

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## DOUBT FARMERS HOARDING WHEAT

Michigan Business Farming Questions Food  
Administrator Prescott's Statement  
That 2,500,000 Bushels Wheat  
Still in Farmers' Hands

"Reports show that the farmers of Michigan are holding two and a half million bushels of their 1917 wheat crop," declared State Food Administrator George A. Prescott to the Editor of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

"We do not believe it," was our reply.

"Those are the figures given out by the Bureau of Crop Estimates," continued Mr. Prescott, "and I have been asked to secure this wheat at once if possible. We don't want to use any harsh measures if we can avoid it, and I wish you would make an appeal to your readers to dispose of their wheat holdings at once. You don't know how badly this wheat is needed; I am sure if the farmers realized the seriousness of the shortage they would need no urging to sell the balance of their last year's crops."

"They don't, and they haven't. I think when the truth is out you'll find there is very little wheat left in the hands of the farmers. We have repeatedly advised our readers to dispose of their wheat holdings and have assisted them in securing the prices from the dealers that the Food Control Law intended they should have."

We want to prove to Mr. Prescott that his figures are wrong, and that the farmers of Michigan have been selling their wheat as fast as they could get it to market. Are we right or wrong? Is it true that the farmers are yet holding nearly a sixth of their entire 1917 crop? Are the farmers really the profiteers and the hoarders they have been pictured by those who delight in holding the farmer up to scorn? Are they holding their wheat in direct contravention to the wishes and the needs of the Food Administration, hoping to secure a better price later on? There is only one reliable source of information which can supply a correct answer to these questions. That is the farmer himself, and we are leaving it to our readers to vindicate the opinion we have rendered Mr. Prescott in this matter. We want to go before Mr. Prescott with a report from every township in the state of Michigan showing the approximate percentage of the 1917 crop still in farmers' hands. Who will volunteer at this very busy season of the year to give us what information they can procure upon this subject? If you

know of a single farmer who is withholding wheat from the channels of trade, or if you happen to be doing this very thing yourself, tell us about

### The Spirit That Licks the Kaiser

THE FARMERS of Michigan have heard the call to the "colors," and as planting time approaches they hasten to enlist for service with Uncle Sam. If the draft boards will only be a little more lenient on agricultural registrants and thus insure ample experienced help for the planting, cultivation and harvesting of crops, there won't be many "slacker" acres in Michigan this year. We publish below the first two pledges we have received since our appeal to the "soldiers of the soil." Others will appear in succeeding issues. If you haven't yet enlisted in the M. B. F. "Home Guards," send in your application today!

"We are glad to join the Home Guards of loyal, patriotic soldiers of the soil," writes Sanford Greenhoe, of Sheridan, Mich., whose son and main helper, by the way, was recently placed in class 1. "I already have my uniform and weapons and the passwords have always been known."

"In compliance with the request you published in the last issue of M. B. F., would say that I will pledge myself to do my best to win the war. Am farming and expect to utilize my meager resources for that purpose. My ideas coincide with your sentiments."

"We wish to congratulate you on the success you have achieved already for the farmer. With best wishes.—J. L. Rushton, Michigan."

"As long as men go to the front at the risk of being shot," writes Lloyd H. Nelson, a New Jersey farmer, in a letter to the U. S. Food Administration, "it is clearly my duty to risk all I possess. It is my duty to take a full risk in planting as many acres as my means will permit. This I am doing in 1918."

"Having leased two extra farms, I propose making this year the supreme effort of my life. If I make a good profit, it will be fully earned. If I but make expenses and produce four times as much food as last year, it will be my opportunity to give strength—to give courage to help win. I am planning to farm to the extreme limit."

it, will you? Perhaps there is a good reason, local to your section, why this wheat hasn't been sold. (Continued on following page.)

## OHIO BANKER BACKS TRACTOR PURCHASE

Preble County (Ohio) Banker Encourages  
the Farmers to Buy Tractors and  
Gives Them Financial  
Assistance

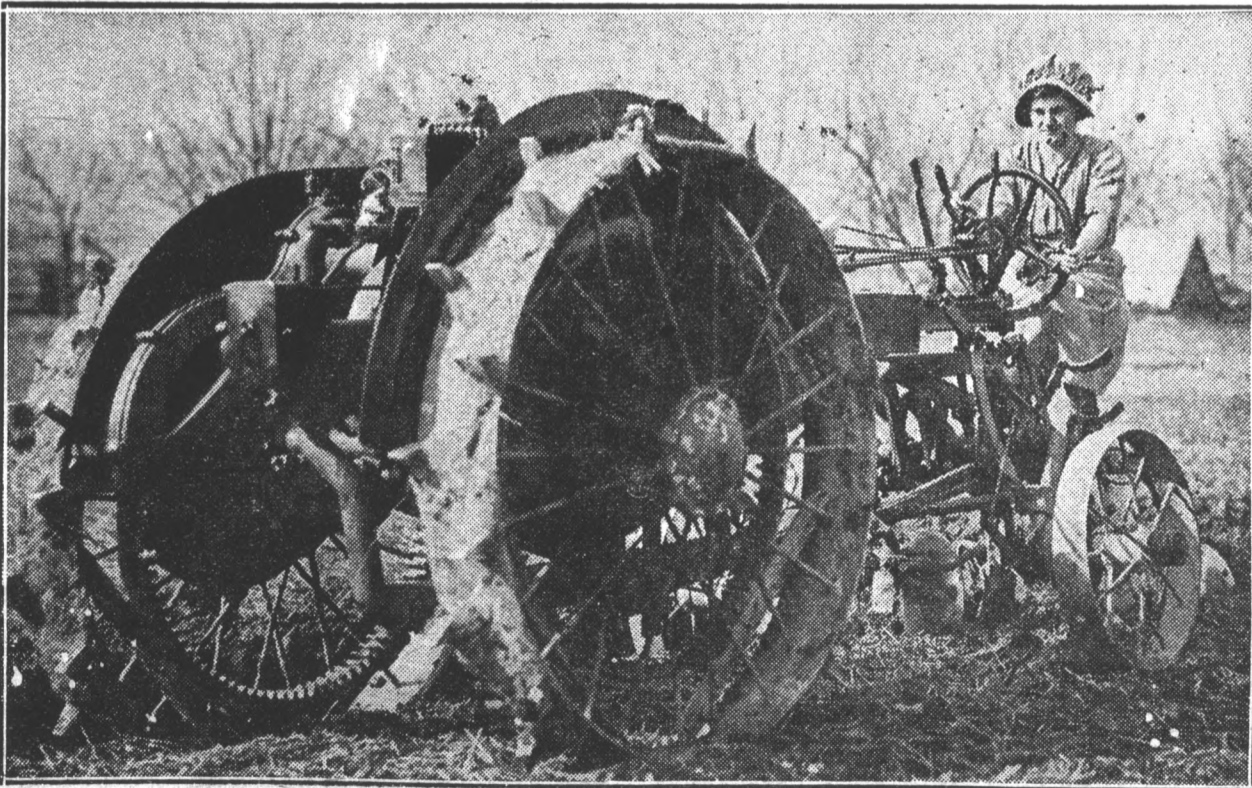
Like as not you never heard of Preble county, Ohio? Preble county claims the distinction of being the banner tractor county of the entire United States, and every member of the family from the baby down to grandpa is taught to handle the reins of the iron horse that is putting more Preble county acres to work this year than ever before in Preble county's history.

But it is not of Preble county's proud boast that we write today. We are pleased, of course, that our neighbors on the south should show such evidence of progressiveness, but our interest centers upon one Waldo C. Moore, cashier of the People's bank of Lewisburg, O., which is in Preble county. And why Mr. Moore? Because he is the genie who made possible Preble county's tractor record.

Mr. Moore early foresaw the possibilities of the modern tractor and offered to help every farmer of Preble county to buy one. Any farmer can buy a tractor by paying \$100 down (even less has been accepted) as a first payment and giving his note to the People's bank for the balance. The farmer can take as long as he needs to pay off the note.

We need several hundred Banker Moores right up here in Michigan. There are lots of farmers in this state who ought to be buying tractors right now, but who are going to be prevented from so doing because of lack of encouragement on the part of the man from whom they would have to borrow the purchase price. Hence, many acres will lie idle this year because of the lack of the bankers' confidence in the farming possibilities and in the integrity of the farmers of their respective localities. It is one thing for a state to

urge the farmers to buy tractors; it is quite another thing to assist them to secure the money to make the purchase. Orders have been placed for less than half of the 1000 Fordson tractors purchased by the state and it is safe to assume that not more than 500 will be placed on Michigan farms this year. Why? Because the farmers haven't got the ready cash and because most of the bankers haven't sufficient faith in tractors to help finance their purchase. All the farmers of Michigan need to make them tractor buyers is a little cash and encouragement.



Mrs. Chris. Henninger of Arcanum, Driving a Moline tractor, which seems to be quite a popular make with Ohio farmers.

# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## WE DOUBT THAT FARMERS ARE HOARDING THEIR WHEAT

(Continued from page 1)

Now, folks, far be it from us to dictate how and when you shall dispose of your farm products. We figure that after you have toiled and sweated and gambled with the elements to produce your crops, it ought to be YOUR business when you shall sell them. Neither is it our purpose in this article, providing you have not yet sold your wheat or intend to soon, to pronounce you disloyal, unpatriotic, pro-German, etc. We leave this privilege to city journalists who seem to have better powers of judgment and who are not hampered by any cumbersome facts. We merely aim in this article to tell you some things that you may not know and to emphasize others which may seem unimportant to you, and we hope that you will act upon the concluding suggestions.

Because the war has lain in waste millions of acres of European wheatlands, and because the farmers and their boys have been compelled to leave the furrow for the trench, and because undernourished women and children could not wholly fill their places on the farms, there is today a world-wide shortage of wheat, which the American farmer has been called upon to supply.

On March 1st there was a total of wheat and flour stocks in this country of about 176,411,000 bushels, from which the United States must feed itself and the Allies, who require from us 75,000,000 bushels between March 1st and harvest time. During the same period this nation normally consumes 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. There will be left for home consumption only about 100,000,000 bushels, or about one-half of what is normally used.

In last weeks M. B. F. we explained fully why it was necessary that wheat be sent to the Allies, and we may as well face the fact that unless the Allied armies are provided with rations which must of necessity be composed largely of wheat products, their efficiency will be very greatly impaired. There can be no guesswork about the rations of an army. They must be planned months in advance; they must be ready at all times; two days of hunger means a battle lost and a victory for the Huns. And in the tremendous conflict that is now being waged, involving millions of fighting men, war rations must be supplied in quantities unprecedented.

The present price of wheat was fixed only after a lengthy conference during which the farmers were given every opportunity to present their cost figures, etc. For many farmers this price meant a fair profit; for others it meant loss. But nevertheless, it was the price agreed upon by farmer representatives and it is the price at which three-fourths of the 1917 crop has been sold.

We can conceive of no reason why farmers should withhold the balance of their wheat, excepting sufficient for their own needs, from the market unless out of sheer intent to give aid and comfort to the enemy. And it has always been our opinion that there were fewer slackers and disloyalists among the farmers than any other class of people. There is no hope that the farmer will be permitted to receive a higher than the prevailing price on the balance of the 1917 crop. In view of the fact that the majority of wheat growers have already disposed of their holdings at the fixed price, it should not be expected that the government will pamper those who have refused to sell, by offering a higher price. The Food Control law gives the President the power to commandeer wheat stocks and if the owner be not satisfied with the price offered, he may receive 75 percent of the stipulated price and sue for the balance in the courts. In this manner, the government may secure the balance of the wheat stocks in the farmers' hands, but it is safe to say that such measures would be employed only as a last resort.

The farmers of the nation cannot afford to force their government to take any such action as this, even for the sake of the additional price they might hope to receive for their wheat. We repeat that we don't believe there are anywhere near two and a half million bushels of wheat back in the hands of Michigan farmers, but if any of our readers, for any reason whatsoever, are holding their wheat, we implore them, in the name of loyalty and patriotism to get it to market before the setting of another sun. We ask our readers to take us into their confidence in this matter and tell us, heart to heart, why they or their neighbors have not sold their wheat, if such be the case.

Yes, we absolutely agree with you, considering the prices of other products, the price of wheat should be higher. And that's a matter to which we should all turn our united attention during the next few weeks.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

**Clio**—One thousand drums of powdered milk, valued at \$40,000, is being held by the Clio branch of the Detroit Creamery Co., there being no active demand for it at the present time. During the winter when the production of milk exceeds the demands, part of the milk received at various stations of the company was sent to Clio and manufactured into the powdered product. While there is little demand at present for powdered milk, this condition is bound to change in a short time. The summer months will witness much greater demands on the milk supply, and the market will soon open for the powdered supply. Many tons of soft sweet butter have been stored by the company, which through the employment of special apparatus can again be reduced to cream. The increased summer demands for cream will be met in part this summer.

**Marquette**—Indications are that a much larger acreage of spring wheat than usual is to be sown in the Upper Peninsula this year. The crop is usually a much greater success here than in the Lower Peninsula. Northern Michigan farmers wish to respond to the country's call for more wheat, and in many respects are in better position to do so than the farmers below the Straits. Spring wheat has always been fairly successful here.

**Mason**—Ingham county farmers are receiving their Fordson tractors. One car load of the machines arrived last week and two more carloads are expected. The demand for the tractors far

### Milk Men, Attention !

Commission findings on price and surplus milk for April is as follows: Surplus 20%; price, \$2.35 a hundred. Balance, 80%; price, \$2.85 a hundred. —R. C. Reed, Mich. Milk Prod. Ass'n.

exceeds the available supply, as the War Preparedness board is trying to scatter them evenly over the farming districts of the state, where they will do the maximum amount of good.

**Milan**—Is there any relation between christianity and agriculture? Dr. W. W. Diehl, who addressed a farmers' institute here last week said that there is. No man can consider himself much of a christian if he robs the soil, according to Dr. Diehl, and the man who keeps scab stock and allows his buildings and implements to run down is not much better.

**Albion**—The Co-Operator, the official publication of the co-operative movement in this vicinity, edited and managed by H. Eugene Bradley, a well-known local farmer, is being widely circulated in this county. Mr. Bradley hopes to bring the farmers of this and surrounding counties into a realization of the advantages of co-operation. Already the publication is showing excellent results.

**Akron**—The tractor as a means of increasing the efficiency of farm work, and meeting the labor crisis was discussed by the Hickory Farmers' club at its meeting. The farmers of this vicinity are interested in the tractor, and it is probable that a number will be seen in use here before the spring is over.

**Clarion**—A number of meetings are being held in Charlevoix county to interest farmers in sugar beet raising. A large number of sugar beet contracts are being placed with a Holland sugar concern.

## HOW THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT PAYS FARMERS

County agent work in Gage county, Nebraska, returned to the farmers nearly \$60,000 in real money for 1917, not to speak of other accomplishments for the community which could not be estimated in dollars and cents. By systematic black-leg control work the county agent saved the county \$22,500, 2,875 calves having been vaccinated. In hog cholera control 4,653 hogs were vaccinated, saving the county \$33,500. Sheep breeders were induced to pool their clips with the result that they cleared \$1,200 more for their wool than if they had sold individually.—The County Agent.

## POTATO SUPPLIES FALL OFF AND THE MARKET STIFFENS

The potato market which has fallen steadily the last thirty days shows signs of strengthening. Wednesday the supply was so limited in the city of Detroit that the price was forced up 10 cents per hundred.

It would appear that the crest of the potato movement had been reached. Farmers generally have been frightened into selling their spuds at any old price, by such misdirected advice as that given out by Robert D. Graham of the board of agriculture a few weeks ago, who declared that there was an enormous surplus and the farmers should sell their potatoes as fast as possible and get what they could out of their crop. As a consequence, the markets have been flooded with potatoes and the price has declined to a ruinously low level.

It does not seem that the potato market can "come back." Had the farmers used a little better judgment and sold their holdings gradually, it would never have declined to such a low level. The potatoes still in the farmers' hands are probably just about sufficient to meet the needs of the consumer until the new potatoes come on the market. The price may advance a few cents per bushel before the wind-up; it doesn't seem possible that it can go any lower.

## ALCOHOL PREDICTED TO REPLACE GASOLINE AS MOTIVE FUEL

A statement which should interest every farmer was recently made by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, that the world would come more and more to depend on alcohol, not as beverage but as fuel, and that the engineer will shortly modify machinery so that it will use alcohol for its motive power.

Practically every vegetable and fruit known to man contains alcohol in some form and in varying quantities. Hitherto, it has not been considered profitable, in this country at least, to separate this alcohol because of the limited uses and demands for the product. It is a well known fact that Germany, however, manufactures annually large quantities of alcohol from potatoes and other plants for various purposes, and providing a wider field of usefulness can be opened up in this country for the product, its extraction will be made a profitable commercial proposition.

It is not generally known, but is nevertheless true, that just prior to our entrance into the war Henry Ford began an investigation to determine the adaptability of the sandy soils of northern Michigan to a variety of potatoes which German farmers raise for their alcohol content. The variety, it is said, attains large size and is not suitable for table uses. Some months ago we endeavored to secure from Mr. Ford a statement as to what he had accomplished along this line and what his plans were, but Mr. Ford's secretary advised that owing to Mr. Ford's war activities, he had postponed his experiments until after the war.

The fact that Mr. Ford has any time at all for such experiments would seem to indicate that there must be merit to the proposal to grow potatoes for their alcohol and that Mr. Ford foresees a commercial market for the product.

