**MONROE (Eastern)**—We are having very dry and cold weather, freezing every night this week which is very hard on what little wheat we have left. Lots of wheat fields do not show much green as yet. Lots of farmers are plowing and some have sown barley and oats.—E. H. M., Monroe, March 23.

**BRANCH (North)**—Farmers plowing and sowing oats and barley. Soil is in good shape to work.—F. S., Union City, March 29.

**ST. CLAIR (Eastern)**—Farmers are getting ready for seeding time which is about here. The soil is in fine condition. Wheat looks poor; rye fair. It is a little early yet to tell how rye and wheat will come out.—I. J., Smith's Creek, April 1.

**FOR SALE**  
Inspected Worthy Oats, cleaned and bagged. 50 bu. and over \$1.50; 10 to 50 bu. \$1.55; 1 to 10 bu. \$1.60 per bu. Sacks 35c. Prompt delivery.  
W. T. BANDEEN,  
Mt. Pleasant - Michigan.

**SEED BEANS**  
Name Prolific, State tested, big yielders, yield 60% more than pea or navy, \$10.00 per bu., bags 25c.  
A. A. Lambertson, Cedar Springs, Mich.

**CHOICE PEA SEED BEANS**  
Elegant sample. Write for sample and price.  
Thos. L. Shimmons, Sterling, Mich.

**WANT ADS**

**3 CENTS PER WORD** And first three words in display type for just 3c per word for one insertion under this heading. Two insertions, 5c per word; five insertions, 10c per word. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures. Send stamps or money order. Think, it would cost you \$900 for postage alone on a letter to each of our readers! MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, WANT AD. DEPT., 110 FORT ST., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

**FARMS AND FARM LANDS**  
80 acre Farm for sale. Good soil, improved, 6 miles from town on rural route. Cheap if taken soon. Mrs. Iva Koch, Walkerville, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—80 acres.** It was two 40's side by side. Each 40 has a house with a cellar and well, orchard, barn with basement and hen house. One 40 has windmill with tanks. Land nearly all under cultivation on main road half mile to school and church. 1 1/2 miles to market. Might sell separate. Good soil. John Edwards, Sears, Osceola Co., Michigan, R. 1.

**SEEDS AND PLANTS**  
I HAVE 100 bu. or more of old corn in crib which I offer for sale at \$3.00 basket of ears. If shelled \$6.50 bu. I have bearded barley for 5c lb. and early Ohio potatoes for \$1.00 per bu. and bags for same at cost. Orson N. Bradford, Sparta, Michigan, Route No. 1.

**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.

**CHOICE** hand-picked Pea Beans first test 100%, 2nd test 98% germination in soil, price, \$9.00 bushel. Sacks free. Charles Tripp, Shepherd, 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**  
100 bu. dry, hand-picked white beans. Cash orders received before April 15th, filled at \$9.00 per bu. f.o.b. Standish. Sacks included. A. M. Robosz, Standish, Michigan.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
**FORD USED TIRES.** Stock always on hand. Special sale \$4, \$5, \$6, New Tire Co., 377 Dix Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

**WANTED**—50 to 100 Angora Goats. State lowest cash price, point of loading and age of goats in first letter. Address H. L. Ostrander, LeGrand, Michigan.

**FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL,** or Cheapest Gasoline, using our 1918 Carburetor; \$4 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days trial. Money back Guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 559 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

**A BARGAIN**—Big comfortable Model B five-passenger Norwalk touring car. Herschell-Spillman six-cylinder Motor 4x5 Gray Davis Electric lighting and starting system. Hook wire wheels, five cord tires hardly worn, New "Neverleak" De-Lux top and slip covers. Original cost \$3750, a city driven car, must sell, \$500 takes it. A great car for a farmer with family and a wonderful bargain for someone. Buy of the owner, Lewis Vogel, 1408 Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

(Continued from page 11)  
days which are being celebrated at this time.



**EGGS**

The market is not oversupplied with eggs at this time especially in Detroit, and conditions are firm. are 35 to 35 1-2c per dozen.