## MILK PRICE BULLETIN—FEBRUARY AND MARCH

Milk prices and quantities handled at different plants in Michigan.

|  | Feb.   | March. |
|--|--------|--------|
| Lake Odessa Milk Co., 1,287,523 lbs. ....          | \$3.10 | 2.80   |
| Chapin-Sacks Co., Webberville, 1,201,969 lbs. .... | 3.10   | 2.80   |
| Hastings Cond. Milk Co., closed lack coal          |        | 2.75   |
| Det. Cr. Co., Owosso plant, 689,269 lbs. ....      | 3.00   | 2.75   |
| Helvetia Co., Hudson, 2,736,938 lbs. ....          | 3.07   | 2.95   |
| Ekenburg Co., Elsie, closed lack coal              | 3.00   | 2.75   |
| Clio Cond. Co., Clio 424,283 lbs. besides          |        |        |
| milk powder from Cond. Milk                        | 3.00   | 2.75   |
| Hires Cond. Milk Co., Ubyly                        | 3.10   | 2.83   |
| Ohio Dairy Co., Morenci                            | 3.07   | 2.95   |
| West. Res. Milk Co., Hillsdale, 420,622 lbs.       | 3.00   | 2.80   |
| West. Res. Mk. Co., Coldwater, 842,919 lbs.        | 3.00   | 2.80   |
| *Detroit Milk (in 15c zone)                        | 3.35   |        |
| (\$3.35 for 85% and \$2.40 for 15% March.)         |        |        |
| Gd. Ledge Milk Co., Gd. Dg., 1,046,856 lbs.        | 3.10   | 2.90   |
| " Sparta, 421,608 lbs.                             | 2.90   | 2.75   |
| " Fenton, 331,450 lbs.                             | 2.90   | 2.75   |
| VanCamp-Pk. Co., Adrain, 2,927,251 lbs.            | 3.07   |        |
| Libby, McNeill, Perrinton, 1,341,475 lbs.          | 3.25   | 2.90   |
| Towar Plant, Imlay City, 271,720 lbs.              | 3.15   | 3.10   |

\*The price for Detroit milk is based on the 15c zone. Outside prices are paid on this basis but deductions made for freight.

—Jas. N. McBride, State Market Director.

Food will win the war! Yes, but while saving food don't save your money in a bank, but save it in Uncle Sam's Liberty Bonds and again help to win the war.

## WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An effort to put a gag in the mouths of all critics of the government and its conduct of the war, has been squelched by the Senate. The gag was in the shape of a bill which would make it a crime, punishable by a \$10,000 fine or 20 years' imprisonment, or both, for anyone to "utter, print, write or publish any language calculated to incite or inflame resistance to any duly constituted federal or state authority in connection with the prosecution of the war." Senator Hiram Johnson, leading the attack on the bill, declared that the very language of the bill demonstrated that it was not intended for the punishment of treason or disloyalty, but to suppress the freedom of the press of the United States and to prevent any man from expressing legitimate criticism concerning the present government, the present administration, or any administration in respect to the war. Amendments have been adopted to the bill which very greatly modify its force and scope. One of these provides that such acts should be "wilful," and another substitutes the word "intended" for "calculated," which puts the burden of proof that the utterances mentioned in the bill were meant to be treasonable or disloyal, upon the courts. Every liberty-loving person in the United States should back his senator and representative to the limit in opposing any effort to put a check upon the freedom of the press or of speech, so long as such freedom does not actually inspire opposition to the war or give aid and comfort to the enemy. The country has been surprisingly free of disloyalty since our entrance into the war, and what little has existed has been speedily wiped out. Occasionally in isolated communities, some citizen of German strain, in the heat of discussion, may make indiscreet remarks, but as a general thing they cause no harm and are frowned upon so darkly by the community that they are seldom repeated. One senator, discussing the gag clause of the sedition bill, was overheard to remark that "one would think from a reading of this bill that the entire country was a hotbed of treason and disloyalty and that summary measures were needed to keep the people in the straight-jacket of patriotism. I shall never vote for this measure in its present form, for by muzzling the press and gagging the people, it would put a premium on incompetency in public offices and license every kind of extravagance in the expenditure of the public funds."

Spain is still "on the fence," but her neutrality is only a question of days, is the opinion of Washington diplomats. That Spain is frankly "afraid of the cars" and doesn't really know which way to turn is evidenced by her failure to live up to her various agreements entered into with the United States during the past several weeks. Supplies that were purchased by General Pershing for the expeditionary forces in France have not yet been delivered, and no indication offered that they will be. Spanish ships are being held in the harbors, the owners fearing that German threats to sink them if they seek the high seas, will be carried out. As a matter of fact, Spain is between the devil and the deep blue sea. Her people apparently are pro-ally, but some of her high officials are pro-German and German intrigue is said to be having a most pronounced effect upon the thought and sentiment of the government. It is the semi-official opinion that Spain is finding neutrality too embarrassing for comfort and will shortly cast her lot with one or the other combatants. It is also believed that she will delay her decision until she sees which way the great German offensive goes, for Spain likes to "pick a winner," when she casts her lot.

Everyone does not agree with Mr. Roosevelt that the United States should declare war on Turkey and Bulgaria, altho we are in fact fighting those two countries at the present time. Dr. Jas. L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American board of commissions for foreign missions, recently wrote Senator Lodge expressing a hope that the Senate would reject the resolution declaring war against these two countries. Dr. Barton declares that Germany keenly feels the need of such a step on the part of the United States, in order to consolidate Bulgaria and Turkey in their sense of dependence now and after the war. So long as the United States refrains from such a declaration of war, these two countries will have a refuge providing they wish in the course of events to withdraw from the Kaiser's iron clutch.

The third Liberty Loan drive is on. Carefully as the first two campaigns were planned, the preparations for the third have been far more elaborate in every section of the country, and reports

from workers show an enthusiasm and co-operation quite lacking in the two previous loan drives. Secretary of Treasury McAdoo has forbidden the publication of unofficial figures on the progress of the campaign in order to prevent the false and misleading announcements as to the amount of subscriptions which characterized the first and second Liberty Loan drives. It is known that some cities have already exceeded their quota, but no official figures as to the exact amounts subscribed will be given out until the end of the current week. It is probable that YOUR community has not oversubscribed, so don't delay another day in buying your Liberty bond.

Nine billion dollars is the approximate cost of our first year in the war. More than half of this sum, however, has been in the form of loans to the Allies and will be repaid; over a third has gone to the army; a tenth for the navy and a fifteenth for ship building. Huge as is this sum, it is less by one-third than the original estimates. The government expenses are now averaging about \$40,000,000 a day, or a billion dollars a month.



Motorcycles and bicycles are becoming popular throughout Siam.

Both China and India send thousands of tons of peanuts abroad each year.

In the north of Quebec there are still 250,000 square miles of unexplored country.

In high or rough weather, in angling for black bass, light-colored and bright flies are most effective.

A Massachusetts man in France is using his gas mask so he can peel onions for the mess without crying.

Virginia, now the only state prohibiting women from practicing law, has taken legislative action to lift the ban.

McAdoo will visit Michigan in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan drive, but the date has not been definitely set as yet.

The green ink with which the American bank notes are printed cannot be successfully photographed. Its composition is secret.

Hot slag dumped into the river at Baltimore caused an explosion which shook the city, and caused most of the inhabitants to rise an hour earlier than usual.

A consignment of Chinese silk valued at two and a half million dollars was received at New York City last week.

Illinois farm boys are Liberty Loan salesmen. Five hundred dollars in prizes is being given by W. H. Wilson, a Chicago banker, to the boys selling the largest number of bonds.

The German language is being discontinued as a study in nearly all of the schools of the country. Reports from hundreds of cities are received at Washington each day to the effect that German is under the ban.

"Billy" Sunday, now in the midst of a series of evangelistic meetings in Chicago in the biggest temporary tabernacle ever constructed, recently "took a rest," as he expressed it, by preaching to eight hundred ministers.

The first of the Ford Eagles, as the submarine chasers being manufactured by the auto-king at Detroit, are known, will be launched in June. The boats will have a high rate of speed, and their equipment and armament will surprise the Hun submarines.

Bread costs \$5 a loaf and good leather shoes \$200 a pair in Constantinople. The Germans with the consent of the Turkish government have requisitioned all supplies that they can lay their hands on, and as a result the people of Turkey are suffering for the necessities of life.

Evansville, Indiana, has started a campaign to round up pro-Germans. Several persons who have made derogatory remarks regarding President Wilson, or who have spread false reports regarding the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other war activities, have been gathered in.



## WAR WIRES

Military authorities in the Entente countries believe that the German general staff faces the most serious dilemma of the entire war. Von Hindenburg and his advisors have staked all on this great effort to break the allied lines. If Amiens, an important railroad center could be captured, and a thrust made which would reach the channel, all of the Allied army north of this point would be caught in the pincers and either driven into the sea or captured. The German general staff was willing to sacrifice a million men, it is said, to accomplish this end, but they have already lost nearly half of that number, and although they have made some important gains, are still far from their main objective. The German people who are just awakening to the awful toll which they paid for this offensive, are demanding definite gains which will insure an early peace, if they are to make such sacrifices. The military leaders realize that to obtain a decisive victory they must continue to feed men by the hundreds of thousands into this machine, and that even then their prospects of a decisive victory are small.

The United States Military Railroad in France is the formidable name of a line possibly two hundred miles or more in length connecting two French ports with the American army bases. As definite information as to the exact location, length, etc., of this railroad might help the enemy, little has been given out regarding it. The line was not built completely by American engineers, but was part of a French railroad system, which was turned over, to the United States. Much new track was laid for better terminal facilities, and new docks and warehouses erected at the two ports. The lines are being administered like American railroads, and all locomotives and cars were made in this country, and bear the lettering, "U. S. Military R. R." The line is, of course, operated exclusively by American railroad employees.

One hundred thousand tons of Swedish shipping will be turned over to the United States if an agreement which is now pending between the two countries is entered into. The pact provides that the ships are to be chartered to the United States government on condition that Sweden be supplied with foodstuffs, oils, coal, fertilizers and other commodities in specified amounts. Sweden, unlike Holland, is willing to consent to an agreement which will not only provide her people with food and other necessities, but will insure the owners of the shipping against loss. Although the Swedish government was intensely pro-German for a long time, recent developments have evidently opened the Swedes' eyes, and German pressure is evidently not going to have any effect on the decision of the Swedish government.

Following the attack of a party of Red Cross Guards on a Japanese force at Vladivostok, a small party of Nippon sailors have been landed at that port for the protection of property. This action, appears to be fully warranted, as any nation has the privilege to land troops to protect the lives and property of its citizens, if the government in control appears unable or unwilling to do so. No effort has been made as yet to land large forces for the protection of the vast stores of supplies and munitions. That the Germans have designed on Siberia, there can be little doubt. Former German and Austrian prisoners of war are said to be organizing and seizing places of strategic importance. The landing of a Japanese army in Siberia to counteract the German moves would cause little surprise in this country.

Two alternatives face the English parliament in its efforts to provide for additional forces to replace the war losses. Either the draft age must be raised above the present limit of 40 years, to 50 or 55 years, or conscription must be provided for Ireland. Parliament is hesitating to raise the draft age, as it will further disrupt industrial conditions, but should such action be taken provision will be made to not take men necessary to war industries. Irish conscription is looked upon as a necessity, but the present unrest on the island may deter parliament from action at this time. Sinn Fein organizations are working openly against the government, in some sections of Ireland notably the western part, there have been serious riots and outbreaks of violence.

Germany is continuing her great drive with minor successes. The French line is holding, but the Germans claim small gains in the sectors defended by the British where the greatest onslaughts have been made. American troops are now thought to be in action with the French and English, but no casualty lists have been made public. No figures are available as to the number of casualties suffered by the various allied forces in the great battle. British authorities seem to believe that the Teutons losses will not fall short of half a million. No statement has been made regarding British losses, which must have been severe.

After a brief lull in which to re-form shattered divisions, bring up additional reserves, artillery, munitions, etc., the great German offensive is being resumed. The attack is being made on a much wider front than formerly, and indications are that it will be pressed home with the utmost vigor of which the Huns are capable. The Allies have made excellent use of this period to add to their already strong defenses and prepare for the renewal of the thrust. American troops are now facing the Germans on the line where the attack is being made.

The final decision on the question of publishing the addresses in connection with casualty lists is to be settled by President Wilson after the return of Secretary Baker from Europe. Just at present no casualty lists are being published at all, the government simply notifying near relatives of the dead or injured. Publishing the names without addresses is not considered satisfactory. President Wilson does not wish to make a decision until after he has discussed the matter with Secretary Baker and learned General Pershing's viewpoint.

## DEALERS FIGHTING GRADING AMENDM'T

Senator Smith's Rider to Agricultural Appropriation Bill Meets With Opposition in the House.

We are advised by Congressman Cramton that Senator Smith's amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill abolishing the potato grades is meeting with stiff opposition in the House of Representatives where the Senate amendments are now under conference. The department of Agriculture and the Food Administration have combined with the jobbing interests to defeat the measure, and Mr. E. Percy Miller is putting in his best licks to show the farmers of Michigan who's really boss down there on the Food Administration.

Senator Smith sends us a letter written to him by Clarence Ousley, acting secretary of agriculture, in which Mr. Ousley states that "the sentiment of the Michigan growers seems to be that a screen with a mesh one and three-fourths inches square should be used for such potatoes and they object to the minimum size proposed by the department grades. As a matter of fact, by the very careful use of a screen with a mesh one and three-fourths inches square the minimum-size requirements of the United States grade No. 1 in most instances might be complied with. It is felt that if this subject were thoroughly understood, the objection to the minimum-size requirements would disappear."

—Which shows how much the acting secretary of agriculture knows about the farmers' viewpoint and wishes.

In further substantiation of his argument that the grades have found favor with the farmers, Mr. Ousley sends Senator Smith a copy of a letter signed by the New York Potato Association, recommending that the Bureau of Markets be given authority to inspect potatoes as to quality and grade as established by U. S. grades 1 and 2, etc. This letter is written on a letter heading of the New York State COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and bears the signature of one E. V. Hardenburg, an INSTRUCTOR in the college, as SECRETARY of the potato association.

Michigan is not the only state suffering from a surfelt of "professoritis."

Will the potato amendment pass? E. Percy Miller is quoted in the *Chicago Packer* as saying that it won't. But then, Mr. Miller has met defeat before and it is within the range of possibility that he may do so again. There is yet hope, despite Mr. Miller's sanguine predictions. Representative McLaughlin of Michigan is, happily, a member of the House agricultural committee and he has promised his support to the Smith amendment, or a modified form, at least, which will wipe out the particular form of grading to which the growers are opposed. In a letter Congressman Cramton is sending to potato jobbers in his district who are protesting against the Smith amendment, Mr. Cramton suggests a modified amendment, reading as follows: "Provided, that no part of the money herein appropriated or any unexpended balance heretofore appropriated shall be used to defray the expenses of the Food Administration or any other department of the government in the work of grading potatoes, and no regulation shall be made therefor."

Such an amendment would accomplish the desired purpose, without interfering whatever with any form of grading which the growers themselves might desire to put into effect.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATE GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETS

The executive committee of the recently reorganized Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, consisting of the officers and directors representing fifteen counties, met at Grand Rapids April 3rd. A Mr. Smith, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was present and listened to the growers' arguments for a single grade of potatoes. He stated that there ought not to be any difficulty in securing one grade of potatoes from one and three-fourths inches up. He also made the interesting statement that the average cost of raising potatoes for the United States in 1917 was 70 cents per bushel.

A representative of the Michigan Potato Shippers' Ass'n stated he believed it to be the proper thing to have one grade of potatoes from one and three-fourths inches up, and believed such change could be brought about.

President Smith of the State Ass'n was named to go to Washington and also to seek the co-oper-

ation of state authorities in moving the balance of the 1917 crop.

The following resolution was adopted and ordered sent by telegram to each Michigan congressman:

*We desire to call especial attention to the resolutions passed by the Michigan Potato Growers' Association at its last annual meeting, held at the Agricultural College, March 7th and 8th. These resolutions express the opinions and desires of Michigan potato growers.*

*We ask that the minimum size of Grade No. 1 be 1 1/4 instead of 1 3/4 inches in diameter. We ask that this grade be honestly enforced, and that there shall be no other grade established.*

## WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

### PLAN TO HAVE A COMMUNITY DRYING PLANT

A successful community plant located at Lincoln, Nebraska, for the drying of fruits and vegetables, is described in Farmers' Bulletin 916, "A Successful Community Drying Plant" just issued for free distribution by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Practically the same plan as is described in the bulletin was followed in eleven other communities—nine of them in Nebraska—during the summer and fall of 1917, and the information is given at this time because of a demand for it for consideration at farmers' meetings. The plan proved successful under conditions found in the locality of Lincoln; in more humid or dryer sections of the country, the bulletin says, the methods employed might not prove satisfactory.

Any person interested in the subject of community drying of fruits and vegetables will find valuable suggestions in Farmers' Bulletins 841 and 903, as well as the new publication. They may be obtained free upon application to the Division of publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### DEPT OF AGRICULTURE FORECASTS LARGE INCREASE IN WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture has placed its forecast of the winter wheat crop for 1918 at 560,000,000 bushels, an increase of 142,000,000 over last year. Assuming that the spring crop will yield the same ratio of increase, there will be a total wheat crop of 850,000,000 bushels or an increase of 200,000,000 bushels. This forecast has been exceeded in only two years, 1914 and 1915. The condition of winter wheat varies from 94 in Indiana to 63 in Oklahoma. In western Kansas the prospects are not for more than a 20 per cent crop.

Reports from England, France and Canada also indicate large increases of wheat in those countries. United States rye shows an increase of 26,000,000 bushels.

### THE FIRST YEAR OF THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN SYSTEM

The Federal Farm Loan System has completed its first year of actual operation. The first charter issued to a Federal Land Bank is dated Mar. 1, 1917, and the charters for the other eleven were issued during that month. Borrowing under the Federal Farm Loan System is done through national farm loan associations, and the first charter granted to one of these associations is dated March 27, 1917; so that while most of the work of organizing the banks, systematizing their business, appointing and training appraisers and the like had to be done after the end of March 1917, it may be said that the banks have just about concluded their first year of operation. A statement of the business done during this first year of operation is therefore of interest.

Before the system was put in operation it was argued that our American farmers would not organize for co-operative borrowing. The answer to this seems to be found in the fact that up to March 31, 1918, 2808 national farm loan associations were incorporated, representing about four associations to each five counties of the United States. These associations average about twenty members, representing a total membership of about 56,000 farmers.

The twelve Federal Land Banks have received applications for over 120,000 loans, amounting to about \$300,000,000. Many of these applications have been rejected, reduced or withdrawn. About 80,000 loans have been approved, amounting to over \$160,000,000, and on over 30,000 of these loans money has been paid to the farmers to the amount of about \$80,000,000. Many of the loans approved were for reduced amounts which the borrowers declined to accept.

Notwithstanding the unusual expenses incident to the operation of new machinery and to the appraisal and determination of title on many loans that have not yet been closed, the expense of the banks in doing business has been within such limits as to justify the expectation of the Farm Loan Board that these banks will easily be able to operate on a difference of one-half of one per cent between the loaning rate and the rate which they pay on the bonds.

### INTERESTING FOOD FACTS OF WORLD-WIDE SCOPE

Much of the acreage formerly allotted to melon growing in Italy will be put under wheat this year, according to reports received by the U. S. Food Administration. Native supplies of wheat in Italy are light.

Production of corn, rice and potatoes in Japan during 1917 was in all cases less than in 1916. The 1917 rice crop was about 100 millions bushels below normal, a decline of more than one-fifth.

Japan is now making efforts to increase her wheat acreage greatly; also to build ships for carrying Japanese and Australian wheat in the Pacific trade.

Ukraine stocks of wheat amount to approximately 48 million bushels, according to information reaching the Food Administration. The north ports of Russia, however, are bare of supplies and the past winter has been very unfavorable to agriculture.

### MINNESOTA TO INCREASE ACREAGE OF SPRING WHEAT

The farmers of the wheat-producing states, particularly Minnesota and the Dakotas, are planning to greatly increase the acreage of this staple. Minnesota farmers have been asked by the U. S. government to seed five million acres to spring wheat. This is very little above the average for the state, although last year the acreage was only about three and one-half million acres. Many southern Minnesota farmers are planning to raise spring wheat, although that part of the state has produced little of the cereal for many years.

### HARD DAYS LOOM AHEAD FOR THE WEARY WILLIE

Governor Cox of Ohio has issued a proclamation to all county sheriffs to begin an immediate roundup of all tramps in the state and see that they go to work on the farms or in the factories. Several states are contemplating the enactment of laws to make loitering and loafing misdemeanors, punishable by imprisonment. If they pass the familiar "please, mum, kin you giv me a bite to eat," will be no longer heard from the back door steps and dad will have to split the wood in the future.

### HIGH POULTRY PRICES BOOST THE DAY-OLD CHICK BUSINESS

With the continued high price of poultry, the business of producing and selling day-old chicks, is coming to be one of importance. Many poultry raisers find it more advantageous to purchase the young chicks from firms and individuals which make a business of hatching them, and thus avoiding the first difficulty of the poultry business, that of successful hatching.

The professional dealer in day-old chicks must be an expert in operating the incubator. The chicks are shipped by express often hundreds of miles, and if properly hatched and prepared for shipment will not only arrive in good condition, but will be the foundation of a flock of chickens. Twelve dollars per hundred is considered a good price for the chicks, although it may be more or less dependent upon the locality and the breed of chickens.

### SOME FARMERS WANT \$3.00 A BUSHEL FOR NEXT WHEAT CROP

Thomas P. Cooper, when with the State Extension Department of North Dakota, sent out 300 letters to farmers in the state, asking them what they thought was a just price for No. 1 northern wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth. Among the surprising answers received were a few which declared that \$1.50 per bu. was a fair price and would net the average farmer of the state a fair profit. Most of the farmers favored a minimum of \$2 per bu. Some declared they thought \$3.00 per bu. was not prohibitive and they anticipated disposing of the coming harvest at this price. The average of all the replies was \$2.19 per bu.—*The County Agent.*

### DID NOT FIND A GOOD EAR IN FOUR HUNDRED EARS CORN

Many farmers in Wells County, Ind., are beginning to report the tests of their corn to the office of the Farm Bureau. One farmer recently reported that he had tested 400 ears without finding a good seed ear in the lot. The corn was gathered before the middle of October and hung to the rafters in the barn. Another farmer reports about 15 good ears in each hundred tested. Many farmers coming to the office try to pick out live and dead ears from those which have been tested and their wild guesses usually cause them to say that they will go home and test all their seed corn.—*The County Agent.*

## BOARDS ORDERED TO EXEMPT FARMERS

Instructed Not to Call Men Actively, Completely and Assiduously Engaged in Farm Work

The emphasis that Adj. General Bersley has placed upon the instructions of the Provost Marshal General's office, to local examining boards, to exempt from call in the April 26th draft quota, all men actively, completely and assiduously engaged in farming, must have its effect in convincing local boards that they must abide by the letter of these instructions.

This should set at rest the minds of the thousands of farmers who have been in the state of uncertainty as to whether they would have sufficient help to plant and care for their usual acreage, and enable them to go ahead with their farm operations as usual. If any farmer's son or hired help can show that he is actually needed to help care for the contemplated crops, there isn't a chance in a thousand that he will be called this summer. If he is called it will be either because his labor is proven unnecessary on the farm or else because the local board does not fully understand its instructions.

A recent issue of the *Detroit Free Press* states that district board No. 2 which controls Wayne county, outside of Detroit and Highland Park, and seven adjoining counties—Lapeer, St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Lenawee, Washtenaw and Monroe—is exempting from the call for military service every man who is qualified for and needed in agricultural production. The board adopted the rule as a policy to conserve farm help and thus insure food production in its district.

We urge farmers to proceed with their planting as usual, as we are confident that their help will not be taken as long as their services are needed on the farm.

### CANNING COMPANY EXPLAINS ATTITUDE ON WET BEANS

Some time ago an Alma subscriber wrote us that he was not satisfied with the treatment that he was receiving at the hands of the Alma buyer for the Gibson Canning Company. "He picked a sample of my beans in the usual way," said our subscriber, "docked me for the pick and for hand-picked (5 cents per lb.) in the usual way; also docked me for all moisture over 16 per cent, that is beans that tested 26 per cent moisture were docked 10 lbs. for excess moisture. Then 45 cents per 100 pounds for drying. He paid for them after all this had been done on a \$10 basis when he was paying \$11.50 for dry beans. The buyer told me the following facts about his business: That these beans would be shipped to the cannery at Gibson, Illinois. After they arrive there would be run over the rotary picker which picks about a car a day and be canned without any hand-picking; that beans would be cheaper; that the president of the canning company was a prominent member of the Food Administration; that he had wired him (the buyer) to buy carefully because beans would be lower. Now I have no kick for the buyer nor his treatment of me, but I don't like that 'system.' I don't like to pay for the moisture and pay for taking it out, pay for the pick and pay for the picking, then take \$1.50 per 100 pounds less than the price of dry beans when by the buyer's own admission these beans would not be dried nor hand-picked."

We reported the matter to Mr. Kimball of the bean division at Washington, who referred our letter to Mr. McCall and stated that the latter was not in any way affiliated with the U. S. Food

Administration. Mr. McCall's response to this letter covers the wet bean situation so fully that we are using it complete:

Replying to your favor of recent date enclosing copy of letter addressed to you from F. A. Lord, Editor of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens. I am really glad that this has come up, although I do not know anything about the specific instance to which he refers. I will say, however, that I have fought most strenuously the practice of paying as much for wet beans as for dry ones; in other words, buying beans without the proper moisture deduction. I can't get the point of view of this editor or any other man of intelligence who questions the policy of making these moisture deductions. Let us take for instance, the specific case to which reference is made, that is, as far as percentage of moisture and deductions are concerned. One hundred pounds of beans with 26% moisture contain ten pounds excess of water when compared with normally dried beans, and in using these beans for food purposes or for any other purpose, it is the total solids which count, and there is no possible way in which this excess of ten pounds of water to the hundred weight can be adjusted except by deducting it. And as an illustration of how these wet beans work out in canning, will state that our records show that in normally dried beans we have gotten from 160 to 165 2-pound cans per bushel and that in beans of 26% moisture we have gotten a yield of 144 to 148 2-pound cans per bushel. There is no possible way of getting around the fact that this excessive moisture is ab-

The statement made by the gentleman submitting his protest to the effect that the beans are not hand picked before canning is entirely in error. It is true we do not dry these beans, because an artificially dried bean is not as suitable for canning as one which has not been dried, but every one of them is carefully hand picked before they go into a can at our plant.

We have reached a period of the year when we will not only decline to buy any more excessively wet beans without full moisture deduction down to 16%, but furthermore the seller must guarantee that they arrive at our factory in sweet and sound condition.

I really do not believe that the Michigan bean growers, or jobbers as far as that is concerned, realize the situation they are up against, or they would grasp most eagerly any opportunity to sell these wet beans with the proper moisture allowance while they are yet sweet and wholesome for human food.

If there is any doubt as to the correctness of my assertion regarding these beans, I would suggest that you take it up with say Dr. Thom, Chief Mycologist of the Department of Agriculture, in the Food and Drugs Inspection Laboratory. I think it would be helpful to the Michigan Bean growers themselves to have some opinions from such eminent scientists as Dr. Thom and others who abound in Washington. It may bring them to the realization that those whom they assume are trying to knife them are in fact trying to render them a distinct service.

Trusting that I have covered the matters in question with regards, I am  
—J. M. McCall  
Gibson Canning Co.

We replied to Mr. McCall that he seemed to have a wrong conception of the attitude of the growers generally on wet bean trading, but quoted him the following letter from still another subscriber in substantiation of our claim that his Alma buyer was not giving the farmers a fair pick and moisture test:

"One of the Alma bean dealers, Mr.— put an ad. in the local paper offering to pay 16 cents per pound for good dry beans. I took a bag to him and he claimed they contained 22 per cent moisture. He offered me \$12 per cwt., less pick and moisture. I did not give him time to pick them as it made me so d—mad. I went on to the Roller Mills and they pronounced them dry and only picked them a scant one and one-half pounds to the cwt., and said they would make good seed. They offered me at the rate of \$12.50. I went to Elwell and the elevator there picked them the same, but only called them one-pound pickers because the beans were so nice and dry. Now, I guess the Alma buyer figured his 16 cent ad would bring the beans to him and his wet song would buy them, as after he screens the beans, many a man would let him have them at whatever price he said."

Two days later Mr. McCall advised us that he had requested their Alma buyer to come to Gibson City and receive further instructions on how to determine the moisture content of wet beans.

### FORDSON TRACTORS TURN HUNDREDS OF ACRES DAILY IN STATE

Two hundred Fordson tractors are now busily engaged in plowing in various parts of Michigan and the remaining eight hundred purchased by the War Preparedness board are either in transit to places where they have been purchased, or are held in readiness to be shipped.

The machines are giving good satisfaction on the whole, and very little trouble has been reported. In cases where farmers have had difficulty in operating the machines, it has been through lack of information as to their mechanism.

### AMERICAN SUPPLY WAGONS PASSING THROUGH FRENCH TOWN



This is how the American troops in France escort their supplies to the front. The huge motor trucks, protected by an armed escort of Uncle Sam's soldiers, convey plenty of supplies for the boys in the trenches.

olutely superfluous, and a dead loss to anyone who buys them.

Let's take the present market on beans for instance. I think they are being quoted now by bean jobbers at about \$13.80 per hundred. Let us assume that the buyer has delivered to him beans of 26% moisture without the proper moisture deduction, then his beans actually cost him \$15.65 per hundred instead of \$13.80, which I claim is absolutely wrong and an imposition on the buyer, who may never be familiar with just what he is buying. My assertion can be proven by anyone who has had experience in using these beans or by anyone who has had experience in using these beans or by any mathematician as far as that is concerned. It is not a question of simply an opinion, but it is a matter of fact.

You know that I have been a conscientious worker in trying to save these wet beans in Michigan. I have canned no other beans this year, because I have realized that if these excessively wet beans in Michigan are not saved before the winter months that when the moderating temperature of spring arrives they cannot be shipped anywhere with safety. It has been a source of wonder to me why the Michigan Bean Growers were so blind to their own interests as to throw any obstacles whatever in the way of saving these wet beans while it is yet possible.

Mr. Smith, in Alma, who buys some beans for us, informed me some days ago that he could not get deductions for moisture. I immediately wired him to discontinue buying them for our account and that these wet beans must be lower.

## 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 TO PREPARE FISH BY BOTH CANNING AND SALTING

Will you kindly give us some information as to how to lay up fish for summer use besides laying them up in salt?—*Subscriber, Brant.*

When using coarse-scaled, thick-skinned fishes, cut off the fins or make an incision on each side of the fin and pull it out. Make an incision thru the skin along the back, another along the belly, and connect these two by a third encircling the body just behind the head, impale the head on a hook or sharpened nail driven through a plank, take hold of the skin at the angle of the two incisions at the back of the head and remove it by pulling toward the tail. Thin-skinned fishes like herring and alewives, should be scaled, and not skinned.

Cut off the head, remove the intestines and other organs and take out the backbone by making a cut with a sharp knife on each side, inside of the body cavity. Wash thoroughly, taking particular care to remove the blood along the back.

Cut the fish into strips to fit the length of the jars to be used and rub with dry salt, using a level tablespoonful to each pint jar of fish. Fill the jars with the pieces packed as tightly as possible, put in the rubber rings, and place the caps on the jars loosely, so that the steam can escape. Put no water in the jars. Cook in a pressure cooker for one and one-half hours after steam pressure registers 15 pounds or the temperature 250 degrees. Tighten the caps of the jars and permit cooling. Use the cooker as directed by the makers. There are several kinds on the market and the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., will furnish addresses of manufacturers on application.

Large fish having soft fins, small scales, and thin skin should be scaled but not skinned. Remove the head, split down the belly to the vent, and remove the viscera. Make a cut on each side of the backbone inside of the body cavity, cut the bone in two as far back as it can be reached and remove the cut-off portion, then make a deep cut along one side of the backbone for the remainder of its length and remove the tail. If the fish are too large to go into the container, cut them in the proper length. The cheeks and the portion between the jaws, including the tongue, of many large fish are excellent when boiled, and they may be preserved by removing the eyes and gills and packing the heads, after splitting them lengthwise, in the same container with the rest of the fish.

Slender fish, such as mackerel, whiting, large herring, etc., should be split down the back to one side of the backbone for the entire length, the belly walls not being cut. The backbone need not be removed. Smaller fish of the same character need not be split but should be carefully eviscerated. Coarse-scaled, thick skinned, spiny-finned fishes like black bass, perch, etc., should be skinned, and unless large and thick-meated need not be split.

Having dressed and thoroughly washed the fish in water containing a little salt, taking particular care to remove the blood near the backbone, cure them as follows:

Place a layer of coarse salt on the bottom of a tight keg, barrel, or other suitable vessel, and on this spread a layer of fish, one deep, sprinkle salt thickly over these, add another layer of fish, and repeat until the barrel is full or the supply of fish exhausted. The salt and the moisture from the fish will make a strong brine in which the fish should be left a week or ten days. At the end of that time remove the fish, thoroughly wash them, repack in the barrel, and cover with a freshly made brine strong enough to float a fresh egg. After a week this brine should be drawn off and the barrel filled with a saturated brine; that is, one in which a little undissolved salt will remain on the bottom of the vessel after the solution has been subjected to long stirring. Do not reuse the old brine. The barrel or keg should then be headed and stored in a cellar or the coolest place available. If there should be any leakage, which may be discovered by the sound made when the barrel is struck with a stick at various heights, it should be made good by adding strong brine through a bung hole. If the receptacle can not be filled at once, the fish may be preserved by placing on top of them a cover made of a barrel head or of pieces of wood cleated together to fit the container and weighting it with a clean stone or other heavy article which will not be affected by the salt. The success of the operation will depend on using fresh fish, exercising care in the

salting and the proper mixing of the brine, and on keeping the barrel tight and the fish covered with strong brine.—*Bureau of Fisheries, Dept of Commerce.*

### WANTED—APPLICATIONS FROM BOYS LOOKING FOR HOMES

Boys, are you looking for a home, a good home, a permanent home, where the folks'll take you in and treat you like one of the family in return for your services on the farm?

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has received more applications for boys between the ages of 16 and 19 than we can supply, and we are sure there are any number of boys in this state who would be glad of the chance to find such splendid homes as are being offered thru the M. B. F. Every applicant for a boy has been thoroughly "investigated" and found to be desirable. Most of them have no children and want to give a good home to some manly boy who is willing to work,—and go to school and church. If there are any boys in Michigan who have had experience on a farm and thru some misfortune are without a home, we want them to write to the M. B. F. editor at once.

### TIMELY ADVICE ON VALUE AND USE OF LIME ON FARM SOILS

Would you please tell me whether I could use lime and how much and how applied, broadcast, or if I could use grain drill to do it with, and for how much to set it, to improve an oat crop with seeding of clover on low, sandy soil; whether rain will spoil it or not. Ground does not raise the best crops lately and June grass appears in the seeding the first year. Is there such a thing as losing the lime entirely through rain and water. I get a poor catch of clover lately and I think the land needs lime.—*O. J. S., Brant, Michigan.*

It is very likely that lime will prove to be profitable on this soil, provided it is sufficiently well drained. Although the lime requirements

In your valuable paper appears a blank for us farmers to fill out, and I would like to ask, will the government insure us a good price, or insure us against an over-production? We have to have a good price for what we raise for wages are so high that I am almost afraid to go into farming very heavy. Wages up here are \$3.00 per day for man, and \$6.00 per day for man and team now. Now if the government will set a good fair price on the farmers' produce they will get all the produce they need, and if they will only leave the farmer boys on the farms we will try and get along. I for one will double my acreage. If I was sure of a good price for beans I would put in 30 acres, but wages are so high it would be a big undertaking unless the government will do something for us. So many of the farmers lost money on their beans and potatoes last year they are almost afraid to tackle it again this year. They insure all manufacturers a good fair profit, why not the farmer? If they will give the farmer a chance he will be patriotic, but if we should have another poor season like last year we would have to go to the bank and pay 12 per cent for money. It would simply mean move off the farm. Thanking M. B. F. for what it has already done for the farmers.—*H. C., Charlevoix, Michigan.*

of soils varies appreciably in Michigan, standard applications approximate one and one-half tons per acre of finely-ground limestone, or about three cubic yards of marl, or about 1200 pounds of agricultural hydrated lime. The lime should be applied to the soil after it has been plowed or prepared for the oat crop and well-worked into the soil when the seed bed is prepared for this crop.