**POULTRY**

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	34-35	25-26	34-35
Ducks	34-35	28-31	34-35
Geese	34-35	20-25	34-35
Springers			
Hens			

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Very few shipments of poultry arriving on any market. Demand at Detroit is better than the supply at all times. It is expected that the run will increase at the end of the present month when the restriction is taken off the shipping of fowls. Receipts of fresh dressed have fallen off to almost nothing. Live poultry coming consists chiefly of old roosters and the quality is poor.



**FLOUR & FEED**

Feed situation is unchanged. Supplies scarce and sales mostly in less than car lots. Detroit quotations: Feed—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots bran, \$35; standard middlings, \$38; fine middlings, \$45; cracked corn, \$76; coarse cornmeal, \$75; chop, \$56 ton. Flour, per 196-lb., in eighth paper sacks, straight winter, \$11; spring patent, \$11.30; rye flour, \$14 in jobbing lots.

**Wool**

Boston.—Interest has centered chiefly on the wool auctions this week, although the buyers have found time also to take up some privately owned wools in the market as well. Stocks, as we have noted before, are by no means plentiful in the open market and the buyers are beginning to find it increasingly difficult to get what they need. Indeed, in some instances they are forced to take certain wools that formerly would not have received even superficial examination from them.

Needless to say, the market is very strong here and elsewhere through the country. Even the poorer fine wools are coming in for much greater attention and prices are tending upward steadily. Less trading in the fine short wools has occurred this week probably than was true a week ago due to the fact, no doubt, that asking prices were advanced materially last week. On some of the more desirable wools, it appears that the advanced asked has been obtained, although it is somewhat difficult to specify these advances on account of the irregular character of the wools now being sold.

Michigan Fleeces: Fine unwashed, 63@64c; Delaine unwashed, 75@76c; 1-2 blood washed, 75@76c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 77c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 76; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4, clothing, 67@69; Common and braid, 66@67.—Commercial Bulletin.

**Dressed Hogs and Calves**

Market unchanged. Demand good and offerings fairly free, especially in veal. Dressed hogs are quoted on the Detroit market at 20 to 21c per lb. Veal is quoted at 20 to 23c according to quality.

**Live Stock Letters**

Chicago, Ill., April 5.—The highest prices of the season for good beef cattle and a sprightly market on all classes at the highest April prices on record, featured the opening today on the second quarter of the year's trade under a run of 21,000 head.

Everything desirable in the beef steer line, especially if it carried a little weight, sold 10 to 15c higher than the close, or high time last week. This means that good to choice strong and heavy-weight beef steers are 35 to 50c higher than a week ago. Other killing steers, barring only common light kinds, are 15 to 25c higher than a week ago today, though few of the light cattle sold with quotable strength today.

Sales today included a six-car drove, 105 head of choice 1347 to 1356-lb. Iowa fed branded Hereford steers of the L. R. Porter, Fremont county, Iowa feeding at \$14.85, or 10 to 15c above the highest sale made previous to today's session on this market thus far this year. Other 1437-lb steers sold at \$14.75. The top compares with a previous April record of \$13.50 paid a year ago, and with \$10.00 as the highest April transaction previous to 1917.

Suspension of all meatless day regulations for thirty days has been ordered by the food administration in instructions telegraphed to all state food administrators, the Lenten season is passed and Jewish Holy days now ending, are no longer a depressing influence. The government has already and will continue to alter its specifications in the purchase of beef, thus providing a broadened outlet for a higher grade and heavier beef. The general outlook is favorable and the trade believes well warrants feeders in holding back, where possible, thrifty, half-fed cattle, especially good quality yearlings that lack good beef condition for at least a reasonable good finish. Butcher cattle sold on an active, 10 to 15c higher market than the close last week. Calf trade was about 25c lower, with prime vealers topping at \$16.00.

The stock and feeding cattle market was also 10 to 15c higher than late last week and most classes are as high as at any time this season. Bulk of sales of stocker and feeder steers of late has been at \$10.00 to \$11.25, with a few loads of very choice, selected heavy feeders, suitable for a quick turn, on up to \$12.00 and above.