If the limestone is used it is very doubtful if the grain drill would be found to be practical for planting, inasmuch as it is rather difficult to get on enough the first time over by means of this implement. Marl as a rule, is too lumpy to pass thru a grain drill or lime spreader successfully at least until it is pretty well broken up.

It is true that lime is washed out of the soil by the rain but this is somewhat gradual and one should figure on the loss amounting to approximately 500 pounds per acre annually. This, of course, means that applications of lime should be repeated at least once in a four or five year rotation. If either the hydrated or finely-ground material is applied to the soil it is advisable to mix it before rain falls upon it, otherwise the particles form in small granules and the efficiency of the same is appreciably decreased. Moreover, it is not advisable to apply these forms of lime to the soil when it is wet. I also suggest to your subscriber that he apply either 14 per cent or 16 per cent acid phosphate at the rate of 150 pounds per acre, to this soil.—*M. M. McCool, Department of Soils, M. A. C.*

### MILL SALES OF WHEAT FLOUR TO THE FARMERS

Can a farmer take wheat to the mill and get it ground for his own use? And how much of a supply of the same is he allowed to take home?—*H. F. H., Northland, Michigan.*

An order governing the amounts of wheat flour that wheat and rye millers can sell to farmers or

give in exchange for wheat has been promulgated by the Milling Division of the U. S. Food Administration.

The order limits all millers to the sale of not to exceed 49 pounds of wheat flour to a person living in a rural district. In addition, no miller may knowingly sell quantities to exceed a customer's requirements for 30 days.

The miller must require the customer to accept wheat substitutes of equal weight to the flour purchased, unless the customer submits in writing a certificate showing that he has on hand a sufficient supply of such substitutes. These are defined as hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, milo, kaffir, festerita flour and meals.

Each miller must forward to the Federal Food Administrator of his state on the first of the month the certificates thus received.

When a farmer brings wheat grown by himself to the mill to exchange for wheat flour, the amount of the flour that can be exchanged shall not exceed an amount that, with flour already in the hands of the farmer, will reasonably meet the requirements of his household or establishment during the next thirty days. In determining the quantity of flour to be consumed millers are required to conform to the Food Administration's statement of March 24, asking all persons to cut their consumption of wheat flour by 50 per cent and limiting the amount of the sale for exchange to a monthly basis of 6 pounds for each person.

No wheat miller is allowed to deliver flour without an equivalent amount of substitutes in exchange for wheat until the customer gives him a written statement which the miller has reasonable cause to believe to be true. The form of the statement follows:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby certify that the wheat this day delivered by me to the mill of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ (address) was grown by me on my farm, that the amount of flour to be delivered to me together with that already on hand, will not give me a supply more than sufficient to meet the requirements of my household or establishment during the next thirty days, and that I will not sell, lend, or deliver such flour to any one, nor permit such flour to be used for any purpose, except human consumption in my household or establishment.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ (Address) \_\_\_\_\_  
At the time such card is signed the miller shall also request the purchaser to sign the following voluntary pledge card, and shall keep a record of all persons signing or refusing to sign the pledge, to be delivered upon request to the United States Food Administration. A copy of the pledge card if signed, shall be delivered to the customer:

**PLEDGE CARD**  
Desiring to co-operate with the Government in winning the war, I hereby pledge myself to cut down the use of flour in my household or establishment in every possible way, and to use a pound of wheat flour substitutes for every pound of wheat flour used.  
Signed \_\_\_\_\_ (Address) \_\_\_\_\_

### SOIL PREPARATION, SEEDING AND THE CARE OF ALFALFA

Would you kindly advise me as to the best step to take towards fitting my alfalfa ground. Have a piece which was rye stubble plowed down with no manure for corn, then top dressed with five loads per acre and dragged in before corn was planted. Have just manured it ten loads to the acre and wished to know which would be best, to plow the manure under or give a very thorough disking before sowing alfalfa. Intend to lime the ground. The soil is clay and sand loam.—*F. E. H., Rockford, Michigan.*

For spring seeding with alfalfa, I am of the opinion that clear corn land treated as you have outlined, can be put in best shape by a thorough disking. Apply two tons ground limestone or two cubic yards of marl when fitting, disking thoroughly into the soil. Would recommend seeding in late April or early in May with one bushel beardless barley per acre.

If northern grown alfalfa of high germination is seeded, fifteen pounds per acre is sufficient. The seed should be inoculated with the proper culture to insure the development of tubercles on the roots, or earth from and successful alfalfa can be scattered over the ground in the evening and harrowed in, using several hundred pounds per acre. Inoculation is not necessary with alfalfa if sweet clover is grown vigorously on the land previously.—*J. F. Cox, Acting Head, Dept of Farm Crops, M. A. C.*

### THE CONTEST IS HARDLY STARTED—GET INTO IT!

If you want to drive a brand new Ford touring car on and after May 25th, sit right down this minute and write our Contest Manager in care of this paper that you want to enter the auto contest. All of those who are entering are just as busy as you are, they are doing the work for us in their spare time and getting paid for every hours work in cash commissions besides. Lets make it a lively race—come on in and let us make you the proud owner of an automobile for this summer's use!

# 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     |

A canvas is now being made by the various state food administrators to determine where the balance of the last wheat crop is held and it is altogether probable that prompt steps will be taken to place the same on the market should owners fail to take advantage of the Administrator's request that residue wheat be disposed of prior to May 1 and 15.

There is much talk at this time of establishing a wheat or bread ration and no doubt it is only a question of time until wheat flour and bread will be an unknown quantity. Our soldiers and allies must be supplied if the war is to go on to a successful finish and the Government will find the American people willing to cheerfully comply with their regulations.

Reports coming from the Northwest regarding the spring wheat seeding are very encouraging. Seeding is well under way and the majority of states will show a fair increase in acreage. Rain is needed but no doubt it will come before damage results. The winter wheat states have had beneficial rains, especially in the Southwest where they were most needed.



## OATS

| GRADE       | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. 2 White | 95      | .93 1-2 | 1.05     |
| Standard    | 94 1-2  | .63     | 1.04     |
| No. 3 White | 93 1-2  | .91 1-2 | 1.03 1-2 |
| No. 4 White |         |         |          |

The oats market is steady and firm at about the same range of prices as prevailed last week. Seaboard exporters have been freely in the market during the past week and have made large purchases. Receipts at country elevators have increased since the let-up in the run of corn.

Reports coming to us suggest a record acreage this season. There is a marked increase in the Southwest. The high price and the relative ease with which the crop may be grown are strong factors in favor of the increase. Weather condition have been very favorable during the past two weeks and the crop is getting a good start. In many sections seeding is completed and the work is rapidly progressing.



## CORN

| GRADE        | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. 2 Yellow | 1.80    | 1.90    | 2.10     |
| No. 3 Yellow | 1.75    | 1.86    | 2.00     |
| No. 4 Yellow | 1.55    | 1.60    | 1.93     |

A further decline has been experienced in the corn market. The run to country points has lessened, farmers now being busy in the fields. During the past few weeks a great amount of corn of high moisture content has been received and much of the poorer grain has been sold at a very low figure. Receipts are again showing better quality and it seems to be the general opinion that this condition will increase from now on.

The car situation is easier now that the heavy run is ceasing. Exports are of fair proportion although not so great as was anticipated. The total was somewhere around 300,000 bushels less than for the corresponding week of last year. Present indications are that the acreage this year will not be so great as that of last year. Planting is now well under way in the Southwest.

Buying of seed corn in Michigan is on in earnest and dealers report the sale as about the largest in years. If this may be taken as an indication it looks as though Michigan farmers were going to greatly increase their acreage, regardless of what growers may be doing in other states.

## LAST MINUTE WIRE

**CHICAGO WIRE**—Oats are firmer and market is displaying advancing tendencies. Corn arrivals lighter. Hay in plentiful supply and amount on track increasing.

**DETROIT SPECIAL**—Egg market steady at prevailing quotations. All vegetables weak, especially potatoes, which are coming in greatly increased quantities. Poultry inactive and supplies light.

**NEW YORK WIRE**—Bean market firmer and buyers are more active. Hay market inclined to work lower under increasing receipts.



## RYE

The past week saw some smart buying in the rye market although there was somewhat of a reaction toward the close. The price has declined but the market is firm and there is no material increase in the available supply. The price ranges within a very narrow limit and it is evident that millers refuse to bid the market upon themselves to any extent. As soon as the advance reaches a certain point there is a falling off in buying until the inevitable reaction occurs. Cash No. 2, \$2.78.

### Barley

**Milwaukee**—Barley prices range about 5c lower a week ago, a period of weakness having set in as the week came to a close. Previously there had been a strong tone in evidence, following an easy opening of the week. On Saturday the market was dull and entirely nominal. Buyers reduced bids with no takers. Receipts for the week were 211 cars, against 225 cars a week ago and 146 cars last year. Current quotations are:

Choice big-berried Wisconsin and eastern Iowa, testing 48 to 50 lbs., per bu., \$1.93@1.95; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.87@1.92; Minnesota, western Iowa and Dakota, 48 to 50 lbs., \$1.93@1.95; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.87@1.92; all states, 41 to 44 lbs., \$1.77@1.86; feed, \$1.65@1.75.

**Buffalo**—The Government has issued orders to shut off all electric power from malt houses in Buffalo. Coming at a time when there are so few big houses running it will do little harm at the moment, but there are contracts to be filled for malt later on which are worrying the maltster. A committee will be sent to Washington to explain the injustice of this ruling. There were no prices on barley here, the nominal quotations being from \$1.80 to \$2 opening shipment, c. i. f. Buffalo.



## BEANS

| GRADE       | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| C. H. P.    | 11.50   | 13.00   | 14.00    |
| Prime       | 11.35   | 12.90   | 13.85    |
| Red Kidneys | 14.00   | 14.50   | 14.75    |

Bean quotations have again been lowered on the Detroit market. Other markets remain firm at previous prices. Country elevators report fair receipts from growers, many of them hauling before the spring work gets well under way. Growers in some sections are still holding wet stock and in many cases this will be a loss as soon as the real warm weather comes. We advise disposing of such holdings at this time, even though the market may not be all that we might desire.

So far as good dry stock is concerned, we feel sure that if the market is allowed to take its natural course there will be better prices later on. Conditions will tighten up later as they always do and those who have good stock to offer at that time will profit thereby. We are satisfied that the Detroit market is being kept down with a purpose as it is entirely out of line with other markets, even some right here in the state of Michigan.



## CLOVER SEED

**Toledo**—The March futures closed on Saturday without any fuss, developing the fact that only a few contracts were open on the final day of the future and in some instances holders accepted delivery. The amount changing hands, however, was probably not in excess of 500 bags. The high point reached during the season was \$20.10. For the cash the season will soon end with stocks on hand carried over about the lowest on record.

Alsike continued steady during the week, and in the timothy there was a fair trade in spot and some switching

of futures to the September. Toledo stocks of timothy are large; in fact, exceptionally so.

Clover—No. 2, \$18.95@19.25; No. 3, \$18.40@18.75; rejected, \$18@18.40; N. E. G., \$3.60@17.50.

Alsike—No. 2, \$14.50@14.75; No. 3, \$14.10@14.40; rejected, \$13.65@14; N. E. G., (mixed with clover, timothy, etc.), \$3.60@13.50.

Timothy—No. 2, \$3.40@3.50; No. 3, \$3.15@3.30; rejected, \$2.90@3.10; N. E. G., 45c@2.75.



## HAY

| Markets    | No. 1 Timothy | Standard Timothy | No. 2 Timothy |
|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Detroit    | 24 50 25 00   | 23 50 24 00      | 22 50 23 00   |
| Chicago    | 25 00 26 00   | 23 00 24 00      | 20 00 22 00   |
| Cincinnati | 29 50 30 00   | 28 50 29 50      | 25 00 28 00   |
| Pittsburgh | 30 30 30 50   | 27 00 28 00      | 23 00 25 00   |
| New York   | 30 31 00      | 25 00 29 00      | 20 00 24 00   |
| Richmond   | 35 00 36 00   | 34 00 35 00      | 30 00 31 00   |

An increase in hay receipts at Detroit has resulted in a somewhat lower market. Cars have been arriving freely during the past week and there is at present every indication that this movement will increase. Cars are more plentiful than for several months and country shippers are receiving a free supply now that the roads are better, and they in turn are anxious to move their holdings to market.

The Chicago market is dull with rather a light demand. The demand is especially light on the lower grades of hay. There has been a decline there of from \$1 to \$1.40 per ton. The St. Louis market is weak and were it not for a fairly active shipping demand prices would have declined materially during the past week. The lower grades showed a lower range as it was.

Philadelphia reports the receipts of hay as on the increase and prices off on all grades. Good timothy is holding up better than the other grades. Consignments not up to grade are finding difficult going and must be made attractive in price to find a market.

There is a fair demand for the better grades at Pittsburgh, and also an increase in the supply similar to that of other markets. Low grades are not finding a satisfactory market at this point.

New York, Boston and other eastern markets are freely supplied at this time and we expect to see prices there work lower. This will almost certainly result when existing embargoes are removed and more cars become available.



## POTATOES

| Markets        | Choice round white-sacked | Medium Round white-sacked |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Detroit        | 1.15 cwt.                 | 1.00 cwt.                 |
| Chicago        | 1.05                      | .90                       |
| Cincinnati     | 1.30                      | 1.00                      |
| New York       | 1.50                      | 1.30                      |
| Pittsburgh     | 1.30                      | 1.10                      |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1.25                      | 1.5                       |

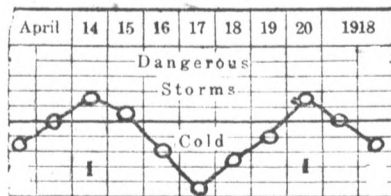
Liberal supplies of potatoes at Detroit have caused a material decline in price since our last article was written. Shippers seem to be very anxious to dispose of their holdings at this time although we believe the different markets should be given a chance to clean up right now by discontinuing shipments. Unless this is done there will be a further decline as the demand at present is not nearly sufficient to take the amount of stock arriving on terminal markets.

The Chicago market is entirely demoralized. Shippers have found a plentiful supply of cars and are all anxious to move their holdings. The result in a heavy accumulation at all receiving stations and under a light consumptive demand that is increasing. Sale of seed is about over.

(Continued on page 11)

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 18 to 22, warm wave 17 to 21, cool wave 20 to 24. This storm will be most severe on Pacific slope and west of meridian 90 and will decrease in force east of meridian 90. Very low temperatures will precede it and are expected to gradually rise until near May 1. Rains of this storm will precede it and are expected to gradually rise until near May 1. Rains of this storm will be fairly well distributed. Most rain in eastern Canada and New England, decreasing toward the middle southwest.

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

day behind storm wave. Middle southwest lies between lower Mississippi river and the Rockies.

This will be a moderate storm on the Pacific slope will slightly increase as it moves eastward but will not be a severe storm. Not much rain from this storm; most rain same as last storm. Trend of temperatures will be upward to a great extent than the season calls for. Generally good crop weather is expected for balance of April and expected favorable to corn planting. South of latitude 40, east of meridian 90 and south of 45, west of that line, Indian corn should be planted earlier than usual and north of those lines later than usual.

In nearly all crop seasons some months are much drier than others and the planting, sowing and cultivating should be guided by the dates of most rains and greatest droughts. The kinds of crops to plant and sow should always be governed by the kind of soil you have and the amount and times of the principal rains and droughts. In some seasons corn should not be planted; in others wheat should not be sown. When we can follow these rules millions in labor, seed and production can be saved. We are near the time when these rules may be followed.

W. T. Foster

"for all the farmers of Michigan."

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM  
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WM. E. BROWN

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## "I. Too, Have Helped"

WAR MEANS sacrifice. No nation can war against another without exacting sacrifices of pleasures, careers, money, happiness and life. A people's liberty has never been purchased for less; a world's democracy cannot be saved at any cheaper price.

The people of the United States feel only vaguely that the country is at war. They have not yet felt the necessity that forces sacrifice. We have sent our boys across the seas to fight the Prussian hordes, but not yet do we sense the tragic disaster that most surely awaits them. If we but had the imagination to follow our soldiers across the submarine-infested seas; if we could but share their hopes and their fears as they near the battle-line; if we could but stand in spirit by their side while the shells shriek their message of death and the earth trembles from the ceaseless roar of cannon, then, indeed, might our very souls be stirred with the consciousness of the responsibility that we bear and the duty that we owe to the boys who have gone across.

Thousands of American boys are in the trenches today, waiting hourly for the signal that will send them into the death struggle. They have sacrificed. They have given up homes, careers and loved ones, an in a few brief hours—perhaps before the setting of the sun—many of them will yield the most precious thing of all,—life itself.

Oh, we folks at home should blush with shame that we continue on the even tenor of our selfish ways in comfort and in safety, with only an occasional thought of our kin and friends who are fighting in a foreign land with death and a nameless grave ahead!

Little has been asked of us, and the trifling inconveniences that war has visited upon us have been met too many times with grumbling and complaining. War taxes have touched the most of us but lightly; we are scarcely conscious of their exactions. Of the Liberty bonds we have been free to buy or not to buy as we have chosen, and too many have chosen not to buy.

The third Liberty loan campaign is under way. It comes at a bad time for the farmers, many of whom are obliged to stretch their credit to the limit in order to get their farm factories in shape for the season's run. It is not going to be easy for our farmer friends to buy Liberty bonds this year; you may have to figure more closely than ever before; you may have to sacrifice. But after all, what sacrifice can you make that can compare with the sacrifice of the boys in the trenches who offer their lives if need be to stem the Teuton hosts?

Buy a bond. Buy it for the sake of the boys "over there," who may never come home.

Buy a bond. Buy it for the sake of your beloved country that she may gain victory over the Hun and may never have to bow her knee to a Kaiser.

Buy a bond. Buy it for the sake of your home and your loved ones, that they may never feel the destroying hand of a Hindenburg.

Buy a bond. Then when the tide of battle turns, and the life-blood of American boys reddens the fields of France; when the casualty lists grow long with their names of the dead and the wounded; when the tales come over the sea of the

sacrifices, the heroism, the martyrdom of our soldier boys—you may lift your head before your God and all the world and proudly say: "I, too, have done my part."

## More Farmers Needed on Draft Boards

WHILE A NUMBER of district boards are showing the utmost liberality in their disposition of agricultural claims, this situation is not uniform thruout the state. Investigations show that a number of local boards, wholly misunderstanding the intent of instructions relative to agricultural claims, have made wholesale recommendations that agricultural registrants be placed in Class 1 and in many instances, it appears, district boards have acted upon these recommendations without a mature consideration of the claims. Thus great injustice has been done and many skilled farm laborers taken who should have been left on the farms.

Practically the same situation prevailed in Illinois. Dean Davenport of the Illinois College of Agriculture, went to Washington and protested to the war department that food production would suffer in Illinois unless the draft boards desisted from taking so many men from the farms. The Dean convinced the war department of the justice of his plea, and immediately upon his return Governor Lowden added four members, mostly farmers to each of seven of the nine district boards in the state.

This should be done in Michigan. Agriculture is the state's most important industry. Food production is as vital as munition making. Farm help is badly needed. Literally thousands of farmers are in a quandary to know how many acres to set to work, because they don't know whether they are going to have sufficient help to care for them. Every draft quota that has been called to date has been filled with skilled farm laborers and landed farmers, and this is what is responsible for the dearth of farm help that exists on every hand today.

Governor Sleeper should follow the example set by Governor Lowden of Illinois and appoint at once additional farmers to the various draft boards of the state. And when we say farmers, we mean men who can and do follow a plow, and not men whose claim as agriculturists are a section of land and a check-book from which to pay someone else to do the work. Then the farmers might rest assured that every agricultural claim would be given intelligent and sympathetic attention.

## Dr. Wiley Speaks

MR. HARVEY W. WILEY, formerly chief chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who gained considerable fame by his activities in enforcing the food and drug laws, writes in a recent issue of *Good Housekeeping* one of the best articles we have ever read concerning the price-fixing policy of the government.

"I may call attention to the fact," says Dr. Wiley, "that Congress authorized the fixing of the price of wheat but did not authorize the fixing of the price of flour or bread. Nor did it authorize the fixing of the price of anything the farmer employs in cultivating his crops. \*\* This morning as I came to my office I stopped at one of the best and largest grocery stores in Washington and asked the price of a five-pound package of whole-wheat flour. The reply was 50 cents; that is, ten cents a pound. The farmer that produced the wheat that made this flour got only \$2.20 a bushel for it delivered in Minneapolis. Deducting from this price the cost of delivery by wagon to a railway and by freight to the miller and the farmer was lucky if he got two dollars for sixty pounds of wheat. The price to the farmer for the wheat in five pounds of whole wheat flour was therefore seventeen cents. Between the producer and consumer of this five pounds of wheat thirty-three cents were added. Congress should authorize the fixing of prices on all the products of wheat, based on the price paid to the farmer. That, of course, would do justice to only one line of products. If in the stress of war we break away from the ordinary rules governing trade, and this I think it is necessary to do, we should include all commodities in the price-fixing scheme and prices for these commodities should be standardized on the basic food product or on the average basic food products. This should be done because food is the first necessity and, therefore, all other commodities should be adjusted on the scale of the supreme necessity. There is no reason why the farmer should pay three hundred percent above peace prices for his nails and get only a two hundred percent increase for his produce. If wheat is \$2.20 a bushel, nails should be four cents a pound. This is a simple but illuminating illustration. It is a matter of supreme economic in-

terest that by reason of the great war on which we have entered, all the fundamental principles of economics are to be put aside. I am a most enthusiastic believer in this patriotic socialism, and think that Congress should without any delay authorize the President to correct the inequities of which he so justly speaks."

## The New Wheat Regulations

UNDER THE new regulations just issued by the Food Administration, a farmer is forbidden to have more flour in his possession at one time than sufficient to last his family for thirty days. When he takes his wheat to the mill to be ground, he must sign a statement to the effect that his total supply will not last longer than the prescribed period.

It is unfortunate that the Food Administration should have issued this order at the present time when every effort is being made to induce the farmers to sell the balance of their 1917 crop. The wheat subject is a delicate one with every farmer. No farmer can quite forget or forgive the fixing of a maximum price on this commodity whilst other articles, particularly of wear and utility on the farm have been left unfettered. And every order that is issued which bears in any manner upon wheat or wheat products only appears to the farmer as an additional infringement upon his rights.

The appeal to farmers to market the balance of their wheat holdings has been accomplished in some instances, by threats of summary measures, such as commandeering the crop, arresting the farmers and making their names public—tactics that are wholly unworthy of the representatives of a great, democratic government.

Now that farmers are prevented from securing more than a thirty days' supply of flour, they should be expected to retain sufficient wheat from the markets to supply their own family needs until another crop is harvested, and such wheat no doubt forms the bulk of the supply still in the farmers' hands.

## Give the Farmer a Hand

AT THE RECENT meeting of the executive committee of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, Jason Woodman presented a resolution asking that a practical farmer living on his farm and familiar with the production of potatoes, beans and sugar beets be appointed on the advisory committee of the U. S. Food Administration.

This is identical with recommendations that have been made repeatedly in these columns, and we are pleased that Mr. Woodman and the Growers' Association have taken such a step.

On the opposite page we print the likenesses of the twenty-six men recently appointed as an agricultural advisory committee. Of Mr. Milo C. Campbell, the Michigan member, we have no criticism, for we do not believe there is a man in the state of Michigan more in sympathy with the farmers or having a better understanding of their general problems than Mr. Campbell. We do not know whether Mr. Campbell is an extensive grower of root crops; we do know that he is away from his farm a great deal and traveling in all sections of the country as president of the National Milk Producers' Ass'n. Therefore, we believe that in addition to Mr. Campbell, a practical, active farmer with the qualifications named by Mr. Woodman should be appointed.

The majority of the men on the agricultural advisory committee have held political offices, which in our opinion unfits them in the majority of cases for passing unbiased judgment upon matters of legislation affecting the farmers. Practically every member farms by "proxy." One of them owns 35,000 acres of land in Virginia all of which are tilled by tenants. There is some question as to whether this particular individual could render an impartial opinion upon matters which solely concern the 80 or 160-acre farmer.

Since the eyes of the government have been opened to the advisability of such an advisory body the farmers of Michigan should make their preference known, and insist that at least one and possibly more representative farmers of the state be added to the committee.

Owing to the congestion of mail and the curtailment of railway mail service we have found it necessary in order to get M. B. F. to all our subscribers on Saturday to "back up" a day in its publication. Next week's M. B. F. will be printed one day earlier than usual, and every subscriber should receive his paper on or before next Saturday morning. If it fails to reach you by that time, be sure to advise us so we can locate and remedy the trouble.

## 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.)

### Elevator May as Well Keep Cull Beans

I have recently read the letters in your valuable paper condemning potato grading and bean picking. I know but little about the grading of potatoes for Ingham county is not a potato county. We raise more beans than potatoes.

In regard to the farmer claiming the cull beans because he has to pay for the picking, it is to be considered whether he would realize any more money by getting the culls or letting the jobber have them to pay expenses. If the jobber is inclined to make our beans pick more than they really do there wouldn't be enough cull beans left to go around. I don't see where it would make any difference to us. There is nothing that I know of to stop the jobber from getting what he thinks is a reasonable profit.

Never, since I can remember, has there been so much dissatisfaction among the people as there is at the present time. They seem to think they are not getting their share of the mighty dollar. Did you ever stop to think that there is no value in money? It is just a commodity used for exchange. If you want to know how much you are earning figure how much labor you have to give for what you buy.

It grieves me to find fault with the government, for I honor democracy and love our flag, but somewhere I feel there are some classes of business that enjoy more privileges than others. President Lincoln said in one of his speeches at the outbreak of the rebellion, "our country could not exist and be half slave and half free." We either had to be all slave or all free.

If he was here now I believe he would say our country could not exist if the government was to establish a price on half of the necessities of life while the manufacturers controlled the other half. I might cite your attention to the Fordson tractor. Two years ago it was advertised that he was building a tractor that he could sell for \$250. When his son was drafted he made a plea for his exemption claiming he could do more good for the country making these tractors than in the army. But you did not hear of his asking the government what price he ought to establish to encourage the average farmer to buy.

A few years ago, you remember, the Standard Oil Company was arrested and fined \$29,000,000 for organizing a trust. I read in the paper where a committee appointed to investigate the profits of this company found that it received a profit of from seven to eleven cents on a gallon. It looks queer to me that the government can set the price on grain and stop speculators from controlling the price and not be able to set the price on gasoline and kerosene, and stop the Standard Oil Company from controlling the price. I hardly believe that all of our financial troubles lie at the door of our local dealers. If you will take notice of our cities and towns you will find that most of the small dealers have been compelled to close. Simply a case of where the big fish eats the little ones. This is one reason why I don't think it profitable for us to buy of the catalogue houses. Supposing we do have to pay a little more at home; the more money you leave in your home town the more people it will support. If we keep sending our money to Chicago we may have to send there for help at the next harvest time.—G. M. E., Williamston.

### Suggested Disfranchisement an Injustice

I read a proposition by one, M. W., Rhodes, Michigan and it is putting it mildly to say that it is provoking. But of course he is an Indian, as there are no other natives who can (as far as I have read American history) claim themselves as natives. But even Indians surely have better sense of justice than to try and disfranchise good honest taxpaying citizens simply because they have not been born in the United States. Take

for instance Upper Michigan the state in which this wiseacre would try to make such law effective. He would disfranchise at least 90 per cent of the original settlers. Their sons of course according to M. W. would be eligible for office. But the old man, the actual settler, the pioneer, who made it possible for the son to qualify must be disfranchised as an office holder. Now I am not an office holder nor am I aspiring for office. I have not the time, besides I think the average politician a pest. There are too many. The Michigan bean and potato grower is finding it out. I am trying to make a farm here, doing my best and have no time for politics, and little time to write, but I was so exasperated at reading such a proposition of injustice, I could not resist replying. Taxation. No don't. People with the backbone of the pioneer won't stand for it.—J. L. R., Brimley, Mich.

### Farmers Will Simply Have to Pull Together

I am a reader of M. B. F. and will say that I enjoy reading it. Every farmer ought to subscribe for it as I think in time they will. There is no use talking, farmers must stick together better than they have been doing or they will be trampled in the mud. Now if we were getting paid for our crops according to what we have to pay for seed, labor, machinery, etc., it wouldn't be so bad; but we don't. It's the middleman that makes the easy coin. For example: A farmer is compelled to sell at times because that is his only way of getting a little necessary money. A month ago I sold some clover seed and received \$16 per bushel. That was a good price, but the seed was so poor I made scarcely anything on the deal. But a few days ago I found I was a little short of seed so I bought back some of the same kind for which I had to pay \$22.50. Who made the money on that deal?

We cannot blame the boys for leaving when

10 or 12 hours a day? That would not be asking too much, would it? They are expected, as true Americans, to help win the war, just the same as you and I. By putting them back on the old time I for one, think it would help the car shortage. There sure must be as many cars today as there was a few years ago. There is hay in this county, lots of it, to be shipped yet. There is a car shortage now—a bumper crop expected, and then another car shortage. Pray ask the government how will the farmers be able to ship their bumper crop if the good Lord permits us to grow such?—E. C. D., Lamb, Mich.

### Immigration Law Should do More "Pruning"

In reading the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING of March 30, I find an article on a law to confine office-holding to native-born. First of all, I contend that some laws might be good for one state and would do harm in others. Right here in the state of Michigan, especially in Detroit, we have many Canadians, highly educated and intelligent, and a multitude of other foreign people from all over the globe. They are, I might say, divided into three classes, namely, the intelligent class, the middle class and the low down slum-gullion good-for-nothing class. If such a law was to be enacted in the state of Michigan for the sole purpose of keeping the slum-gullions out of office you would also bar some of our best citizens. Of course we do not want the slum-gullions here at all, much less in office, but federal laws could be enacted to keep out the undesirables. I think our immigration laws ought to be amended to do more "pruning."

I will agree on one point, that no foreign-born person shall have the right to vote until after ten years of actual residence in the United States. And furthermore, that it would be compulsory

for a foreign-born person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States, as prescribed by our laws, and if not willing to comply with this feature of the law they should be deported immediately. I believe the immigration laws should be amended to conform to the above, so that no person could become a naturalized citizen of the United States until he had been an actual resident of the country for at least ten years.—B. S., Owosso.

### Farmer & Consumer's Dollar

Accept our sincere thanks for a sample copy of your paper. It was read from cover to cover. Mighty interesting reading when we find someone who sticks up for

us farmers. It is high time some one did. The farmer raises grains and meats for the world, and yet those of the city blame the farmer for the high cost of produce. How much of this high price does the farmer get for himself? Farmers know only too well they get very little of the money the city man pays for his living.

The elevators beat us on grains, beans, or anything we want to sell, and the farmer gets the small end when he has to buy what the elevator man has to sell. When he has to buy things the price is soaked on heavy. The banks charge extra for every transaction they make. If the farmer did so there would be a great howl. But they say, "oh, the farmer has lots of money—more than he knows what to do with."

I did not raise any potatoes for sale as I knew the situation would be so they would drop in price, for they always do. But I sold both grain and beans at a loss last fall. The price was down before tax time, now this spring it is high, after most of the grain is sold. Only a few farmers were able to hold grain over. Now the price is set for grain, what is a farmer to do?

More power to you to help us.—A. A. C., Springport, Michigan.

### Right You Are!

How are Michigan bean growers going to get square deal with Kimball down at Washington. He has been traveling 15 years for some of the biggest dealers in the state. The Isbell Bean Co. was always "bulling" or "bearing" the market, as having no elevators until lately, it was the only way they could make money, so do not think they will work for the interest of the farmer.—G. W. G., Goodison, Michigan.



Advisory Agricultural Committee of farmers and ex-farmers who have been called to Washington to consult with Secretary Houston and Food Administrator Hoover. As a result of this plan, it is stated, the farmers' viewpoint will be given consideration in dealing with the various agricultural and food problems which confront the nation. The 26 members represent all the most important agricultural states. Milo C. Campbell, Coldwater (12th from left) is the only Michigan member.

things are going as they are. The work is hard and money comes in slow. We can just blame ourselves, for right now is the time to get together, so that when we go to market we can set our own reasonable price and get it, too.—Subscriber, Grass Lake, Mich.

### "Down With the Kaiser"

Some one has sent the M. B. F. this winter and I think it is a grand paper for every farmer to take. So I want to know if I owe you anything; if so, how much as I don't want the paper to stop.

We read the article about the law to confine office holding to native born citizens. I believe it is time we looked around to see if we haven't enough American born men to hold our state, county and town offices.

There are twenty men in our court house in Saginaw and out of the twenty there is just one American born, the rest are German, as parents are from Germany. My father was from Germany but he says "Down with the Kaiser" and so do I. The only thing I am sorry for is that I am too old to fight. Enough said.—J. S. Jr., St. Charles, Michigan.

### Suggests Remedy for Car Shortage

Per your article on page 5 of April 6, 1918, in regard to railroad rates and service, would say it really seems too bad that there should be a car shortage at this time. Here we farmers have been asked, I have heard it said, to work all the daylight there is and twenty-four hours if need be to grow an abundant supply of food. Now I say if such be the case, why not ask the Government to put the railroad men back on their old time again,



# THE FARM HOME

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



## Helpful Hints From Antrim Subscriber

DEAR PENELOPE:—You don't know how we appreciate the M. B. F. Scarcely a day goes by but that we refer to the paper in one way or another. Father has often written asking some advice or favor and at times offered a few suggestions, and I have thot so many times of doing likewise, but just kept putting it off.

That old saying, "A man works from sun to sun; but a woman's work is never done," is certainly true of the women on the farms. Spring brings additional duties to the women of the farms as well as to the men, and we anticipate a busy season. The meals require so much planning these days, and trying out new recipes takes more time, but I am glad to use the substitutes and have made some valuable discoveries in this line. I hope these few recipes I am sending may help to solve someone's daily problems and meet with as great approval as in my family.

I consider it a great privilege for the readers of M. B. F. to be able to exchange our "helpful hints" thru the columns of your paper. I am sure we all appreciate it. I hope everyone may do their share.—Mrs. L. J. M., Antrim County.

### USES SUBSTITUTE FOR LARD

I was unable to make as large a quantity of lard last year as usual and when that was gone I found it very expensive to buy at 35c a pound. I had often noticed the different cooking oils advertised, but rather hesitated to use them, but now I was anxious to try anything that would be a little more economical, so I bought a can of Mazola oil. I was happily surprised with the result, and have since used some one of the oils entirely in my baking and frying.

I use half wheat and half rye flour in my buttermilk pancakes, my spice cakes and cookies.

### CREAMED EGGS AND CHEESE

Half pound of cheese, 4 eggs, 1 large cup of bread crumbs, 1 cup of milk, season with salt and pepper. Grate the cheese and stir into the well-beaten eggs; season; add the bread crumbs which have been soaked until soft, and last of all add the milk. Beat all up well, turn into a greased baking dish and place in a hot oven for about 20 or 30 minutes. Serve.