Two important factors figured prominently in an advance of 10 to 25c registered in the hog trade today, viz: the break in prices toward last weekend and the stress of spring farm work. These features curtailed receipts and on that account prices worked upward. The run was called 55,000, several thousand less than this market has been receiving on the initial session of the past few weeks, while about 6,000 of that total were direct to packers.

Top was \$17.65, paid for selected light shipping hogs, while bulk of the best light grades sold at \$17.30 to \$17.60; medium weight butchers \$17.15 to \$17.30; weighty hogs \$16.90 to \$17.10; pigs and underweight lights \$16.00 to \$17.25. Big packers fought the advance by purchasing sparingly and the holdover tonight will prove fairly liberal.

Sheep and lamb trade has been booming for several weeks past and an irregular advance today, ranging from 15c to 25c on sheep and yearlings, up to 60c to 65c on the best woolled lambs over the close last week, lifted all classes to new record levels for the season and put some grades to new high levels for all time. Best handy weight Colorado-fed woolled lambs sold today up to \$20.10 to \$20.15 per cwt., the latter figure comparing with a former April record of \$17.40 and the only 15c below the yard record hung up last May. Shearing lambs went to the country as high as \$19.00 and shorn lambs sold up to \$17.00.

Mixed yearling and two year old weathers in the fleece reached \$17.50 and \$18.50 was nominally quoted for choice light woolled yearlings. Aged woolled wethers of prime class are quotable to \$17.00 and best aged ewes in the fleece to \$15.50 or better. Less than 40 per cent of the Colorado-fed lambs are said to be left in the feedlots and with little available elsewhere until new crop natives begin running, the trade is confident that the market will soar to new high levels during the current month.

Detroit, April 2.—Cattle: Market active and strong; best heavy steers, \$11.50@12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.50@11.00; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.50@10.50; handy light butchers, \$8.50@9.25; light butchers, \$8.00@8.50; best cows \$9.50@10.00; butcher cows, \$7.50@8.00; cutters, \$7.00@7.25; canners, \$6.50@6.85; best heavy bulls, \$8.50@9.50; bologna bulls, \$8.00@8.50; stock bulls, \$7.00@7.50; feeders, \$9.00@10.00; stockers \$7.00@9.00; milkers and springers, \$60@100. Veal calves: Market steady; best 16.50@17; others, \$8@14. Sheep and lambs: Market 50c higher; best lambs \$20; fair lambs \$17.50@18.90; light to common lambs, \$15@16.25; clipped lambs, \$15.50@16.50; fair to good sheep, \$12@13.50; culls and common, \$7.00@9.00.

**EDGAR COLLIER**

Breeder of  
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Conway, Mich.



Post Office  
FOWLERVILLE

March 6th.-1918.

Michigan Business Farming.

110 West Fort St.,

Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:— Last Thursday your field editor visited my farm and advised me to advertise my herd in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and list the animals I had for sale in your Livestock Service Bureau for a few weeks. He explained the service you were giving the breeders of Michigan in advertising our live stock outside of the state.

The following Tuesday, four days before my ad. could appear in M.B.F., he came to my farm with a buyer who purchased ten of my Pontiac Korndyke heifers.

I wish to thank you for this kind of service. The work of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and Mr. Kelly should have the loyal support of every Michigan breeder of pure bred stock. It is a pleasure to do business with a paper that has the interests of its advertisers in mind.

Very truly yours.

*Edgar Collier*

—that's the kind of service you Michigan breeders have been waiting for!



W. MILTON KELLEY,  
Field Editor  
Home Address: Howell, Mich.

WHETHER YOU HAVE any stock for sale today or not does not matter, if you are in the live-stock or dairy business in Michigan to stay, you ought to know Kelley and advertise in the weekly that farmers from the Northern Peninsula to the Ohio line are talking about.

DOES IT PAY? Watch how our Breeders' Directory grows with each week—good reports from every advertiser who has renewed his contract so far—THIS WEEKLY DOES PRODUCE RESULTS and the cost of advertising is less than one-half the rate of any other farm or live-stock paper in Michigan.