### JOHNNY CAKE

(This recipe makes just enough for a small family.)

Half cup of sugar, 1 egg, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup flour, ¼ cup butter substitute, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 cup corn meal, salt. Sift dry ingredients, and if oil is used for shortening two tablespoonfuls will be sufficient. Add milk and bake in small bread pan for about 20 minutes.

### A SHEPHERD'S PIE

Grease a baking dish, cover the bottom with mashed potatoes, add a layer of cooked mince meat seasoned well and mixed with meat stock or gravy. Cover with mashed potatoes. Bake long enough to heat through, 20 or 30 minutes.

### CORN FRITTERS

(An excellent dish for supper or breakfast.)

One can of corn, cup of flour, teaspoon baking powder, two teaspoons salt, one-quarter teaspoon of paprika, 1 or 2 eggs. Chop corn, add dry ingredients, mixed and sifted, add yolks of eggs, fold in whites, fry in frying pan in hot grease.

## Subscriber's War Bread Recipe

I AM sending you a recipe for war bread. It was originated by my mother, Mrs. Frank Hally of Cecil, Michigan.—Mrs. M. H., Levering, Michigan.

Four cups of wheat flour, 1 cup of middlings, 1 teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder, 1½ table-spoons white karo syrup. Mix in sour milk enough to make it into a thick dough.

## Would Not be Without M. B. F.

ENCLOSED FIND twenty cents for which please send me patterns Nos. 8738, a little girl's coat, size four years, and 8733, a little boys' suit, size 4 years. These are taken from the March 30th issue of the M. B. F.

Just a word in regard to your paper, the M. B. F. My husband looks forward on every week to the coming of your paper, while I myself, like very much to read it. Every farmer's wife who takes an interest in the farm work at all will read the M. B. F. We wouldn't be without it as long as there's a dollar around at all.—Mrs. L. B. W., Hershey, Michigan.

## How to Rid Beet Syrup of Sugar Beet Taste

TO GET THE syrup free from this taste you must free the sap from it after it comes from the press. This is done in the following way:

Add good sack or slacked lime to the sap until strongly alkali. Now filter through a cloth sack to remove the coarse sediment. The next step is the precipitation of the lime from the sap. To do this introduce carbonic acid gas into the sap by means of a delivery tube or other conductor, inserted to the bottom of the sap and connecting it with the carbonic acid gas generator. It is a

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

bottle, jug or other container, fitted with a tight rubber cork through which the tube passes. Fill the container about half full of water, add carbonate of soda or washing soda crystals, then drop in the sulphuric acid a little at a time when necessary. Close tightly allowing the gas to pass thru the tube. After the precipitation has been carried on until the solution is neutral, or nearly so, carefully draw off the clear sap into a pan, using a syphon or other means, and boil down.

Maple flavor can be added to the syrup, or brown sugar can be made suitable for cooking purposes.—Miss L. C., Coleman, Michigan.

### Kodaks

If any of our readers have any kodak pictures of their children, their family pets or some interesting scene of the farm, we would be very glad to receive them for use in these columns.

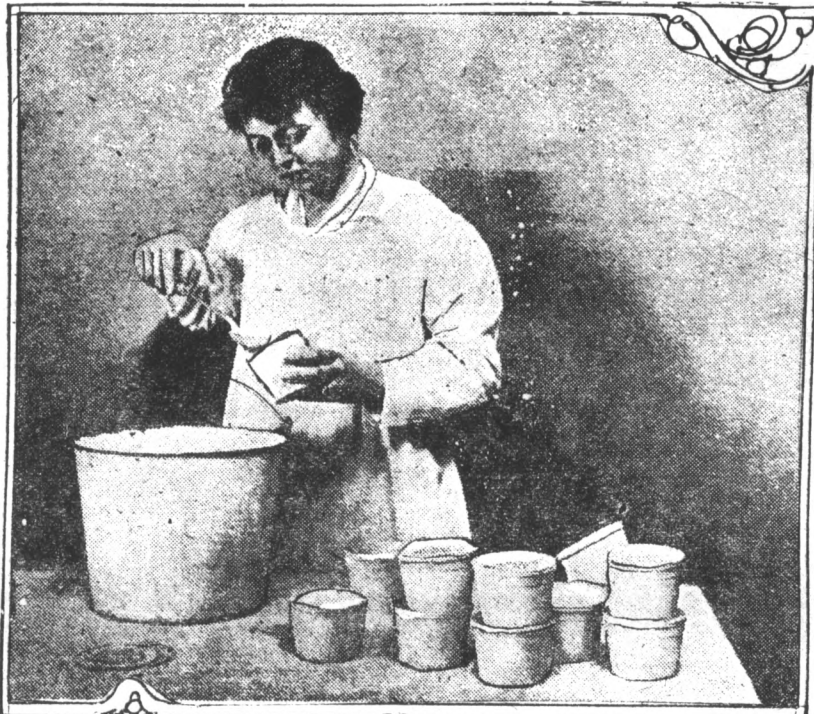
## What the Women of the World Are Doing

In Germany nearly all of the tobacco workers are women.

The average working day of a woman in Germany is 12 hours.

In England many women over 60 years old are working in munition plants.

It is expected that 191 women will be elected to places on the Democratic county committee of Queens New York.



Given a choice between a nice juicy piece of beef and a dish of cottage cheese, the chances are you would take beef, but pound for pound, cottage cheese contains 25 per cent more protein—the body-building substance for which we eat meat largely—than a medium fat side of beef. And the cheese costs about half as much. It has less energy value than beef, but it is nevertheless capable of taking meat's place in the diet. For making the cheese one gallon of skim milk is all that is needed. It is cooked until firmly thickened, then should be cut into pieces two inches square, placed in a vessel of hot water and cooked 30 minutes at a temperature of 100 degrees F. At the conclusion of the heating pour the curd into a small cheesecloth bag and let it drain. Store in a cool place.

One of San Francisco's society ladies, Mrs. Hugh Mansfield felt so badly because she had no ground to dedicate to Uncle Sam that she tore the flowers out of her window boxes and planted onions, radishes and carrots instead.

Again one of our sex has been honored with an appointment for service to our country. Miss Katherine Marden, a graduate of Simmons College, has been appointed sanitary bacteriologist in the U. S. public health service and ordered to go at once to Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. A. Galbraith, a Michigan woman, was a few years ago knitting stockings for her family on a hand machine. She conceived the idea that there was a distinct field for this article if sold direct from manufacturer to wearer. From \$100 and her hand machine in the family kitchen she has today grown into an organization of 8,000 workers and 600 of the largest knitting machines in the world.

Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago, chairman of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense, states that thirty-three and one-third per cent of the practicing women physicians of this country were registered for war service with the general medical board, and are being included in the volunteer medical reserve corps now being formed. These women may soon be given the opportunity of helping bear the burden of the work in the military hospitals abroad.

The movement on foot to urge every woman to register her services for war work is meeting with the greatest success throughout the country. In some states the governors are issuing proclamations requesting every woman who cares for the future of her sex and her children to register her willingness to serve. Although there is nothing compulsory, it is the duty of all. The American ideal of womanhood is about to be realized. The Prussian ideal must be overthrown. The moral force must in the end control the brute.

## This Week's Spring Fashions

AGAIN THIS WEEK we are offering styles and suggestions for the young girls between the ages of 6 and 14 years. These are particularly well adapted to use in remodeling outgrown or partly-worn garments.

No. 8751—This presents a simple girlish style in which, with the addition of a small amount of new material, several old ones may be used. Make the deep yoke, the trimming band on the skirt, sash and cuffs of a plaid material, and combine with plain for the body of the dress, sleeves and collar. The dress buttons down the back, and by using fancy buttons which blend with the colors in the dress, they serve as a trimming. The narrow velvet tie may be added when desired, giving a more dressy appearance. The pattern comes in 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, but is more suitable for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 8736—This little coat is just what every young girl needs, who lives on the farm. Her coat should be serviceable and warm; a style that requires but little pressing and covers her dress-ess well, for long walks or drives she often takes.

No. 8736 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. There is a yoke both in front and back, and the skirt section is joined onto this without any fullness. This eliminates all plaits and shirrings, which are so hard to keep in press, and makes a perfectly straight line coat. The tiny roll collar, pockets and cuffs of same or contrasting material finish the coat in a tailored effect, necessitating no other trimmings. Dark wool serge with white linen collar and cuffs would make a most attractive as well as a serviceable coat for children of all ages. If one desires a lighter weight material the cotton gabardine or pongee silks are very suitable and they launder well. Using this same model for the real little girl of 6 or 8 year, the white cotton pique is very dainty. But especially this year if never before, while everyone's time is so valuable, why not use more dark colored clothes? Use those that simply need brushing and sponging, instead of having to spend hours over the wash tubs and ironing boards. Perhaps the children won't look quite so dressy as they do in starched white but they are sure to be happier. Constantly watching and warning children of the care of their clothes is as annoying to them as to the mothers. Dress them in clothes in which they can be comfortable.

No. 8747—An afternoon blouse, shows the popular drop shoulders and inset vest. This style is always so becoming to slender, narrow shouldered women. The side fronts hang in straight lines to the waist, revealing the shirred inset vest, fastening on the left. The long peplum is used to give the Norfolk effect and provides the large hip pockets by finishing the bottom with a deep upturned cuff. The Norfolks, made up in bright colored voiles, either plain, striped or figured, are very attractive when worn with white linen skirts. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

No. 8744—The separate skirt becomes more popular daily, and each design shown seems to be an improvement over those before. A skirt for all—it is as suitable for large as for small women. The front panel is curved in from hips to the waistline, button trimmed, and the back panel is fitted. The lower edges are almost straight. Four-piece skirts usually cut to the best advantage, and I find they keep their shape much better than most any pattern, especially in wash materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch waist measure.

No. 8732—Isn't this a charming afternoon frock for these long, hot summer days, to which we are all looking forward. The beauty of such a dress is in its simplicity. The square-cut, lace-trimmed neck, with soft, rolled reveer and long kimona sleeves are all new this spring. A last year's dress that is in good condition may be made to look like new again by adding a few of this season's effects. The gathered skirt is used almost exclusively for these one-piece dresses, in sheer, clinging fabrics. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

No. 8568—There is one dress in which we home-makers are all interested, and we always seem to be in need of them. The one-piece house dress No. 8568, shows a most practical model. It is easily slipped on over the head, belt buttons on the left, the collar is knotted loosely at the front like a kerchief, and you are ready for work. The belt holds the fullness away from the front and yet gives one the benefit of the loose straight lines so necessary in work clothes. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inch bust measure.

(Continued from page 7)

for the year and the choice Ohio and Rose stock is selling at very close to the regular market price.

We see no improvement in sight for the immediate future and on the other hand look for a further decline unless a decrease in the volume of receipts and there is a small chance of that right now.



## ONIONS

There is no change in the onion market and conditions are very unsatisfactory from the growers' standpoint. Practically all markets have an over-supply and with stock still coming in large quantities there is nothing better in sight for the immediate future. It seems to be the general opinion that old onions will find an unsatisfactory market until the end of the season. Detroit is quoting \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt. sacked. Chicago quotes 75c to 85c per cwt. sacked.



## 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

The poultry market continues firm under light receipts and a very fair demand. Poultry now coming to market is in the main of rather poor poor quality compared with that received some few weeks ago. Shippers to the Detroit market are receiving very satisfactory returns.

The Chicago market is not receiving live poultry in sufficient quantity to make a market, and were it not for the Food Administration's maximum prices much higher quotations would prevail.



## EGGS

Eggs during the past week have been arriving on all markets in constantly increasing quantities. Detroit prices range from 32 to 33c per doz. for strictly fresh arrivals.



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



## BUTTER

There is a good supply of butter coming to the Detroit market and buyers are inclined to take only sufficient for their immediate needs. Fresh creamery firsts, 39@39½c; extras, 40@40½c.

Our New York butter letter, under date of April 6, says:

At the close on Friday there was no demand for butter other than that that would score 92 or higher. Under present conditions, however, it must be understood that a butter that would score 92 would undoubtedly pass as a 93 or 94 score butter under more favorable conditions. The market is very unsatisfactory and there are indications that a further decline in price can be expected. On Monday and Tuesday of this week the market seemed fairly steady with extras quoted at 43c. However, there was comparatively little butter moving. On Wednesday there was a decline of a half cent, followed by a further decline of one to one and a half cents on Thursday and a further half cent decline on Friday. At the close on Friday quotations stood as follows: Creamery extras, 40@41½; higher scoring than extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39½@40½c; seconds, 37½@39c a pound.

### Cheese

There has been no important change in the cheese market during the past week. The British Government has now been supplied with the large amount of cheese ordered some time ago at 24c seaboard, and is now in the market at 23c. The cheese trade is still laboring under the influence of this trade and is in very uncertain condition. The amount required by the British Government at 23c is unknown. The New York market quotations follow:

State flats, held, 23@25½c; fair to good, 21@23c; fresh, 22@23½c; twins 23@24½c; double daisies, 25@25½c; Wisconsin twins, 23@24c; daisies, 25@25½c; Americas, 25@27½c; State skims, held specials, 18@19½c; fresh specials, 16@17c; prime to choice, 14@15c.

### Dressed Hogs and Calves

Hogs, best, 21@22c per lb.  
Calves, fancy, 21@22c; choice, 20c; common, 19c per lb.



## FLOUR & FEED

Detroit—Feed, in 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots, bran, \$35; standard middlings, \$38; fine middlings, \$45; cracked corn, \$70; coarse cornmeal, \$70; chop, \$56 per ton. Flour, per 196 lbs. in eighth paper sacks, straight winter wheat, \$11; spring patent, \$11.30; rye flour, \$14 in jobbing lots.

Milwaukee—The market on wheat feeds continues very strong with light offers and a brisk demand. Rye feed is \$1@1.50 per ton lower, hominy has declined \$1 and barley feed is off \$3@4, due to the relatively large supply now available as the result of the expansion of substitute milling. Current quotations are: Sacked bran, \$35@40.50; middlings, \$37@41.50; rye feed, \$51; red dog, \$53; barley feed, \$42@45; oil meal, \$58.50 100-lb. sacks, gluten feed, \$49.80 bulk, \$54.80 100-lb. sacks Chicago.

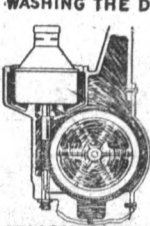
### Wool

The wool market continues strong at the following range of prices: Tubs, washed, 60@75; medium, unwashed, 55@60; light, fine, bright, 33@35; fine heavy, unwashed, 30; dark and dingy, medium, unwashed, 40@55; taggy fleeces, burry and black wool, 5c per pound discount.

### Chicago Live Stock Letter

Chicago, April 8, 1918—Breadth of demand for beef was evidenced in no uncertain manner here today. With a run of 24,500 cattle in the pens—a liberal supply brought out by last week's sharp advance, which ranged from 50c on the plainer light killing steers up to fully \$1.00 per cwt. on the better beef classes—the trade recorded a fresh advance of generally 10c on good to best beef steers, and was steady to strong on cheaper kinds.

# 17¢ A DAY BUYS THE NEW DAIRY QUEEN



**\$39** Buys the Dairy Queen, 350 lb. capacity, skims 175 quarts per hour; Monthly Payment Price \$41; Terms \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY. You can now get any size DAIRY QUEEN direct from the factory on easy payment terms so it will pay for itself as you use it. 350, 500, 650 and 900 lb. Capacities. **COSTS LESS THAN 17 CENTS PER DAY**

| CAPACITY lbs. per hour | 350  | 500  | 650  | 900  |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CASH PRICE             | \$39 | \$44 | \$49 | \$53 |
| MONTHLY Payment Price  | \$41 | \$46 | \$51 | \$55 |
| MONTHS TO PAY          | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   |
| DAYS TO PAY            | 246  | 276  | 305  | 330  |

**GUARANTEED FOREVER AGAINST DEFECTS**  
New Enclosed All-Gear Drive, NO CHAIN; Close-Skimming Disc Bowl; Splash-Oiling System; Low-Down Tank; High Crank; LIGHTEST RUNNING, EASIEST CLEANING, THE RIGHT separator at the right PRICE—SOLD DIRECT TO YOU.  
**60 DAYS' TRIAL—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**  
You have 60 days to try the DAIRY QUEEN, against any separator. If desired, to prove how easily it will earn its own cost and more, before you pay, to prove it is the lightest running, closest skimming, easiest to clean separator made. If not satisfactory, you can return it at our expense and we will refund your money and pay all freight charges. **BUY DIRECT, SAVE \$30 TO \$50.** Write for Our Free Catalog and Easy Payment Terms—TODAY!  
**DAIRY CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**  
1821 Washington Street LEBANON, INDIANA



**PRICES WILL BE MATERIALLY ADVANCED ON APRIL 15TH, BUT IF YOUR INQUIRY WITH THIS AD CUT OUT, REACHES US BY MAY 1ST, YOU CAN GET A DAIRY QUEEN AT PRESENT PRICES.**



**3 CENTS** 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

**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. 1½ miles to market. Might sell separate. Good soil. John Edwards, Sears, Osceola Co., Michigan, R. 1.

### SEEDS AND PLANTS

**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.

**SEED BEANS—Choice medium pea beans harvested before wet weather of fall of 1917. Good quality \$8.00 per bu. Offer good to April 22nd, bags extra.** Roy Lute, Crystal, Michigan.

**Early SEED POTATOES—Irish Cobbler, a great yielder of round white potatoes, will stand close planting. Fine stock \$1.25 per bu. Jas. H. Billings, Hart, Michigan.**

**DAHLIAS 20 good mixed \$1.00; 10 Best Mixed \$1.00; Gladiolas 40 fine mixed \$1.00; Iris fine mixed 20 for \$1.00. Prepaid. F. A. Showerman, Jackson, Michigan.**

**POTATOES—Early Rose, Irish Cobbler \$1.35. Buell's Rural Russets \$1.10 Bushel, good seed. Early and Late small Potatoes. Cheap White African Guinea pair \$2.50. F. A. Showerman, Jackson, Michigan.**

**WHITE ELEPHANT Seed Potatoes, \$1.00 per bu., sacks included. These potatoes are the northern-grown thriftest, good yielders and fine sellers on any market. Orders above one bushel preferred. Send cash with order. Fred Carlson & Son, Alanson, Michigan.**

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

**FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL,** or Cheapest Gasoline, using our 1918 Carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days trial. Money back Guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 559 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

I have been a reader of your paper for some time and think it well worth a dollar bill.—Floyd E. Barlow, Saginaw county.

I received a copy of your paper and was very much pleased with it so I am sending you my subscription for one year. I think it is the most sensible farm paper I have ever seen, and hope more of my neighbors will send for it. If the farmers would unite they might have something to say about the prices of their produce, instead of the city man telling him what to do.—J. H. Clements, Webberville, Mich.

## \$22.85 Standard Sisal Binder Twine Price \$22.85 Below the Government Schedule

BINDER TWINE WILL NOT BE CHEAPER AND WE ARE BRINGING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY RIGHT TO YOUR OWN DOORS

The World's supply of Binder Twine because of the continuous warfare going on in Mexico, where Sisal, the raw material is grown, is difficult to obtain. The Grain Growers of the Northwest and across the Seas must have twine. The export demand will be sure to increase so long as the war lasts.

ORDER TO-DAY!—IF YOU DELAY YOU WILL REGRET IT.

### Direct from the Farm to Consuming Markets

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

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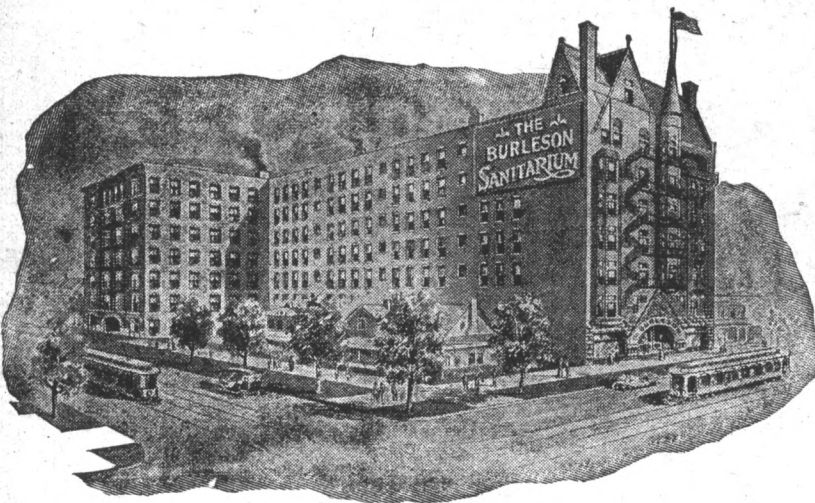
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The Burleson Sanitarium

Grand Rapids, Michigan

I have been a subscriber to M. B. F. for only a few months but think it is the kind of a paper that will get results. It should be in the homes of more farmers.  
—John L. Jacob, Clinton county.

We received a sample copy of your paper last week and think it stands up for the farmer so well that we will take it.—Hinchey Bros., Livingston county.

Am a reader of M. B. F. and wish to say that I think it a godsend to the farmers of Michigan and every other state where its influence is felt. I think it the best ever, and hope its mighty influence will reach from coast to coast, and that every farmer will appreciate the wonderful work that has been wrought by it.  
—A. H., St. Clair Co.

## Farmer-Owned Co-Op. Canning Factories

### Nathan F. Simpson Suggests Utilization of Fruits and Vegetables not Adapted to General Markets by Community Canning

When the food producing farmer becomes successful in making a finished food product, then he may be classified, not only as a successful manufacturer, but as one of a class of manufacturers who is destined to share a double profit. First, the margin of profit he may realize in producing the material to supply the "Food Factory." Second, from the liberal profit arising from operating that factory.

The most independent manufacturer known to the industrial world is the one whose factory is either supplied with materials from nature's unlimited resources or from the annual crop production made possible by practical and intensive farming.

So the tiller of the soil in the dual capacity of farmer and manufacturer, while producing finished food products, will profit two-fold, and may permanently control both the supply and demand in the dual operation, factors so necessary in the success of any industry. That is, the farmer's intensive production material helps the operation of the factory by accumulating a supply of material, while the operation of the factory reduces the supply of material, and creates a demand for greater crop production, all within the control of one interest.

So the intensive farmer with his factories, produces abundant material, as well as to create a demand for the same by manufacturing this material into food products. Thus, the Farmer-Manufacturer has unto himself the entire profits arising from the two operations, besides controlling within his own resources, food materials from farm to consumer.

Most prominent among the industries which are practical and possible for farmers to operate, either by individuals or co-operative organizations, are canneries, creameries and elevators, together with such co-ordinate industries as packing houses, storehouses, buying and selling organizations, etc.

The farmer owned cannery perhaps is a greater factor than any other in the way of encouraging intensive farming, as it covers a greater variety of products than any other farmer factory, and creates a demand for a varied farm production, as well as saving numerous wastes at the time of gluts in the city markets. While numerous localities in an early day experienced failures in farmer owned canneries, still the writer recalls that the early experiences in organizing farmer owned canneries, as well as creameries, were entirely on the wrong plan.

Some company interested in manufacturing and selling equipments were usually prominent in promoting these industries thru-out the country, resulting in a maximum initial cost of factory and equipment, while the organization was left with a minimum of practical experience and material product to can.

But under the present plan of organizing, the farmer factory is equipped and supervised by an experienced man, and the growth of ample material to can is promoted in advance. In fact, the parties to be interested in the ultimate success of the enterprise, under the present plan, are the promoters, and when experienced management is added, successful operation of the factory follows.

To the grower of small fruits, instead of suffering a loss on shipments during unfavorable markets, you deliver your berries to your own plant, and at the minimum cost, your product is placed in a can, then you may hold until a favorable price is realized. Under this arrangement you have not only realized a profit on the production of the fruit, but also a liberal profit in the canning operation.

To the Peach Grower: Your windfalls and seconds put into your own canning plant in the way of pea vines, sweet corn husks, fodder, etc., while the canned product of peas and sweet corn will net you many times more per acre than you ever realized from general farming. While to the canning factory equipment there could be added machinery for cleaning, grading

and picking beans; and with your bean production put into cans, you would never suffer from low prices and glutted markets.

Again, you could never estimate the profits arising from the growing of vegetables to supply materials for your own co-operative canning plant, say nothing of the major profit arising from the canning operation. Even your smaller potatoes peeled by machinery would be utilized in canned vegetable soups and stews, making profits from wastes never realized before; while the sale of the canned food product brings quick returns in the markets of the world.

So as the farmer manufacturer in growing the products to supply your own canning plant, you are performing an industrial stunt scarcely known to your city brothers. You are independent, as you are in full control of both the material and the finished product. You are producing the material for your own factory, and your factory is manufacturing the material you have produced, into the most staple of all products—food.

The farmer has been accustomed, in the operation of general farming, to sell at the buyer's price, and buy at the seller's price, with no control of either transaction; but, as a farmer manufacturer, your benefits will be realized both going and coming, which would be quite a relief from the jolts the farmer has experienced while taking a similar route in former years.

It is not a difficult matter to organize and operate successfully a co-operative Canning Factory, and if the farmer is to take on the new ideas of intensive farming, the local co-operative canning plant is essential, not only in saving wastes and making possible better prices, but also in creating a demand for your intensive production, as well as an additional profit for the canning operation.

So the producing farmer should, when possible and consistent with local conditions, take up intensive production of crops adapted to local soil and climatic conditions, and by the medium of a farmer-owned factory, convert the same into a finished food product, thereby realizing for himself full benefits from his own investments and labor, and in the most important business of food production, avoid the necessity of dividing the major profits arising from the canning operations.

### GENERAL TREATMENT FOR THE CHERRIES

Sweet cherry trees may be infested with San Jose scale. Just before the buds open, if the scale be present, spray with the strong lime-sulphur wash. To be successful, the work must be done very thoroughly—this means that every part of the tree must be covered with the spray.

Just before the blossoms open, spray with dilute lime-sulphur, or bordeaux mixture. This is to prevent the rot and leaf-spot troubles.

Especially valuable on the English Morellos for the latter. Our experiments the last two seasons indicate that the dilute lime-sulphur is just as satisfactory as the bordeaux for cherries and either is better than the self-boiled lime-sulphur.

Just after the blossoms fall, make a spraying like the above with the addition of 2 pounds of arsenate of lead to every 50 gallons of spray solution. This spraying is directed against the rot and leaf-spot curculio and slug.

Ten days or two weeks later it may be necessary to make another spraying like the previous one for the rot and leaf-spot. The need for this spraying will depend upon the susceptibility of the variety to the rot and to the weather conditions of the season.

Large black lice may appear on the leaves at any time. A spraying of tobacco water will destroy them if applied before the leaves curl too tightly.

Slugs sometimes appear after the fruit is harvested, a spraying of arsenate of lead (2 or 3 pounds in 50 gallons of water) will destroy them.

# County Crop Reports

**GENESEE (South)**—Farmers are plowing and sowing oats and trimming trees, and also hauling manure and doing other jobs getting ready for the rush of spring work. The soil has been extremely dry until the past few days when the rain softened it up. The farmers are selling some hogs, potatoes, apples and beans, and they are buying small quantities of fertilizer this year as compared to former years, and they are also ordering their binder twine. Several new tractors have been bought here this spring. The farmers around Fenton are getting \$2.50 per cwt. for their milk at the condensary at Fenton. This is 25c below the price last month and 50c below the February price, and the farmers are not satisfied with it.—C. S. Fenton, April 4.

**JACKSON (South)**—The farmers are very busy; help is scarce; weather fine and roads are good. Grain is now being marketed, 800 bushels of rye and wheat was taken in from one farm here in one day. Farmers are not holding their grain for higher prices. There is not much demand for potatoes. Seed corn is very scarce. Some corn is being shipped in as the farmers have been obliged to feed their corn to the stock on account of its being too green to crib. Some have finished plowing for oats.—G. S. Hanover, April 5.

**LAPEER (Northern)**—Farmers are in the midst of getting ready for the rush of spring work. Wheat is not looking very good, and lots of fields do not look as though there was any wheat on them at all. There is nothing being sold here just now except at sales. I think every farmer in this part of the county will do all in his power to produce the crops to feed the world to win the war.—J. G. S. North Branch, April 4.

**MIDLAND (Southeast)**—The farmers in this locality are ditching, hauling tile, doing some spring plowing and buzzing wood. The ground is not very wet. Some farmers upon opening their potato pits found them all frozen. Many of the people in this locality are making maple sugar.—J. H. M., Hemlock, April 3.

**SHIAWASSEE (Central)**—The weather is fine and the farmers are making good use of it, putting in oats, barley and a few are trying a little spring wheat. A good many are going to grow sugar beets this season, the price of the beets and the shortage of sugar encouraging them to try again. A few of the farmers here will buy tractors this year.—J. E. W., Owosso, April 4.

**BERRIEN (West)**—Wheat is looking good. Some oats and early potatoes have been planted. Farmers who have been holding their hay are selling now for from \$10 to \$15 less per ton than they could have sold for two months ago. Farmers here are feeding their potatoes to live stock, cooking them in large kettles for that purpose.—O. Y., Baroda, April 5.

**VAN BUREN (East)**—Farmers are plowing gardens and drawing manure, several carloads of the latter have come here from Camp Custer. There are plenty of grapevines to trim yet and help is very scarce. Lots of potatoes in pits here have been found frosted. The market is unsatisfactory at 75c per cwt.—V. T. G., Mattawan, April 6.

**CALHOUN (West)**—The ground is in good condition for spring work. The majority of farmers are plowing for oats, and a few have sown.—V. H. J., Battle Creek, April 5.

**TUSCOLA (West)**—Farmers are sowing oats and barley. Farm help scarce and wages run from \$40 to \$65 a month. Several farmers buying tractors. Not much grain left to sell. Farmers disposing of their cattle at fairly good price, which ranges from 8 to 9c live weight. The farmers of Reese have incorporated a co-operative company. They raised about \$4,000.00.—C. B., April 6.

**LAKE (Northeast)**—Farmers are plowing. Everything at sales is selling at good prices except horses.—E. G. D., Luther, April 5.

**BAY (Southeast)**—The cold, dry weather is killing the wheat, and if there is not a change it will all be killed. The ground is nice to work. Farmers are all going to do all they can, they don't need anyone to tell them to work harder. They are always trying to do all they can.—J. C. A., Munger, April 5.

**OTSEGO (West Central)**—The weather is nice, but it freezes nights. We are in need of rain to make grass grow. Farmers have started to plow.—C. A., Gaylord, April 6.

**SAGINAW (Western)**—Weather is fine. Farmers have commenced to sow oats, lay tile and haul manure and sow grass seed. Very little demand for horses this spring. Hay is bringing a good price. Quite a good demand for seed oats.—G. L., St. Charles, April 6.

**ARENA (East)**—Weather has been cool during the week, but farmers are busy nevertheless. The writer has had occasion to be present at several auction sales and took particular pains to find out from the farmers just what crops they would put in. Fewer potatoes, some spring wheat, fewer beans, more beets, oats and corn. Lots of potatoes on hand and the price is around \$1.25 per cwt. Cellars froze and many farmers lost all they had and are again buying seed. Farm tools are going at exceedingly high prices at auctions, hay coming down, while cattle at away up, horses down. Sheep seem to be the talk of the day but most of our farmers think we ought to have Michigan sheep instead of western sheep.—M. B. R., Twining, April 5.

**OSCEOLA (Northeast)**—Weather fine, and farmers are getting ready for spring "drive."—W. S., Marion, April 5.

**MIDLAND (Northwest)**—We have had fine weather the past week. Farmers are busy plowing and fitting up their oats and barley ground. Not much of anything going on the market at present. Wheat looks pretty bad, don't think much of it is good enough to leave. Rye is not looking very good; the new seeding is injured quite badly. Most every farmer has plenty of potatoes and some to spare.—F. A. L., Coleman, April 5.

**TUSCOLA (Central)**—Farmers are in the midst of oat sowing. The ground is in fine shape. Weather a little cool but dry. Soil in best shape it has been in years. Some oats going to market, but most farmers are holding until after seeding, as there is a big acreage to put in this year. Can not sell potatoes here now, only to those who want seed, but most of the farmers have their own seed. Some beans here yet to sell, but we are holding our dry seed stock for a little more money. They will only pay us \$10 per cwt. at Caro.—R. B. C., Caro, Apr. 6.

**CALHOUN (North Central)**—Farmers are very busy sowing oats and barley; the work is well advanced. Weather is too cold and dry for wheat and it is looking thin. There seems to be plenty of help but what seems to bother the farmers the most is to get hold of the money to pay the help. The prices of farm products is so much below the cost of manufactured articles that there is no encouragement to the farmers to produce more, and therefore it looks as though all crops would be a little short this year.—G. R., Olivet, April 7.

**LAPEER (Eastern)**—All farmers are busy with their seeding; the ground is working up fine. There are two new tractors in this neighborhood this spring. Horses are selling high just now, good ones around \$175 to \$250. Some hay is moving with the price around \$20 for No. 1. Wheat seems to be nearly all killed, can tell later, but it looks now like a 25 per cent crop. Rye is looking fairly good. Some sowing spring wheat.—C. A. B., Inlay City, April 8.

**GRATIOT (Northeast)**—Some oats being sown. Very cold and backward spring. Soil cold and wet. Not much being sold by farmers. Holding some beans and potatoes, but not many. Potatoes badly frozen in the pits and cellars. Farmers buying dairy feeds and corn. Scarcity of farm help is the common complaint among farmers.—W. U. B., Wheeler, April 6.

**CHEBOYGAN (West)**—Farmers who are lucky enough to own sugar bushes are busy making syrup. The run is very good this season. Spring plowing is under way but in this the farmers are somewhat hindered by the hard freezing nights. Weather is very clear and dry. Some farmers intend to try spring wheat this season. About the usual acreage of crops will be planted. Farmers who have depended on hired help will plant smaller acreages as they do not intend to be caught again as they were last year. If the government will guarantee the farmer a market for his products at a reasonable price, they need not urge him to be patriotic.—L. E. B., Conway.

**MONROE (West Central)**—We are all busy fitting the ground for spring crops. The soil is in fine shape. Barley is in the ground, also a fair acreage of spring wheat. There will be a good acreage of oats sown, and some are in all ready. Wheat is looking very bad, it is in need of a warm rain. Weather is against the wheat crop, too dry and too cold nights.—W. H. L., Dundee, April 8.

**KALKASKA (West)**—Weather is fine but we need rain. Soil is very dry. A few farmers are selling potatoes at 65c per cwt. The farmers are buying some woven wire fence.—R. B., South Boardman, April 7.

## What the Neighbors Say!

Pretty honest sort of paper.—J. C. Schauppner, Hillsdale county.

Like your paper very much.—M. O. Bentley, Morenci, Mich.

I think from what I have read in your paper it is the best farmer's paper going.—Geo. A. McCarthy, Arenac county.

I like the paper real well and hope you will continue sending it.—Henry Greenwald, Montcalm county.

All business farmers should read the Michigan Business Farming.—E. L. Vohlers, Ionia county.

Michigan Business Farming is just the paper I have been looking for.—W. M., Mason county.

I cannot get along without the Michigan Business Farming.—T. B., Benzie County.

Thanks for this offer. The Michigan Business Farming suits me. Intelligent farmers will appreciate it.—Jesse B. Ruhl, Midland county.

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for the M. B. F. for one year. I had a copy left at my place by mistake and think it the best farm paper I ever saw.—M. G. Bedford, Eaton county.