WHY NOT WRITE KELLEY TO-DAY? — he is daily meeting the buyers from other states and the best breeders in this state, he can help you and you can help him. THIS IS YOUR MICHIGAN LIVE-STOCK WEEKLY, owned and edited in Michigan!

**STOLEN—  
A BRAND-NEW  
FORD TOURING CAR!**

WHILE Emmett Wiltse, Byron, Michigan, was driving his brand new Ford to Bancroft, it was stolen the other night, and as the car was not insured the loss is serious. The factory number of the car was 2,313,316. In case of recovery kindly notify the owner at Byron. This car could have been insured for \$6.50, against theft, fire and liability, with the Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, Mich. If you are the owner of an automobile profit by Mr. Wiltse's experience and write the company for full information to-day, mentioning the name of your car.

Factory No.  
2,313,316

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

**KEEP M. B. F. COMING!**

just as the best business farmers in every county in MICHIGAN are doing!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

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

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

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

### Cow Comfort in Zero Weather

You can hold your cows to full milk flow during a cold snap—if they are housed in Natco Barns and fed from a Natco Silo. The dead-air spaces in the hollow tile walls keep out the cold yet prevent dampness and frost from gathering.

#### Natco Hollow Tile

buildings save painting—will not rot, crack or crumble. Will not harbor rats, mice or other vermin. The glazed dust-tight walls make it easy to produce clean milk. Natco Hollow Tile is widely used in fire-proofing "skyscrapers"—let the same material safeguard your stock and reduce your fire-risk.

Your building supply dealer will gladly show you samples of Natco Hollow Tile and quote prices. Also, write us at once for new, illustrated "Natco on the Farm" book—1918 Edition. It's free!

23 Factories assure a wide and economical distribution

**National Fire Proofing Company**  
1108 Fulton Building Pittsburgh, Pa.



### FERTILIZER FROM THE DAIRY HERD

We keep dairy cows at Riverside Farm primarily to make manure and afford a more even distribution of labor thruout the year. Of all the animals kept on our farms the dairy cow is the best fertility builder. She is the farmer's highest trump card in building up the soil. Many dairy farmers have attempted to set the milk producing end of the dairy business over against the crop-growing end, and from the unfavorable results have come the recognition of the fact that plants and animals—dairy cows and soil-building forage and grain crops—are economically inseparable. In its best estate the dairy farm produces the bulk of food for the cows and young stock. One cannot neglect the growing of forage crops as is shown by the present, tendency toward depletion of available fertility. In many cases we are growing such scant crops that our farming is a losing game. In attempting to build up the soil by feeding dairy cows, many dairymen fail to make a judicious choice of feedstuffs. To buy feeds which will balance up the deficiency of protein in the homegrown supply is entirely proper, providing the right kinds are bought. Feeds like cottonseed meal, oilmeal and gluten, which possess a high fertilizing value, are the real supplements as they usually supply the materials that are deficient on the farm.

Soils must be fed a balanced ration in order to yield large crops. Variety is relished by soils as well as by animals. Growing dairy foods means crop rotation. The legumes, clover, alfalfa, cowpeas and the like, figure prominently in the best dairy rations, and are valuable when grown in rotation with other farm crops. Having an ability to take their nitrogen from the air, they not only furnish the best quality of hay and pasturage for the cattle, but at the same time they supply nitrogen to the soil. By growing these crops along with corn, oats and field peas, and converting them into milk, it is possible to return more than two-thirds of the plantfood removed by the crops to the soil. This solves the nitrogen problem. The stable manure and the roots and stubble of the legume crops turned under will liberate sufficient potassium.

Phosphorus is the one element that is most likely to be deficient. It is supplied in limited quantities by stable manure, but that source is inadequate. Acid phosphate, mixed with manure before it is applied, will make up the deficiency of this element.

If we are going to raise a large proportion of our feed, it is necessary to adopt a short system of crop rotation, and follow it up year after year. Corn clover and timothy, oats and peas, and perhaps a cash crop, make an ideal rotation to supply food for the cows and leave the soil in ideal condition for future production. In this way a man can run his herd well thru the year without buying very much grain, and that only of the very concentrated sort. We must follow up this system, and if one crop fails, put in another. After we get it well started, and a portion of our farm seeded with alfalfa, we are in a position to make dairying pay fairly good profits.

### Veterinary Department

I have a mare 7 years old that swells from the ankle to the knees and hocks. It is worse when standing in the barn and goes down when exercised sometimes is lame in the joints. When the swelled parts are pressed it leaves a dent like dropsy. She is a good feeder, eats hearty but keeps poor. I have given her physic balls and linseed oil and turpentine for worms. The physic seems to take the swelling down, but it comes back again. She is a good animal and I am anxious to find something to cure her. She has had it for two years.—J. H., Acme, Mich.

Chronic edema of the extremities commonly known as stocking is caused by too sluggish circulation of the lymphatic system and cases that have continued for some time require quite a lengthy course of treatment to effect a cure. Give the following: Pottassium iodide 2 ounces, Fowler's Solution of Arsenac add to make one pint and give one tablespoon full with a syringe

morning and night. Bandage limbs from the knees and hock joints down. This will help greatly to relieve the swollen limbs in chronic cases. Continue the above treatment for four weeks and report results to us.

I bought a brood sow the other day and on way home I stopped to a boar with her. She was very wild and running very fast and I headed her off. She hurt herself in hindquarters, mostly on right side. I can't tell if it is in stiff joint or higher up. Can you give me any information on this and what to do. She weighs about 160 pounds. I might add she can't stand up on hindquarters.—S. C. J., Bronson, Mich.

Your hog has partial paralysis of the nerve supply of the hindquarters. This condition is quite common in hogs and in the early stages can be very satisfactorily treated with nerve tonics. Give the following: Fluid extract, NuxVomica 2 drams and fluid extract bella donna 2 drams, add water to make four ounces. Give one tablespoonful three times daily.

### Contract Grown Seed Corn

We have final reports from our growers and are prepared to offer Seed Corn grown by experienced men. These growers make a business of growing corn for seed and had the facilities for drying and preparing the corn for seed. Our Seed Corn has just been tested and all will germinate 70% or better.

We have handled and put out this same Seed Corn for years and it is no experiment with us this year, we have always found it the most reliable to be obtained.

- White Cap Yellow Dent ..... \$8.00
- Pride of the North Dent ..... 8.00
- Wisconsin No. 12 Dent ..... 8.00
- King of the Earliest Dent ..... 8.00
- Reid's Yellow Dent ..... 8.00
- Improved Learning ..... \$8.00
- Smut Nose Flint ..... 8.00
- Longfellow Flint ..... 8.00
- Red Cob Ensilage ..... 4.00
- Learning Fodder ..... 4.00

Bags Extra 50c each.  
All shelled Corn, 56 lbs. per bu., f.o.b. Ypsilanti.

If, on receipt of your order we cannot ship within the next thirty days, we will advise you immediately.

**MARTIN DAWSON COMPANY**  
Ypsilanti, Michigan.

### Get Silver's NEW BOOK

**ON SILO FILLERS**  
Now ready to mail. Learn how "Silverized Silage" increases yield of farm stock. This 52 page catalog covers all styles hand or power cutters. Send for it. The Silver Mfg. Co. 506 Broadway, Salem, O.



### SEED BEANS

Pea or Navy Beans, each lot tested for Germination. Nine Dollars per bushel f.o.b. Boyne City. All northern grown but protected from frost by our lakes.  
Farm Products Co., Boyne City, Mich.

### HATCHING EGGS

**Hatching Eggs** from our English Barred Rock Strain White Leghorns. 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. ZEELEND, Mich. Box B. DEVERIES LEGHORN FARMS & HATCHERY.

**EGGS** for Hatching from a winter laying strain of S. C. R. I. Reds. 15, \$1.00; 30, \$1.50; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Edith Park, Maplewood Farm, Coopersville, Michigan.

**HATCHING EGGS** From Prize-Winning Barred Rocks, Thompson strain. \$6.00 Hundred; \$3.25 Fifty; \$2.00 Thirty. Special mating \$1.50 per 15. Sam Stadel, Chelsea, Michigan.