Am sending you the dollar for the paper. Think it is O.K. Am very much pleased with the Michigan Business Farming proposition. Hope it will gain a wide circulation and will be a visitor in every home in this, our beloved U. S. A.—J. R. Lawton, Calhoun county.

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"I don't like to miss them as they are too valuable."—Lee Fowler, Tuscola Co.

A good paper. I like it very much.—Frank Jesse, Clare county.

Your paper is all right. Keep the ball rolling.—Mrs. H. Joslin, Barry county.

I am more than pleased with your paper.—Roy R. Jackson, Tuscola county.

I like the paper very much. It is just what the farmers need; a market paper we can depend on and some one to represent us at Washington.—Frank Crane, Oceana county.

Enclosed find one dollar for the M. B. F. you are sending me. I would not do without it. I hope you may bring things to a better condition through the efforts you are putting forth.—B. Wakeman, Genesee county.

I have received your paper with its many interesting problems under discussion the last three months much to my satisfaction. I sincerely hope you will be successful in the solution of the bean price, the potato grading, and the closer relation of the producer to the consumer. The latter one of course, involving both the others and being of the utmost interest to me. It is my sincere belief that the middleman is all right but we have no need of so many, eking an existence and more out of the overworked farmer. With best wishes to your success and an even better paper, I am—Lee E. Lampkin, Ionia county.

The best market paper that I have ever read.—Roy C. Ives, Washtenaw county.

I like your paper very much.—W. L. Witkowsky, Tuscola county.

Consider it one of the most up-to-date papers along this line. Consider me a life subscriber.—A. D. F., Huron county.

Think the paper is just the thing for the farmer. Wishing you success.—Geo. W. Kohn, Arenac.

Enclosed find \$1 for Michigan Business Farming for one year. We are very much pleased with the paper.—E. H. Gale, Mecosta county.

Glad you have given me the chance to keep your paper, for I enjoy reading it. I like to read your arguments. Go to it. Give them —! They need it.—V. J. Renner, Clare county.

I herewith forward one dollar as subscription for Michigan Business Farming, which I think is well worth the money. Wishing you every success in your enterprise.—Amos Bower, Sanilac county.

Find enclosed one dollar. Please excuse me for being so late. Think your paper is fine; just what the farmers need. Will give you a few names of good farmers that I think would be glad to get your paper.—R. B. Grubb, Shiawassee county.

Enclosed you will find one dollar for the Business Farming. I am not a subscriber but have been told that it is a good market paper. Hoping that I will get the paper soon, I remain—Mrs. Ray Glynn, Ingham county.

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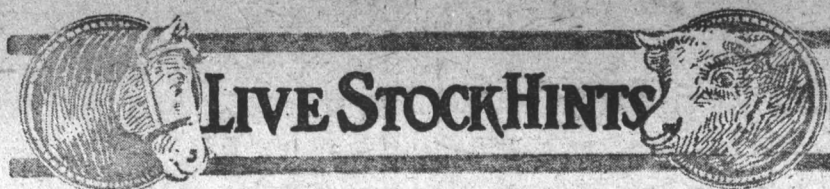
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**Robert J. Bowman, R. 1, Pigeon, Mich.**



## IMPORTANCE OF GRADING UP DAIRY HERD

With a scrub bull at the head of the grade herd, at least three quarters of the heifer calves will prove to be failures, so those that do prove to be good producers will be costly cows, and the number of inferior cows will be increased. With a purebred sire of good breeding and individuality conditions are reversed, at least three-quarters of the heifers will develop into cows, at least as good as their dams, and many of them superior. The number of good cows in the herd will be increased and the value of the herd in general greatly enhanced. The money invested in a purebred sire will be returned with large and compounding interest.

In advising the dairy farmer to buy a registered bull and mate him with his grade cows we must not lose sight of the breeder of purebred dairy cattle to whom he must look for improved blood to carry on his further ideas of improvement. His ideal of the efficient dairy cow is the ideal which the dairy farmer should strive to reach. There is no dairy farmer who does not have ambition to some day own a herd of high class animals. Nobody has a more vital interest in the work of grading up the common herds of the country than the breeder of purebred cattle. It makes a profitable outlet for the male progeny of the herd.

There is no way to become so thoroughly familiar with a breed as thru working with its grades. By working with a herd of grades a few purebred females can be purchased, and in a few years' time purebred females can be developed in sufficient numbers to replace the grades. Some of the best herds in the country have been developed from a modest beginning with grades.

Both pedigree and individuality are important in selecting a purebred bull. He should not only be a good individual, but he should come from a line of producing dams and grand dams. It is always safer to use a tried sire than to depend on a young bull and trust in luck. It is a deplorable condition that prevails on many dairy farms where young and undesired sires are used. Nothing can be told of the bull's breeding powers until some of his heifers come into production and it is regrettable that so many good bulls are sacrificed when their time of usefulness is just beginning, while so many young, immature animals that ought to have been vealed are allowed to sow their seeds of degradation in our herds. The sire that demonstrates his ability to get good calves, that develop into good cows, should only go when his power as a breeder is at an end.

Many dairy farmers dispose of a bull as soon as some of his daughters are ready to breed. They do this to avoid inbreeding. Then they buy a new sire, and the one-half improvement from the first sire is likely to be cancelled with the second cross, and the full half now will be on another blood and influence, as family influence is the thing sought; so they now have a four-blooded animal when they could have had a seventy-five per cent all of one family influence. In this grading up business the closer one can keep to one family influence the better, and get the high two or three cross grade. To derive the maximum benefit from the first purebred sire the dairy farmer must keep to one line, even if he does breed back two or three times until the common blood is neutralized and rendered harmless. It is from the downward drag of the grade blood that the greatest chance of failure will come, and there will be a continual reverting unless one great force, superior in influence, is used to carry on the forward movement. Changing sires dissipates this great superior force of family influence and makes further progress slow and uncertain.

In many communities where co-operative breeding is being practiced the tendency is to select better sires and to exchange them when necessary to avoid inbreeding. In this way the pre-

potent sire has an opportunity to demonstrate his ability and his services are not lost to the breeder who uses him for one or two seasons. When an entire community is breeding one breed of dairy cattle several aged sires are always available and by a careful study of their family lines and also of their female progeny the dairy farmer can gain a pretty good idea of their value. English breeders owe their success, in a large measure, to the fact that they have had more good sires to work with than American breeders who have been working with only a few sires of recognized prepotency.

## INCREASE OF HORSES AND MULES NEEDED

"The price now being obtained for good horses and good mules should point the direction clearly to men who have mares to breed," said E. A. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture recently in discussing the horse and mule situation.

"At the outbreak of the war we had a good supply of horses and mules. Approximately, one and one-half millions of horses and mules have been taken into war service. Yet, until recently no general improvement in the price of horses has been noted. Hogs have increased in price 50 per cent and cattle and sheep have increased nearly as much. The time between the birth and the date of sale of hogs is frequently not more than a year. With cattle and sheep, also, money may be turned quickly and the profit had. This is not the case with work horses. It requires six years to make a mature horse. Consequently the feed item has been such a big one that horse breeders have hesitated about increasing their operations. In fact it is true in some localities that fewer mares were bred last year than the year before.

"Present prices for good horses and good mules clearly indicate the desirability of an increase in their numbers, but the insignificant price received for mediocre and common horse stock certainly indicates that the country would be better off without them. It is true that there never was a time when the spread between the price of a good horse or mule and a common one was so great as it is at the present time. Every indication seems to point toward the desirability of an increased production of good horses and mules. There is just one way to begin this increase and that is to use good stallions and jacks as sires."

## Veterinary Department

I have a 3-year-old cow that I have been feeding clover hay all winter and for the last three weeks she has been going down. When she gets down she can hardly get up without help. She still eats good. She seems to have soreness all along her back and for a time had a watery-like matter under the skin. Some small lumps formed along her back, which when opened the water would come out. She is losing flesh every day. W. D., Arenac County.

Your cow has hypodermis bovis, commonly known as "bots." They represent the larval stages of the fly. The adult flies are about half an inch long and resembles bees somewhat, in appearance. They appear in warm weather and lay their eggs, especially in the open, upon cattle allowed to run out late in the fall. Young bots are found in the esophagus; older bots appear under the skin in the form of a small lump. These bots are in the body by October or before and appear under the skin along the back usually about January; here they grow until March. April or May and as stated before, form these lumps so to speak. If these lumps are squeezed out before the larva mature they will contain a watery fluid, such as you

described in your letter; if allowed to mature these bots work their way out, fall from the cattle, burrow in the ground and remain there as pupae for about a month, when the adult fly issues. Bots weaken animals, cause a decrease of milk and flesh and reduce the value of the hide. It has been estimated these bots result in a loss to this country of at least \$60,000,000 a year. In this particular case I would advise you to give the following treatment: Magnesium sulphate, two lbs., powdered ginger and gentian equal parts, one ounce, powdered capsicum and nux vomica equal parts, two drachms. Mix, dissolve entire contents in two quarts of hot water, let cool and give slowly at one dose. After bowels have become normal give powdered gentian five ounces, powdered capsicum and nux vomica equal parts, two ounces; bicarbonate of sodium add to make one pound and give one tablespoonful three times daily. Press out grubs and destroy them; apply one part kresol dip to seventy-five parts warm water twice a week.

What is foul brood and its symptoms, and remedy or preventive?—*Subscriber.*

Foul brood is a contagious disease afflicting honey bees, the germs of which are carried in the honey. To combat the disease it is necessary to shake the bees onto new foundation. The old diseased combs may be rendered for wax and the inside of the hive thoroughly scorched all over with a plumber's torch. A strong swarm of Italian bees will usually keep themselves clear of foul brood but the common black bee seems more susceptible to it.

## SALE DATES CLAIMED

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

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

West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Annual Guarantee Sale, May 15, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

## HATCHING EGGS

This is bound to be a profitable year for the poultry raiser, egg and broiler prices will climb—double last year's flock, no matter how many you raised! Now is the time to buy your hatching eggs or chicks, don't wait until too late and then be sorry!

**ADS UNDER THIS HEADING** fifteen cents (15c) per line for one issue or more, for larger ads or for 13 times or more, send for special breeders' rates. Send us your ad today and let us put it in type and quote you a rate. Address: MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Breeders' Directory, Detroit, Michigan.

**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.

**HATCHING EGGS** from our Bred-to-Lay Strains. Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1.50 per setting, \$2.50 for 30 eggs, \$8 per 100, S. C. White Leghorns \$1 per setting, \$1.75 for two settings, \$5 per 100. **CUSTOM HATCHING** done at 3c per egg. Russell Poultry Ranch, Petersburg, 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.

**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.

**HATCHING EGGS and Day-Old Chicks** for immediate delivery from our Barron English 240-egg strain white Leghorns. Heavy winter layers, large birds, easy hatching and raisers, quick growers. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per 100 and Chicks \$13.00 per 100 chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Devries Leghorn Farms & Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan, Box B222.

## 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 De Oakdale, No. 182837, Born Nov. 4, 1915.  
His Sire's 3 nearest { Butter 7 days 30.87  
Dams average { Milk 7 days 30.59  
His Dam's Dam's { Butter 7 days 30.59  
Record { Milk 30 days 124.19  
30 days 2436.60  
(She heads one of the ten only combinations of three direct generations of thirty pound cows.)  
His dam's record at 3 years { Butter 7 days 23.33  
{ Milk 7 days 429.40  
His five nearest dams average { Butter 7 days 29.30  
{ Milk 7 days 546.65  
(Including 2-3 and 1-4-1-2 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. P.  
O. Cows with creditable records.

**DISPERSION**

Twenty Head of Registered Holstein Cows. Strong in the blood of Pontiac Korndyke. Eight head sired by Sire Abbe Kirk De Kol Marceus. 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 20 choice cows. This herd is composed of large vigorous cows, of the most popular lines of breeding. The individuals offered are in excellent health, good flesh condition and are capable of going on and doing a profitable year's work. The entire lot will be priced right.  
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 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 750.26 lbs. milk in 7 days. 3090.60 lbs. milk in 30 days. Price \$125. F.O.B. Flint. Write for Photo and pedigree. L. 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.

**THE RINKLAND HERD**

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

**CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK**

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
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DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.  
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**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.

**FOR SALE**—8 Reg. Shorthorn Bulls from 9 to 17 Mo. By Maxwellton Monarch a son of the noted Avondale who has 3 sons & 2 daughters that have won the Grand Championship at the International and American Royal, as well as won 1st Prize on get of Sire 4 times at the above named shows. Herd just tuberculin tested without a single reactor. John Schmidt & Sons, Reed City, Michigan.

**Holstein-Friesian Cattle**

Under the present labor conditions I feel the necessity of reducing my herd. Would sell a few bred females or a few to freshen this spring. These cows are all with calf to a 30-pound bull. J. Fred Smith, Byron, Michigan

**One Car-load Registered Holsteins**

Yearlings sired by 30 pound bull and from heavy-producing cows. Also some choice Duroc open girls.

J. Hubert Brown, Byron, Michigan.

**HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE**

**FOR SALE**—Young Holstein bulls from good A. R. O. dams and sired by 30 lb. bull, few females whose dams have good A. R. O. records, bred to a 30 lb. bull. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Mich.

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

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

**FOR SALE** One 11 mos. old grandson of Royal Majesty whose dam as a 3 yr. old produced 406.24 lbs. of butter in 1 yr. Solid color. First check of \$90 takes him. Registered, transferred and delivered to any point in Michigan. Fred A. Brennan, Capac, Mich.

**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.



**100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS** 100  
A herd of high producing females from the breed's best families. Herd headed by Dutchland Colantha Winana Lad 114067 Senior and Grand Champion Bull at Michigan State Fair 1917. Junior sire Maplecrest Application Pontiac 132652 a 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.

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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.

**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.

## HOGS

**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.

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

**REGISTERED 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, Springfield, Michigan.

**Recorded Big Type Poland Chinas** bred for sale. Leading blood lines of the breed, at our herd's head. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Michigan.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.** Brood sows all sold. Have a few fall pigs. Prices right. L. W. Barnes & Son, Byron, Michigan.

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

**DUROC SOWS and GILTS**, bred for June farrowing, to Orion Fancy King 83857, the biggest pig for his age ever shown at International Live Stock Show. Also Fall boars registered crated and delivered anywhere in state. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

## 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.

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**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.

**MISLAND'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 Brown, 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.

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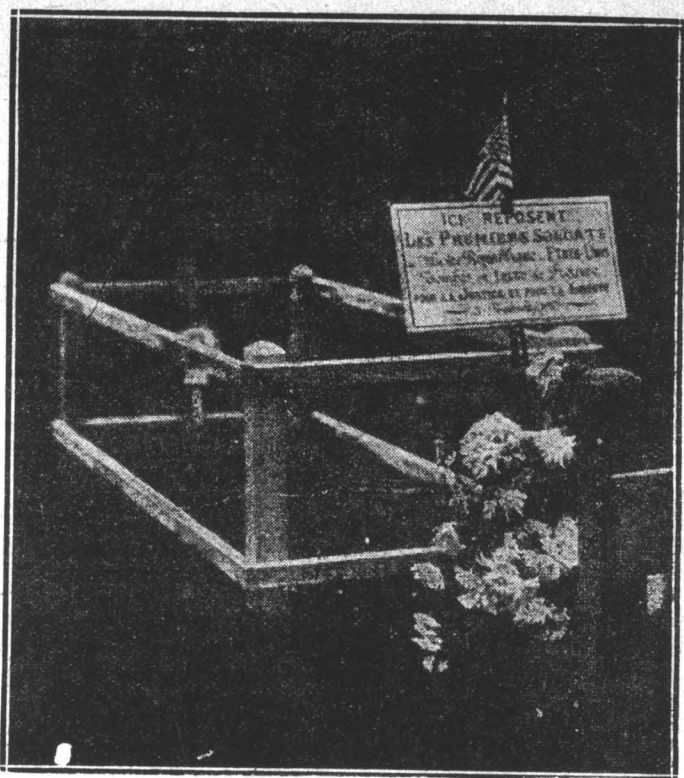
If you want Leghorns that will pay for their feed a dozen times over, write us. We have eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock, hens and pullets only.  
**HILL CREST POULTRY FARM,**  
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**CHICKS** Young's Heavy Laying Strain. S. C. White Leghorns, 25 chicks \$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.

**PROFITABLE BUFF LEGHORNS**—We have twenty pens of especially mated Single Comb Buffs that are not only mated for exhibition but, above all, for profitable egg production. Eggs at very reasonable price. Our list will interest you—please ask for it. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

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

# “—but their souls go marching on!”



## The First American Grave in France

This floral offering placed at the grave of Corporal James B. Gresham, Private Thomas F. Enright and Private Merle D. Hay, by General Bordeaux of the French Army who officiated at the burial services of the three khaki-clad Americans who were the first to give their lives on French soil so justice might live, bears the inscription, "Here lie the first soldiers of the United States Republic to fall on the soil of France for Justice and Liberty."

Here is the grave of the first American soldiers killed in France. With their life blood they helped stay the forward surge of bestial terrorism that is threatening us and our Allies—threatening after three years and more of battle.

They planted their bodies and souls in the path of men gone mad with lust.

They perished gladly because of their honest faith that their sacrifice brought nearer realization a world governed by the peoples of the world—

They died that freedom might be the common commodity of all. And hourly—mark that!—hourly now their comrades fall; some of their graves undesignated in a wilderness of devastated land. Shall countless thousands follow?

Farmers, it is time that you and I and every man and woman among us face the situation squarely.

Among the shock troops from now on will be Our Soldiers—many of our own sons.

The burden of this war has come home. It is yours. You cannot shift it. Shifting results in but one thing—fewer ships and shells and planes—less food—inadequate equipment for our men. And all this means prolonged war—greater slaughter—more American graves in France.

Now is the time for you to act—right now.

Every dollar you invest in Liberty Bonds now will stem America's growing casualty list!



Don't wait for the committee to come to you!  
Go to your bank TODAY and arrange to

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