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

**WHITE ROCK EGGS** \$1.50 per 15; \$7.50 per 100. C. L. Thompson, Evart, Mich., R. No. 2.

**CHAMPION** Black and Buff Orpingtons. Stock and hatching eggs for sale. James A. Daley, Mohawk, Mich.

**Pure Blood S. C. R. I. RED EGGS** for Hatching. Prices 15, \$1.10; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$5.00. Parcel Postage Prepaid. Mrs. J. A. Kellie, Monroe, Michigan, R. No. 2.

**Only \$2 DOWN and One Year To Pay**



Easy To Clean Easy To Turn



out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy direct and save money. Write today.

THINK of it! For only \$2 down you can now get any size of the New Butterly Cream Separator direct from our factory on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost. For only \$29 you can buy the No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make five other sizes of the

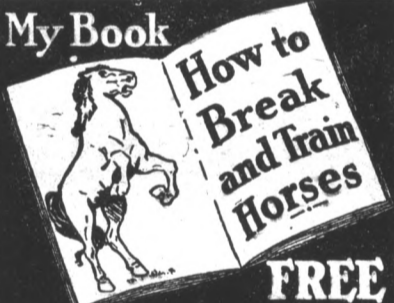
### NEW BUTTERFLY

up to our big 800 pound capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

#### 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

You can have 30 days' FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy direct and save money. Write today.

ALBAUGH-DOVER COMPANY, 2260 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



### BIG MONEY IN 'ORNER' HORSES

My free book will amaze you. See the big money that is being made by those I taught my famous system of horse breaking and training! Wild colts and vicious, unmanageable horses can be picked up for a song. By my methods you can quickly transform them into gentle, willing workers and re-sell them at a big profit. You can also earn fat fees breaking colts and training horses for others.

Write! My book is free, postage prepaid. No obligation. A postcard brings it. Write today. Prof. JESSE BEERY, 924 Main St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio

### Triple Wall Silos



### SAVE THE CORN STALKS

Turn them into ensilage, the best and cheapest feed. A TRIPLE WALL SILO on your farm means bigger profits and convenient feeding. Three wall construction. NO HOOPS TO TIGHTEN. Practically frost proof. The permanent silo. Write for our free booklet and price Now.

Independent Silo Co.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

### Don't Wear a Truss



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

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

### ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Alays pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 169 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

Co-operative Buying —Flour, Mill Saves Money. Delivered carlot quotations furnished. GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

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: Butter 7 days 30.87  
 Dams average Milk 7 days 579.66  
 Butter 7 days 30.59  
 His Dam's Dam's: Milk 7 days 565.00  
 Record Butter 30 days 124.19  
 Milk 30 days 2139.60  
 (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 23.33  
 Milk 7 days 429.40  
 Butter 7 days 29.30  
 His five nearest dams average: Milk 7 days 546.65  
 (Including 2--3 and 1--41-2 yr. old.)  
 Ideally marked, about half and half. Price \$250.

McPherson Farms Co., Howell, Mich.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.  
Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

DISPERSION

Twenty Head of Registered Holstein Cows. Strong in the blood of Pontiac Korndyke. Eight head sired by Sire Abbekirk De Kol Marceua. 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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Account present labor conditions and sickness in the family we offer for immediate sale our entire herd of about 30 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.  
 DELOSS EDDY, Byron, Mich.

250 STEERS FOR SALE

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

HATCH HERD HOLSTEINS

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

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.

Dispersion Sale Rosewood Stock Farm. This sale will be held at my farm 1 mile west of Howell on May 4th, 1918. Everything will be A. R. O. tested, including 14 fresh cows, and many others coming in soon, and a No. of yearlings and calves that are bred in the Purple. I only have 2 bulls left ready for service that I will sell privately. Watch for larger ad. next week. D. H. Hoover, Prop., Howell, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 11 months old. Grandson of Hengerveld De Kol. Sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad who has 61 A. R. O. daughters and out of a granddaughter of Pontiac DeNijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750.28 lbs. milk in 7 days. 3090.60 lbs. milk in 30 days. Price \$125. F.O.B. Flint. Write for Photo and pedigree. C. C. Ketzler.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF born Jan. 28, 1918. A fine individual, nicely marked from a 29.42 lb. Sire and 23.80 lbs. 4 yrs. old dam. A. F. Loomis, Owosso, Mich.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE, two big strong yearling bulls ready for service, younger ones coming on. For early maturity and economical production unsurpassed. E. J. Taylor, Fremont, Michigan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL calf for sale. Four months old, well marked, of excellent breeding and a fine individual. Eugene Wilcox, R. No. 2., Bangor, Michigan.

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS, HOLSTEINS, SHROPSHIRE, ANGUS, DUROCS.

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

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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 143-5.

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

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.

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.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

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

HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM

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

HORSES

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

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.

PERCHERON STALLION prices reduced. One coming four, steel gray, will weigh a ton, broken single, driven double, Price \$350. One coming eleven, black, will weigh 1900, broken single and double, Price \$250. Colts to show. Fred N. Randall, Manchester, Michigan.

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



100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 100  
 A herd of high producing females from the breed's best families. Herd headed by Dutchland Colantha Winana Lad 114607 Senior and Grand Champion Bull at Michigan State Fair 1917. Junior sire Maplecrest Application Pontiac 132652 a 3516 son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and whose dam and 3/4 sister hold 6th and 7th highest yearly butter records. Sons of these great sires up to 15 months old for sale. Prices and pedigrees on application.  
 R. BRUCE MCPHERSON, HOWELL, MICH.

The 8th annual sale of the Howell Consignment Sale Co. of Howell, Michigan, will sell

80 Head of Registered Holsteins  
 April 25th, 1918

Rain or Shine in the large sale Pavilion. These cattle are young and in good condition, tuberculin tested and are bred in the lines of great producers backed by the best sires of the breed. Many are bred to 30 lb. bulls, heifers from A. R. O. dams and a few bulls from record dams. Catalogs Apr. 15th. If interested write

COL. PERRY, Auctioneer. MARK B. CURDY, Secretary,  
 HOWELL CONSIGNMENT SALE COMPANY

ROBT. R. POINTER & SON

Breeders of

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

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

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

HOGS

ESSEX SWINE. The handy little pork-maker for these days of high priced feed. Chas. Lafferty, Little Valley, N. Y.

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

Half Ton—O. I. C.s—Half Ton

Spring pigs sired by the Five greatest boars in use in one herd in America and from the sows that were undefeated at Ill. Mo., Ohio and Mich. state fairs. Write for our catalogue, it's free, we want you to see it before you buy. We guarantee satisfaction.  
 Crandell's Prize Hogs, Cass City, Mich.

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

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS for sale. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Michigan.

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

LEONARD'S POLAND CHINAS. Nothing for sale but fall pigs. Orders booked for spring pigs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Michigan.

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.

ESSEX PIGS. Easiest Keeping Hog on earth. Lots of pork. Lots of Pigs. A. J. Wilson, R. No. 4, Wellington, Ohio.

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.

POULTRY

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$4.00 for 50. Bert Smith, Pickford, Michigan, U. P.

FOR SALE—Golden Wyandotte Cockerels 2 years old. Price \$3.00. Pure bred Stock. Wm. C. Scheerer, Hope, Michigan.

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.

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.

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.

20,000 Standard bred White Leghorn (Young strain) and Ancona chicks for April delivery at \$13 per 100. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Order at once and get catalog. HOLLAND HATCHERY, R. No. 7, Holland, Michigan.

WE HAVE THEM

If you want Leghorns that will pay for their feed a dozen times over, write us. We have eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock, hens and pullets only.  
 HILL CREST POULTRY FARM, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

CHICKS Young's Heavy Laying Strain. S. C. White Leghorns. 25 chicks \$3.50; 50, \$6.75; 100, \$13.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Full count. Wolverine Chickery, 711 Delaware St., S. E. Grand Rapids, Michigan.

ANCONAS Best Egg Producing Exhibition Strain. Eggs for hatching, Single Comb, \$1.50 per 15; Rose Comb, \$2.00 per 15; Extra Select White Orpingtons, \$2.00 per 15. W. E. WEST & SON, R. No. 1, East Lansing, Michigan.

WHITE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS Eggs, Young's strain, \$1.00 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. Harry Schlep, Turner, Michigan.

# Mr. Farmer:--

## Do You Want One of These Young Men?

*Fill out this coupon  
and mail today*

Name: .....

County: .....

Post Office: .....

R.R. Station: .....

R.F.D. .... Phone: .....

No. in Family: .... Nationality: .....

Church Affiliation: .....

No. Acres in Farm: .....

What Kind of Farming? .....

.....

No. Workers Now Employed: .....

Do You Want U. S. Boys' Working  
Reserve Helpers? .....

How Many? .....

Start What Date: .....

How Long: .....

Remarks .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Date: .....

*This space is contributed by*  
**Truman H. Newberry**  
*of Detroit*  
*to further the work of the*  
**U. S. Boys Working Reserve**

FARM HELP IS SHORT and what is available is not of the most desirable kind, as every farmer knows.

"THE FARM GETS what the city leaves over." Tramps and "conscription dodgers" make up the greater part of those who apply for jobs on the farm nowadays.

NOW HERE IS A CHANCE to get a clean, intelligent, strong, willing young man who has all the qualifications excepting only a knowledge of practical farm work.

BUT THAT'S A LOT, you say. Of what use is a man who lacks practical experience?

LET US ASK YOU how much the average tramp farm hand really knows about farm work. Has he any brains to start with? Any principle? Any manhood? Any regard for the property or the interests of others or any education that would correct his natural shortcomings?

WE ASK YOU in all sincerity if a decently-raised, clean, conscientious, ambitious young man with an education is not worth a dozen such men.

CAN'T YOU TEACH HIM more in a month than the other could learn in a life time—couldn't you trust him farther?

NO!—THESE ARE NOT young aristocrats—they are the finest types of average American boys. Ninety per cent of them are sons of men and women who were reared on farms.

ATHLETES—OF COURSE—they have taken up foot ball, base ball, basket ball and all kinds of athletics to develop their bodies and you'll find that, man for man, they are stronger—can go farther and last longer—than country-reared boys of the same ages.

YES SIR—just put them to the test.

DON'T LAUGH just because the city boy seems soft the first few days—his muscles are unaccustomed to just that kind of work.

YOU TRY HIS KIND of muscular exercise and see how long you'll last. It's only a case of adjusting the muscles to the pitch-fork instead of the basket ball—the legs to slowly following a plow instead of outrunning the other fellow after the ball.

OH YES, WE KNOW these facts are just the opposite of those you have thought the truth about the city boy—but try him and see.

THESE BOYS ARE ANXIOUS to get farm experience—they realize it will mean a lot to them later on.

THEY WANT TO DO THEIR PART to help win the war—by helping to produce food stuffs to feed our nation and our allies.

AGED 16 to 21 they are under conscription age, yet had they been reared on farms would long since have been doing the heaviest farm work.

ALERT MINDS move their hands faster. Educated minds learn faster.

JUST YOU SHOW THEM HOW and you'll find them apt pupils.

THAT'S YOUR PART—teaching them how to do the practical work.

ONE FARMER SAYS, "I found I could soon teach one of these young men to do those jobs which required not so much experience, but just as much time, and left my time free for the work that required most experience."

THE GREAT THING about these young men is that they possess principle—honesty—decency. You can do a whole lot with a man if you have those qualities to start with.

YOU NEED THOSE MEN—one or more of them.

YOU SHOULD WORK every acre of your farm this year—the world needs your stuff and will pay you well for it.

SO START EARLY—get your application in and get one or more men in time to train them before the spring rush starts.

MANY OF THEM will be ready to start May first—some are ready now—and they will remain with you until October first if you need them that long.

FULL INFORMATION for the asking.

FILL OUT THE COUPON at the side and mail to your county director or to C. A. Parcels, Federal State Director, 922 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

THE DEMAND for these young men is bound to greatly exceed the supply—they will be picked help for picked farmers.

BETTER WRITE TODAY for there will not be enough to go 'round.

### U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

Michigan Division